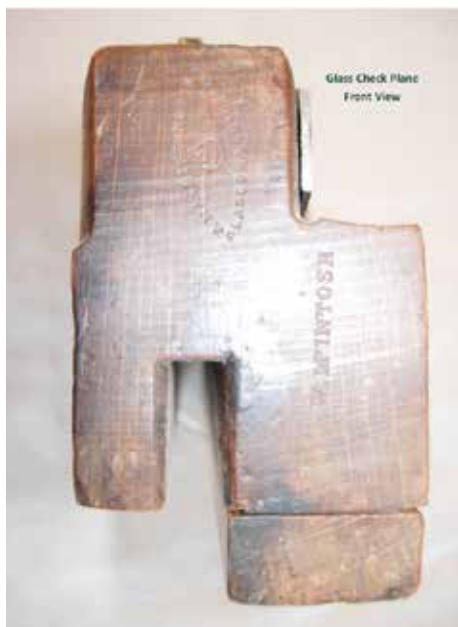
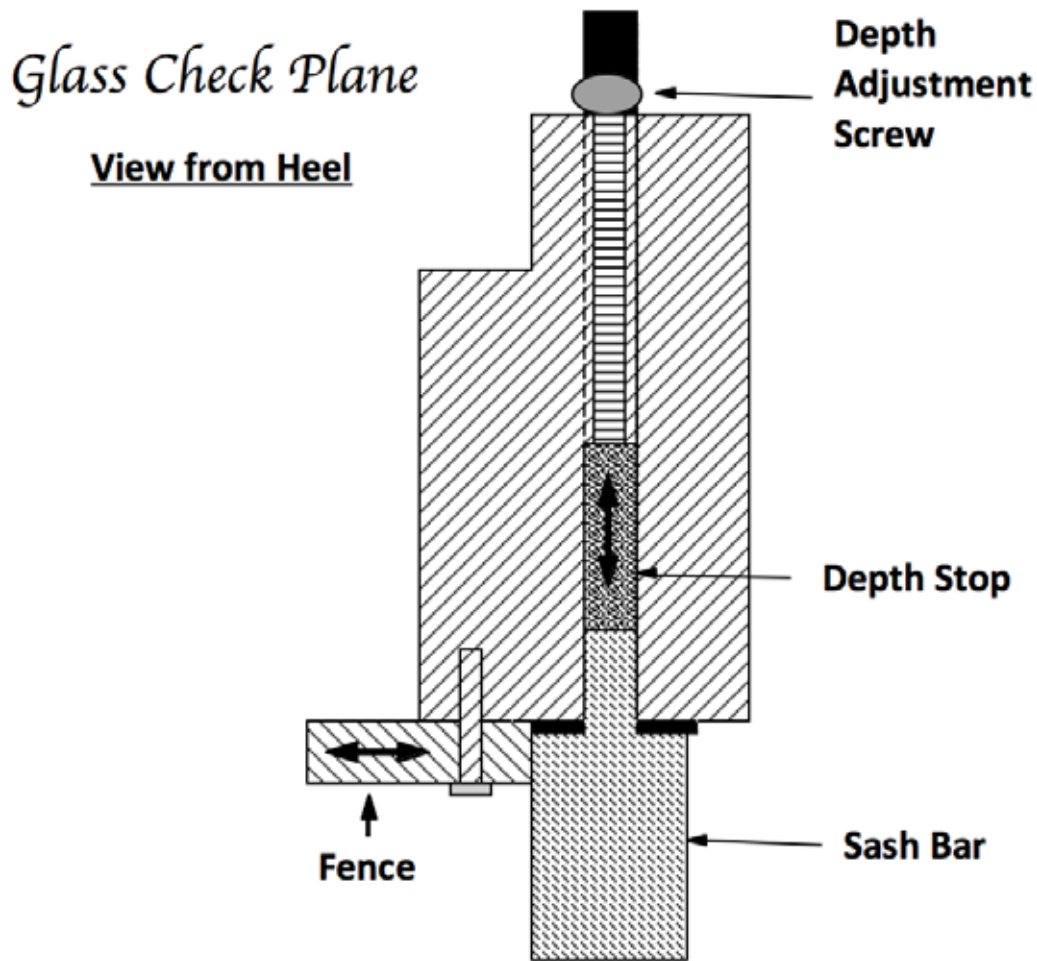


