


Metal scraps divinity 2

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...and the account removed! What's going on? I plan to build a forge and a meat grinder this summer, I just need to wait until it's warm enough. Congrats.Thanks for support. You're right about the generalization of the teen thing, but I don't think it's purely the fault of parents, some great people came from bad families, and vice versa. But thanks again and I hope to get some decent tools in the future. My parents are great, and behind me 100%, I just like doing things myself, even if it means that the result is not always perfect. Yes, some teens I know like this, but some of them aren't most where I'm from, like working with our hands. But thanks for the input, and the videos are helpful. Stop generalizing and play easy judge on teens. Most teens just have no choice but to do nothing as you write. Do you know many parents who take and make really time to spend with their children? To give them the opportunity to do something constructive? These children are not to blame, but those who put them on this earth ... Another jig the same design, but even easier to make. Is something what I think you could do and it will help you a lot to make your blades, you already have file. love it looks like a high-tech prison shank I'm not sure it's good or bad My first knife wasn't that good. I've been making knives for at least 6 years and I think you have tremendous potential. Keep up the good work. hello, can I make one suggestion... You could put a small puck on the back end of your rivet and it could help keep it better and have it look like the other side more. still a good try to start! keep it in :) When metal prices rise, this leads to a busy market for scrap and recyclable metal. Steel, aluminium, copper, brass and iron have value, even as discarded such as auto parts, engine parts and appliances. Scrap processing centers will accept a wide range of materials from individuals as a quality both businesses, and are happy to share the prices they will pay for scrap metal. If you're looking for a deal in a bit of scrap, some market price research is a smart way to prepare. Check the websites of local scrap centers. Many will post current offered prices for the range of products they currently buy. This can include a price per ton for whole vehicles, for example, or a price per pound of some different elements such as power tools, electric motors, alternators, catalytic converters and starters. Metal products are usually grouped under their base material, such as ferroalloy (iron), brass, stainless, aluminium or copper. Keep an eye on the phone call to get the latest quote because many websites are not regularly updated. In addition to checking local scrap prices, you can also move your request to a national or international register or exchange such as MetalPrices.com. These sites give quotes for hundreds of scrap grades as well as detailed information on regional and international prices. Scrap Register, for example, gives prices for basic types of scrap, as well as gold, nickel, zinc, lead and electronic scrap, and destroys prices in the U.S. for four different regions: the West, Midwest, East and South. As the publication, the site also fluctuates abroad for quotes from China, Japan and India. Note that many of these websites will offer aged quotes for free, but ask for a subscription at the latest prices. Visit your local scrap recycling or recycling center. Many are open for business from individual sellers, and will be happy to give you a quote for any scrap you have. The price will vary depending on the condition and loss factor of the material recovery. Copper, for example, is valuable as a scrap because 100 percent of the material can be recovered from pipes, wires and fixtures. Check in advance to make sure the yard will take your scrap, as many scrap processors specialize in certain types. Check out Craigslist, eBay or other online sales platforms for current offers from scrap sellers. Individuals and companies wishing to make a decent life out of scrap metal will post offers to buy or sell in bulk scrap. Scrap buyers such as junk carriers and recycling centers can have continuous advertising in local print ads or online. The general rule with any market is that the purchase rates will be lower than the offer of sale. Again, you may not have to pay a dime. Stay alert for businesses or homeowners that offer a free scrap for those willing to drag it away. Spruce/Leslie Shepherd Working Scale miniature loops on models or dollhouse furniture are not something fashion designers do often, but they are not particularly difficult to do with leafy brass or tin cans. These are simple steps to make a simple hinge that can be modified to make a number of hinge shapes and styles for modeling purposes. You don't need special materials or tools. You'll need a basic pillar A rectangular needle shape, a pin, and a needle nose or beaded pliers. You can practice making loops from material salvaged from tin cans or aluminum pop cans, then go on to making custom loops out of leafy brass or copper. Note: The problem with scale hinges is that they won't support a lot of weight and are difficult to pin down in a project, as the scale of the nails should be very short. You can use this method to get a little stronger loops by soldering hinge ends, but you'll still have difficulty anchoring a miniature piece hinge (like doors or windows) so it won't pull out. Spruce/ Leslie Shepherd Thin Sheet Metal: The easiest way to practice these techniques is with metal rescued from tin cans or pop cans. The same methods