

Hobbies

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The handyman-collector can make and use a SCRAP CART

THE big salvage drive is still in full swing and many of our patriotic readers who collect scrap metal, paper, bones, rubber, etc. may welcome the novel one-wheel cart illustrated at Fig. 1. It is an easily-made, lightly built-up affair running on an old bicycle wheel of 24in. in diameter.

A larger wheel can be used, but allowance must be made for it, of course, in the construction of the cart. The cart is not unlike a large wheelbarrow, in principle; it would be useful for gardening needs.

We do not recommend it as a toy for children, owing to the single wheel which, being placed in the centre, makes the cart a topsy-turvy thing, unless the weight is evenly placed.

It is a different matter with scrap material or heavy soil. The weight is evenly distributed and the balance easily maintained by the shafts. It is possible, as you will realize, that two wheels could be fitted, but it is easier (and cheaper) to buy one old wheel than two old wheels in these times. Moreover, there is less work to do and less wood to obtain.

There are several ways the cart can be built, assuming that the wood required cannot be obtained wide enough or suitable in length. For example, in the ordinary way, you would cut out the sides and shafts

from one piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deal shelving board 5ft. long by 10ins. wide.

If you can only get boards 3ft. long, then the body of the cart can be built on the lines shown at Fig. 4. The shafts are cut out independently and bolted on the outside.

Furthermore, there is no need to hunt around trying to find suitable boards 10ins. wide. Two floor boards would serve to make one side piece, these measuring approximately 5ins. wide.

Thus, six pieces of flooring 3ft. long would give you the two sides and shafts. In respect to the three 7in. wide bottom pieces (see Fig. 3) which make up the required width of 21ins., the widest board obtainable could be put in the centre, with narrower pieces to make up the width.

Much old shelving and flooring

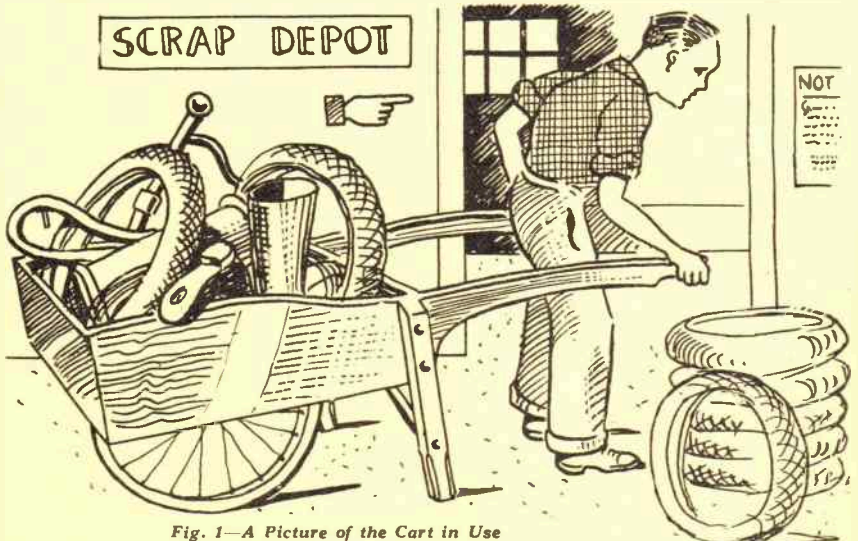


Fig. 1—A Picture of the Cart in Use

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board is to be found in builders' yards and similar likely places. Even old doors could be used up, plus parts of old boxes, sheds and so on.

The construction of the bodywork, therefore, depends on the state of the timber you can obtain. The construction, in both cases is simple.

The sides are first nailed to the back and front end pieces, then the flooring added. Use 2in. or 2½in. long nails, round or oval. No need to use glue. Just punch the nails well in, then stop up with putty. The wheel space cut in the central bottom board can either be cut out before building up the body or it can be done after the assembly.

