

MINNESOTA WOODTURNER'S NEWS

September 1994

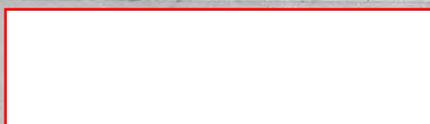
Minnesota Woodturners Association Officers

President	Don Wattenhofer	572-1045
Vice President	Chuck Pitschka	935-0660
Treasurer	Hal Malmlov	789-9616
Newsletter Editor	Paul Kachelmyer	730-0166
Membership list	William Allshouse	755-3373
Newsletter Mailing	John Ratliff	770-6471
Librarian	Don Morcomb	420-5116
Program Director	James Tracy	571-3374

MN Woodturners Association
5312 Horizon Drive
Fridley Minn. 55421



1st class



Elections

Elections for officers for our association will be held at one of the November meetings. We put this item first in this newsletter so that you all may give your undivided attention to consider the possibility of being an officer for the club.

All officer positions are open for election. The term of office will be for two years, and will run from Jan. 1995 to Dec. 1996.

All of the current officers have served for at least two years, and some have served for four, or more years. The officers all agree that they would like to see new people in these positions. They feel that for the good of the association, and its members, that we must have a regular turnover of officers, to insure that different viewpoints, interests, and opinions are reflected in our meetings.

As I have mentioned before, I feel that there is an unwritten requirement that every member of any organization such as ours, in some way, puts back into the organization at least as much as they get out of it. Our club exists, and thrives, because so many people seem to abide by this requirement. Serving as an officer is an excellent way that you might fulfill this obligation.

I think that those individuals who have served as officers would agree, that it can be a very rewarding experience.

There is only one qualification necessary to run for office, a willingness to put forth the effort to do the job. It is important to note that woodturning skill level is not a factor. In fact, this is a prime way that lesser skilled members can contribute to the club.

We ask that you please consider the possibility of serving as an officer. We will be asking for volunteers at the upcoming meetings. If you cannot attend those meetings, but are willing to serve as an officer, please call Don Wattenhoffer 572-1045, or Chuck Pitschka 935-0660, to volunteer. We hope to have a finalized list of candidates by the November meeting.

The officers positions and their responsibilities are listed below.

President: Conduct the business portion of the meetings. Making decisions, along with the other officers, concerning the who, what, when, and where, of meetings, events, and demonstrations.

Vice President: Conduct the business portion of the meetings when the President is not present. Assist in some of the administrative dealings of the association.

Treasurer: Coordinate taking in dues and fees. Making payments for club expenses. Keeping an account of transactions and reporting on them at officer board meetings.

Program Director: Work with the board to determine meeting subjects. Make phone calls and arrangements to set up demonstrators and meeting sites.

Newsletter Editor: Write this newsletter. I will be willing to continue in this position, however, if someone else desires it, I will be happy to step aside. If I do continue to write the newsletter, I ask that some of you volunteer to take notes for meetings that I cannot attend.

Newsletter mailer: Take the newsletter to be copied, and do the mailing of them.

Librarian: Bring the associations videotapes and magazines to the meetings, and handle their checkouts and returns.

Videotaper: We need volunteers to videotape meetings.

Membership list: We need someone with a computer to keep an up to date list of members and also print labels for newsletter mailing.

Safety:

We wish to remind all members and guests, that woodturning can be dangerous. Many of our members have had accidents, and injuries, of some sort, with the lathe. This is a reminder, that by attending our meetings, or using information from our meetings, you do so at you own risk.

We do ask everyone attending a meeting to sign a "sign in sheet and liability release", for that meeting. This includes nonmembers, and insures that everyone attending, has signed a liability release.

Upcoming Meetings:

Note: This newsletter contains the listing for the next several months of meetings. We try to do this for your convenience, so that you may not have to miss meetings due to late notice. You may want to mark the meetings on your calendar at this time.

September 17, Saturday, 1:00 - 4:00 pm.

Tool sharpening. We plan to have a tool sharpening demonstration, followed by a hands on sharpening "workshop". Everyone should bring all the tools they want to learn to sharpen, and their grinders, sanders, or whatever they use for sharpening.

Also bring: Any grinding stone dressing tools you might have.
Eye protection, dust mask, chair, felt tip marker, extension cord.

You will get the chance to sharpen all your tools.

We will also demonstrate chain saw sharpening. If you want to learn how to sharpen your chain saw, bring it, and a chain saw file, if you have one.

The meeting will be held at Don Wattenhoffer's house. Don's house is located at 5312 Horizon Drive, in Fridley, Minn. The location is about 1/2 mile southwest of the interchange of I-694, and University avenue.

