

1. BOLTON GUN WORKS

K. Bound Volumes

6. Miscellaneous

**j.. Recipe book for wood stains
undated.**

Gov. dealers -
Mtnor. of Pictures -
Signs of Scratches etc.
Pics of Imported Candy
Recipes for P. rooberry

Recipes for Browning.

Dominique Browning.

$\frac{1}{2}$ alcohol,
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Iodine of Steel
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Spirits of Nitre.
1 Blue Vitriol
 $\frac{3}{4}$ Nitric Acid.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Corrosive Sublimate.

Praetorius Browning.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Alcohol
6 drams Muriatic Liqueur of Steel
 $\frac{1}{2}$ do Corrosive Sublimate
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Nitric Acid.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carbonate of Zinc
1 Pint Water.

Greener Browning. Prodected.

1 oz. Muriatic Liqueur of Steel
 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. Spirits Wine
 $\frac{1}{4}$ do. Muriate of Mercury
 $\frac{1}{4}$ do. Nitric Acid.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ do Blue Vitriol
1 quart of water

In this process the barrel should be scalded
three times & three coats of browning applied.

Sizes of Gangs Lent to Harry Titre

No 1 Gauge - for rods. 150 to 200.
" 2 " " do 80 to 150.
" 3 " " do 50 to 80.
" 4 " " Shot guns -

Memorandum of Tools loaned

Reuben Lehr & returned
William Ward &
Sip. Johnston, 1 avil -
William Young, 1 vice.
~~Adam Shaffer~~ - 1 do. returned
Falgman Young, 1 vice, 1 Avil, 1 bellows.
G. K. Nichols 1 vice

Receipt for Staining Walnut sofa

Sponge with a warm solution of
Permanganate of Potassa.

The Permanganate is decomposed by the woody
fibres. Brown Peroxyd of Manganese
is precipitated, which is afterwards remo-
ved by washing with water.

Dab. Fuchtschwangers Rump.

Stain with Nitrate of Iron &
varnish with Amboin Varnish.

List of Patterned Art to
Fitzgerald's Flagstaff

Lock Plate - #1.	
Buckle -	8.
Ball or shield - 36	
Right side plate - 10 72	
" Guard - 19	
" Tipper - 20	
Double trigger top. 0	
" " 4.	
" " 3.	
" " 1.	
Loop pattern. 5.	
Lid nut - 26	
Wind sight. 24	
Pair of triggers for No 1 trigger -	
Gunkel plate - 39 (now Pattern 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ Large size.)	
" trigger - 3	
" plate - 58.	
Pair trigger 6 Knob - No 49 No 6 RM. 51	
do " 3 (One trigger) " 42	
Pair of loops - " 43	
Hammer for gun 2.00. 44	
Turner - " do " 45	
Trigger - " do " 46	
Frame - " do " 47 plate 47 1/2	
Soap - " do 48	
Nut - " do 49	
Guard " do 50 from same shot gun	

Sizes of twist drills for lock frame plunger					
Tumbler pin	7/32	Price	7/84.	1/8	16
			upward		
Bent	9/64		18	5/64	12
Plate	9/64		22	B2 upward	38
Kipslee	7/32		29	3/16	
Tumbler	21/64.		50	Joint	11/44. 35
Sizes of screws -					
No 1 Main spring		C. H. Mammings & Co Simplex Lock Works Co			
" 2 Sear. do		1.75 A. m. spring 28 threads			
" 3 shaft " "		2.00			
" 4 plate. -		1.75 B. plate cor. 36 threads			
" 5 tumbler pin	2.25	Eg. tumb. pin. 40 thread			
6 Latch screw	3.00	C. latch thumb cor. 40 threads			
" 7 Joint screw.	4.25	5.75			
" 8 Latch spring screw.	1.25				
" 9 Extractor Stud	5.76				
" 10 Extractor Screw	1.50				
" 11 Latch washer	4.00	To let price.			