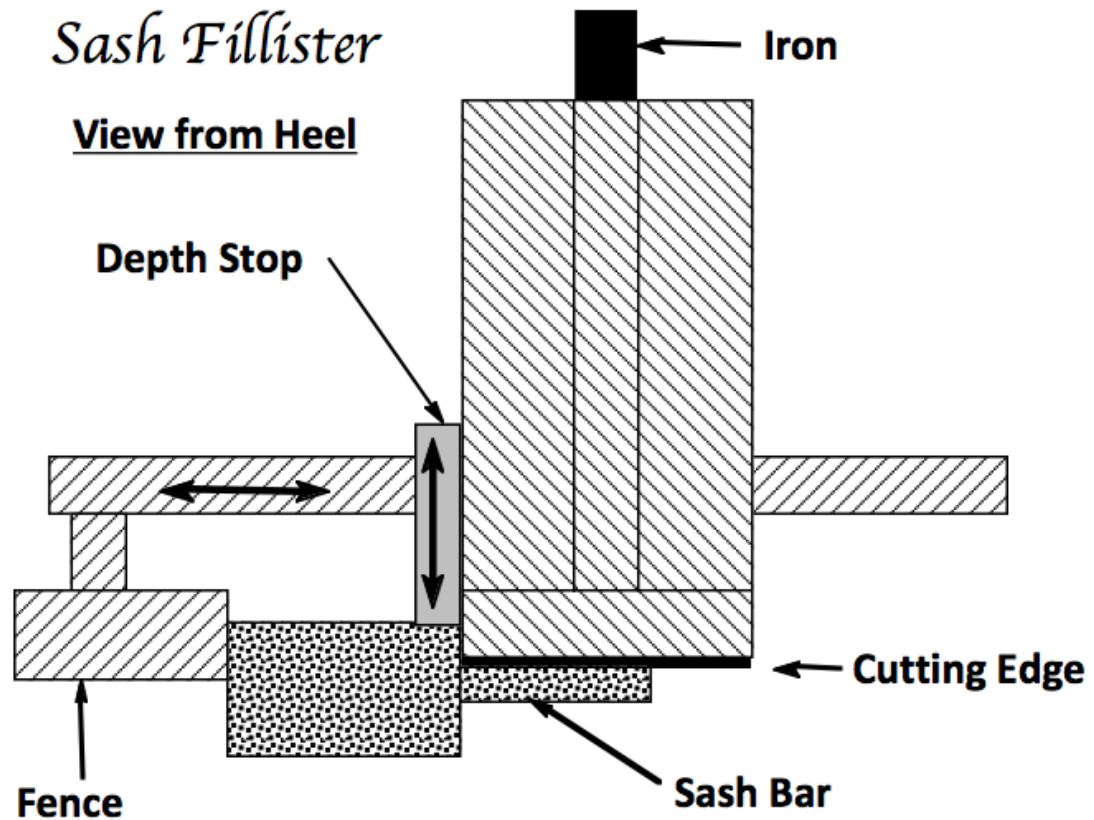
In this section we will look at three types of planes used to make the sash molding detail on the rails, stiles and bars.

Sash fillisters and glass check planes are used to make the putty rabbets. This is the part of element that the glass fits into and is sealed with putty.

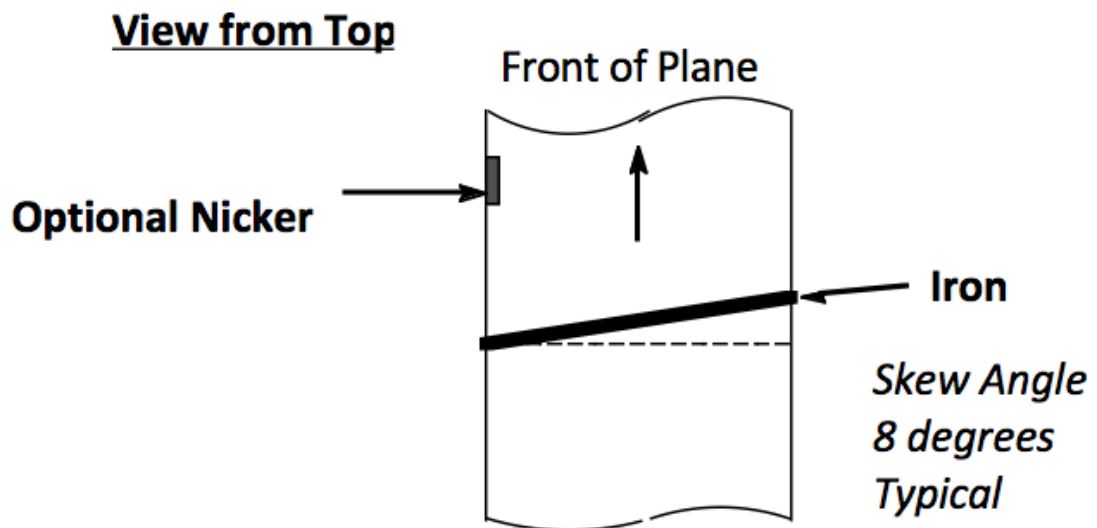
Molding planes are used to make the molded shape on the bars and frame elements. There are two types and in one type has two versions

