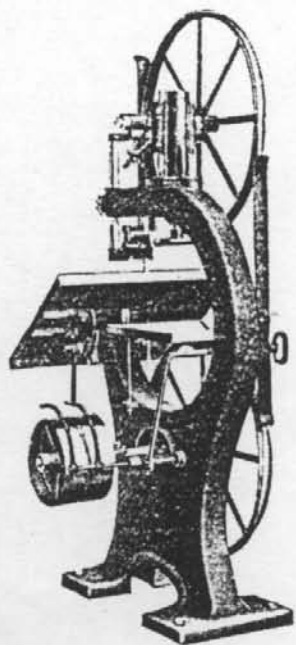


1988

# ANTIQUE WOODWORKING POWER TOOL ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER NUMBER 5 - FEBRUARY 1988



## Crescent

### Wood Working Machinery

is best at the price and  
always satisfies partic-  
ular users.



Ask for catalog of band saws, joint-  
ers, saw tables, planers, planers and  
matchers, disc grinders, swing cut-off  
saws, shapers, borers, universal wood  
workers, variety wood workers.

**The Crescent Machine Co.**  
224 Main Street      Leetonia, Ohio

Yes, I know. It's been a very long time since the last newsletter and I apologize to you for the delay.

There are a number of reasons for the tardiness but they all boil down to one thing - an increasing lack of time on my schedule. My other obligations are pushing the 18-hour day and not allowing me enough time for such pleasurable side-line activities as publishing this newsletter.

Which brings up something I've been wanting to mention to you. We need a new editor. Let me explain.

When I began this newsletter, it was with the idea that something like this was needed. There are plenty of tool collector organizations but none seem to address the interests of power tool enthusiasts. Obviously it is much easier to collect, say, hand planes than band saws, power planers, and especially universal wood-workers.

I wanted to at least see this thing get started and felt that down the road there might be someone else available to take over if necessary. Someone like you.

I want to assure you that the task is not difficult and is, in fact, quite enjoyable and educational. I am certainly willing to help you in continuing on with this in any way that I can. No experience is needed - just an interest in what we're all about.

This group has great potential. You'll notice that our membership growth has been small - we're about 95 in number at this time. But this has resulted from a free mention in only a half-dozen woodworking magazines. Consider what would happen if one seriously sought press coverage and advertised more aggressively. We could easily grow to over 1,000 members in a short time.

I hope you'll seriously consider this appeal. Contact me at the address or phone number below. Let's keep this valuable information network alive.

Bill Warren Mueller  
Rt. 1, Box 262  
Middlebourne, WV 26149

Phone:  
304-386-4434



### NEW MEMBERS SINCE LAST ISSUE

Ron Berman, 5139 E. Willock Rd., Pittsburgh, PA 15236  
James O. Dailey, 130 S.W. 7th St., Williston, FL 32696  
David J. Westergard, Eel Brook, Yarmouth County, Nova  
Scotia, Canada BOW 2X0  
R. Kent Thompson, POB I, Howard, SD 57349  
Norman Downes, 26 Champlain Ave., Wilmington, DE 19804  
Stanley Chapman, 7401 Eslerfield Rd., Pineville, LA  
71360  
Robert C. Christenson, 8755 Brown St., Oconomowoc, WI  
53066  
Harold C. Tresler, 4114 - 58th St., Sacramento, CA  
95820  
Woodshop Machines, 78 Regional Drive, Concord, NH  
03301  
W. Wallace Jordan, POB 97, Sasser, GA 31785  
Richard L. Brown, 6967 Garfield Ave, Harborcreek, PA  
16421  
John Richard Welke, 189 Shasta Ave., Mt. Shasta, CA  
96067  
Laszlo Csiszar, 747 Calico Ave., Portage, MI 49002  
Neil Kammiller, 1632 Blossom Pk., Lakewood, OH 44107  
Dennis W. Collins, 5170 Lakeshore Dr., Port Huron, MI  
48060  
Robert DeMarr, 2504 Moon Drive, Falls Church, VA 22043  
Earl D. Thrasher, Rt. 6, Box 199E, Andalusia, AL  
36420

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From Ron Berman (Address above): "I own a machine that appears to be of the same vintage as the Crescent machines. It has a 16" jointer, 36" bandsaw, 12" tablesaw, and a 1" shaper. All the machines are in working order. They have been modified to run on individual motors.

"I've owned the machine for about 15 years. It was purchased from a furniture shop in Pittsburgh where it was still in use. I've moved the machine two times and can assure you it is a four-man job.