will work with fine sheet brass and other metals once you have successfully worked with free materials. Needle-nose or round nose pliers: You can make these loops with thin needle nose pliers, but round nose pliers (completely round without flat sides available from bubbly stores) are easier to use. Find the thinnest pliers you can (the smallest diameter ends). Metal scissors or tin scissors: Some kitchen scissors will cut thin metals (cans/jars) as well. Vice: You need something to keep the metal safe while working. The blemish works best, but you can replace the vice-clutch pliers or clamp if you don't have a grip. You can handrail the material for most of the work, but you need a leather glove or something that will protect your hand from the sharp metal edges. Flat needle file: Use a standard flat column-shaped file (square edges on all four sides). You can replace the craft stick with thin diamond or carbide sandpaper glued to it, some sturdy nail files will also work. Sandpaper: Sandpaper is needed to remove any coatings on the metal. Dressmakers pin or jewelry head: To make a hinge pin. Thin pliers: Needle-nose pliers (round on the outside and flat on the inside) work best, they are used to bend the end of the hinge pin and bend the curl of the hinge into shape. Ruler: You will need a ruler with 1/16 and 1/8-inch markings to mark the cut lines for your metal. Awl: Use an awl or sewing needle or pin to brand the measurement lines on your metal for a hinge. Eye protection: Don't work on metal miniatures without a good form of eye protection for safety. Spruce/Leslie Shepherd This tutorial to create a simple hinge scale cuts sections of the hinge before the metal is rolled. This means you don't need a clamp and saw hinge pieces with jewelers saw, but can use metal scissors or kitchen scissors and simple files. To make this type of loop you need to determine how deep, Cut your metal to a rolled edge. Prepare a strip of metal for the dough: Take a clean jar or jar, and cut two inches long by 1/2 inch wide of the metal strip. Use a file or sandpaper on a stick to sand off the edges to make them safer to work. Don't worry if your piece of metal is square, square, try to avoid jagged edges. If necessary, use a hammer or hammer to smooth out the metal. Cut a row of long strips, about 3/8 inches wide and two inches long from the metal strip. If you have a hinge size you want to make, you can cut your metal a little more than the width of the hinge you want. Sand or file edges to round them up a bit. Square and mark the ends of your metal strip: Use your scissors or scissors to square the end of your metal strip. It is much easier to make loops if the strip is square rather than angular. Use the ruler to measure 1/8 inch backwards from the square edge, then mark the metal again at 3/16 and 2/8 inches from the edge. See the flat side of the metal in the photo above for marking. These markings will be used to help you determine how small a loop you can roll up for a hinge using metal and tools. If you change to a thicker or thinner metal, you will need to change the measurements of your incisions. Start the test roll. This is the first step in creating a miniature hinge of any type. You want to roll the measured end of the metal band to the marked measurements, rolling it into a loop that curves just past half a point, as shown in the photo above. You can use round pointed beaded pliers or needle nose pliers for this. With beaded pliers, you take one side of the metal and twist it around (see photo next step). You don't use them across the entire width of the bands as your loop will be wider at one end than the other using this technique. With needle nose pliers you bend the metal around and then use pliers on the edge of the metal from the top of the roll to howl past the center. You can't make a hinge. If you bend the wire to the sharp edge, you have to practice making a roll. To determine the length of your metal dough roll: The length you used to make a full hinge roll, finish a step on a pinch roll (two steps together in this tutorial), and then check the measurement that the rolled end of your dough hinge meets with on your markings. The roll shown in the textbook, made from a scrap of tuna tin, uses 1/8 inch of metal for a full roll. Spruce/Leslie Shepherd Roll scale loops with round-nosed pliers (bead pliers) to work on just one side of the metal band hinge at a time. The round nose pliers increase the diameter from the tips, and you need both sides of the hinge to be evenly tight, so just insert the jaw pliers into half of your metal strip to roll up the initial half of the loop shown in the previous step. Use pliers on the other side of the strip to form the other half loop evenly across one end of your metal strip. Spruce/Leslie Shepherd To finish the roll for your miniature hinge hinge, hold a set of flat pliers on side of the top of the curved roll shown on the test strip, and gently push the sides of the roll together. This should keep your roll around, but force the end of the roll down to meet the rest of the strip of metal. You can use round noses (beaded) pliers for this, but needle nose pliers with pliers with a flat gripping surface are easier to use. Don't squeeze the roll, you want it to stay round without folded edges. It may take a few practical attempts before you can make successful rolls. Note to make the first curve pass half the curve mark, and practice pressing evenly across the curve to squeeze the starting curve into a wire loop at the end of the hinge strip. Make sure your roll is the right size to fit the pin through. If it's too big, try