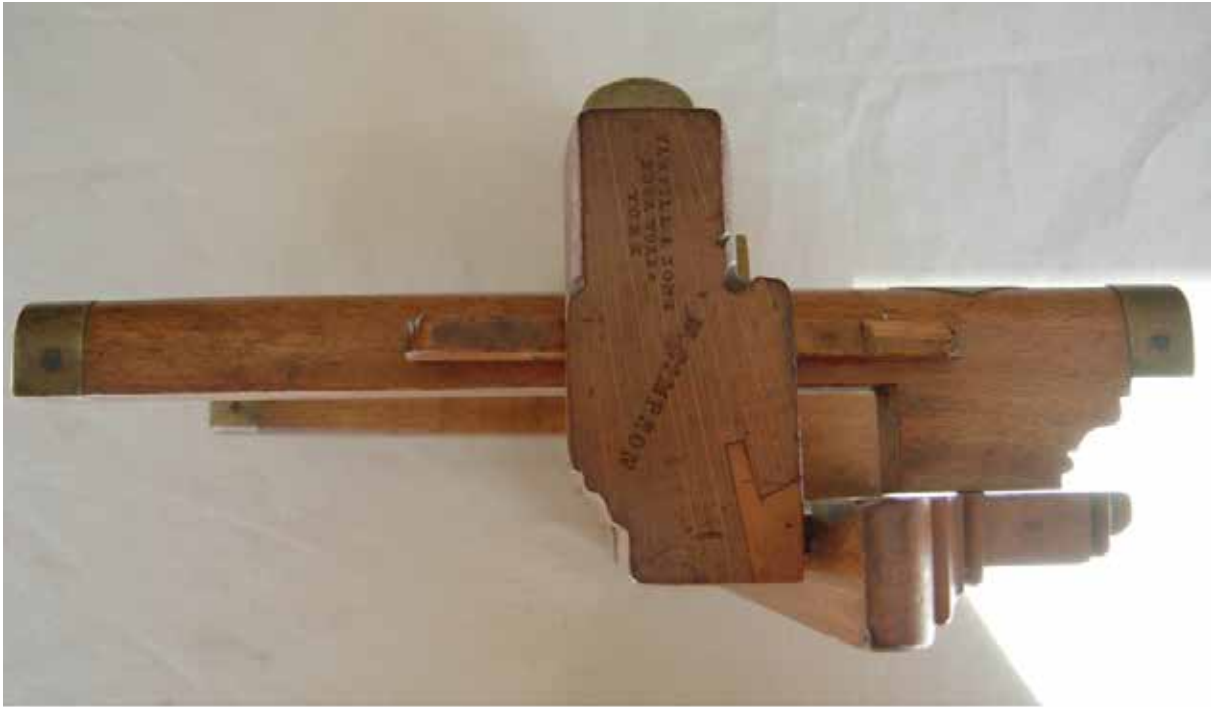
Sash coping plane is used to cope the ends of the bars and rails so they overlap the adjoining elements. This plane is used only if a coped joint is to be made.



