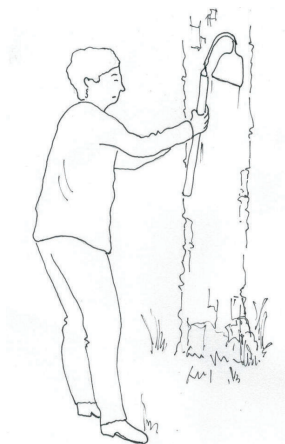




1. SMOTHER
2. **SCRAPER**
3. SMALL SCRAPER
4. PINE TAPPING KNIFE

5. PINE TAPPING KNIFE FOR POLE
6. MALETT
7. HALF-MOON
8. TRACER
9. POLE



Description

A tool used in the preparation phase of the pine tree to remove the bark. This operation is called "desroñe basto".

Utilisation

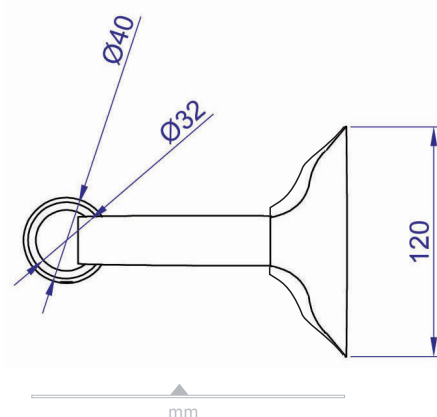
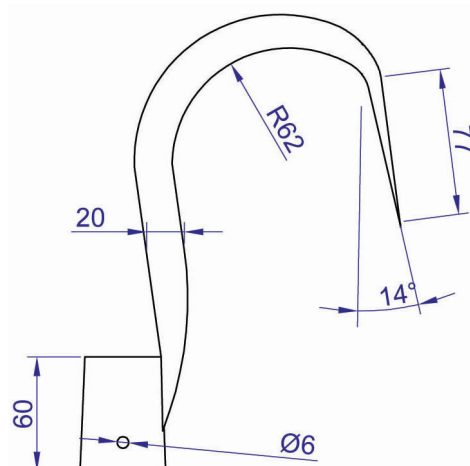
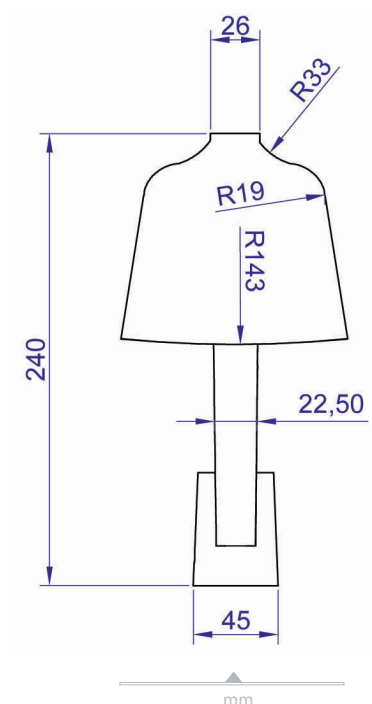
It is used by resting the edge of the tool on the bark and moving it with the help of a wooden handle in a vertical direction along the trunk.

Observations

The part traditionally used by blacksmiths to make the blade was a worn-out piece of an agricultural plow, which was sharpened again and reused as part of this tool. They also reused vehicle leaf springs, made from steel sheets, and after the forge, a single-piece tool was obtained.

B Materials

It consists of a flat piece made of forged steel and tempered in the form of a blade welded to a square tube of solid bent iron with an opening angle as shown in the drawing. This piece has an iron tube welded on its back that serves as a clamp, where the handle of the tool is inserted.



2 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 20 mm solid iron square and a 45 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

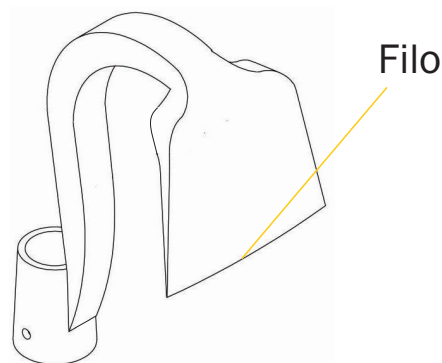
It is made by working on an anvil the iron square that is attached to the blade, where it is placed according to the angle indicated in the detail planes, being hit with the hammer until the desired shape is achieved.

4. Bending

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

5. Welding

Once the steel piece is prepared, it is welded to the iron square, 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: The only maintenance of this tool is sharpening and cleaning with solvents or sand.