to make your roll tougher. If it is too small, you can relax and make the roll a little more. If you spoil the roll for your hinge, just cut off the curved bits of your metal band and start over. Extra metal length on the strip to allow you plenty of length to get the roll right. When creating finished loops, you'll use the same technique, but on every section of your hinge, in order to get nearly rolled hinges. In test cases, you're rolling across the entire width of the strip, but you won't do it when you make your final loops. Spruce/Leslie Shepherd Simple metal loops we do have tongues and slots that fit together. The more accurate you are with your measurements, the neater your loop scale will be. The size of the hinge is somewhat determined by the size of the slot, which you can cut and lodge in strips of metal. We started with a simple single slot hinge of three sections, but you can easily adapt the technique to make loops with more than three sections. Mark the length and width of your slot: The slot is harder to cut than the tongue, so it's best to start with it and make your hinge tongue to match. Using the length you need to roll the hinge (determined from the test strip), mark that length down from the end of the hinge strip, marking the entire width of the strip. Take the file that you are going to use to finish your slot and mark the width of it around in the center of the hinge strip. Draw tags for both sides of the file thickness to the depth of the slot. Cut slot: Use metal scissors or scissors (or kitchen scissors) to cut one side of the mark for the edge of your file, finishing the cut at the slot-deep mark. Now move the scissors to the markup for the other side of the file, and cut out of that point at the end of your metal band to the base of the straight line you just finished cutting. This should remove the long triangular section from the slot as shown above. Finish your incisions with metal scissors by cutting down the straight slot line on the second side of the slot to measure the depth, then place the scissors along the line that will cut out the top of the slot on the opposite side, right down to the depth of the mark on You just cut. Your finished slot should have two even parallel sides, wide enough for your file to fit between them, with a little small point at the bottom of the slot just above the marking depth. Make sure you cut the slot to the correct depth or a little deeper. If you need to trim the slot that is cut and fed too deep than to file the slot at the correct depth. This is why you work with the extra metal for the finished sides of the hinge and don't trim it until the hinge is completed. Spruce/Leslie Shepherd Filing slot for your hinge: Insert the file as shown in the photo above and then place it square with the bottom of the slot (this is shown at too high an angle in the photo), and file the edge and base of the slot to the smooth rectangular shape. It is important that the corners in the slot are as square as possible. Try to avoid making the slot wider than necessary to fit your file or sandpaper on a wooden strip. If you use sandpaper to finish the slot, make sure it is glued to a narrow square strip of wood or wrapped around a suitable square metal edge (metal ruler?) to make sure you can finish the inner corners as neatly as possible. Don't worry if your slot isn't quite in the center of your metal strip; You can trim the sides of the strip if necessary before you finish the hinge. Make sure to slot straight down the strip, however. A slot that has a corner across the lane won't work for a neat hinge. When you're done filing the slot, remove the strip from your blemish or clamp, and put it flat on the work surface to lodge down any burrs along the flat edges of the strip. File down the burrs on either side of the metal strip if there are any around the edges of the slot. Spruce/Leslie Shepherd Use the measurements that you have designed for to roll up the loop for the hinge and note that the depth is back from the end through the second strip of metal, which is the same width as the strip you used to slot your hinge. Mark the width of the slot on this second piece of hinge using a pin or awl. Use your metal scissors or scissors to cut off the sides of the metal strip leaving the tongue to match as accurately as possible in the slot you cut out in the previous step. File the edges of the tongue slightly dull the edges, file them more if necessary to match the tongue exactly in the slot on the other side of the hinge. Make sure the corners at the base of the tongue are square, and that these edges meet the top edge of the slotted hinge sections when the tongue is inserted into the slot. When you're sure to fit as accurately as you can to do so (the tongue has to slide into the slot without friction), use round or needle nose pliers to roll the end of the tongue, and two sides slot in a tight hinge. If you cut and everything is properly fed, the loops will be the same diameter, and there will be additional material at the bottom of the loop. The test fits your hinge pin into rolled loop sections on the hinge. Make sure the pin passes through Cycle. If necessary, level the base of the hinge, where the loop meets the rest of the strip, using flat-edged pliers. Soldering hinges hinge: If you have materials to snub the material you're working with, you can solder the hinges on the strip, making sure that you use a small amount of solder. This will make you join tighter, but it won't add much to the strength of the hinge, which is really determined by how you attach it to your work. Spruce/Leslie Shepherd If all went