Bruch loader frame	51.
" " front end	52.
" " Striker	53
" " Block	54
" " Extractor	55
" " Total	56
" " Sw. tumbler	57.
" " Rifle frame	58
" " Rifle guard	59
" " Frame	Rifle guard 60
Rifle Frame	61
" Sear	62
" Tumbler	63
" Trigger plate	64.
To soap pattern for B.I. 65	
Pattern for 10 gauge P.L. frame X.	
Striker do do do	66
trigger do do do	67
Tumbler do do do	68
Latch for new B.L.	69
Collar do do do	70
Large Frame Single loader	71
Striker for small frame	72
Platplate (cut July 1880)	73
trigger for large frame with pin	74
loop, pattern for term on B.I.	75

Sizes of Steel for Backs & frames

131.000 Steel $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch $9/16 \times 9/16$
Main spring $\frac{5}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ gauge

Machin's Pareus
Memorandum of Sizes but Hartford

A Main spring screw	75 cts per 100	1.08	Gros.
B Plate	do	60	" "
C Lever Stud	do	75	" " 1.08
D Thumb	do	150	" " 2.16
E Tumbler pin	do	75	" " 1.08
F Joint screw & nut	225	" "	3.24
G Bushing (Miles)	2.75	"	4.00
I II Sear Spring <small>Front & trigger</small>	Screw $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	60
II Hind trigger	do	42	" " 60
III Set pin for trigger	35	" "	50

Franklin Miles' prices

Bridge Bolt.	3 cents - charged May 1880
W. Spring Screw.	$\frac{1}{4}$ do. 2.00 per gros.
Screws	do. 1. " 2. 1.50 " "
Lumbler pin.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " 5 2.50 " "
Pound plates	do. $1\frac{1}{4}$ " 4. 2.00 " "
Latch Screw	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Extractor	do. 2
do. Stud.	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Shoulder screw	do. 2.35 per gros.

List of Patterns Sent Arcade from Works		
Small Guard		
10 Bar Guard. No 1.	M.L.V.P. Long	
10 do Halfplate	" 2.	
New Pat Gun frame B. X.	3 & 2 Car boxes	
Side nut, scat	" 4	
Rifle Guard	" 5	
Rifle top piece	" 6.	
Cavalry trigger plate	" 7	
Front trigger No 3.	" 8	
Front do No 1.	" 9.	
Hind do " 1.	" 10	
Side nut	" 11	
Barrel lump for B. L. No 3.	" 70	
Rifle guard do do do.	" 60	
Side plate for frame	" 12	
Frame pattern 22 cal.	" 13	
Collar for 22 cal.	" 14	
Guard " 22 " 15		
Halfplate " 22 " 16		
Sight " 22 " 18 18		
lock nut " 22 "	19. 17	

STAINS FOR WOOD.

The following recipes for staining woods for ornamental purposes are in general use among cabinet-makers:

EBONIZED BLACK FOR EBONIZING MOLDING, FRAMES, &c.

Take one gallon of strong vinegar, two pounds of extract of logwood, one-half pound of green copperas, one-quarter pound of China blue, and two ounces of nut gall. Put these in an iron pot and boil them over a slow fire, till they are well dissolved. When cool, the mixture is ready for use. Add to the above one-half pint of iron-rust, obtained by steeping iron filings in strong vinegar. The above makes a perfect jet black, equal to the best black ebony, and the result is a valuable one.

A SPIRIT VARNISH.

Take one gallon of alcohol, one pound gum sandal-wood, one-half pound gummastic, two pounds best white resin, three pounds gum benzoin; cut the gums cold. When they are thoroughly dissolved, strain the mixture through fine muslin, and bottle for use; keep the bottle tightly corked. This is a beautiful varnish for violins and other musical instruments of wood, and for fancy articles such as those of inlaid work. It is also well adapted for panel work, and all kinds of cabinet furniture. There is required only one flowing coat, and it produces a very fine, mirror-like surface. Apply this varnish with a flat camel's hair or sable brush. In an hour after application, the surface is perfectly dry.

A CLEANSING AND RENOVATING POLISH.

Take of olive-oil one pound, of rectified oil of amber one pound, spirits of turpentine one pound, oil of lavender one ounce, tincture of alkanet root one half ounce. Saturate a piece of cotton-battening with this polish, apply it to the wood, then, with soft and dry cotton rags, rub well and wipe off dry. This will make old furniture in private dwellings, or that which has been shop-worn in warerooms, look as well as when first finished. The articles should be put into a jar or jug, well mixed, and afterward kept tightly corked. This is a valuable receipt, and not known, he believes, outside of the writer's practice.

