



Het Jonge Schaap Sawmill

(The Young Sheep)

Het Jonge Schaap cap winder sawmill on the Kalverringdijk (Zaanse Schans) is the association's latest asset. This mill from the former Westzijderveld was demolished in 1942.

Reconstruction started on the basis of the drawings of mill connoisseur Anton Sipman (1906-1985) using the latest computer technology.

The first pile was sunk into the ground on 24 September 2005 after years of preparation. The mill opened exactly two years later, on 27 September 2007.

It was Cornelius Cornelisz from Uitgeest who discovered how to saw timber using wind power. He used a crankshaft for the first time for driving frame saws.

This very first sawmill, a small model, was named Het Juffertje (damsfly) and was transported to Zaandam on a raft.

There are two types of sawmill.

On the one hand the wainscot sawyers produced what is referred to as wainscot, a type of fine oak that was used for wall and ship panelling.

A sawyer of beams, on the other hand, kept himself busy solely by sawing beams and planks, the coarser type of sawing work.



DE ZAANSCH E MOLEN



Around 1920 there were only about 20 windmills left of the 1000 that had made the Zaan district the oldest industrial area of the world. On 17 March, 1925, windmill society De Zaanse Molen was founded to preserve the mills for future generations. This society now owns thirteen industrial windmills; it keeps them in excellent condition and operates them regularly. Moreover, in 1928 the society founded a unique and fascinating Windmill Museum, where you can find out everything about the operation and history of industrial windmills and where changing exhibitions are held. You can also visit our website: www.zaanschemolen.nl



For all information about our mills and mill museum, opening hours, group visits and entrance fees:

www.zaanschemolen.nl

Het Jonge Schaap Sawmill

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HET JONGE SCHAAP

Cap winder sawmill
on the Kalverringdijk, Zaanse Schans,
Zaandam, The Netherlands

Anno 2007

Please note!

You visit this mill at your own risk.

*Please do not smoke, nor go behind barriers
and watch out for moving parts!*

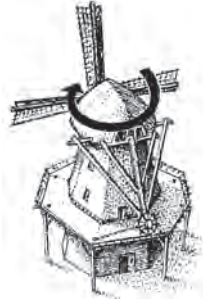
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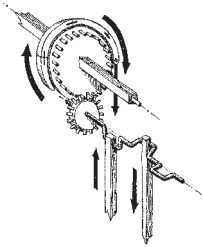
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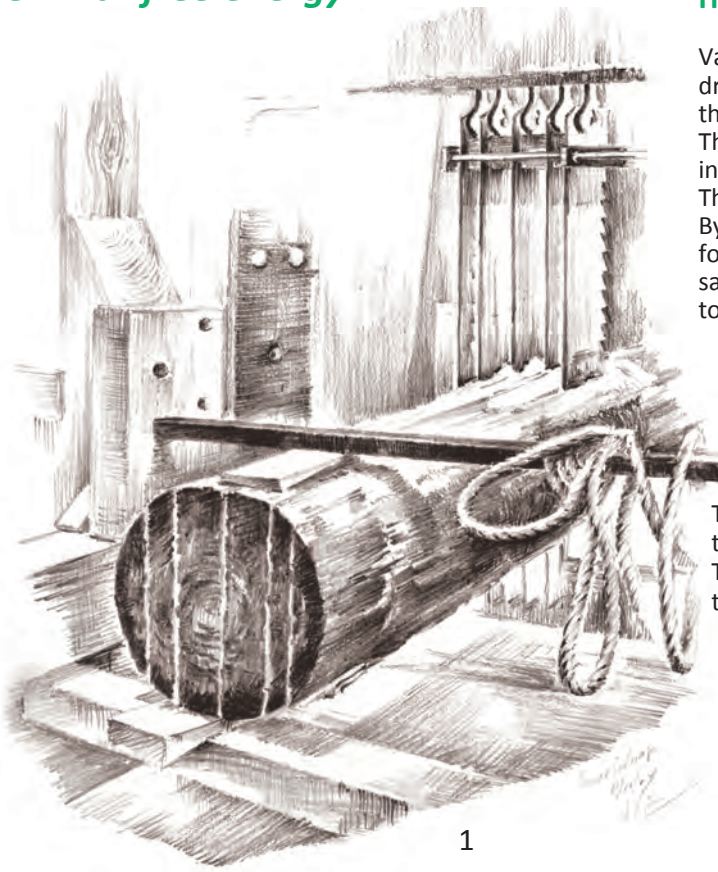
Sawing timber with free energy



This mill is a cap winder: only the cap turns in the wind by means of a winch, the so-called capstan wheel, that is operated on the platform (the balcony).



