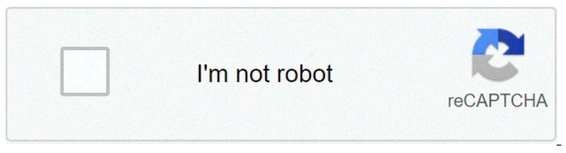

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Inventor, iron founder and engineer for other uses, see Orban (Disambiguation). Orban, also known as Urbano (Hungarian: OrbÃ¡n; dead 1453), was a founder and iron engineer from BrassÃ³, Transylvania, in the Kingdom of Hungary (today Braè ™ OV, Romania), which threw great caliber artillery for The Ottoman siege of Constantinople in 1453. The Dardanelles gun, launched in 1464 and based on the Orban bombing which was used for Ottoman benders of Constantinople in 1453; The British Royal Armouries collection. Orban was Hungarian, [1] [2] [3] [4] According to most modern authors, while some scholars also mention the German potential [5] ancestors of him. Alternative theories suggest that he had roots of Wallachian [6] [7]. Laonikos Chalkokondyles used the term Dacian to describe it. [8] [9] He initially offered his services to the Byzantines in 1452, a year before the Ottomanians attacked the city, but the Byzantine emperor Costantino Xi could not afford the high salary of Orban nor the Byzantines possessed the Materials needed for the construction of a so large siege cannon. Orban then left Constantinople and approached Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, who was preparing to besking the city. By stating that the weapon of him could blow 'the walls of Babyloni itself', Orban received abundant funds and materials from the sultan. Orban has managed to build the giant gun within three months in Adrianople, from which he was dragged by sixty bones to Constantinople. Meanwhile, Orban also produced other smaller cannons used by the forces of the Turkish siege. [10] The bombing technology similar to that of Orban had been conceived for the first time for the Hungarian army and became popular during the first 1400s throughout Western Europe, transforming the siege war. [11] [12] Examples of pieces similar to Orban productions like Faule puts, Dulle Griet, Mons Meg and Pumhart von Steyr are still existing from the period. Orban, along with an entire crew, was probably killed during siege when one of the cannons of him exploded, which was not an unusual event at that time. [13] In popular culture the Master Orban was played by Burhanettin Ãœskan in the Turkish film of 1951, ä ° Stanbul'a Fethi. Erdoä An Aydemir played Orban in the 2012 Feth 1453 film. In the film, it is said that Orban has made a sketch for the Doge of Genoa (Ali Ersin Yenar), but the Doge was not interested in drawing of him. Orban has an adoptive daughter named was (Dilek Serbest) who has a romantic relationship with Ulubatlä ± Hasan (Ä ° Brahim Ä ‡ Elikkol). Master Orban is played by Tansu BiÃ§er in the Netflix 2020 production, Rise of Empires: Ottoman. In the Videogame Europa Universalis IV, the Ottoman nation can get a unique bonus for them soon in the game called "Guns of Urban", which will help them a lot when trying to siege the strong ^ KortÃ¼m, Hans-Henning (2007). The transcultural wars from the Middle Ages to the 21st century. ISBN 9783050041315. URL consulted on June 15, 2015. ^ Ã Goston, GÃ¡bor (2005). Sultan guns: military military power The arms industry in the Ottoman... ISBN 9 780 521 843 133. Retrieved 2015-06-26. ^ Devries, Kelly; Smith, Robert Douglas (2007). Medieval weapons: an illustrated history of their impact. ISBN 9 781 851 095 261. Retrieved 2015-06-26. ^ Cotterell, Arthur (2011). Asia: a concise story. ISBN 9 780 470 829 592. Retrieved 2015-06-26. ^ Rogers, Clifford J. (2010). The Oxford Encyclopedia of Medieval Warfare and Military Technology. ISBN 9 780 195 334 036. Retrieved 2015-06-26. ^ Cox, Samuel Sullivan (1893). Diversions of a diplomat in Turkey. C.L. Webster & Company. 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It's Technical Highlights of their Time, History of Technology, 44 (3): 213â237 Crowley, Roger (2006), In Our Time: Constantinople Siege and Fall VÃ©kony, GÃ¡bor (2000). Daci, Romans, Romanian. Matthias Corvinus Publication. ISBN 1-882 785-13-4. Retrieved 19 November 2012. ^ The process of making wooden objects "Woodwork" redirects here. For the Fred Frith album, see Woodwork (Fred Frith album). "Wood shop" redirects here. For the movie, see Woodshop (movie). Artists can use woodworking to create delicate sculptures. Woodworking is the ability to make wooden objects, and includes the manufacture of furniture (cabinetry and furniture), wood carving, joinery, carpentry and wood turning. History Ancient Egyptian woodworking Along with stone, clay and animal parts, wood was one of the first materials worked by the first humans. Microwear analysis of the Mousterian stone tools used by the Neanderthals shows that many were used to work wood. The development of civilization was closely linked to the development of ever higher levels of skill in working these materials. In 1568, in the woodworking industry, the worker in front is using a forward saw, the one in the background is planning. Among the first finds of wooden tools are the sticks worked by Kalambo Falls, Clacton-on-Sea and Lehringen. Thefrom SchÃ¶ningen (Germany) provide some of the first examples of wood hunting tools. The tools were used for carving. From the Neolithic period, the wooden vases carved, for example, by the wells of the linear ceramic culture of KÃ1⁄4ckhofen and Eythra. Examples of bronze age wooden sculpture include tree trunks worked in coffins from northern Germany and Denmark and folding wooden chairs. The site of Fellbach-Schmieden, Germany, has provided splendid examples of wooden animal statues of the Iron Age. The wooden idols of the La TÃ¨ne period are known by a sanctuary at the springs of the Seine in France. Ancient Egypt In ancient Egypt there is significant evidence of advanced woodworking.