If you come via I-694, take the exit to go south at University Ave., turn right (west) onto 53rd Ave, which is the first intersection. Go two blocks and then turn right (north) on Horizon Dr. and Don's is the first house facing Horizon Dr. on the left.

NOTE: PLEASE MARK ANY TOOLS YOU BRING, SO THEY DO NOT GET MIXED UP WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S.

October 1, 1994, Saturday 1:00 - 4:00 pm.

Wood and tool swap, and woodturning demonstration. We will meet at Mark Resche's shop in Mound.

Mark will be demonstrating some of his unique woodturning methods. Mark is one of our professional members, who has been turning for many years. In addition to having showings at a number of galleries, for many years he has had booths at "The Renaissance Fair" and "The Uptown Art Fair".

Also at this meeting will be a wood and tool swap and sale. Anyone who has any tools (of any kind) or wood, to sell, swap, or give away, should bring them. The first hour of the meeting will be set aside for this.

Mark's house in Mound is located roughly 8 miles west, and 3 miles south, of the intersection of I-494 and Highway 12.

Directions: from I-494 go west on Highway 12 approximately 4 miles to County Road 15. Take County Road 15 west for about 5 miles as it winds its way around Lake Minnetonka into the community of Navarre (Navarre is not shown on most maps). Go to the third stoplight, where there is a Spur gas station. Turn left (south) on that road (Interlachen road) and follow it for about 1/2 mile to a Y in it. Keep left at the Y (on Tuxedo) for about 1/2 mile to Clyde. Turn left at Clyde, go a short block to a stop sign and take a right. Go another short block and take another right on Aberdeen. Go to the top of the hill to Mark's house at 4737 Aberdeen. Mark's phone is 472-3283, just in case you get lost.

Please bring a chair, and items for show and tell, if you have any. The meeting will be in Mark's outdoor shop, so wear warm cloths if it is cool that day.

October 18, Tuesday, 7:00 - 9:00 pm.

Basic spindle turning. We plan for this meeting to feature a short, beginners level, talk and demonstration on spindle turning (turning between centers). Following the demonstration, we hope to give everyone who wishes, the chance to do some hands on turning.

Those people who wish to do some turning, should bring their own gouge, and scraping tool. We feel that it will be a better learning experience if you use your own tools. Please mark your tools with your name, before the meeting, to avoid mixups.

The meeting will be held at "Woodcraft Supply" (884-3634), 9741 Lyndale Avenue South, Bloomington Minn. This is approximately 2 miles south of I-494 and 1/4 mile east of I-35W. The store hours for that day will be 9:00 - 6:00. They will be closed from 6:00 - 7:00, and will open at 7:00 for us. They will be open for sales to us during and immediately after our meeting.

Please bring "show and tell" items.

October 20 - 23

Twelfth annual Northern Woods Show. At Southdale Mall, Edina Our association is participating with the Minnesota Woodworkers Guild, in sponsoring this show. This show features High Quality woodwork, created by area artists and craftsmen.

Our association is sponsoring a \$100.00 prize for best woodturning piece. Any member of our association may enter their work. Entry fee is \$25.00. Entry deadline is September 24. Contact Don Wattenhofer for entry forms and information.

November 8, Tuesday, 7:00 - 9:00 pm.

Pen making. We had a meeting last year on pen making, and found that it could be more difficult than it seemed. By learning from each other, we have found some ways to make it much easier. At this meeting we will demonstrate making both mechanical, and "BIC" pens.

Pens make great gifts, so we planned this meeting with enough time so you can make some for Christmas.

This meeting will also be held at "Woodcraft Supply". See The above meeting notice for directions.

December 6, Tuesday, 7:00 - 9:00 pm.

We would like for this meeting to be a large "show and tell" session. This is the time of year when many members are making Christmas gifts on the lathe. We would like for you to bring them, show them, and talk about how you made them, before you give them away. A lot of people have said that they have really enjoyed the meetings in past years where this was done. We hope that this meeting will turn out the same.

We plan to have a raffle of some woodturning supplies at the meeting. Every member who brings turnings to show will be entered in the raffle.

The meeting will be held at Bill Thul's. Bill is the owner of the woodturning shop, "In The Round". Bill's shop is at 165 East Viking Drive, in Little Canada. This is about five miles north of downtown Saint Paul. Viking Drive is the frontage road on the north side of Highway 36. Bill's shop is located about 3/4 mile east of Rice street.

Please bring a chair.

Past Meeting minutes:

There has not been a full newsletter since Spring, so the "past" meetings begin in March.

March 8, 1994:

We met at David and Ruth Waterbury's home for a very enjoyable evening of viewing their collection of woodturnings.