For the 24in. wheel, the space must measure 25ins. by 3ins. Note that the centre of the wheel is placed

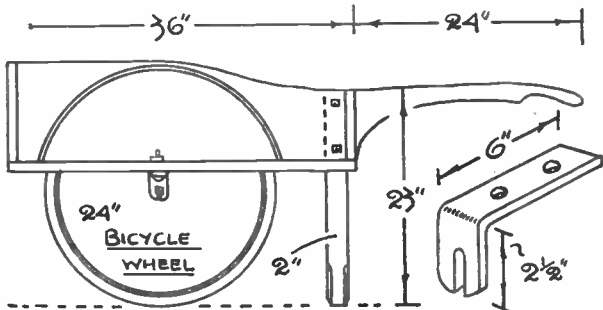


Fig. 2—Side elevation with foremost side removed

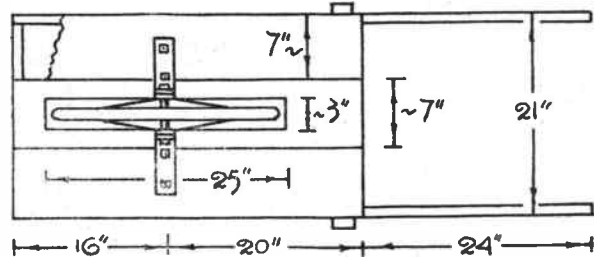


Fig. 3—Bottom view with wheel fixed in place

nearer the rear part of the cart—it is exactly 16ins. away as seen by the bottom view at Fig. 3.

Shafting and Legs

If you have cut out the shafts independently, as shown at Fig. 4, attach them with glue and a couple of roundhead carriage bolts. The legs, also, are fixed on with the same kind of bolts. If ½in. wood has been used, the bolts should be 2½ins. long or 2ins. long; it is advisable to have the nuts based with suitable metal washers so that in tightening them on, they will not tend to bite deeply into the soft wood.

The legs should be further strengthened by means of two metal stay supports, as shown at Fig. 5. These are bent and drilled from a soft iron or light mild steel bar and are screwed or bolted on.

The ends of the legs, like the ends of the handle grips, should be spokeshaved in the manner detailed at

Fig. 4. Apart from making the handles comfortable to hold, this chamfering helps to add to the appearance of the cart.

The Wheel Cover

A cover for the wheel has now to be made and fixed on the inside of the cart. The cover consists of two semi-circular sides and a strip of ¼in. thick lino material or plywood, cut short-grained for easy bending.

Cut out the semi-circles as detailed at Fig. 6, then attach a 5in. wide strip of the lino (or plywood, if you are lucky enough to possess it) over the wood, keeping it flush all round. The cover is then attached by driving screws into it from the underside of the bottom.

The wheel itself is affixed by means

could be given a coat of dark-coloured paint (you could make up sufficient paint from the scrapings in tins, mixing the different shades and colours together. A few drops of "thinners" should be put in the tins and the paint well stirred with a small stick).

Colour Mixing

If you have a half-full tin of stone-coloured paint, a nice brown colour can be made up by adding one or two egg-cupful of black paint, possibly bicycle enamel. Coat the whole of the work with the paint, i.e., with exception of the handle grips. Leave these in the natural state.

Should you only be able to pick up an old wheel minus a tyre, it could be "tyred" by putting windings of

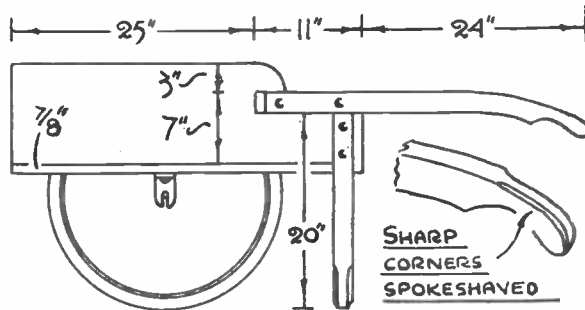


Fig. 4—Side elevation with alternative method of construction

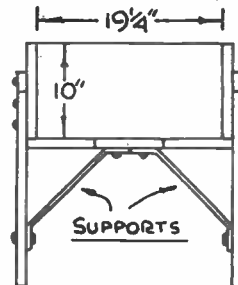


Fig. 5—The rear view

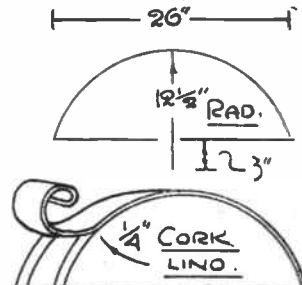


Fig. 6—The wheel cover

of two pieces of bent metal bolted (or screwed) on as shown at Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. The slot cut in the ends is best made by drilling a hole, then cutting down the metal with a hacksaw to remove the waste; the slot must suit the axle pin of the wheel.

The wheel, after being oil d and pumped up, is fixed on with a couple of nuts and the cart is complete. It

thick rope around it. If it has a tyre, but no air tube, then the tyre could be stuffed with lengths of straw.

Put the tyre half-way on the rim of the wheel first, then having tucked in the straw, the tyre is pressed in properly all round. The most likely place to pick up an old wheel is at a junk store or bicycle repair store.

Boring Glass

IN making a model of a searchlight, the front glass is to hold the bulb. How could I bore a hole in the centre? (R.M.—Llanrhidian).

A HOLE can be cut through glass by a simple but tedious process. Lay the glass on a flat surface, place over it a piece of wood or other material with a hole in it of the same size, and in the same position as is required on the glass.

This is to act as a guide for the "drill" which may be of round brass, copper, or hard wood, slightly less in diameter than the size of the required hole. This must be rotated by a hand drill or any convenient means. The hole is cut by putting some coarse carborundum powder in the bottom of the hole in the guide piece; moisten it with water and rotate the "drill" upon it. Renew the carborundum powder from time to time, and continue the process.

Full-size patterns on Cover iv for making a novel SCENT BOTTLE CASKET

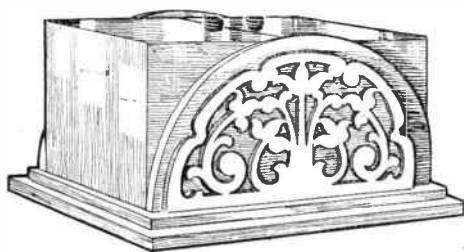


Fig. 1—The box closed

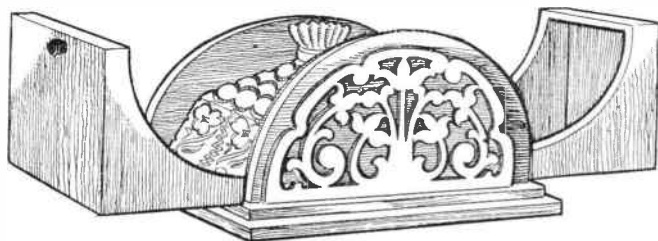


Fig. 2—The box open in use

THE stylish little Scent Bottle shown in the illustrations on this page should appeal to most of our fretworkers and home craftsmen. What a charming gift this would make either for Christmas or as a birthday gift.

Although, scent, and bottles too, are somewhat difficult to procure just now, one does occasionally see a full bottle in a shop. It may so happen, however, that a bottle of suitable size can be found up from the various junk that is generally lying about the house.

An Enclosed Box

In this case then the general idea of the casket as shown here can still be carried out with the propositions altered to suit the bottle. Our illustration Fig. 1 shows how the casket appears when closed—a neat compact box with just that amount of decoration on the front to give it a distinctive appearance.

In Fig. 2 we see the box open, displaying the bottle inside, and it is the novel manner of hinging the sides and top of the box which make the whole so attractive.

There is nothing difficult in the construction of this casket, and we have been able to simplify the work by joining a page of full-size details of all parts. On cover iv is included all the shaped parts. All that need be done is to stick the patterns down to the wood and proceed direct with the cutting.

Fretted Front Overlay

The fretted front is made up of the simple semi-circular upright with the decorative overlay glued on it. This overlay again we have shown full size and it can therefore be cut with a fine fretsaw after the pattern has been fixed to the $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wood suggested.

To commence work on the article, however, we recommend that making the base be put in hand. There are two plain oblong pieces required here, and on the sheet of details each is given with the necessary measurements for drawing out on the wood.

The upper piece—B has two $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide mortises cut in it to receive the tenons of the front and back upright. Make the mortises central, of course, and $2\frac{1}{16}$ ins. apart. This will leave $\frac{3}{16}$ ins. between the outer edges of the mortises and the edges of the base.

Take care to have the bases marked accurately with the tee square and set square and when the cutting is done and the edges cleaned up with fine glasspaper glue the two parts together and clamp them until the glue has hardened.

The Lid Parts

The two uprights, with their overlays glued on, can next be glued with the base B, and the whole then laid aside while work on the two moving

the ends will be close to the top surface of the base.

Hinge Fixing

In fixing the hinge flaps to the base, hold the lid in the first place so that its end is flush with the end of the upright, just as seen in Fig. 1. Make a mark here and then tilt the lid back, keeping the hinge flaps flat on the base to which they can be finally screwed.

Mahogany would be the most suitable wood to use for this casket, and as regards the finish French polish would seem the best. There are several flat surfaces that can be done with the polishing bob, the remainder of the work should be done with the brush, going over the work

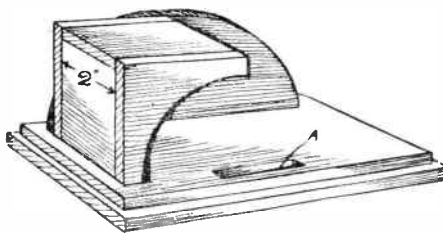


Fig. 3—Showing general construction

lids is commenced. One top and one end of each lid is given, with dimensions for marking out and cutting.

Cut a pair of each of these and then cut four of the shaped sides—from $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wood. One of these sides is printed full size, so having stuck the pattern down and cut round, the other three can be reproduced by using it as a template.

The four pieces of each lid are assembled as Fig. 3 shows. First glue the tops to the ends. Then add the shaped sides, taking care to keep all the edges flush. When the glue has hardened all the flat surfaces should be thoroughly glasspapered and each lid then tested for fit.

It should just slide between the uprights, making an easy fit, but not too loosely. A pair of small brass hinges is finally added to the lower edge of each lid as shown in Fig. 4, shallow recesses being made to receive the flaps. The lower edges of

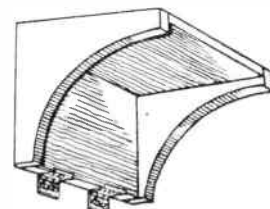


Fig. 4—The lid hinges

carefully and keeping in one direction.

Two little knobs fixed on top of the lids facilitate the opening. That portion of the base upon which the bottle will rest may be covered with a piece of baize while the inside of the box and lids may be oiled and waxed and rubbed up to a polish.

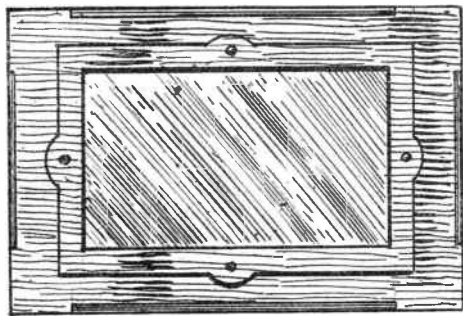
Wood Supplied

Or, of course, the inside could be coated with polish, the same as on the outside and done with the brush.

Wood for making the casket can be supplied by Hobbies Ltd., and in ordering, all that is necessary is to state that one panel H3 and two panels G2 are required. There is ample wood in these three panels to cut all parts and the complete cost is only $\frac{2}{3}$, plus postage.

The panel H3 is $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thick and measures 14 ins. by 7 ins. whilst the G2 panels are $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick and 9 ins. by 4 ins. wide, suitable for all patterns.

With Christmas coming, notice these EASY-TO-MAKE GIFTS



TWO artistic little articles are illustrated, a postcard frame, and almanac, just the things for charity bazaars and Xmas presents. Both are very inexpensive, as can be judged from the fact that one 1 1/2 ins. by 7 ins. panel of fretwood will make three of each.

Use 1/4 in. fretwood if available. Fig. 1 is a plan to show how to mark out the wood. (Note the entire absence of waste). First draw the rectangle A, B and C.

Two Pieces from One

Cut out on line B and save the piece, which is wanted for the almanac. In the centre of each side of rectangle B and with radius of 1/4 in., strike the curves seen.

The edges of A are now bevelled with a file, where shown, and the inner edges of the cut-out at B slightly bevelled also. Now, using a fine fretsaw, cut along lines C.

Remove this inner frame, clean up the whole and polish. An attractive finish is obtained by blacking all the edges and polishing the remainder natural colour of the wood.

For a Postcard

Cut a rectangle of cardboard, a little less in size than A, and glue this to the back. In the resulting frame fit a picture postcard or photo, cover with a piece of cellophane and then press the inner frame on top.

Keep it down with a paper fastener in each side, pressed through holes in frame and cardboard, and bend flat

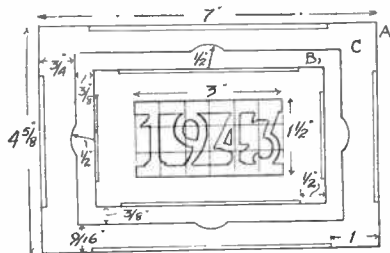


Fig. 1—Dimensions of the frame

over on the back. Detail, Fig. 2 explains these matters. You now have a pleasing and artistic little frame.

If a few layers of paper or one of thin cardboard is placed under the picture, the inner frame will be raised up more prominent, but if this is done, the outer edges of the inner frame look better if slightly rounded off with a file or glasspaper.

The piece of wood cut out at B should have its edges partly bevelled, as for A. In the centre, mark out the figure "drop," drawn over 1/2 in. squares and saw out.

Finishing Off

Now clean up and polish both, blacking the edges also if this finish is liked. When dry, glue an almanac block on to the wood to cover the "cut-out" figures.

If the block is not large enough, then paste a piece of fancy paper over to hide the "cut-out" and paste the block in the centre of that.

Attach the figure "drop" to the almanac with short bits of silk ribbon from old Christmas cards, then cover the almanac with brown paper over the back.

Black and gold can be used for decoration and Hobbies Egg-shell Black is useful in this connection. Do not overdo the gold work, and apply it carefully and evenly with a small brush. If you use too much it makes the article look "cheap."

Remember to take as much care over the finish as you do over the actual making. So many workers rush the final efforts and so spoil the whole job. Clean and paint or polish carefully and thoroughly always.

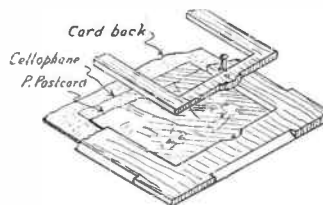
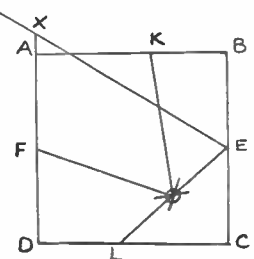


Fig. 2—Construction details

Solutions to last Week's Puzzles

A Dissection Poser

Take E and F mid points of sides and make $\angle FEX = 30^\circ$ EX meeting DA produced in X centre X and radius XF cut AB in K. Centres F and K and radius FK describe arcs



meeting at O. Join EO meeting DC in L. Now rub out line EX and you get the four pieces which will form an equilateral triangle.

A Rent Question

Since the new crop is a mean of the 1st. two, the rent must be the mean of the two rents already paid, viz., $\frac{16 \times 40}{2} = 28$ bushels. The general solution to a problem of this type is difficult, but any reader interested may have a full solution.

A Counting Problem

Just substitute for each number its difference from 15.

Fish

He caught no fish at all for 10 without the I=0
9 " " tail =0
and so on.

Birds and Rabbits

If all were birds there would be 80 feet.
But we have 96 feet. Hence we have 8 rabbits as each one gives two extra feet.
Hence 32 birds and 8 rabbits.

Did you know . . .

these points about a chisel? The handle is usually of hardwood, such as beech, ash or boxwood. The ferrule is of brass to prevent the handle from splitting. The blade is of steel with a shoulder to prevent it being driven into the handle. The square tapered portion fitting into the handle is called the tang.

Following our earlier article here is how to undertake WHITTLING SPIRALS

THE drawing shown in this article is part of the knowledge which a whittler must possess, for he must know which way the wood is to be cut. It naturally follows the first article, which appeared in our issue, dated Sept. 9th.

Cutting with the grain is easier than cutting against it, but a sharp knife will cut either way. Before trying to whittle intricate projects, it may be well to get accustomed to the knife and the wood by cutting out some belices commonly called spirals.

To start whittling, the easiest method is cutting a shallow V, cut going the full length of the stick. If a double spiral is to be cut, whittle two cuts. Do not cut right up to the pencil line (see Fig. 6).

Whittle first one side and then the other, ending the cut at the bottom where the grain is straight. If a smooth finished spiral is wanted, finish with glasspaper wrapped around a round stick as shown at Fig. 9.

Figs. 7 and 8 show the finished spirals in single and double lines.

When whittling an open spiral

Fig. 14 shows a rounded spiral which is just the opposite to those shown at Figs. 7 and 8; which one might say are hollowed out.

Lay out the spiral, whether single or double as shown at Fig. 1 to Fig. 4, using a single line for the single twist or two lines for the double. Notice that the pitch of the spiral at Fig. 14 is different from that shown at Figs. 7 and 8.

Difference of Slant

The pitch or slant, of course, is optional, but it also depends on what a given piece is to be used for or how much work the whittler wishes to undertake.

Start with a V cut as shown at Fig. 15. This probably will have to be cut deeper with a second V cut depending on the size of the work. Then with smaller cuts round up the work nicely and if desirable, finish with glasspaper.

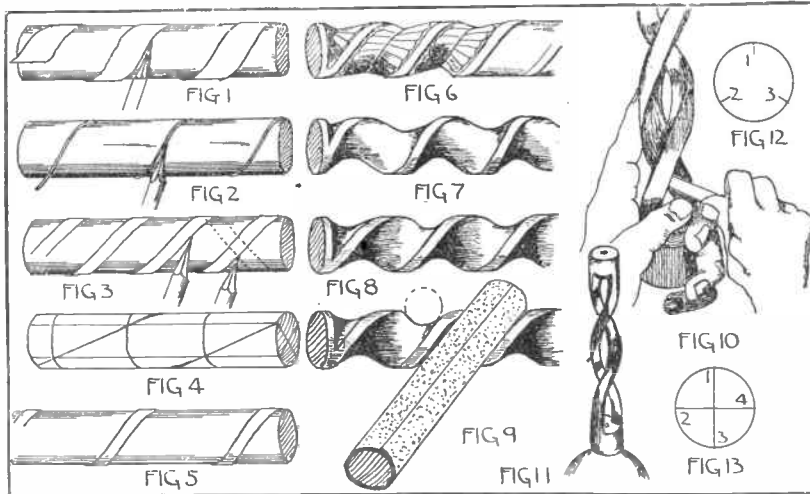
Fig. 14 shows a double spiral. When finished it will look like two vines twisting around each other. Fig. 16 shows the jacobean spiral which is used a great deal in furniture and balusters.

Lay out for a single spiral and start with a V cut as shown at Fig. 17, going the full length of the part to be whittled. Then go over the whole groove with a deep cut as shown in Fig. 17, being careful to keep an even depth. From then on follow the directions that accompany Fig. 7 and Fig. 15.

Glasspaper Finish

The twisted spirals should be carefully rubbed with glasspaper to make a good job, but if they have been whittled neatly and carefully they look well even without it.

Spirals may be cut deep or shallow



First and easiest is the single spiral or the corkscrew. The simplest method of laying it out on a stick is with a long narrow strip of paper. The paper should be of an even width and if the wood is a perfect cylinder in section, it will space itself evenly as shown at Fig. 1.

Fasten the end with a pin or tack, then mark out the spiral with a pencil. Fig. 2 shows how a piece of wire, the coils of which have been carefully spaced with a ruler, may be used in laying out a spiral.

A Double Spiral

To lay out a double spiral, use a paper strip as shown at Fig. 3. Or it may be laid out as shown at Fig. 4. For a $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter stick the cross lines shown in the drawing should be $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. apart. Mark with a pencil. For laying out an open spiral the same method is used as for a double spiral (see Fig. 3).

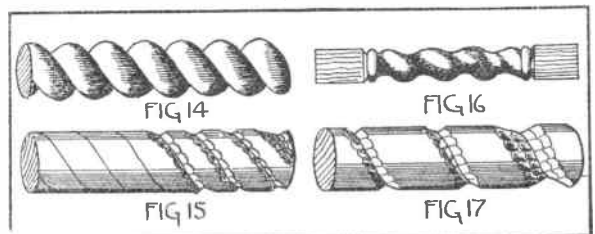
If the outer edges of the spiral are to be sharp, only one line is required. But if the edges are to be cut to a certain thickness, a second line should be drawn running parallel to the one marked first. It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or more from it, and Fig. 5 shows how the stick should look.

like the one shown at Figs. 10 and 11, cut the same as a double spiral, the full length of both grooves. Then take a second cut, cutting the sides steeper. Perhaps a V cut will be required before the V cuts meet in the centre of the wood.

From now on a little care must be taken. Hold the stick and the knife as shown in Fig. 10 to cut away the surplus core and cut down the full length as shown. Then change ends and cut down on the other side.

Fig. 11 shows an open spiral cut from basswood timber. This could be used as the standard for a table lamp.

While only single and double spirals are shown in this article, triple or quadruple spirals may also be cut. To set out these spirals, simply divide the ends of the timber into three or four parts as shown at Fig. 12 and 13. Then proceed in the same manner as described for laying out single and double spirals.



depending on what they are to be used for. The deeper cut spirals have more grace, while the shallow cut spirals have more strength. Whittling spirals is fun once the art has been mastered, and they can be incorporated and used for a great many things in the home.

The more you practice the more proficient you will become, but do not rush things when you begin.

What a writer in a National Newspaper has to say about UNCOMMON HOBBIES

IT is an undeniable fact, and a curious one (writes "Flaneur" in a recent Nottinghamshire Guardian Weekly), that rich men usually have quite simple and inexpensive hobbies, while, as a contrast, poor men indulge very often in uncommon, elaborate and expensive pursuits.

A greengrocer and china dealer in a very small way of business spent what, for his position, was a fortune in procuring etchings and photographs. He so incapacitated himself financially that the broker's man sold the collection with his chattels.

Spent £2,000

It was believed that this enthusiastic collector had spent over £2,000 in the pursuit of his favourite recreation, and the whole lot went for less than fifty shillings.

A rather unusual case of its kind was that of a coster who had a mania for collecting birds' eggs. He became the proud possessor of a unique collection, some of the items being expensive owing to their rarity. All had been procured through the private means of the humble coster, and were valued very highly.

The most peculiar thing about the case is that, though so ardent a collector, the owner knew comparatively little of the habits of the birds represented in his array of eggs.

Yet he was said to be able to identify almost any egg, and on more than one occasion he detected the attempts of egg-fakers, even when the fraud had been most artistically carried out.

A Gardener's Furniture

There is a case on record of a market gardener who had a splendid collection of antique furniture in his attics. He had to confess, however, that the obtaining of his valuable furniture had often impoverished him.

Money would not tempt him to part with his treasures, though on more than one occasion he received really splendid offers for certain items, among them a grandfather's clock of very ancient design, with a curious weathercock on its summit. This ardent lover of the antique, ill as he could afford it, would spend whole days in hunting out fresh treasures, and, sad to relate, often resorted to dishonest means to procure the object of his desires.

As a contrast to his expensively furnished upper rooms, his house, in the lower parts, was deplorably squalid. His wife, who shared her husband's enthusiasm, was in the habit of going about in disreputable rags.

A man with a love for richly-bound books was in the habit of placing aside as much as he could of his weekly wages and spending the lot at intervals in the purchase of highly gilt and elaborately bound volumes. The contents of the volumes mattered little, as the collector could hardly read. All he required was handsome covers and an abundance of good illustrations.

Books and Glass

The treasures were kept in drawers, each item carefully covered in linen or paper to protect the delicate binding. When he died, the number of his books was found to exceed four hundred, not one of which he had read.

Among the more curious hobbies may be mentioned that of a cobbler whose income seldom exceeded thirty shillings a week, and who had a wife and a small family to support. He revelled in stained glass. Though his home was, as a matter of necessity, in a very inartistic neighbourhood, he had each window beautifully filled with coloured and flowered glass, some of which was expensive even for those in better circumstances.

This man was also the proud possessor of an assortment of hall and other lamps, each boasting a variety of tinted glass, while some were mounted in brass of excellent design and workmanship. A legacy of £50 left him by a relation was spent entirely in the purchase of elaborate lamps and daintily flowered globes. The precious collection was kept in a lumber room over his workshop.

Then there was a charwoman who evinced an unusual liking for fancy ball programmes and menu cards. Some of these she bought from stationers, but her greatest treasures she procured in a rather novel

manner. At the various houses where she followed her employment she would beg the dainty trifles from the young ladies of the family.

Programmes and Menus

In one case, where a satin and lace programme fired her enthusiasm, she proffered her whole day's hard work for its possession. But the young lady who owned it was not willing to part with it.

She managed, however, to prevail on a friend of hers to give up her programme—a gift which the "charlady" greatly appreciated. As a result of this incident, the woman's love for these dainty trifles was circulated, and the collection soon became a large one. The owner took a great delight in exhibiting her presents from the "young ladies" as she called them.

Keeping Cockatoos

A peculiar and rather disagreeable hobby, for those who had to live in his immediate neighbourhood, was that of a poor man who had an unusual affection for white cockatoos. He at one time possessed upwards of thirty of the garrulous birds, and the screaming of the feathered company was most disconcerting.



MAKING A SPLASH

The time will come when you need no longer miss a good picture for want of a film. Meanwhile, the output of Selo films is necessarily restricted, but all available supplies are distributed through approved dealers. If your photographic dealer is out of stock, please do not write to the manufacturers; Ilford Limited cannot supply amateur photographers direct.

SELO FILMS

Made by ILFORD LIMITED, Ilford, London

Eventually he was given orders to quit, and for a good reason one would think. The complaints and notices of removal had become of too frequent occurrence for the landlord to put up with any longer.

A Blind Collector

There was a blind beggar who had a mania for huge horns and antlers. His home was decorated with these in every available corner. He picked up his favourite articles at secondhand stores and pawnshops, and he was so acquainted with the construction of them that a rapid fingering was sufficient to acquaint him with their

state of preservation and intactness.

Sometimes the whole of his takings would be sacrificed for the possession of a pair of horns or antlers which had taken his fancy, and so well known was his liking for these articles that the neighbours would quite frequently give him information as to where they could be obtained.

Waiting to Pay

The beggar would hobble off to the place indicated. He would be quite miserable if the price asked was too high or if the proprietor would not promise to place the article aside until he was in a position to pay the

necessary amount.

On one occasion he parted with a couple of sovereigns, which had been given him by a lady out of pity for his helplessness and as a thankoffering for her own recovery from some years of blindness, for the pleasure of owning an immense pair of bull's horns.

At the time, however, he had not the wherewithal to pay his rent, which was sadly in arrears. Many of his purchases were too large for the walls of his home, and some of his neighbours housed one or two of his smaller articles which he found it impossible to accommodate.

Every handyman should know the rules of USING A GLASSCUTTER

IT frequently happens that the handyman requires a piece of glass cut to some particular shape and size, and usually he pays very dearly for someone else to do this really simple job for him. There is no need for this expense as the cutting of glass is not a difficult operation, and only requires care. Usually failure is due to lack of confidence, but with a little practice, this will soon come, and you will be surprised how easy it really is.



wheel cutter is much cheaper. New wheels can, moreover, be inserted when necessary, and for the amateur, this type will be found entirely satisfactory.

A Common Fault

Now for a few hints. The most common fault of the beginner is that he presses too hard on the cutter. It is not necessary to make a deep cut, but only to make a very faint line across the surface. On no account should a line be gone over a second time, as this will blunt the cutter and make the glass liable to break off at a tangent instead of along the line.

fretsaw will do splendidly for this.

It is always advisable to practise on an odd piece of glass first to get used to the "feel" of the tool, and then to commence with straight cuts. Hold the cutter as shown in Fig. 2, and commence at the further end of the line. Press on the cutter with a gradually increasing pressure until you feel the cutter "bite" on the surface of the glass. Then draw the cutter towards you, maintaining an even pressure the whole time.

Breaking with Pressure

Having cut your line hold the glass as shown in Fig. 3 and press upwards with the fingers when the glass will break along the cut you have just made.

For curves, use a template as previously described, but in this case, the waste piece of glass is removed by tapping underneath the line with the

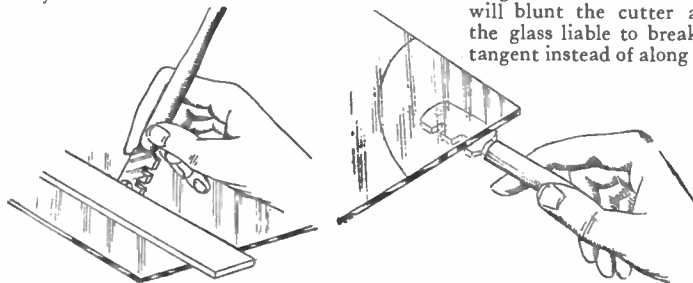


Fig. 2—How to hold the cutter

Fig. 4—Gently tapping to break

First of all, there is the question of choosing a glass-cutter. There are two types to choose from, viz., the "diamond" and the "wheel" cutter.

These may now be a little difficult to obtain, but they are still worth buying or borrowing.

In the former, the cutting is done with a diamond set in the end of a conveniently-shaped handle, while in the wheel type, it is done by a specially hardened steel wheel. Fig. 1 shows this type which is now generally used.

A diamond may cost anything and probably cannot be bought, but a

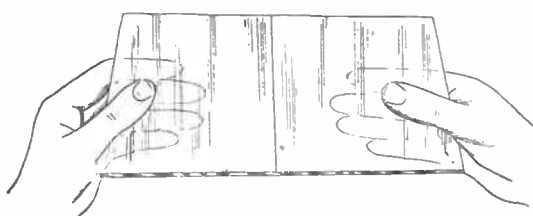


Fig. 3—Even pressure to split a line

The drawing at Fig. 2 shows how the glass-cutter should be held and it will be noticed that the cutter leans towards the person using it, but does not lean over sideways. If the cut to be made is straight, a straightedge should always be used as a guide. For curves, the beginner should use a template cut to the required shape. An odd piece of wood cut out with a

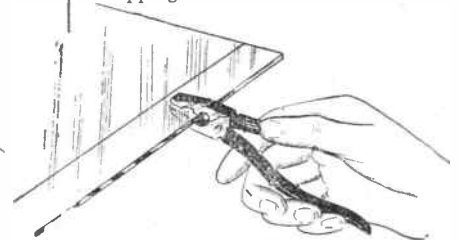


Fig. 5—Nipping off a narrow edge

cutter (see Fig. 4). Start at one end and then when a crack appears, continue slowly right along the curve until the glass is completely separated.

If the piece of glass being cut off is too small to be held in the hand, it can be slipped into one of the notches on the side of the glass-cutter, or held in a pair of flat-nosed pliers, as shown in Fig. 5.

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