

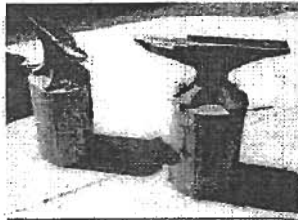
Reprinted from the On The Anvil Newsletter, of the Philip Simmons Artist Blacksmith Guild

PSABG Newsletter

## Fasten Down the Anvil:



This is a good way to fasten down the anvil as long as the stump doesn't split from the lag screw. The lag screw should be a minimum of 5 to 8 inches long. A lag screw works great if the stump is American Elm, Sycamore or some other non-splitting wood. Woods which readily split require that the lag screw be put in at an angle so it cuts across the grain, or a different fastening system should be used. If using a wood that splits easily, bolts instead of lag screws going all the way through the stump are good, if the means of drilling that long of a hole is available.



Two finished bases. Anvils ready for use. The anvil on the left is a 160 lb. Peter Wright and the anvil on the right is a 215 lb. Arm and Hammer. Both of these anvils have had the edges repaired with Stoody 2110 work hardening welding rod, although now I use MG Industries 710 electrode. The Stoody is softer and is a different color than the original anvil face. The MG rod is 55-60RC as welded and is approx. the same color as original face metal. The cost for each type of rod is about the same, both expensive.

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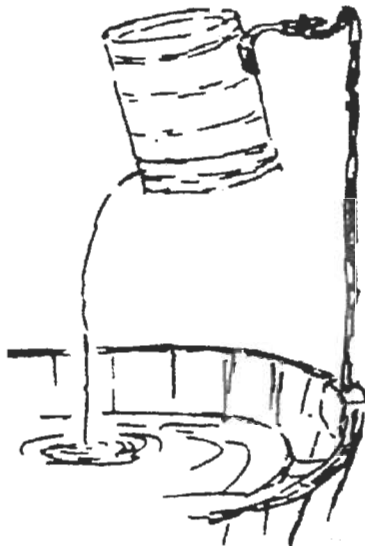
Reprinted from The Upsetter, the Newsletter of the Michigan Artist Blacksmith's Association

### Tip

Reprinted from the Western Canadian Blacksmiths' Guild August 2000.

By Greg Hartell, Klamath Falls, Oregon

When it is necessary to localize a heat, a tin can mounted on a rod above the edge of your slack tub can provide a steady stream of water, leaving both hands free and keeps the floor dry.



Reprinted from the New England Blacksmiths

*Alan's Corner-*

### Napkin Holder-

Adjust the stock size to the wind speed at your place.