well, now you should be able to lay two sections of hinge on a flat surface with loops face up and insert the tongue section into the slot section. Take a dressmaker pin, or jewelry pin head and insert it through all three (or more) loops, connecting them together. Make sure all of your loops match the main part of the strip and that your hinge is working as expected. If your hinge has a problem, you may not cut the bottom of your slot area, or you may have an extra slot or tongue length past the end of your loop. Since it is a skill that gets better with practice, note what went wrong and adjust the methods to avoid the same problem the next time. If you have a hinge that works, you can separate sections of your hinge and use your metal scissors and files to create the shape of the hinge you want for your project (trap, square, triangular, decorative). On paper, design a template for your nail/screw holes for the hinge, and use a miniature drill coming to the size of a pin or brad you will use to drill holes to fasten the hinge through the body of your hinge. It's much easier to do it all before cutting off the extra length on the sides of the hinge. Cutting the hinge to length should be a semi-final step before filing the final edges and tweaking the hinge pin. In some cases, it may make sense to draw or distress the hinge before finishing before cutting the hinge to its final length and touching a small section where the hinge has no finish. Spruce/Leslie Shepherd re-insert the pin you used to check the fit hinge in the previous step, and trim the end of the pin very close (1/32 inches) to the end of the hinge, holding the top of the pin against the hinge. Use pliers to bend the end of the pin a bit. Depending on the thickness of the metal you used for your hinge and the strength of your hinge pin, sometimes it works best to gently hold the hinge with pliers along the length of the loop while you bend the pin to set it in place. This prevents the formation of loops under the voltage of the bend of the pin. If you have a soft metal hinge pin (such as brass), sometimes you can set the hinge pin by holding the hinge, the ready pin end down, on the metal surface, and pressing the flat-faced hammer straight and straight on the cut of the end hinge pin. Done right (which is a little tricky, depending on the metal for the hinge and pins), it will smooth out the end of the pin enough to keep it in Loop. If done wrong, it can bend the whole hinge. Once again, practice and experience will guide you. Your hinge is now ready to pin (nail) and glue into your project. Use a glue suitable for metal and wood to keep the hinge in place. Rubberized gorilla glues and two parts of epoxy glue tend to make the best bond. Link. metal scraps divinity 2 crafting. divinity original sin 2 metal scraps recipe. divinity original sin 2 how to make metal scraps

This author, for their own reasons, decided that they no longer wanted to participate in our site or share their projects. Since they were finalists, we can't completely delete their account, so this was left behind. Put it back I came out! it's a pity that some idiots can't see the knife as a very useful tool. People too easily influenced by the media spew a torrent of ill-founded nonsense about knife crime. You can delete my account, there are less biased people on the internet. Finally. Someone who gets it! ;very sad they got there prize : (What happened to the author? He commented here yesterday and now this ible have been deleted and the account removed! What's going on? I plan to build a forge and a meat grinder this summer, I just need to wait until it's warm enough. Congrats.Thanks for support. You're right about the generalization of the teen thing, but I don't think it's purely the fault of parents, some great people came from bad families, and vice versa. 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As the publication, the site also fluctuates abroad for quotes from China, Japan and India. Note that many of these websites will offer aged quotes for free, but ask for a subscription at the latest prices. Visit your local scrap recycling or recycling center. Many are open for business from individual sellers, and will be happy to give you a quote for any scrap you have. The price will vary depending on the condition and loss factor of the material recovery. Copper, for example, is valuable as a scrap because 100 percent of the material can be recovered from pipes, wires and fixtures. Check in advance to make sure the yard will take your scrap, as many scrap processors specialize in certain types. Check out Craigslist, eBay or other online sales platforms for current offers from scrap sellers. Individuals and companies wishing to make a decent life out of scrap metal will post offers to buy or sell in bulk scrap. 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Take the file that you are going to use to finish your slot and mark the width of it around in the center of the hinge strip. Draw tags for both sides of the file thickness to the depth of the slot. Cut slot: Use metal scissors or scissors (or kitchen scissors) to cut one side of the mark for the edge of your file, finishing the cut at the slot-deep mark. Now move the scissors to the markup for the other side of the file, and cut out of that point at the end of your metal band to the base of the straight line you just finished cutting. This should remove the long triangular section from the slot as shown above. Finish your incisions with metal scissors by cutting down the straight slot line on the second side of the slot to measure the depth, then place the scissors along the line that will cut out the top of the slot on the opposite side, right down to the depth of the mark on You just cut. 