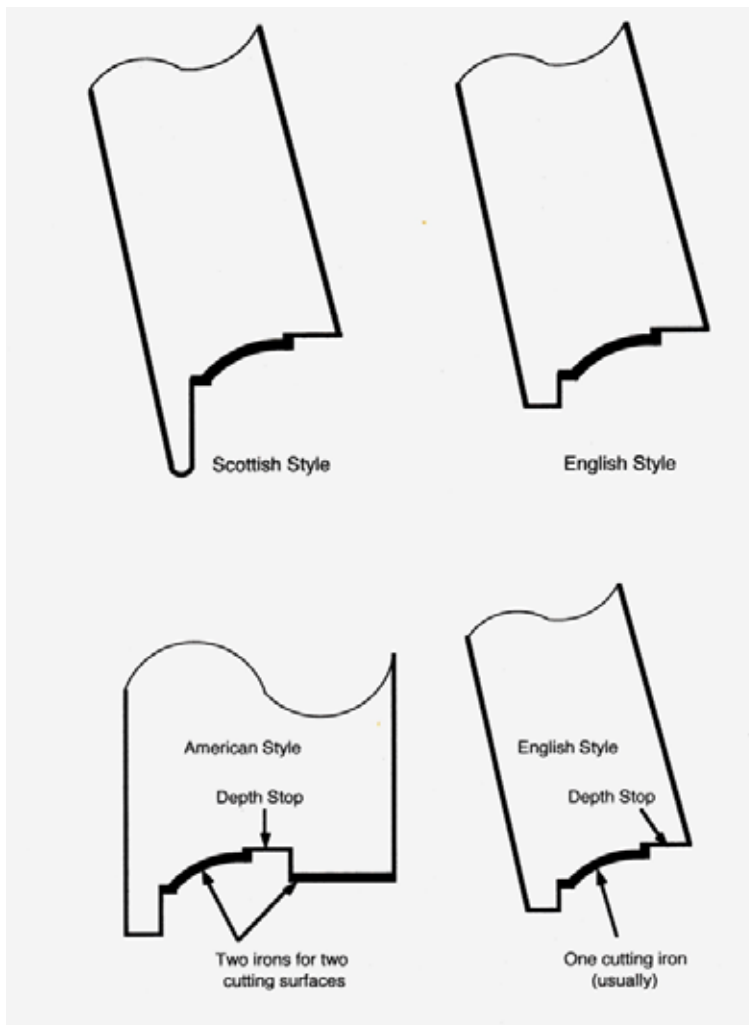


Notice the fence cannot travel beyond the body of the plane.





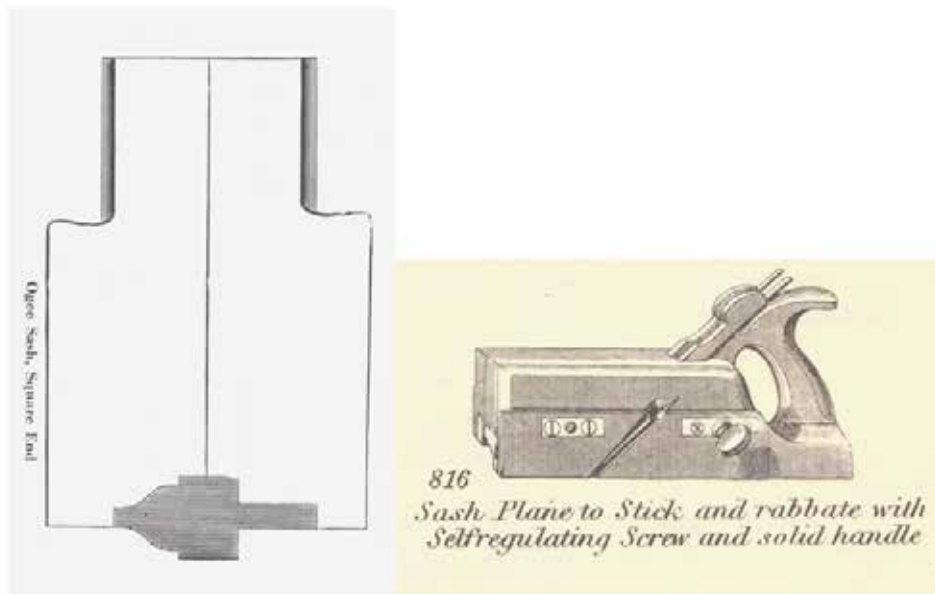
Front view of a sash fillister. Note the boxing on the side of the body. Varvill, the maker of this plane, made several varieties of sash fillisters. The least expensive had no nicker and no boxing. The most expensive had this type of boxing, a nicker and two depth stops, one on either side of the planes. The high-end planes were available with sliding arms or screw arms.



This is a illustration of the Scottish style molder on the right and the English on the left. The only difference is the extended fence on the Scottish style molder. The lower picture compares the stick and rabbet style made by American manufacturers with the traditional style made in the United Kingdom.

