

Here is some data from a freshly opened set of Ronsen 16# Weickert Special Felt (not Low Profile). These are clearly better made hammers than the ones David replaced, but also just as clearly have a higher profile than the Low Profile hammers he has designed.

Hammer Profile (measured from top of underfelt to tip of hammer)

#1	12 mm
#26	11 mm
#40	10 mm
#55	9 mm
#70	7 mm
#88	4 mm

Hammer weight (raw hammer weight, unbored, untapered, un arced etc)

#1	11.8 g
#21	11.6 g
#40	10.2 g
#64	7.8 g
#72	7.4 g
#88	5.2 g

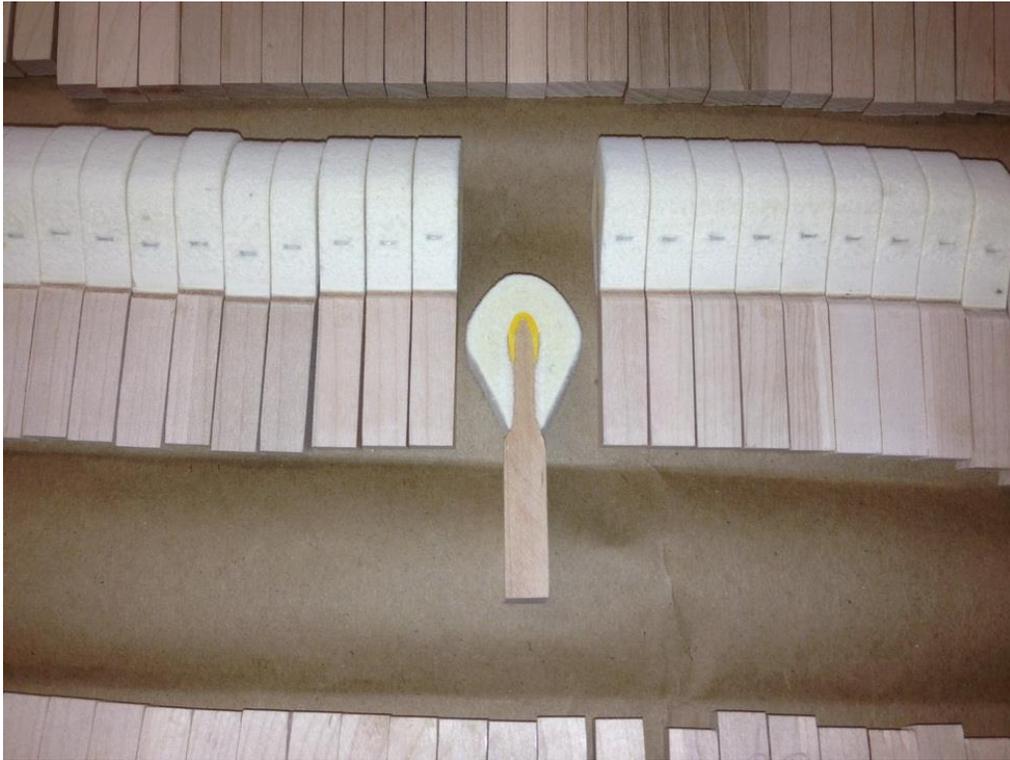
Pictures of some of the hammers:



#1



#27



#40



#70

7 Light maple molding is used.

8. With light tapering and tailing the hammers are able to easily achieve the following weight can be taken if needed by more full tapering and adding weight is easy using lead techniques. I suggest that the tapering not extend all the way to the strikepoint of the hammer felt at the strike point from being disturbed. #88 may benefit from even more reduction

#1:	9.5 grams	11.8
#21:	8.1 grams,	11.6
#40:	7.2 grams,	10.2
#64:	6.0 grams	7.8
#72:	5.2 grams,	7.4
#88:	3.5 grams.	5.2

9. A like to do a fine polishing of the upper hammer head is recommended (above about 60, though you can do the entire set as well) do this to about 1000 grit. It is important to maintain the original shape of the hammer. Cutting the hammer with layers of felt can reduce overall hammer weight. Some play in can benefit the upper end, but should be measured in hours not years.

10. Needle work should be minimal. Loud hammering should needling is not necessary at all. Hammering too loud will respond from minimal needling (full penetration) in the 10:30 - 11:30 area. Needle techniques which I can elaborate on are necessary. Less is more.

I continue to work with Ray to get a hammer that will work without lacquer for high impact and concert situations where power is the first priority. This particular iteration is designed for variations in this particular then

#88