A CHEAP STAIN FOR THE SAP OF BLACK WALNUT.

Take one gallon of strong vinegar, one pound dry-burnt umber, half pound fine rose pink, half pound dry burnt vandyke brown. Put them

The Engineer publishes Prof. Slatba's new unpatented process for nickel-plating in wet way without the use of the battery. To dilute solution of chloride of zinc (5 to 10 per cent.) enough nickel sulphate is to be added to impart a decidedly green color to it, and the solution is then to be heated to boiling in a certain vessel. The clouding of the liquid from the separation of a basic zinc salt need not be heeded, as it will not interfere with the effectiveness of the bath. The articles to be nickel-plated are first freed from oxide or grease, and then suspended in the solution for from 30 to 60 minutes, the bath being kept at a boiling temperature. When the articles are removed, be uniformly coated they may be removed, washed in water, in which a little chalk is suspended, dried, and finally polished with chalk or other suitable material. By the substitution of a cobalt salt instead of nickel, objects may be similarly coated with cobalt.

into a jug, and mix them well; let the mixture stand one day, and it will then be ready for use. Apply this stain to the sap with a piece of fine sponge. It will dry in half an hour, and the whole piece is then ready for the filling process. When the work is completed the stained part cannot be detected, even by those who have performed the job. This receipt is of value by it wood of poor quality and mostly can be used with good effect.

A WALNUT STAIN TO BE USED ON PINE AND WHITE WOOD.

Take one gallon of very thin-sized shellac, add one pound of dry burnt umber, one pound of dry burnt saffron, and one-quarter pound of lamp-black. Put these articles into a jug and shake frequently until they are mixed. Apply one coat with a brush. When the work is dry, sand-paper down with fine paper, and apply one coat of shellac or cheap varnish. It will be a good imitation of solid walnut, and will be adapted for the back-boards of mirror-frames, for the backsides and inside of case-work, and for similar work.

A ROSEWOOD STAIN OF A VERY BRIGHT SHADE.

Take 1 gallon of alcohol, 1½ pounds of camwood, ¼ pound of red sanders, 1 pound of extract of logwood, 2 ounces of aquafortis. When dissolved, it is ready for use. This makes a very bright ground. It should be applied in three coats over the whole surface. When it is dry, sand-paper down to a very smooth surface, using for the shading, very fine paper. The staining is then to be done with iron rust, and the shading with asphaltum, thinned with spirits of turpentine. When the shading is dry, apply one thin coat of asphaltum, and when this is dry, sand-paper down again, with fine paper. The work is then ready for varnishing.

A SOFT BLACK STAIN FOR THE SAP OF BLACK WALNUT, DRAWERS, &c.

Take one quart of alcohol, four ounces of ground-turmeric, one and one-half ounce powdered gamboge. When this has been steeped to full strength, strain it through fine muslin. It is then ready for use. Apply with a piece of fine sponge, giving the work two coats. When it is dry, sand-paper down very fine. It is then ready for varnish or French polish, and makes an excellent imitation of the most beautiful satin wood.

A CHEAP BLACK STAIN FOR PINE OR WHITE WOOD.

Take one gallon of water, one pound of logwood chips, one-half pound of some copperas, one-half pound of extract of logwood, one-half pound of indigo, two ounces of lamp-black. Put these into an iron pot and boil them over a slow fire. When the mixture is well strained it through a cloth, add one-quarter ounce of nut gall. It is then ready for use. This is a very good black for all kinds of cheap work.

A CRIMSON SAP STAIN.

Take one quart of alcohol, three ounces of Brazil-wood, one-half ounce of dragon's blood, one-half ounce of cochineal, one ounce of saffron. Steep to full strength and strain. It is a beautiful stain for violins and other wooden musical instruments, work-boxes, and fancy articles.

NEW Process for NICKEL PLATING. Muriatic and dilute organic acids with the salts of nickel and copper are the mineral acids usually employed. The bath is prepared by dissolving 3.53 grains of citric acid, 5.53 grains of sal ammoniac or sulphate of ammonia, and 1.53 grains of nitrate of ammonia in 6.5 pints of water, heating the solution to 100°, gradually saturating it with freshly precipitated hydrated oxide of nickel, and then allowing it to cool. One pint of ammonia is next added, and the whole diluted with water to 10.5 pints. Into this solution (which contains about 250 grains of nickel to the pint), which contains 25 grains of carbonate of ammonia are introduced, and the liquid filtered after settling. The liquid is deep blue, and of about 11° Béoume, and, under the influence of the current, readily affords a continuous brilliant white deposit of nickel. The temperature of the bath during use must be retained at about 100°. An action of caustic potash or soda makes heavier deposits possible.