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If you use sandpaper to finish the slot, make sure it is glued to a narrow square strip of wood or wrapped around a suitable square metal edge (metal ruler?) to make sure you can finish the inner corners as neatly as possible. Don't worry if your slot isn't quite in the center of your metal strip; You can trim the sides of the strip if necessary before you finish the hinge. Make sure to slot straight down the strip, however. A slot that has a corner across the lane won't work for a neat hinge. When you're done filing the slot, remove the strip from your blemish or clamp, and put it flat on the work surface to lodge down any burrs along the flat edges of the strip. File down the burrs on either side of the metal strip if there are any around the edges of the slot. Spruce/Leslie Shepherd Use the measurements that you have designed for to roll up the loop for the hinge and note that the depth is back from the end through the second strip of metal, which is the same width as the strip you used to slot your hinge. Mark the width of the slot on this second piece of hinge using a pin or awl. Use your metal scissors or scissors to cut off the sides of the metal strip leaving the tongue to match as accurately as possible in the slot you cut out in the previous step. File the edges of the tongue slightly dull the edges, file them more if necessary to match the tongue exactly in the slot on the other side of the hinge. Make sure the corners at the base of the tongue are square, and that these edges meet the top edge of the slotted hinge sections when the tongue is inserted into the slot. When you're sure to fit as accurately as you can to do so (the tongue has to slide into the slot without friction), use round or needle nose pliers to roll the end of the tongue, and two sides slot in a tight hinge. If you cut and everything is properly fed, the loops will be the same diameter, and there will be additional material at the bottom of the loop. The test fits your hinge pin into rolled loop sections on the hinge. Make sure the pin passes through Cycle. If necessary, level the base of the hinge, where the loop meets the rest of the strip, using flat-edged pliers. Soldering hinges hinge: If you have materials to snub the material you're working with, you can solder the hinges on the strip, making sure that you use a small amount of solder. This will make you join tighter, but it won't add much to the strength of the hinge, which is really determined by how you attach it to your work. Spruce/Leslie Shepherd If all went well, now you should be able to lay two sections of hinge on a flat surface with loops face up and insert the tongue section into the slot section. Take a dressmaker pin, or jewelry pin head and insert it through all three (or more) loops, connecting them together. Make sure all of your loops match the main part of the strip and that your hinge is working as expected. If your hinge has a problem, you may not cut the bottom of your slot area, or you may have an extra slot or tongue length past the end of your loop. Since it is a skill that gets better with practice, note what went wrong and adjust the methods to avoid the same problem the next time. If you have a hinge that works, you can separate sections of your hinge and use your metal scissors and files to create the shape of the hinge you want for your project (trap, square, triangular, decorative). On paper, design a template for your nail/screw holes for the hinge, and use a miniature drill coming to the size of a pin or brad you will use to drill holes to fasten the hinge through the body of your hinge. It's much easier to do it all before cutting off the extra length on the sides of the hinge. Cutting the hinge to length should be a semi-final step before filing the final edges and tweaking the hinge pin. In some cases, it may make sense to draw or distress the hinge before finishing before cutting the hinge to its final length and touching a small section where the hinge has no finish. Spruce/Leslie Shepherd re-insert the pin you used to check the fit hinge in the previous step, and trim the end of the pin very close (1/32 inches) to the end of the hinge, holding the top of the pin against the hinge. Use pliers to bend the end of the pin a bit. Depending on the thickness of the metal you used for your hinge and the strength of your hinge pin, sometimes it works best to gently hold the hinge with pliers along the length of the loop while you bend the pin to set it in place. This prevents the formation of loops under the voltage of the bend of the pin. If you have a soft metal hinge pin (such as brass), sometimes you can set the hinge pin by holding the hinge, the ready pin end down, on the metal surface, and pressing the flat-faced hammer straight and straight on the cut of the end hinge pin. Done right (which is a little tricky, depending on the metal for the hinge and pins), it will smooth out the end of the pin enough to keep it in Loop. If done wrong, it can bend the whole hinge. Once again, practice and experience will guide you. Your hinge is now ready to pin (nail) and glue into your project. Use a glue suitable for metal and wood to keep the hinge in place. Rubberized gorilla glues and two parts of epoxy glue tend to make the best bond. Link. metal scraps divinity 2 crafting. divinity original sin 2 metal scraps recipe. divinity original sin 2 how to make metal scraps

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