

CHAPTER VI

DOUBLE HEMMED EDGE

In Figure 51 are shown several cake cutters of various forms, made of bright tin (see Figure 1). The upper edge of the body and edges of the handle are reinforced by a double hem. These simple articles can be made of scrap material. The strips for the body are cut $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide and equal in length to the circumference

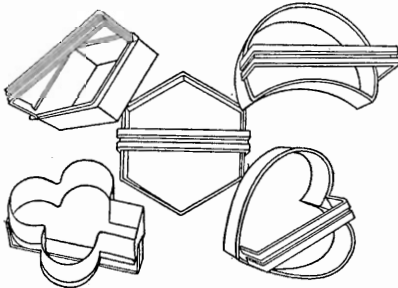


Figure 51.—Cake Cutters of Patterns Seen in Figure 1.

of the patterns *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, *F*, Figure 1. To this length $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch is added for a lap seam where the ends are joined.

Hexagon-Shaped Cake Cutter.—In Figure 52 are shown a plan view, side view, and pattern of the hexagon-shaped cutter *C*, Figure 1. To find the length of material required, set the dividers equal to the length of one side as *1-2* in the plan. Starting at one end of the metal strip, mark the length of each side by spacing with the dividers, making a light impression on the metal at each point. Lines drawn through these points across the strip, as shown in *A*, *1234561*, will mark the corners where

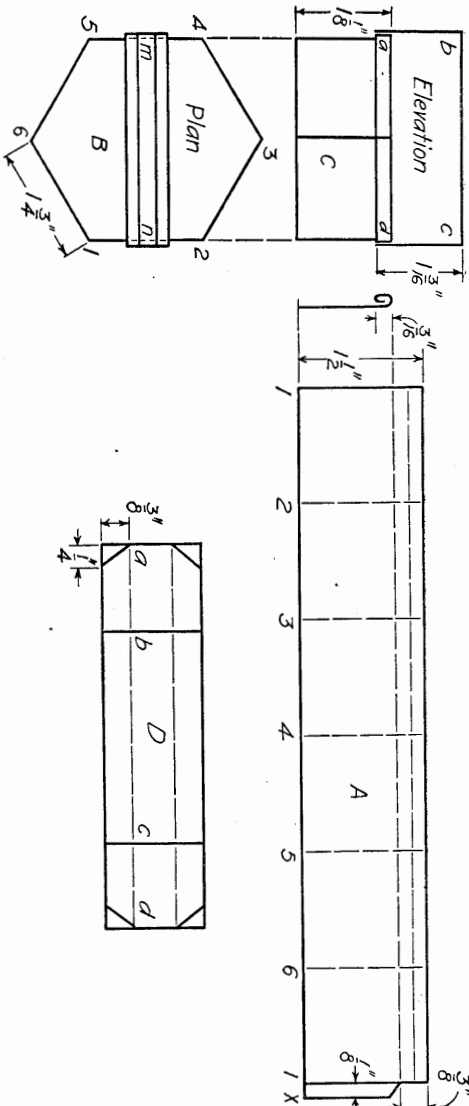


Figure 52.—Plan, Side View, and Pattern of Hexagon-Shaped Cake Cutter.

the metal is bent when formed into shape; $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch is added for a lap seam, as shown at *x*. The lap is notched $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch on the upper corner. This is done to allow for a $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch double hem, which will be turned on the upper

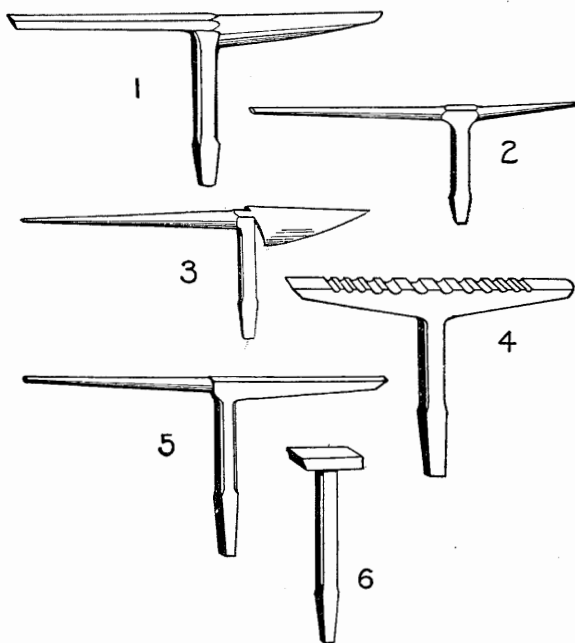


Figure 53.—Bench Stakes.

1, Beakhorn Stake; 2, Candle Mold Stake; 3, Blowhorn Stake; 4, Creasing Stake; 5, Needle Case Stake; 6, Square Stake.

edge of the strip. The pattern for the handle is cut $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide and equal in length to *abcd* in the elevation. Notch the corners of the handle, as shown at *D*. Then set the gauge on the folding machine (Figure 16) $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch and turn a double edge on each side of the handle and the upper edge of the body.