Their collection contains turnings created by over two dozen turners. The size and variety of the turnings varied tremendously, from very small "miniatures" to huge bowls. Many of their turnings were created by well known turners from the United States, and all over the world. Many of their turning's were also created by much lesser known turners.

David told us how he became interested in collecting turnings, and how he has gone about it. He had done some turning in high school, but had not done any for many years. About ten years ago, while on vacation in Hawaii, he and Ruth went to an art gallery where they saw some large and beautiful turned bowls. They purchased some of them and later met the artist who created them, Ron Kent.

This rekindled his interest in woodturning, and he later joined the newly formed "Minnesota Woodturners Association". At the first professional demonstration sponsored by the association, he met the demonstrator, Liam O'Neil, from Ireland. He later purchased from Liam a huge salad bowl, specially made for him, out of yew.

Their collection of turnings has since mushroomed from there. David finds great beauty in the turnings they have purchased. David said that they mainly follows one guideline in deciding what to buy, they must like how it looks ! They are not concerned about if it appeals to others.

I found it to be very inspirational to view David and Ruth's collection. There was such variety in the pieces, and they were of such high quality. I think that everyone at the meeting was very grateful to them for sharing them with us.

March 26, 1994, Professional demonstration by Micheal Hosaluk.

Forty people attended this very informative, all day demonstration by Micheal.

Upon arriving, we found that this would be our last meeting at the "Woodworkers Unlimited" store; they were going out of business. Their national headquarters had decided to close all of their stores. Many of us felt bad to hear the news. They had always been very good to our association, and they were a good source for woodturning supplies.

Micheal started the demonstration with a very interesting showing of slides of his work. The slides showed the great variety of artwork that he creates. I found his background to be quite interesting. He said that he was initially drawn to woodturning because of the potential to create beautiful artwork through it. He became a "production woodturner", and has made many thousands of turnings over the years.

His artistic abilities have caused him to constantly strive to create turnings that would best reflect the beauty of the wood. As Micheal talked about the various slides, he frequently spoke of "moving on" to more, and different challenges, as a woodturner, and as an artist. The moving on, lead him to create works that he is now best known for. These works frequently involve woodturnings that have been "embellished" by removing wood, adding color, incised lines, and using found materials.

Throughout the day, Micheal spoke about how his ways of looking at life, art, wood, and woodturning, has changed over time. He said that he used to treat tools, and wood with great reverence, but now he does not. He told of recently making some bowls out of some really beautiful wood, and then carving and painting parts of them. He said that many people said that it seemed almost sacrilegious to do that to the wood. He said that that was much the reaction that he wanted, that he believes, that we tend to place too much value on material things, and try to hold them precious to us, when really it is our ideas that count. He felt that it is who we are, and why we do things that are important in life.

Micheal also spoke a bit about what it takes to be a professional woodturner. Basically he said that it was a lot of hard work, for low pay, but that it can be a very satisfying way of life.. He said that working fast, is very very important for a production woodturner. He often turns an entire object with one tool, sands as little as possible, and rarely shuts of the lathe. He often will turn 50 or 100 of something in a day.

Micheal spent the morning demonstrating turning a variety of objects, including two types of spinning tops, door stops, a foot massager, a spatula, a letter opener, and a tiny, long stemmed goblet. In the afternoon he turned several bowls.

The following items are some of the things he showed, or talked about, at the demonstration:

- Sharpening tools: He uses a 6 inch grindstone to produce the bevel he prefers to use on his tools. He does not care for the bevel produced by an 8 inch wheel. He uses a white grinding wheel because it does not heat the tool up as much. He uses a diamond coated sharpening stick to sharpen his tools, as many as two dozen times, between grindings.

- To part off an object that is being turned between centers, do it on the headstock end of it, not the tailstock end.

- Safety:

The most common safety problem he has seen, is having to fast a starting speed for large objects. Large, especially out of round, pieces of wood, can fly off the lathe if the speed is too high. It is easy to forget that the lathe may have been running very fast for a previous turning, when a new turning is put on the lathe.

Some lathes have a threaded shaft on the outside end of the headstock. He once saw a turner's shirt sleeve get caught by the threads. Instantly, the entire shirt was torn off the person.

Some lathes have drive belts exposed. They can also grab clothing, or hair.

Micheal uses a "dead" center, instead of a spur center, for driving spindle work. If the tool catches the wood, the dead center will just spin, rather than causing a violent reaction from the wood, or the tool. He has filed three small nicks in the edge of the dead center to give it a bit more grabbing power.