"The only markings on the machine say 'Ervin Machine Co, Pittsburgh, Pa.' (Cont. page 9, middle)

## CRESCENT WOODWORKING MACHINES

by Grace C. Allison

*(Part 2 and conclusion -  
see last issue for part 1.)*

Tilting tables were provided on all Crescent band saws except on the Angle band saw and the Panel band saw, and clamps and tongs for joining saw blades were made of forged steel in the Crescent plant and shipped with each machine. Also, all machines were equipped with iron wheels, carefully turned inside and outside of rim.

Crescent Machine could furnish their 38-inch band saw in the left-hand position; this was the only size made to accommodate thelefthanded person.

Crescent's Panel band saw, which could be used to saw out the inside part of a circle or oval without sawing through the stock, was a remarkable innovation in band saws.

This company advertised their Angle band saw as being very unique in that it consisted of a level table on which the saw could be tilted. This feature made it a valuable machine for boat work, pattern shop use, or bevel work.

About 1912 Crescent Machine developed the concept of several machines on one frame or casting, primarily for the purpose of conserving factory floor space. These combination machines were identified as Crescent's 100 Series Universal Wood-Working Machines.

The machine proper of the Universal Wood-Worker consisted of five principals, viz: band saw, jointer, saw table, shaper, and borer. These were mounted so that any one of its operations could be used independently as each principal was provided with a separate lever for starting and stopping that particular machine. It was considered practical for as many as four of the five machines to be used at the same time and each of the four operators controlled his own machines, independently of the others.

The Universal Wood-Worker could be equipped with either a 26-inch, or 32-inch, band saw with a spring tension for the saw. The bearing for the shafts were

adjustable for wear, the lower shaft having two bearings with the pulley between the bearings.

The handle for starting and stopping was on the front side of the machine within easy reach of the operator. The table tilted to any angle up to 45 degrees for bevel sawing.

Equipment furnished with the band saw included the Wright anti-friction guide, one plain guide below table, one brazing tong, one brazing clamp, endless leather belt, one saw blade - either 3/8-inch for 26-inch saw or 1/2-inch for 32-inch saw.

A 1916 Crescent Wood-Worker catalog informed the customer that endless leather belts were furnished with the machine for driving each part, but the main drive belt from the line shaft or motive power was not furnished.

The machine could be belted from above, or from below, or from the rear, or at any angle between these points. The main drive pulley was located between the band-saw pulley and the Shaper cones (the shaper being started, stopped or reversed by means of friction cones).

The base of the Universal Wood-Worker was made of a single casting with planed-off surfaces or pads upon which the various machines were mounted.

The shipping weight of these machines ranged from 1700 to 5200 pounds, depending upon the size of the individual units. They were belt powered - by steam or gas engines, and much later by electric motors.

The body of the Jointer was cast in one piece, cored out hollow, securely bolted to the base on planed-off surfaces. The dovetailed inclines, on which the tables slid, were cast solid with the body and were accurately machined. They were fitted with gibs to take up possible wear, and to keep them rigid. Hand wheels, with screws, were used for raising and lowering the tables. The front bearing for the head was carried by an arm casting, cored out hollow to make it rigid.

The rear table was arranged with an off-set along the front side, for rabbeting. The lever for starting and stopping the jointer, located under the



front table, could be conveniently operated with the foot. The jointer was regularly furnished with a 4-sided square head; two sides were tapped for using the regular straight knives and the other two sides had T-slots for attaching special cutters.

The shaper that Crescent manufactured in 1916 was the single spindle reversible type, mounted on the rear part of the saw table. It had a lever for starting, stopping and reversing the motion of the cutters and that lever was placed in the base of the machine where it was easy to operate with the foot. The motion of the knives was reversed by means of friction cones placed on the drive shaft. This made the operation quick and enabled the operator to work with the grain of the lumber at all times. Crescent also made a Tenoner and a Panel raiser, both of which could be used as an attachment on the shaper.

The spindle of the shaper was milled from a solid bar of steel, including the collar and pulley, and it would take  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inches of knife between the grooved collars. It extended 7 inches above the table when raised, and would drop entirely below the table when lowered so as to clear the table for sawing purposes.

The bearings were fitted with best grade high-speed babbits and were provided with liners to adjust for wear. they had capillary felt insertions, making them practically self-oiling. The yoke in which the spindle was mounted was gibbed in adjustable dove-tailed ways.

