APPENDIX B

Tools for Quarrying and Dressing

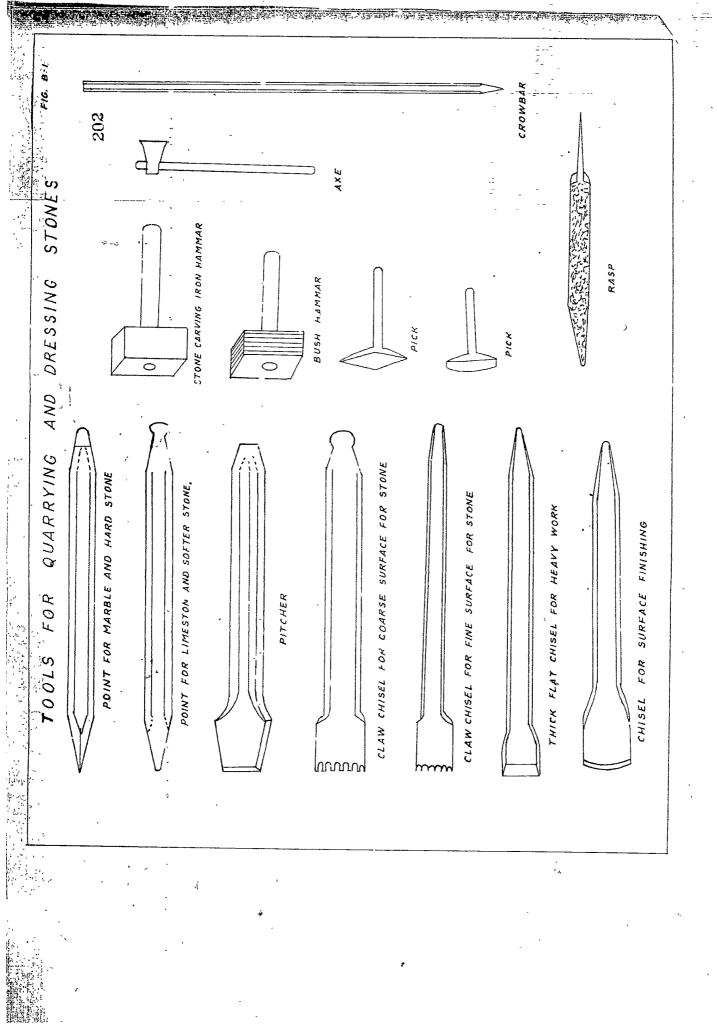
Dimension Stones

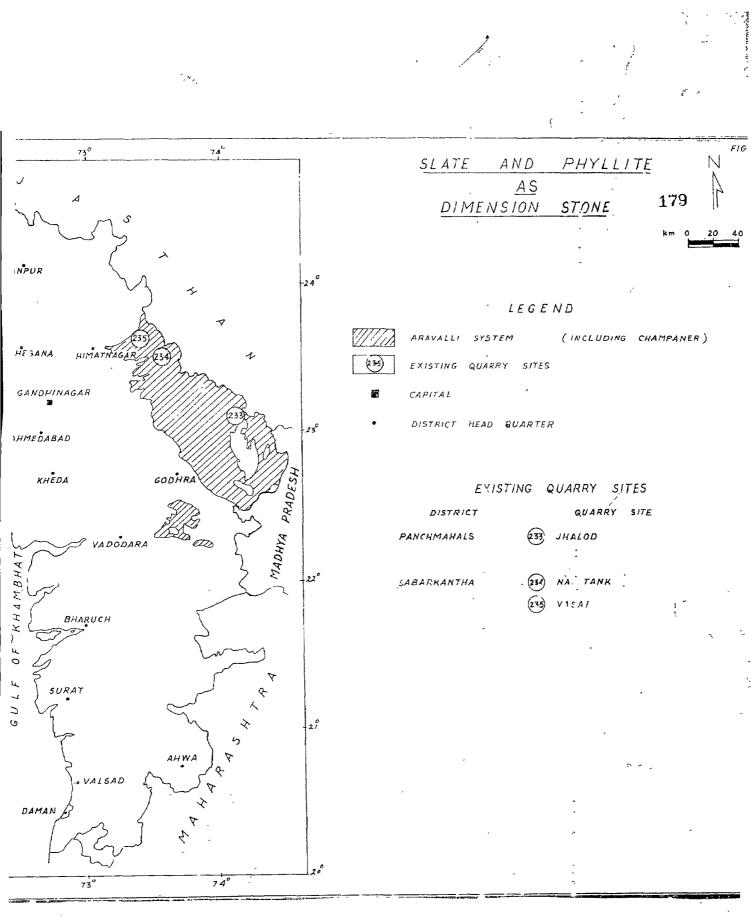
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- 1. Axe A mason's tool with a head of hard tempered steel which is tapered to an edge on one or both ends and fitted with a wooden handle.
- Boaster A broad-faced chisel used for dressing a stone to a comparatively smooth surface.
- Bush Hammer A tool having from 4 to 10 thin blades of steel ground to an edge and bolted together on the handle.
- 4. Chisel A steel tool having a plain shaft with a cutting edge varying from 10 to 35 mm wide, used for drafting or chiselling.
- 5. Claw Chisel A tool, usually from 35 to 50 mm wide, used in conjunction with a mallet in making drafts over a stone surface, the teeth being formed to prevent the stone plucking or lifting in holes.
- 6. Claw Tool A tool made of steel and similar to a steel chisel but with a clawed (toothed) removable cutting edge which fits into a slot at the base of handle.
- 7. Club Hammer A tool made of durable wood and used by the mason as a hammer when working with certain steel chisels, gouges, and the like.

- 8. Mason's Hammer A double faced hammer used for the roughest work, such as in shaping the stones as they come from the quarry, knocking of projections, etc.
- 9. Pick A tool made of hard tempered steel tapered to a point at one or both ends and fitted with a wooden handle about 0.5 m long.
- Pitching Tool A tool similar to a large chisel but with a blunt edge in place of a sharp edge.
- 11. Point Chisel A steel chisel drawn to a point and used for taking off the rough stone to make an approximately plane surface.
 - 12. Quarryman's Axe A double-balded steel axe, approximately 6 kg in weight, used for scabbling rough blockstone to square dimensions.
 - 13. Soft Stone Chisel A chisel from 35 to 50 mm wide with a shank which passes into a wooden handle; used with a mallet for dressing soft stone to a comparatively smooth surface.
 - 14. Splitter A hammer-headed tool 8 to 10 cm wide with a cutting edge approximately 1.5 mm thick.

N.B.: Some of the tools are shown in Fig. B.1. (Source: IS:1805-1973)





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