[1] Woodworking is depicted in many ancient Egyptian drawings, and a considerable amount of Egyptian antique furniture (such as stools, chairs, tables, beds, drawers) has been preserved. The tombs represent a large collection of these artefacts and the inner coffins found in the tombs were also wooden. The metal used by the Egyptians for woodworking tools was originally copper and later, after 2000 BC, bronze as iron processing remained unknown until long after.[2] Instruments commonly used for woodworking included axes, adzes, chisels, towing saws and arched drills. Mortise and tenon junctions are attested by the first pre-dynamic period. These joints were reinforced with nails, dowels and anchors in leather or ropes. Animal glue was used only during the New Kingdom period.[3] The ancient Egyptians invented the art of veneer and used paints for finishing, although the composition of these paints is unknown. Despite the use of several autochthonous acacies, as well as the timber from the local sycomori and tamerics, deforestation in the Nile valley led to the need to import timber, in particular cedar, but also pine of Aleppo, bosso and oak, starting from the second dynasty[4]. Ancient Rome Woodworking was essential for the Romans. He supplied, building material, transportation, tools and household items. The wood also provided pipes, tinctures, waterproofing materials and energy for heating. [5]:â¡¡¡¡â¦Even if most examples of Roman wood processing have been lost,[5]:â¡2â¦ the literary documentation has preserved much of contemporary knowledge. Vitruvius dedicates a whole chapter of his De architectura to wood, preserving many details.[6] Pliny, although he was not a botanist, devoted six books of his Natural History to trees and woody plants, providing numerous information on trees and their uses[7]. Ancient China Chinese woodworking progenitors are considered Lu Ban (é¯ç-) and itsLady Yun of the spring and autumn period (771-476 BC). It is said that Lu Ban introduced the plane, the line of the plaster and other tools in China. His teachings were presumably left behind in the book Lu Ban Jing (é¯ç-ç¶', "Lu Ban manuscript"). Despite this, it is believed that the text was written about 1500 years after its death. This book is largely filled with descriptions offor the oo in the construction of various objects such as flower pots, tables, altars, etc., and also contains extensive instructions regarding feng shui. does not mention almost anything of the intricate woodwork without glue and without nails for which Chinese furniture was so famous. the modern day damasceno working in wood for mashrabiya and narghie, xix century a micronesian of tobi, palau, is making a paddle for its wave with an adze. with advances in modern technology and industry needs, wood as a field has changed. the development of controlled numerical computers (cnc) machines, for example, made us able to produce and reproduce mass products faster, with less waste, and often more complex in design than ever. cnc wood routers can cut complex and very detailed shapes in flat warehouse, to create signs or art. Rechargeable power tools speed up the creation of many projects and require much less body strength than in the past, for example when boring multiple holes. wood processing, however, remains a craft pursued by many. remains the demand for artisan work such as furniture and arts, however with rate and cost of production, the cost for consumers is much higher. historically, the wood builders relied on the woods born of their region, until the transportation and commercial innovations made the most exotic forests available to the artisan. the woods are typically sorted into three basic types: the latifoglie characterized by narrow granary and derived from deciduous trees, wood molluscs from conifer trees and artificial materials such as the plywood and mdf. the latifoglie, botanically known as angiospermi, are deciduous and lose their leaves every year with variations of temperature. [8] resins come from botanically known trees as ginnosperms, which are conifers, cone-bearing, and remain all year round green. [8] even if a general model, the softwoods are not necessarily ever more "soft" than the hardwoods, and vice versa. [9] Soft wood is most commonly found in the regions of the world with lower temperatures and is generally less durable, lighter, and more vulnerable to attacks of parasites and fungi than latifoglie. They usually have a paleer color and a more open grain than the latifoglie, which contributes to the fallen sweet wood trend to reduce and inflate as it dries. [9] resins usually have a lower density, about 432-592 kg/m3, which can compromise its strength. [9] the density, however, varies within both soft and hardwood depending on the geographical origin of the wood and the rate of growth. However, the lower density of softwoods also allows for greater resistance with lighter weight. in the United States, molluscs are typically cheaper and more easily available and[9] Most softwoods are suitable for general construction, particularly for cladding, cutting and finishing work, and casing. [10][9] Hardwoods are divided into two categories, temperate and