The table of the borer slid horizontally on round steel ways, stop-collars being provided to regulate the depth of the holes being bored. The table was adjustable for height by means of a screw, with a detachable handle. The spindle,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inches in diameter, had a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hole to receive the shanks of the bits, or the shank of the self-centered chuck, which was regularly furnished. The chuck would take any size of bit-shanks from 0 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. The spindle was started and stopped by means of a lever and a tightener pulley.

The borer feature of the machine was well-adapt-



ed to receive attachments which did various other kinds of work. The attachments that were furnished, upon order, included the disk grinder, hollow chisel mortiser and emery wheel.

The framework for the saw-table was cored out hollow for stiffness, the rear column acting also as a frame for the shaper. When the saw table was used for ripping wide lumber, the shaper spindle was lowered entirely beneath the table; the top of the table then being clear for ripping purposes.

The table was made of iron, planed-off true and had two ways planed into it for using the adjustable cut-off fence and for other special work. The cut-off fence tilted to any angle up to 45 degrees, right or left mitre and there was a neatly graduated brass scale to show the angle.

The ripping fence or gauge also tilted to any angle up to 45 degrees and would gauge stock up to 17 inches wide. The rail upon which it slid was graduated in inches and eighths so that the fence could be set to any desired width without the aid of a rule.

The table had a removable wooden throat piece, adapting the machine for grooving and other special work. The table was hinged at the rear and by use of a hand wheel and screw, the front end of the table could be raised to make the desired depth of cut. The mandrel would take a groover head 2 inches wide between the tight collar and nut.

Saws up to 14 inches in diameter could be used, and a saw 12 inches in diameter would cut through a piece 3 inches thick. The lever for starting and stopping the saw table was located so as to be easily operated with the foot.

Each Universal Wood-Worker was furnished with one 12-inch rip saw, one ripping fence, one cut-off fence, one mandrel wrench and an endless leather belt to drive the saw mandrel from the drive shaft on the machine.

During the 20's and early 30's, Crescent Machine Company frequently cut operations to four days due to the lack of orders. About 1933 or '34, Dustman, a Crescent engineer, designed the P-24 Planer, which



brought the company back on its feet.

But in the early 1940's the company was sold to Delta-Rockwell; then near the end of May, 1953, the strike of the Crescent Division of Rockwell Mfg. was going into the fifth week with no settlement in sight when General Manager, William Brown, sent letters to all employees: "Many of our old-timers will recognize that we have been building fewer and fewer heavy woodworking machines in recent years. To overcome this loss of work, we have attempted to substitute other machines to keep this plant operating on a reasonable basis. We cannot continue to keep production of these items at Leetonia and tell our customers they cannot have them because of strike action. Therefore, it will be necessary for us to discontinue manufacturing the Cut-off Saw at Crescent.

"The decision has been made to produce it elsewhere to keep from losing our customers. Also, consideration is being given to removing the smaller planer and other units to plants that have the capacity and desire to produce them."

Shortly after that letter the Crescent plant in Leetonia was closed and equipment moved to Stamet Company, Columbiana, Ohio, and other factories.

One Leetonia man, who started to work at Crescent Machine in 1899, left a notebook that says, "Started to work for the Crescent Machine Co. in Dec. for 90¢ per day, but will be paid more if I'm worth it." Six months later, this gentleman was making \$1.25 per day. By 1908 he was making \$2 a day and when he quit in 1918, his pay was \$2.65 per day.

Donald Harrold of Leetonia, Ohio, and grand-nephew of the founder of Crescent, worked in the pattern shop while in high school and after he graduated in 1933. He recently recalled, "It was interesting work. The company built 238 different kinds of machines. A set of prints would be given to me and I'd make the patterns; then I'd follow it through the foundry. Then one machine of that new model would be placed in the pattern shop where it was operated for one year before that particular model was put on the market."



Harrold also related, "Uncle Clint would order 100 or 200 band saw tables through the foundry, which he would age for a year to be sure the tables would stay straight. There would be rows of those tables standing alongside the outside of the building. After a year, those tables were brought inside where they were sandblasted and steam-cleaned before starting any machine work.

"Crescent bought gasoline engines which they shipped out with each piece of machinery. Most of the saw tables had wooden throat bores, which were made up, fifty at a time, right in the plant."

A letter from Columbiana Machine Company, Columbiana, Ohio, dated April 14, 1986, states, "Columbiana Machine has purchased the Crescent line of woodworking machinery and the Enterprise line of sawmill equipment from William K. Stamets Company (who is no longer in business and has not been in business for the past year)."