The next step will be to form the handle and body by hand on the needle case stake, shown in Figure 53. Place the metal strip with the bending line on the edge of the

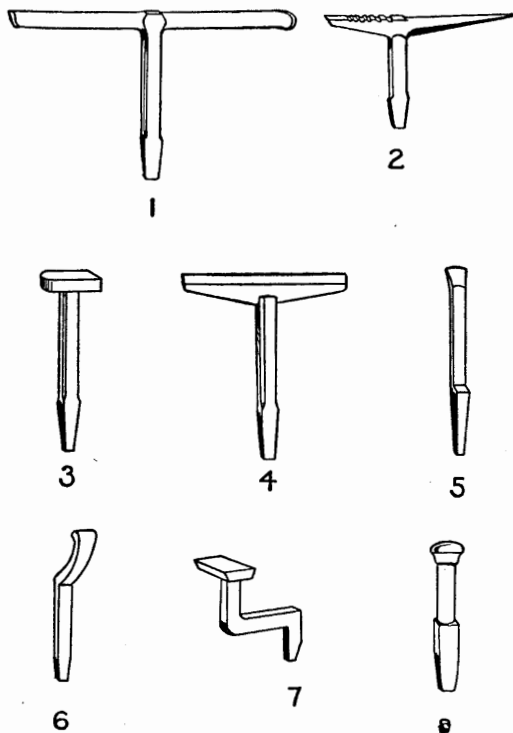


Figure 54.—Bench Stakes (Continued).

1, Double Seaming Stake; 2, Creasing Stake, with Horn; 3, Copper-smith's Square Stake; 4, Hatchet Stake; 5, Bottom Stake; 6, Bath Tub Stake; 7, Bevel Edge Square Stake; 8, Round Head Stake. (See also Figure 29.)

flat end of the stake, then bend the metal to the required angle, as shown by the template *B*. Each corner is bent in the same manner and should fit the template accurately

when completed. The handle is formed by making a square bend on lines *b* and *c* in pattern *D*. The cutter is completed by soldering the seam at the corner and solder-

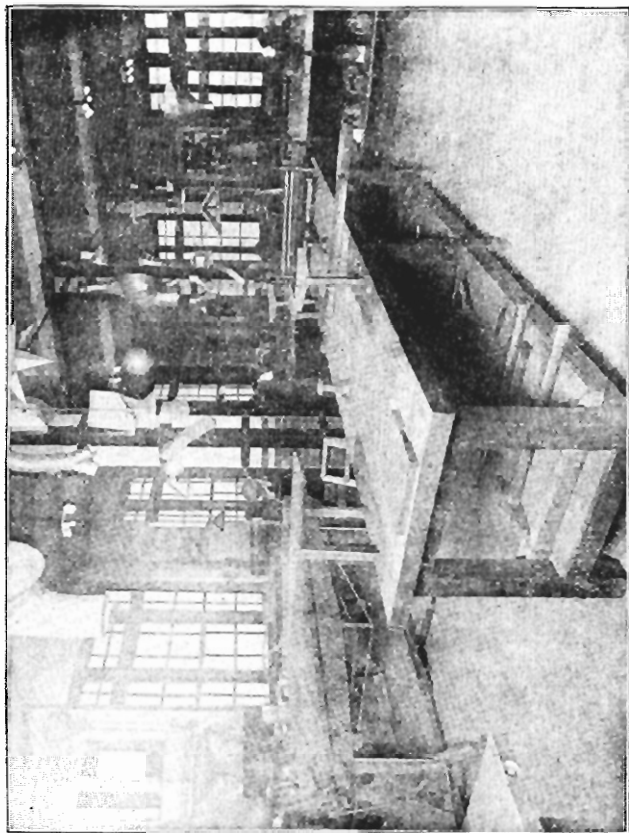


Figure 55.—Work Bench, with Stakes and Bench Plates.

ing the handle to the upper edge of the body in the position shown at *mn* in plan *B*.

The cutters *B*, *D*, *E*, *F*, Figure 1, are formed in a
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similar manner over the various stakes at hand. The following stakes are suitable for this purpose: Hatchet stake, conductor stake, blowhorn stake, candle mold stake, beakhorn stake. See Figures 29, 53, 54.

These stakes are used for various purposes and are fastened to the bench by inserting the square tapered shank into the proper size holes, cut in the bench for this purpose, or by having a cast-iron bench plate fastened to the bench, as shown in Figure 7. These bench plates can be obtained in different sizes and contain the proper size holes for holding stakes, bench shears, etc.

In Figure 55 is shown an illustration of a work bench with bench plates inserted in the top. The bench is 3x16 feet in size with a shelf underneath for holding stakes when not in use. This is a good arrangement for a school shop, as students can work on both sides of the bench at the same time.