The rotating horizontal movement of the sails switches via the crankshaft to a vertical up and en downward sawing movement with the upper wheel and the wheel winch. The brake, which is a wooden brake for stopping the mill, is positioned on the upper wheel in the cap.



Het Jonge Schaap is a cap winder sawmill

The most important and most obvious parts of a sawmill are the frame saws that move up and down (see drawing 1). Approximately 1mm is sawed for each sawing movement.

To the right of the frame saws, a large iron wheel, the ratched wheel, pulls the carriage on which the trunk is located across the frame saw (see drawing 4).

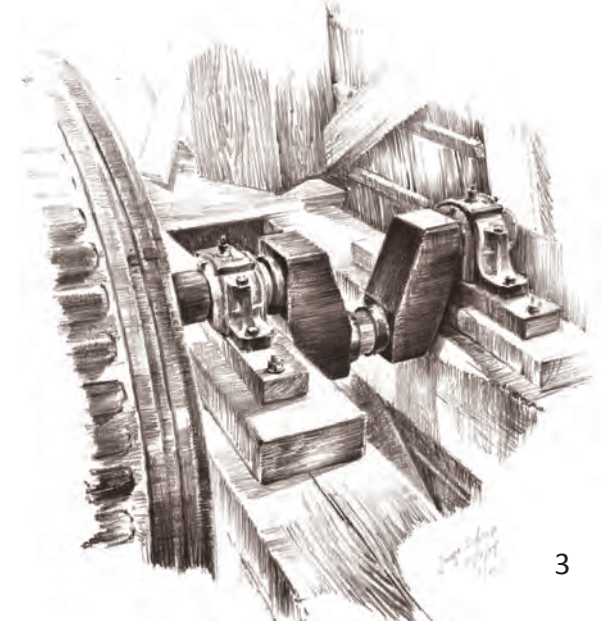
The saw blades in these frame saws can be inserted at almost any width required. At times there are 10 or 12 saw blades in a frame saw, at others just one or two. Beams or scantlings are sawn in the latter case, i.e. planks are straightened.

Hoist

Various other parts besides frame saws are wind-driven. One ingenious construction is the windlass on the ceiling of the mill (see drawing 2). The trunks lying around the mill in the water are pulled into the mill by the windlass. The trunks are left lying in the water to improve quality. By leaving a trunk lying or drenching in the water for between one and 5 years, the sugars and growth sap are drawn out of the wood and it is then less prone to bending and cracking when sawn.

Mill with crankshaft

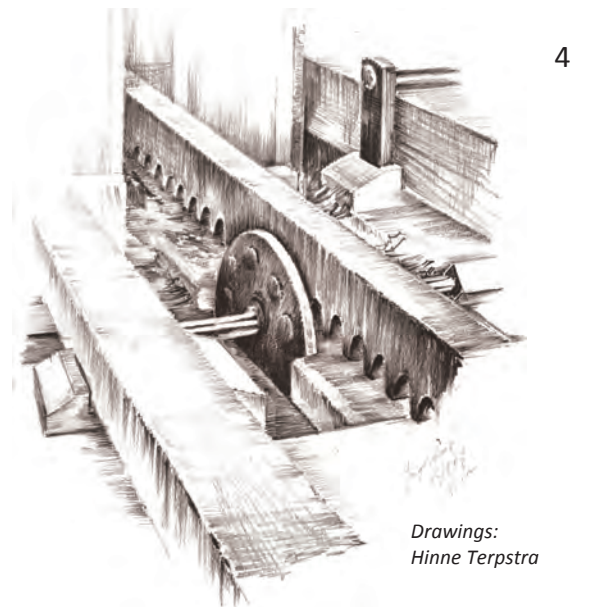
High up in the mill, gear trains convert wind power into usable energy for driving the frame saws. The large upper wheel translates the movement to the wheel winch via the upright shaft (see drawing 3). This in turn drives the crankshaft, thus moving the saw frames up and down.



Production and crew

At the peak of the industrial mill industry, there were more than 200 sawmills in the Zaan district.

When circumstances were favourable and they were working hard, they could saw around twenty logs a day. There were usually 5 people staffing a sawmill, often encamped at the mill from early in the morning until late in the evening.



Drawings:
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