*(Thank you, Grace Allison, for making this manuscript available to us.)*

*(Ron Berman, continued from page 3):*

"I would like to sell this piece of equipment. If there are any questions please contact me at the address on page three or by phone at 412-882-5503."

From Neil Kammiller (address page 3), "I have a Crescent band saw. Most importantly, I have a Fay & Eagan sticker (4-sided moulding machine). Need help!"

From Laszlo Csiszar (addr. page 3), "I also own a Universal Wood-Worker. At the present time, I am interested in any information regarding the pouring of a babbit bearing for the planer portion of the machine. Is there anyone here in the Midwest with one of these machines?" (Phone 616-327-6858.)

From Richard L. Borwn (addr. pg. 3), "The combination machine which I bought is a Crescent. It has a 26" band saw, 12" jointer, table saw and shaper. The borer and the drive assembly for the shaper are missing but the rest of the machine is in good condition.

From W. Wallace Jordan (Addr. pg. 3), "I own and operated a woodworking shop here in Sasser. We go under the name, "Wallace of Sasser."

"The shop is well-equipped, including some old machines that I have completely reworked. I would like to locate a good U.W-W of any good make and rebuild it for a home shop. My rather would be the heaviest model with ball bearings."

From John Welke (addr. pg. 3), "I have a combination machine made by the Sidney Tool Company, Sidney, Ohio. The patent date is Oct. 20, 1910.

"I first heard about this machine 6 years before I bought it. After 6 years, on a whim, I went to see if it was still there. It was, and I bought it.

"I took it apart and moved it up here to Mount Shasta. Then I took it, still disassembled, and leaned it up against my too-small shop on the outside of the building. There it leaned for two winters until I had space for it inside.

"When I finally had room (I had built an addition), I wire-brushed the smaller machine parts and the table and drive wheels, and put it all together. It is powered by a 5-horsepower, 3-phase motor that turns at 1100 rpm. The band saw works very well. I used 26" bicycle tubes for tires on the wheels.

"The jointer and the horizontal boring table are also in use. I do not use the shaper head because I feel it is dangerous and, besides, I cannot figure out how to connect a belt to it. The table saw is not very practical when a modern 10-inch saw will have the same depth of cut.

"I like the machine very much and have used it for years. The limitations, however, are beginning to bother me. If I could sell it for enough money to purchase newer, more compact, machines, I would do it. If not, I will probably buy the machines anyway and put the Sidney on display somewhere.

"Be that as it may, I would appreciate hearing from anyone else out here in CA who might own one of these machines. I'd like to know more about it, the company that made it, etc."



CRESCENT UNIVERSAL WOOD-WORKER # 109: Includes - 12" jointer; 32' band saw; reversible shaper; 14" table saw; 5 HP 110/220 single phase motor; all original equipment including manual. All castings, guards in very good condition. We will load on your truck. Price \$5000. FOB Concord, New Hampshire. Call: WOODSHOP MACHINES, INC. 603-228-2066.

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R. Kent Thompson called one day last fall to get some advice on bidding on a machine that was coming up at a country auction. He called back later to say that he was the only bidder and got a Crescent Universal Wood-Worker for only \$150! Later he wrote:

"I'm still about three feet off the ground \$150! The machine is dated 1905, has five stations, is powered by a 7½ HP, 3-phase motor, and runs great. There are 20 or so blades for the table saw, a dozen 16'-4" band saw blades - new, and I think that there are no missing parts. I'll know more about that when I learn more about the machine.

"This machine was actually owned by an old cabinet maker right here in Howard, SD. It was then sold to another cabinet maker 25 miles northwest of Howard.

"Well, rest assured, there's another Crescent out here, in working condition, and soon to go back on line." (Kent's address in on page 3.)

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From David Westergard (addr. pg. 3), "I own a Crescent wood mill. My machine comprises a band saw, table saw and a jointer."

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From James C. Hoelle, 2231 Charlotte Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46805: "I need info on a Walker-Turner Driver, band saw & jointer planer. Also for sale: Goodell & Waters, Phila, PA, band saw, 35½" wheels, heavy. Call 219-484-5755."

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From John C. Roberts, 1406 S. 30th St., St. Joseph, MO 64507, "I'm restoring a Crescent 32" band saw on which the oil cup for the lower bearing was missing and the 1/8" pipe thread in the housing damaged beyond repair. I've drilled and tapped for 1/4" pipe and wonder if it is advisable to use grease instead of oil to lubricate the babbit bearing. My top bearing already has grease fittings installed and seems to be OK."