tropical hardwoods, depending on their origin. The temperate hardwoods are In the regions between the tropics and the poles, and are of particular interest to wood workers for their aesthetic convenience and for their sustainable sources [9]. Tropical hardwoods are located within the equatorial band, which includes Africa, Asia and South America. Hardwoods have a greater density, about 1041, kg / m3 due to the slowdown in growth and are more stable during drying [9]. Due to its high density, hardwoods are generally heavier than coniferous woods, but can also be more fragile [9]. While there are numerous species of hardwoods, only 200 are quite common and flexible to be used for woodworking. [11] Hardwood woods have a wide range of properties, which make it easy to find a hardwood suitable for almost all uses, but are particularly suitable for use in open thanks to their resistance and resistance to rot and to deterioration [9]. The coloring of hardwood varies from clear to very dark, making it particularly versatile for aesthetic purposes. However, since the hardwoods have more narrow veins, they are generally more difficult to work than coniferous woods. They are even more difficult to buy in the United States and, consequently, are more expensive. [9] Manual tools for woodworked in class at the Women's Womenshop of Minneapolis, Minnesota, uses typically furniture such as tables and chairs are made using hardwood solid material for its resistance and resistance to deformation. [10] Moreover, they also have a greater variety of motifs and colors and take a better finish that allows the carpenter to exercise a great artistic freedom. Hardwood can be cut more cleanly and leave less residues on the blades and on other woodworking tools. [10] Lockers / Fissure Makers employ plywood and other panel products made by man. Some furniture, such as the Windsor armchair, use green woodworking, shaping it with wood that contains its natural moisture before drying. Woods of common conifers used for furniture The cedars are woods of strong conifers, aromatic and capable of withstanding external elements, the most common of which is the western red cedar. The western red cedar can support wet environments without succumbing to the rot, and consequently is commonly used for open projects such as courtyards, outdoor furniture, and external buildings. This wood can easily be found in most residential centers for a moderate price. [12] Fir Inside the US Fir, also known as Abete Douglas, is inexpensive and common to local home centers. It has a straight grain, pronounced with a red-brown tint. However, its grain is relatively smooth and does not stain well, so is commonly used when the finished product will be painted. This coniferous wood, although commonly used for construction, would also be suitable for the manufacture of furniture.[12] Pine The white pine, the weighty and the yellow pine of the south are common species used in the production of furniture. White pine and weighty are typically used for indoor projects, while southern yellow pine is recommended for outdoor projects thanks to itsCommon hardwoods used for Ash furniture This hardwood is relatively easy to work with and takes spot well, but its white color to light brown with a straight grain is visually appealing alone. However, ash is much more difficult to find than other common woods, and will not be found in the local home center. Larger timber yards should be in stock. [12] Birch Whether it's yellow or white birch, these hardwoods are stable and easy to work. Despite this, birch is prone to blotching when spotted, then paint birch products is probably the best. Birch is easily located in many home centers and is a relatively cheap hardwood. [12] Popular cherry and easy to work with, cherry is very required for its brown-reddish color and ease of coloring and finishing. Cherry will probably not be in the local center, but it should be in a yard for a somewhat expensive price. [12] This hardwood is a very common material for furniture, and it is resistant to normal wear-and-tear, but it is better for interior pieces. [14] Mahogany A hardwood wood, mahogany has a red-brown brand with deep-red colour and is known as "one of the big wood of furniture". However, mahogany is not typically cultivated in sustainable forests, and therefore runs a steep price at local timber yards. [12] Oak With two varieties, red and white, the oak is known to be easy to work with and relatively strong. However, furniture manufacturers often opt for white oak over red oak for its attractive figure and moisture resistance. [12] Depending on the type necessary, the oak can probably be found in a local town or in a yard for a little more pricier than other hardwoods.