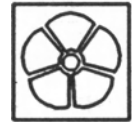


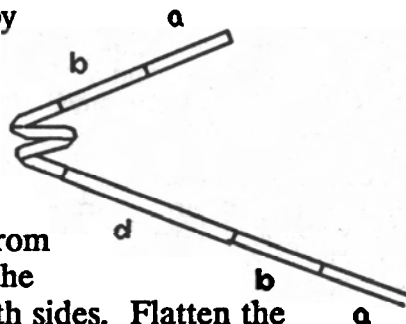
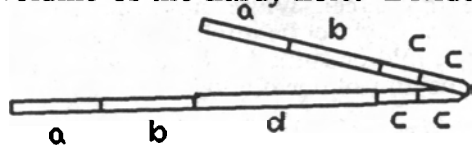
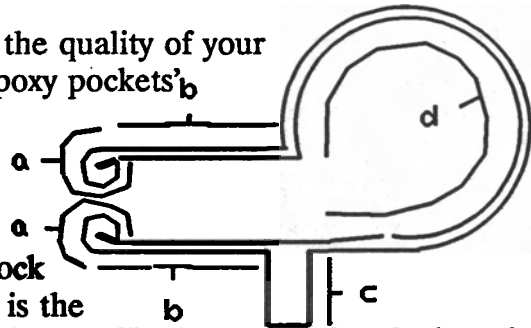
## Quick & Dirty Spring Fuller

Steve Bloom



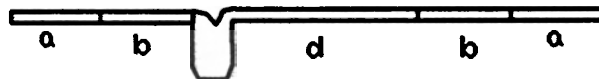
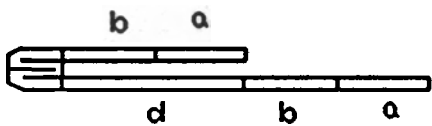
A spring fuller can be a great help in improving the quality of your work. The one illustrated here is for forming 'epoxy pockets' in the tangs of forged knives, e.g., by fullering matching depressions. The basic scheme will apply to virtually any version of spring fullers.

The stock is 1" (=W) x 1/4" (=T) by  $2A + 2B + 4C + D$  where A is the length of stock needed to form the business-end of the fuller, B is the offset from the hardy hole, and D is approximately 12". To determine C, calculate the volume of the hardy hole. Divide that value by

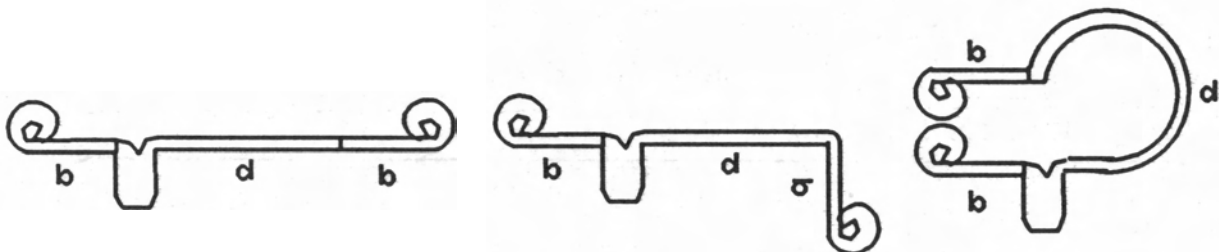


$W \times T \times 4$ . Round up the result to get C.

Locate the point in the stock  $A+B+C+C$  from one end & fold the stock at that point. Fold the stock C inches back from the first bend on both sides. Flatten the stock and forge-weld the folded area. Forge the area until it fits into the hardy hole. Flatten the two limbs of the fuller to the anvil as shown. The next step is to form



the business-end of the fuller from 'A' sections. In this case, that meant just curling the ends. Make a right-angle bend at B-D and use a jig or a cone to curve section 'D'. Make sure you leave an appropriate gap between the 'A' sections.



Passing the Knowledge: Recently a gentlemen whose father was a tool maker suggested to me that a cure to the rust-on-the-anvil-problem in humid Florida lay in rubbing a coat of Johnson's Paste wax on the surface at the close of the day. It works (but makes drawing with chalk a tad more difficult). Works great on hammers faces & power-hammer dies too.

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