From Jeff Jacobson, "I've been rebuilding woodworking machines for 10 years, mostly for myself and most in the 20 to 30 year old range. Two years ago, I bought a universal woodworker at an estate auction.

"It has a 14" rip saw, 26" band saw, 8" jointer, 1½" shaper and a boring attachment (the boring attachment is missing parts).

"The individual machines all had good bearings but the line shaft had been neglected. It was all powered by a huge 3 HP motor and flat belts (the rip saw had been converted to a 3-sheave pulley. Unfortunately, I could not find anyone to pour new Babbitt for the line shaft so I scrapped the shaft and bearing blocks with the intention of converting each machine to V-belts and running separate motors.

"A lack of time and money has prevented me from starting the job and now I'm forced to sell it. Local interest in my machine is null because of the Babbitt bearings. I hope one of you will be interested in it because it's a beautiful machine and cheap.

"I would like to get the \$400 I paid for it. If I can't sell it soon, I'll be forced to sell it for scrap which we all know would be a pity. I can be contacted at: 11 West Main, Plymouth, WI 53073. Phone 414-892-4385."

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From James O. Dailey, (addr. pg. 3), "I have been trying to get some information concerning a piece of equipment I own. It is an 18" planer made by Crescent and I'd like to restore it. It will work now but is in a rather poor state. The bearings are intact, the cutter head turns smoothly and it was working at the time I purchased it but it was not working very satisfactorily. I would like to restore this planer for the purpose of using it rather than for museum show.

"I also have a large band saw which does not have the Crescent Tool Company name on it but I suspect it was manufactured by the same people.

"I would also be interested in purchasing a Crescent Universal Wood-Worker for restoration if one can be located. If anyone can help, please contact me."

From Dean Weikart, 1350 Road 198, Bellefontaine, OH 43311: "Re the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 thread problem mentioned by Phil Armstrong on page 10 of number 3, a fix that works for me is to retap using a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 tap. This does not appreciably weaken the threads."

James Miller (Rt 8, Box 203A, Jonesborough, TN 37659; phone 615-753-5226) writes that he has located a Crescent Universal wood-worker in East Tennessee and that he has purchased the shaper as a separate unit. The owner will sell the rest of the machine which are operated from a 5 HP motor, though James did not see the equipment operate. The Babbitt bearings are worn out on the shaper. Contact him - maybe he and the seller can be persuaded to sell and another UW-W can then be restored.

From Harold Tresler (addr. pg. 3), "I have an old 30" Fay & Egan band saw, patented dates 1900 and 1905 and a number 157 15" Berlin jointer that I would like to research. I sold an old 1905 patented Orton 12 x 30" planer with a moving bed but I still have the original information sheets on it if they might help someone."

From Betsy Day: "Please enter Dennis Gibson, Entropy Acres, West Glover, VT 05875, as a member of the Univ. Wood-Worker Assn. He has a Universal in his blacksmith shop that has been in continuous operation since the early thirties and is still going strong. We are glad to see such sensitivity toward our mechanical ancestry."

From Alfred N. Gunn, 2343 Lynn Drive, West Palm Beach, FL 33415, "I thought you might be interested to know that Sear Roebuck sold a machine similar to the Crescent during the early twenties. It was more spread out and therefore larger than the Crescent but had the same equipment and was constructed along the same lines. It had the name 'Woods' on it. I saw them pictured in their catalog at that time. A blacksmith in my home town had one, but I don't know where he got it. It was very well used when I saw it.

Two lumber yards, a planing mill and a blacksmith, all had bandsaws and couldn't find anyone to

weld broken blades so they were all sending them out of town to have it done. A friend of mine who worked in the mill asked me if I would try to weld one and he gave me several old blades to practice on.

"Having no idea how it was done, I decided they must be brazed, so I fastened a strap of steel in the vise with the flat side up and after grinding the blade to a feather edge, I carefully lapped and aligned the ends and clamped them to the strap with "C" clamps. Then I brazed it with a low temperature bronze rod. It worked well enough so that when the word got around that I could weld them, I welded (or rather brazed) blades for everyone around.