[15][14] With strength, robustness and durability, maple is a common material for bedroom furniture and also china cabinets. The maple is moisture resistant and often shows support wheels in wood grain, an aesthetically pleasing differentiator from other hardwoods. While more commonly a lighter color, maple can also take stains and paint well. [14] Factors in the choice of materials There are many factors to consider when deciding which type of wood to use for a project. One of the most important is woodworking: the way it responds when working by hand or instruments, the quality of grain, and how it responds to stickers and finishes. [9] When wood processing is high, it offers lower resistance when cutting and has a reduced bevel effect on the tools. [9] Highly workable wood is easier to manipulate in the desired shapes. If the wood grain is straight and also, it will be much easier to create strong and durable glued joints. In addition, it will help protect the wood from the division whenor screwed. [9] Coarse grains require a long process of depositing and rubbing the grain to produce a smooth result. [9] Another important factor is the durability of wood, especially with regard to moisture. Whether the finished project will be exposed to humidity (e.g. outdoor projects) or high humidity or (For example in kitchens or baths), wood must be particularly durable to prevent rot. Due to their oily qualities, many tropical hardwoods such as teak and mahogany are popular for such applications. [9] Woods with good work properties [9] Agba (Gossweilerodendron Balsamiferum) Alnus (Alnus Glutinosa) Basswood (American Tilia) Obeah (Triplochiton Scleroxylon) Pine (Pinus) Western Cedar (Thuja plicata) Woods very resistant [9] Teak (Tectona Grandis) Iron (Milicia Excelsa) Jarrah (Eucalyptus Marginata) Chestnut (Castanea) Oak (Quercus) Cedar (Thuja) Used woods to carve while many woods can be used for sculpture, there are some clear favorites, including Aspen, Basswood , Butnut, walnut, and oak. [16] Because it has almost no grain and it is particularly soft, Basswood is particularly popular with beginner carvers. It is used in many low-cost tools such as electric guitars and bass. [16] Aspen is just as soft, although slightly harder, and readily available and inexpensive. [16] Butternut has a deeper shades of Basswood and Aspen and has a nice grain that is easy to carve, and so friendly for beginners. It also suitable for furniture. [16] While it is more expensive than Basswood, Aspen and Butnut, black walnut is a popular choice for its rich color and grain. [16] Finally, the oak is a strong, robust and versatile wood for sculpture with a defined grain. It is also a popular wood for furniture production. [16] Common tools Each woodworking area requires a different variation of tools. Electric tools and manual utensils are both used for woodworking. Many modern carpenters choose to use electric utensils in their business for additional ease and save time. However, many choose to use only hand tools for different reasons such as experience and the character added to work, while some choose to use only hand tools simply for their own fun. Hand tools Manual utensils are classified as tools that receive energy only from the hands they are holding them. The modern modern modern tools are: the clamps are used to contain a workpiece while it was worked. The terminals vary in all the shapes and sizes of the small bar clamps or very large straps. [17] A vice is a form of clamp, temporarily mounted or permanently as requested. A vice for woodworking is a specialized vice for the needs of a carpenter; Numerous types have evolved. Chisels are tools with a long blade, a cutting edge and a handle. Used to cut and shape wood or other materials. [17] The claw hammer, which can hammer, the first and pull the nails, is the most common hammer used in the of wood. [17] A hand plan is used to surface aspects of a piece. The square is used to mark the corners on any piece. An adjustable square also includes a ruler. A speed square can mark fixed angles from 90 and 45 degrees and any angle between 0 and 90 degrees using its long axis [17]. One meter tape is a retractable ruler that has measurement increments for 1/32 "or 1 millimeter. Power tools Electrical tools arewhich are powered by an external energy like a battery, a motor or a power cord connected to a wall socket. The most common electrical tools are: [17] The drill is a tool used to practice a hole or to insert a screw into a piece. [17] A Palm sanding machine is a small powered sanding machine that uses a vibration or an orbital movement to move a piece of sand paper to the workpiece that makes very fine changes in smoothing your product. [17] A saw composed of a miter, also known as a cutting saw is a stationary saw used to make precise cuts through the wheat path of a table. These cuts can be at any chosen angle that the particular part is capable of [17]. A table saw is intended to make long precise cuts along the table grain pattern known as RIP cuts. Most saws on the table offer the possibility of a beveled cut. [17] A thick pillar is used to smooth the surface of a table and make it the exact thickness throughout the table. [17] A band saw [17] is used to make both irregular cuts and cuts of shape and cuts through the material more often than a table saw can handle. It is much more robust [18] than the jigsaw or the most delicate scroll saw, also used regularly in woodworking. Notable woodworkers See also: Construction of woodworks, craftsmanships and craftsmen Work in Egyptian wood and furniture. Publications of shire. Leospo, Enrichetta (2001), "Lavoration of wood in ancient Egypt", the art of woodworking, Turin: Museo Egizio, p. 20 ^ Leospo, pp. 20 â € "21 Leospo, pp. 17 ^ a b Ulrich, Roger B. (2008).of Roman wood. Yale University Press. ISBNÂ 9780300134605. OCLC, 192003268. De Architectura. 1: 2.9.1. Pliny (1938). Natural history. ^ a b "American drogeneous differences and tropical hardwood | hardwood distributors". www.hardwooddistributors.org. Retrieved 2018-04-16. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p step qhen., corbett (2012). 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