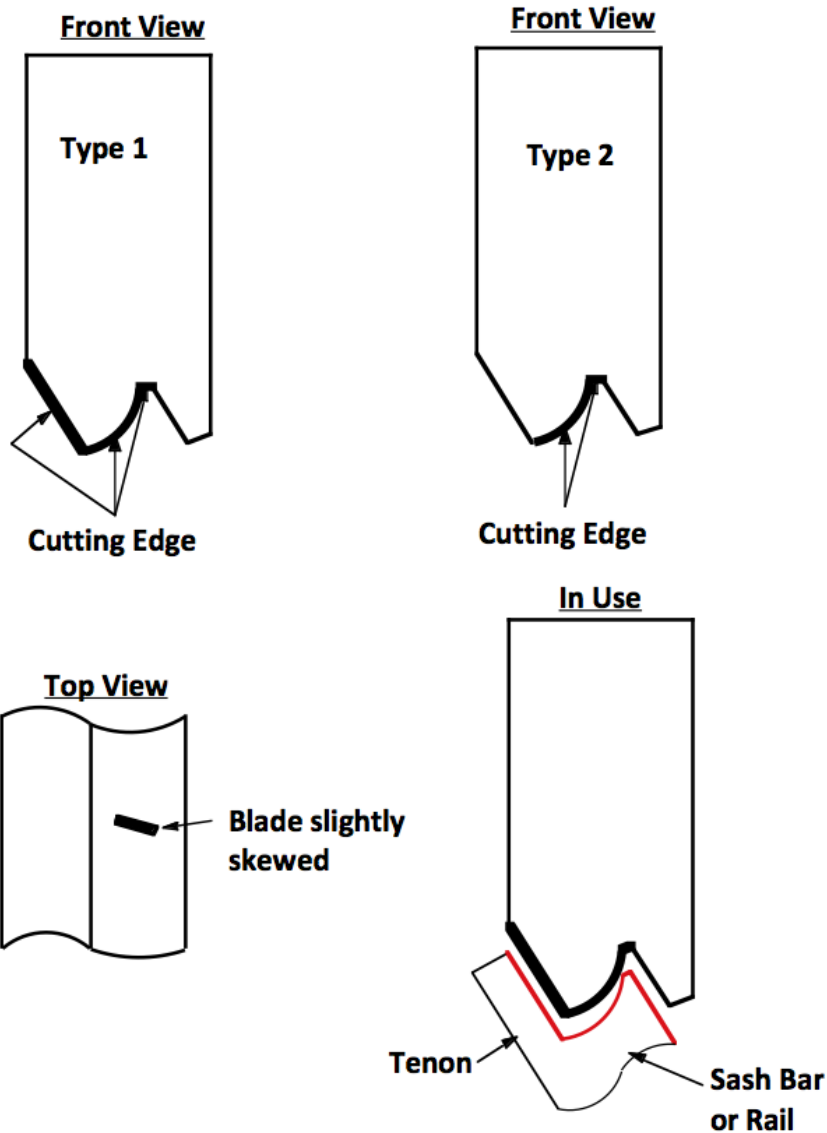
I have two examples of the stick and rabbet style planes made by English companies. I have never run across an English style plane made by an American company. With the American plane only one tool is needed and the molding can be made without a sticking board. But, since a larger cut is made, more effort is required to make each pass. Alexander Mathieson, Glasgow, Scotland, probably the largest maker of wooden planes, offered all three types of molding planes in their 1899 catalog.

Some of the stick and rabbet planes are made in two parts with screws connecting the halves. These can be adjusted to change the length of the sash bar. They do not change the molded profile. The illustration on the left is from a reprint of the 1925 Sandusky Tool Company catalog published by the Astragal Press. On the right is the version sold by Mathieson. The illustration is from a reprint of the 1899 Mathieson catalog by Kenneth Roberts.



This is a front view of each the type of molding plane. The two planes on the right were made by Mathieson. Left to right a rustic, a lamb tongue and an Ovolo. It is difficult to tell the difference between an ovolo and gothic profile plane. Unless it is marked on the heel, Varvill and Preston, or has a model number, Mathieson, one needs to make a molding to determine the shape. A similar case exists on astragal and cove, and lamb tongue planes. Some are designed to leave a tab at the top and others no tab. Again, you need to make a molding to determine which type you have. On later Mathieson planes you can tell what the plane will make by the model number.

Sash Coping Plane



Front view of sash coping planes. The plane on the Left has a blade that cuts only the profile. The blade on the right has a blade that cuts the profile and the tenon surface. I have seen sash coping planes for ovolo, gothic and lamb tongue profile.