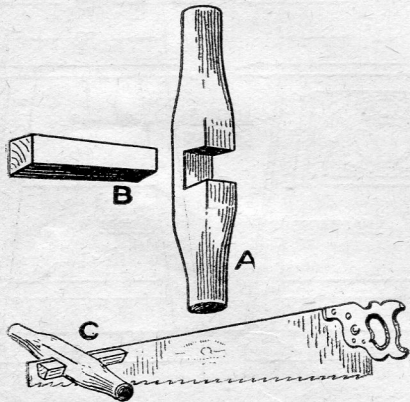


THE village carpenter of the old school was a craftsman who realised that, for accurate sawing, it was often desirable to keep an eye on the gauge line on the far edge of the wood as well as on that on the near edge. For this he had a simple but ingenious "shangie" (home-made, of course) which enabled him to use the ordinary



HOW THE SHANGIE IS FIXED

THE SHANGIE

An old gadget used by the Village Carpenter

handsaw as a two-handled saw.

The sketch shows this at a glance. A is a piece of oak or beech, 8 ins. or so long, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. square. The ends are rounded off to give a comfortable hand-hold. B is a wedge about 4 ins. long by 1 in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. It is tapered very slightly in width (from 1 in. to $\frac{7}{8}$ in.), and one edge is bevelled as shown. The handle (A) is dovetail-notched to receive the wedge, care being taken to allow play for the thickness of saw-blade when the shangie is fitted as at C.

The handle (A) is so placed over the blade that the wedge (B) can be tapped home with a hammer from the outside. Thus it resists the pull. The saw was worked by the carpenter and his apprentice, the latter taking hold of the gadget and guarding against any tendency of the saw to wander from the line.

Village carpenters had frequently to effect repairs to mills, and one particularly laborious task was to re-fit a heavy iron five-foot wheel with beechwood or

hornbeam cogs. One such wheel might require over a hundred and thirty cogs. These, tapered, were driven into rectangular holes in the rim and were afterwards cut to the exact size. As absolute uniformity in projection was essential, the greatest care had to be exercised when sawing, and the "shangie" probably owes its origin to an old-world millwright who devised this means of securing accuracy. (134)

SHOPPING BASKETS

(Continued from page 184)

$\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, joined at the top with a $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wood rod, shouldered down to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the ends and bored through the side pieces. The appearance of the handle will be greatly improved if it is made with the side pieces standing closer together at the top, small tapered blocks being introduced at the bottom to allow the handle to be fitted to the sides of the basket.

On completion, the baskets could be lined. It is essential that all joints should be glued, and if fairly slight pins are used they may be clenched inside.

(114)