"Later I found out how to silver solder them. At first, I feathered the blades before soldering them, but that was a slow hard job. Later I just soldered them and ground the blades down to size afterwards. It seemed to work just as well for the kind of work that was being done by the blades. Fine cabinet-making would require a lot smother weld and more pains would have to be taken. There may have been better fluxes for the job, but I always used regular brazing flux.

"Special jigs are to be had for holding and aligning the blades for welding, but I've never used one."

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#### THE PARKS BALL BEARING MACHINE CO.

by Dana Martin Batory  
402 E. Bucyrus St.  
Crestline, OH 44827

Cincinnati, Ohio, has been the home of many companies which made woodworking machinery of one kind or another over the years - J. A. Fay & Egan (1830), Lane & Bodley (1850), and Steptoe, McFarlan & Co. (1852), to name just a few. One of the last to set up business is also one of only two such companies still calling Cincinnati home, the other six having passed away, though one may still struggle back.

The Parks Woodworking Machine Co., founded in 1887 as the Parks Ball Bearing Machine Co., pioneered the light woodworking machine field. It was a pecu-

liar title since almost all their machines had Babbitt bearings clear up into the late 1930s. The company was started by L. F. Parks whose executive genius and natural inventiveness enabled him to develop a successful firm which introduced new concepts into the field.

Parks was born in Jackson County, Kentucky in 1862. He spent his youth in the backwoods of Jackson and Madison Counties where his father was a sawmill operator. Parks became his father's assistant as soon as he was old enough, probably in his late teens.

Parks' formal education was limited to that furnished by backwoods schools but was supplemented by an inventive and mechanical talent. He began making tests on a prototype mortising and tenoning machine at an early age. He had no practical training as a machinist and was restricted to the tools and materials he could find scattered around sawmills in the Kentucky boondocks - which explains the form his early machines took - few castings but an imaginative use of welded angle iron.

Even so, he completed his invention and came to Cincinnati in 1884 and began to manufacture his first foot-powered mortising and tenoning machine which evolved into the GEM. Parks was the first to put such a tool on the market. In 1885, he introduced the first tenoning tool to be used in a mortising machine. He then had his first experience with the cut-throat business world of the 19th century. It was immediately copied by others. Patents obtained December 6, 1887, July 24, 1888, and November 19, 1889 solved the problem.

Parks didn't stop here but soon added a full line of woodworking machinery - band saws, circular saws, cut-off saws, rip saws, and combination machines along with countershafts, pulleys, and attachments. His machine shop on Knowlton and Langland Streets over which he had personal charge, was well-equipped with the best the Cincinnati machine tool companies had to offer - planers, lathes, mills, drills, shapers, etc. Without the advantage of practical training, he developed his company from a tiny beginning in 1887 until by 1912 it was an important industry of Cincinnati's

North Side.

A shy man, Parks, unlike most contemporary Cincinnati businessmen, stayed out of public life and devoted himself to home, family, and business. He married Frances Spaeth in 1906 and had two daughters, Ruth and Holly Jean.

Sometime in the late 1920' or early 1930s, the name was changed to the present Parks Woodworking Machine Co. The present owners purchased the company in 1930 and the firm still resides at the same address.

The Babbitt bearing, flat belted, angle iron machines introduced and manufactured by Parks were gradually replaced with modern cast iron models with ball bearings and electric motors and phased out completely by the mid-1940s.

From a full-line of woodworking machines by 1987, Parks had ended up by specializing in only two types of equipment - planers and bandsaws. Planers consist of the No. 95 12x4 bench model, the No. 96 12x4 direct motor-drive, the No. 97 12x4 floor model belt drive, the new No. 98 12x4 compact, ready-to-run, the No. 20 20x6, and the No. 130 13x5. Model No. 11 is a combination 12-inch jointer/planer. Band saws consist of the 18-inch No. 2 and the 18-inch No. MW-2 for cutting wood, metal, and plastic.

The 12x4" planer in its various configurations is probably Parks' best selling machine. The company catalog, 1986, states that more than 50,000 are now in use in shops all over the world since its introduction in the early 1950s.

Parks Woodworking Machine Company now has a plant of 40,000 square feet and employs some 30 people. That Parks makes high quality tools is clearly evident - 1987 marked its 100th anniversary!

*In order to prepare a definitive history on American manufacturers of woodworking machinery, Dana is interested in acquiring by loan, photocopy, or purchase (as a last resort!) any and all documents, catalogs manuals, photos, etc. pertaining to the Parks Woodworking Machine Co. Write to Dana Martin Batony, 402 E. Bucyrus St., Crestline, OH 44827.*