THIS Process - Recipe 145. Lemonay /
1/2 oz. Nitrate of Lead
1/2 Corrosive Sublimate
2 Dr. G. Nitric Acid
1 Pint of water

BLACK STAIN for WOOD. An easiest black varnish, which gives the effect of ebony to walnut, apple or pear wood, especially when free from veins, is prepared by first boiling 400 grammes of nut-gall, 100 grammes of raged Campeachy wood, 500 grammes of vitriol and 50 grammes of verdigris, with a suitable quantity of water. This is to be filtered while still hot, and several applications are to be made to the wood. Afterwards two or three layers of the following preparation are to be applied: 100 grammes iron filings dissolved in 75 grammes of acetic acid. Each application is to be allowed to dry before another is made.

BLACK STAIN for WOOD. A stain, made according to the ancient recipe by Lumber of St. Gall, is said to give results fully equal to those by a Paris preparation, which is ten times as expensive. Mix 5 grammes of a solution of extract of logwood in hot water, of 10° Béoume, with 20 grammes of a solution of acetate of iron of 11° Béoume, made with pyroacetic acid, and 1 pint of acetic acid of 2° Béoume, and warm the whole about a quarter of an hour. For the softer kinds of wood, it should be diluted with water.

An intimate mixture of one part of Paris rouge with 10 parts of common salt, consists of carbuncle of Paris, a compound of metallic sulphur, not only for silver, but for iron, steel, copper or gold. It is best made with a piece of soap dissolved in a little water or alcohol, and then applied until the object is cleaned - the soap will remove the powder. This powder has a pink color and was discovered by the German chemist, Weigel.

Sp. 1875 Chipping & Sizing recipe for Red Brass
11 fl. oz. 2 Zinc. Salt, 4 Spis. Nitre to
4 Alcohol - 3 Corrosive Salt - 4 Quarts
4 Tartaric acid, 2 Blue Steel - Water,

Application - 1 Apply 2 oz. at a time & boil 15 minutes in water,
then boil 15 minutes in water;
Scrub with steel brush -
2. Apply 1 coat bramming Steel
again 6 h. later, scratch before
4 boil 15 minutes.
3 Apply 1 coat Steel
& boil a third time - then wash
& rub a cloth with welloo ray
soil - 10 vanish /

J.W. Martin's Black Grinding

1 oz. Corros. Salt - after the last 4 washings
3/4 oz. Nitric Acid - boil 20 minutes -
1 Sis. Sp. zinc 24 hours against to come
1 Finely dressed slate the Present -
1 Quarts Salter - process same as Pennington.

DARKENING STAIN FOR LIGHT Woods.—The employment of alkaline manganates for staining light woods in furniture and floors a beautiful, uniform, durable walnut brown is highly recommended by Viertl. The action depends upon the decomposition of the salt in the pores of the wood, with the separation in them of very finely divided brown hydrated peroxide of manganese. In practice, addition of magnesium sulphate to the solution hastens the reaction. The process may be conducted as follows: Dissolve eight parts of manganese of soda and crystallized Epsom salt in twenty to thirty times the amount of water at about 144°, and brush the planed wood with the solution. The less the water employed the darker the stain, and the hotter the solution, the deeper it will penetrate. When thoroughly dry, and after the operation has been repeated if necessary, the furniture is smoothed with oil, and finally polished. It is well to wash it carefully with hot water before smoothing to prevent the efflorescence of the sulphate of soda formed. For floors the solution may be employed boiling hot, and if the stain is not dark enough, a second application of a less concentrated solution should be made. After it is perfectly dry it should be varnished with a perfectly colorless varnish. On account of the depth of penetration of the stain, a fresh application will not soon be required.

Memo and all - May 26 1883
weight of green walnut plank
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per foot board measure
weight per cubic foot of which
each 58 pounds.
~~1 ft of white wall or green walnut~~
equal to 32 lbs. cubic inches -