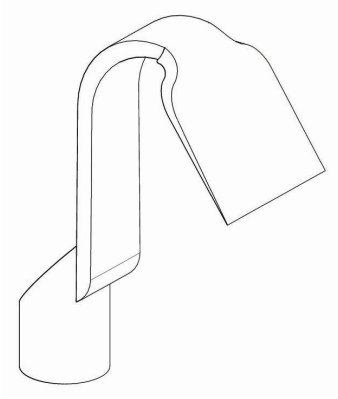
3 SMALL SCRAPER



Description

Tool used in the rowing phase that allows the removal of resin with impurities existing in the notch of the pines.

Utilisation

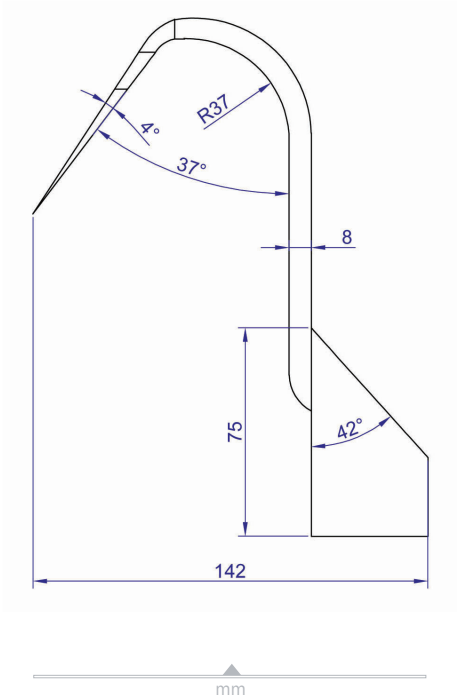
It is used by resting the edge of the tool on the wood and moving it with or without a wooden handle in all directions along the notch as a scraper, without damaging the wood.

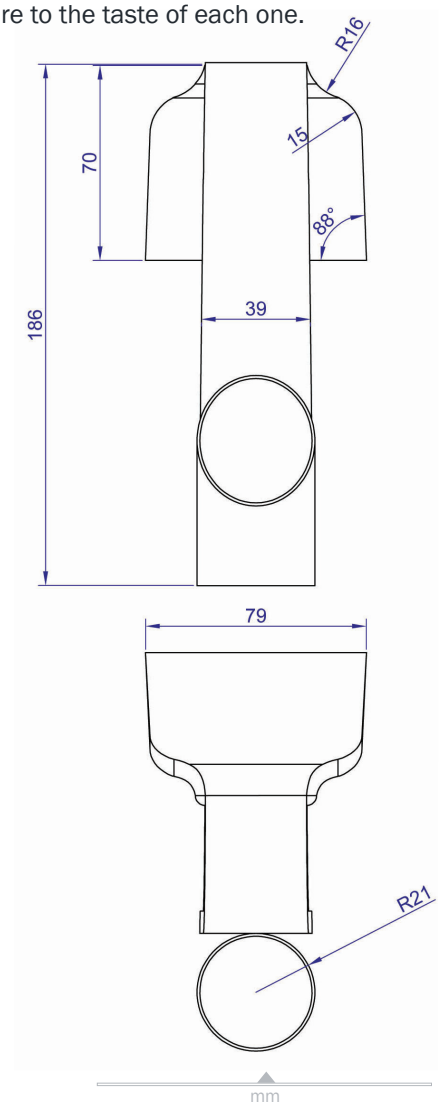
Observations

The small scraper is a tool very similar to the smoothing tool. Its main difference is the curvature of the blade, which makes it more adaptable to the face of the tool. This degree of curvature will depend on the skill or ability of the resin worker, adapting during its manufacture to the taste of each one.

BQ Materials

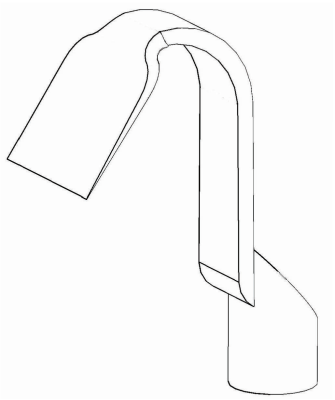
The small scraper is a tool very similar to the smoothing tool. Its main difference is the curvature of the blade, which makes it more adaptable to the face of the tool. This degree of curvature will depend on the skill or ability of the resin worker, adapting during its manufacture to the taste of each one.





3 SMALL SCRAPER

Manufacturing instructions



1. Cutting

The starting point is a 5 mm thick steel plate of wear-resistant quality, which has been pre-cut with a laser cutting machine, as well as a 40 mm wide flat iron piece and a 21 mm diameter iron tube, which is used as a clamp to insert the handle.

2. Roughing

A coarse disc grinding machine is used to quickly polish the workpieces.

3. Forging

The pieces are worked in the forge at high temperatures until they acquire a red colour, in order to give them the right shape when hot by tapping. This forging is done manually or with a pile driver.

4. Bending

It is made by working on an anvil the flat piece that joins the blade, where it is placed according to the angle indicated in the detail planes, being hit hot with the hammer until the desired shape is achieved.

5. Welding

Once the steel piece is prepared, it is welded to the iron piece, and then joined to the tube, which will serve as a clamp for the wooden handle. It is recommended that the welding is done before starting the hardening of the tool because, if the process is reversed, the blade will be de-tempered and lose its hardness.

6. Tempering

The steel piece is heated again until it turns red. This piece is then placed for a few seconds in cold water, to finish the cooling or tempering process by immersing it again in oil for several minutes. In this way, the optimum hardness of the part is achieved.

7. Sharpening

This last treatment is carried out on the edge of the tool blade using a fine disc grinder or a sandstone.

MAINTENANCE: Sharpening and cleaning with solvents or sand.

Interreg Sudoe
SUST FOREST PLUS
www.sust-forest.eu
SOCIOS | PATERNAIRES | PARCEIROS | PARTNERS
Proyecto cofinanciado por el Programa Interreg Sudoe a través del Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo