GILBERT
CARPENTRY
FOR BOYS
BY
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ABSTRACT: PAINTS. Red and yellow mixed together make orange. Black is the color of death. To get the color desired, it must be mixed to the tone and the shade to certain parts already mixed. In applying to the surface are more certain parts already mixed. The most satisfactory way to do so is to use paste of a good quality in proportion to the paint.

PAINT

The finish of the article you are making and the conditions to which it is exposed on the article are the major factors in determining the finish of the wood you are dealing with. The finish depends on the finish of the dry article, the finish in the drying, the finish in the storage, and the finish in the finishing. The color of the wood, the color of the finish, and the color of the wood you are dealing with, determine the finish. The color of the wood itself is important, for the wood is the ultimate product of the finishing. The color of the wood is determined by the color of the finish, and the color of the wood is determined by the color of the finish of the wood. The color of the wood is determined by the color of the finish, and the color of the wood is determined by the color of the finish of the wood.

FINISHING

The type of finish used will depend on the finish of the article, the finish in the storage, and the color of the wood. The color of the wood will depend on the color of the finish, and the color of the wood will depend on the color of the finish of the wood.

Vernon's Wood

Degrade: Light Brown

Asphalt: Light Brown, spread

Gilbert Carpenters

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ROOMS

WARNING: Tools and equipment should be kept clean and dry. Avoid using water in the room. All tools and equipment should be dry before use. Do not store tools in the room when not in use.

WARNING: Do not smoke in the room. Keep the room clean and free of debris.

WARNING: Do not use water to clean tools or equipment. Use only dry cloths or paper towels.

WARNING: Do not use water to clean the floor. Use a dry cloth or paper towel.

STANDING

WARNING: Do not stand on the floor. Keep your feet and legs off the floor. Keep the room clear of debris.

IMPORTANT THINGS TO KNOW IN PAINTING:

1. Wear protective clothing, including gloves, goggles, and a respirator. Avoid getting paint on your skin or in your eyes.

2. Paint only in well-ventilated areas. Avoid painting in hot or humid conditions.

3. Do not paint over wet surfaces. Let surfaces dry before painting.

4. Paint in thin layers to avoid sagging or runs.

5. Use a level to ensure the surface is flat before painting.

6. Use a paint mixer to ensure the paint is well-mixed.

7. Do not use water to clean the brushes. Use only dry cloths or paper towels.

8. Do not use water to clean the floor. Use a dry cloth or paper towel.

IMPORTANT THINGS TO KNOW IN CUTTING:

1. Use a sharp knife or blade to make clean cuts.

2. Use a straightedge to make straight cuts.

3. Do not use water to clean the knife or blade. Use only dry cloths or paper towels.

4. Do not use water to clean the floor. Use a dry cloth or paper towel.

IMPORTANT THINGS TO KNOW IN PAINTING:

1. Use a level to ensure the surface is flat before painting.

2. Use a paint mixer to ensure the paint is well-mixed.

3. Do not use water to clean the brushes. Use only dry cloths or paper towels.

4. Do not use water to clean the floor. Use a dry cloth or paper towel.

5. Do not use water to clean the tools. Use only dry cloths or paper towels.

6. Do not use water to clean the equipment. Use only dry cloths or paper towels.
CUTTING TOOLS—How to Use and Sharpen Carpenters' Tools

THE PIVOTED CHISEL. Probably the most important cutting tool is the
scribe for marking.

THE MORNING CHISEL. There are many varieties of chisels, each
made for a particular purpose. The chisel is placed against the work
and pressure is applied with the handle. This is similar to chiseling and
is used for heavier cutting and
THE FLAT CHISEL. This is intended to be used with
THE PARING CHISEL. Band saws are used to a lesser degree. The very best chisels have perfect ends in the
cone side only. The back of the chisel must be kept perfectly flat. The
cone side only is the essential feature of the chisel, and the cutting is on
the edge. The essential feature of the chisel is the sharpness of the cutting edge.

SIDEBISE CHISELING. Period of holding
ENDWOOD CHISELING. Period of holding

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is drawn by the hands, not pushed into the wood. The main use is in cutting

DRAW KNIFE. This operation is reduced to bow sawing, there is no difference—the drawer

sharpening the chisel.

USING THE MATERIAL IN CHISELING. (See Fig. 10.)"
CROSS-CUT SAW. A cross-cut saw is never used to rip boards, and because it works slowly, it is not always possible to cut the fiber away like it does in the rip-saw. It is best always to plane the cut with a cross-cut saw, as then the fiber will be cut away.

Do not use the saw with a full stroke, but with a normal, easy, light stroke. Sometimes it occurs that the saw will run away from the plane line, but this is nothing to worry about; just force it back to the plane line and then it will take care of itself.

The teeth of the cross-cut saw are not as deep as those of the rip-saw, and consequently it is extremely useful in drawing down narrow surfaces rapidly. The drawknife, like the chisel, is ground with the bevel on only one side. The drawknife is very useful in removing small particles from the ends of the wood blocks.

Fig. 13

Fig. 14

Fig. 15
Figure 19

How to file and set a saw.

The first thing to do is to hold the point of the saw in a vice of some kind. (See Fig. 17.) The jaws of the bench vise are turned over so as to leave a clear space between the saw and the jaws of the vise. The saw is set so as to be at right angles to the vise jaws. The ends of the saw are then set as indicated in the illustration. The saw is set for filing as follows: The saw is held in a vise (Fig. 18) with the point of the saw uppermost. The handle of the vise is at right angles to the saw. The handle of the vise is then turned as indicated in the illustration.
HOW TO AVOID CHOINKING THE PLANE

PROCEDURE IN PLAN.

Fig. 22

In planning a board, the edge of the tree next to the heart of the tree should be cut off as near the square as possible to leave only the heart of the tree for the edge. It is well to select the edge for the plane that is not near the heart of the tree. This is important because it is shaded and the plane is easier to hold. The plane is to be held at an angle to the wood, which is shown in the drawing. The edge of the tree should be cut off in this manner. When the plane is held at an angle to the wood, the plane should have some pressure on the edge of the wood. This pressure is necessary to prevent the wood from being cut off too deep or too shallow.

PROCEDURE IN PRACTICE.

The practice in planning, as shown in the drawing, is to hold the plane at an angle to the wood, and to use it to cut off the edge of the tree. The plane is to be held at an angle to the wood, which is shown in the drawing, and the plane should have some pressure on the edge of the wood. This pressure is necessary to prevent the wood from being cut off too deep or too shallow.

Fig. 20

When the edge of the wood is to be cut off, the plane is to be held at an angle to the wood, and the plane should have some pressure on the edge of the wood. This pressure is necessary to prevent the wood from being cut off too deep or too shallow.

Fig. 21

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