**IRON FOUNDRIES**

Iron foundries needed the power of water to work but they also needed : iron mineral and fire. The Basque

Country was rich in iron mineral and it had lots of beech woods to get charcoal for a good fire. So how was iron produced?

First: you open the dam and the water moves the wheel.

Second: the connecting rod has jags, and the jags move the bellows to blow the fire

The fire is necessary to melt the iron mineral

Third :another water wheel moves the big hammer up and down.

Then you the iron under the hammer and the hammer squashes the iron and shapes i tinto small bricks

Finally the smith makes the tools with the iron.

First open the dam and the water spins the wheel.

Second, the wheel spins th connecting rod.

Third, when the jag goes down , it hits the bellow and the below goes down

When the bellow goes down, the bellow blows the air to the fire.

Fifth, you put he iron mineral into the fire to melt it

Sixth,: then you put he iron under the hammer

Finnally the hammer squashes the iron to make different shapes

The water moves the wheel

The connecting rod moves the bellow

The hammer squashes the iron

The connecting rod moves the hammer

The bellow blows the fire and the fire intensifies.

The hammer squashes the iron

First, you open the penstock and let the water in .

The water hits the paddles and moves the connecting rod.

The connecting rod has jags that push the bellow to blow onto the fire.

To move the hammer, the water hits the wheel and moves the connecting rod.

The hammer moves up and down

You heat the metal in the fire and put it under the hammer.

To finish with, the hammer squqashes the metal.

First, you open the penstock and the water spins the wheel.

When wter spins the wheel, the hoeizontal rod moves.

When horizontal rod moves the bellow throws air into the fire

When you put iron mineral into the fire melts the iron mineral.

Finally, take the iron mineral and put it under the hammer and shape the iron.