



1. SMOTHER
2. SCRAPER
3. SMALL SCRAPER
4. PINE TAPPING KNIFE
5. PINE TAPPING KNIFE FOR POLE
6. MALETT
7. **HALF-MOON**
8. TRACE
9. POLE



Description

Tool used in the preparation phase of the pine that serves to make a crack at the base of the notch to be hit with the mallet. In this incision the clamp or plate, made of galvanized steel or zinc, will be placed later, which will lead the resin to the container or pot.

Utilisation

It is used by resting the concave part of the tool on the wood and hitting the back of the tool with the head of the hammer.

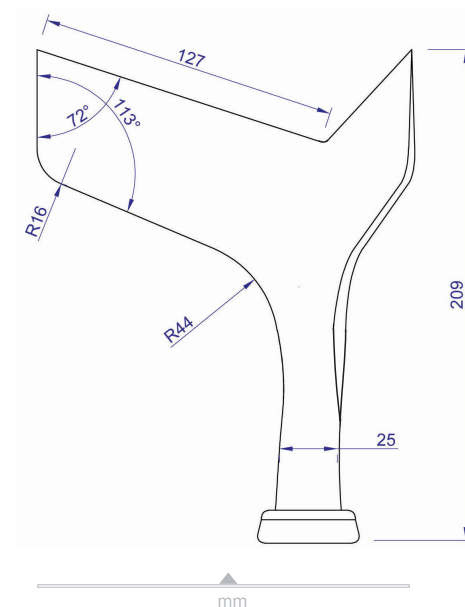
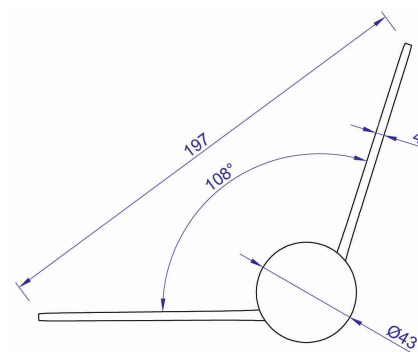
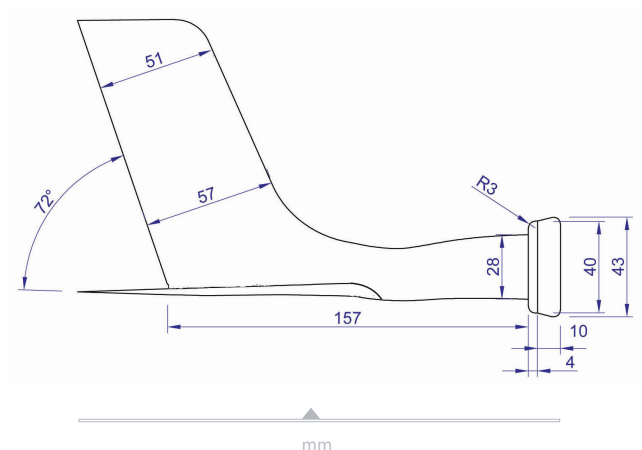
Observations

Traditionally, the crescent was made of a single piece of iron. The combination of the heat of the forge and the appropriate hammer blows made the material stretch or crush to the desired shape.

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Materials

It consists of a v-shaped piece made of forged and tempered steel with a cutting edge on one of its sides, which is joined by welding to an iron handle. This handle has a filled iron ring fixed to its back, which increases the striking surface. It has a rounded profile, which allows it to go in depth evenly when nailed to the wood.



7 HALF-MOON

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.

2. Roughing

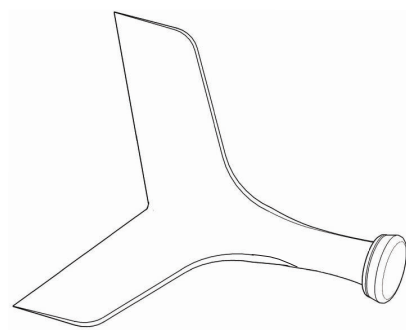
A coarse disc grinding machine is used to quickly polish the workpieces.

3. Forging

The cut piece is worked in the forge at high temperatures until it acquires a red colour, in order to give it the appropriate hot V shape by tapping. In the same way, the iron handle is worked. This forging is done manually or with a pile driver.

4. Welding

Once the steel piece is prepared, it is welded to the iron handle, to which an iron ring has previously been welded to the back of the handle to serve as the hammer's hitting point. It is recommended that the welding be carried out before starting to harden the tool, since if the process is reversed, the blade will be de-tempered and lose its hardness.



5. 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, optimum hardness of the part is achieved.

6. Sharpening

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

MAINTENANCE: The only maintenance of this tool is cleaning with solvents or sand, no sharpening is necessary.

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