- Chatterwork: He uses chatterwork to decorate many of his smaller turnings. He owns a "Bonnie Klein" chatter tool, but does not use it much, because he does not care for how rough it leaves the surface of the wood. The Bonnie Klein tool works on the principle of a flexible steel point vibrating against the spinning wood. Micheal does chatterwork by having the spinning wood vibrate against his gouge. To get the wood to vibrate, it must be either very thin, or held somewhat loosely. The difference in the type of chatterwork produced, is that, it is then very smooth and burnished.

- Tool handles: Almost all of Micheal's tools have removable, interchangeable handles. The handles are hollow steel shafts, covered with a rubber cushion. The cutting tools are slipped into the shafts, and are held in place by set screws. The handles can be filled with shot to absorb vibration. He makes a plug out of nylon to go on the opposite end of the shaft to keep the shot in. He uses sections of hydraulic hose as the rubber cushion for the handles. The hose will slip over the outside of the steel shaft. To hold the hose in place, he first applies two way sticky tape to the shaft, and then dips it in solvent to temporarily allow the hose to be slipped on.

- Coneing: He often uses the Stewart coneing tool to remove the center of bowls. He does not use the arm brace attachment with it though. He once had a catch with it, and it wrenched his arm. He just uses a straight shaft with it, because it is easier to let go of, if it were to catch.

He found that he had a hard time keeping the carbide tip sharp, so he knocked it off, and replaced it with a high speed steel tip.

He has the tail center up when coneing. If there is a catch, the tail center will prevent the wood from getting wrenched out of the chuck.

He has found that it is easy to "aim" wrong with the coneing cut, and to cut too deep in the bowl. He said this seems to happen if you aim for the center. He aims for a point an inch or so on the far side of the center.

- Drying green bowls: He said that 95% of his bowls start out with green wood. He will rough turn many of them at a time. He just stacks them on the floor, and covers them with a blanket. He does not coat them with any sealers. He gets some cracking in 5% to 10% of them, with this method.

-Bowls with feet: I found this to be the most interesting subject of the day. Most of the bowls Micheal makes have three "feet" ! They do not have a flat bottom, or a round bottom rim. Micheal says that 99% of the bowls that he sees people make, are with a bottom rim.

By cutting away, by hand, most of a rim from the bottom of a bowl, it can be left with small "feet", or pedestals. This allows the bottom of the bowl to be seen, suspended off its resting surface. I found the change in visual appearance of the bowl, to be quite dramatic. It seemed to offer great possibilities for enhancing the appearance of a bowl.

The shape of such a bowl can be seen to flow all the way from its top, to its bottom, and back up again. The shape of a bowl, as most people make them, is usually seen as just flowing from its top, to its base.

To create the "feet", Micheal first reverse chucks the bowl and turns a normal rim on the bottom. He takes great care to get the shape of bottom, inside the rim, to match the flow of the shape of the rest of the bowl. He then takes the bowl off the lathe, and with a miter box type, hand saw, saws away the rim, except for three feet. With wood rasps, and sandpaper, he smooths out the cut areas, so it looks as smooth as if it had all been turned on the lathe.

His preferred method for reverse chucking, and turning the bottom of a bowl, he said, saves him a day per week in production. That method is to use special wooden attachments that he made to fit his

Nova chuck. He got the "cole" jaws that were made for the chuck. These jaws come with rubber knobs that are made to grip the top rim of a bowl, so its bottom can be finished. He didn't think that they worked very well, so he threw away the rubber knobs. He screwed pieces of wood to the jaws, and turned them so they had a similar shape as the normal gripping jaws of the Nova chuck, only bigger. He made a number of sets of these pieces to use for bowls with different sizes. The bigger jaws work as fast, easy, and as well as the regular Nova jaws work for smaller objects. The jaws grip the outside of the top rim, of the bowl.

April 30, Saturday

We met at Don Wattenhofer's house for a very interesting demonstration, given by Don, on turning a wooden cowboy hat.

Don had seen a demonstration of turning a hat, at last year's national American Association of Woodturner's symposium.

Don started out with a big piece of wood; about 16 inches in diameter, and 7 or 8 inches thick. The wood must have weighed at least 30 or 40 pounds.

With the piece mounted between centers, Don started turning it at a very slow speed; just one or two revolutions per second. Don has a regulator attached to his lathe's motor, that allows adjustment of the speed, down to zero rpm. If the speed were faster, the large, out of round piece, would dangerously shake the lathe.

He mostly used a very big bowl gouge. It looked like it had a one inch diameter shaft.

He turned the shape of the outside of the hat first. The types of cuts he made were similar to if he were cutting the outside of a bowl. The bottom of the hat was at the headstock end, the top at the tailstock end.

He then took the piece off of the lathe, and mounted a faceplate to the top of the hat.

He mounted the piece back on the lathe. The top of the hat was then at the headstock end, and the bottom, at the tailstock end. Using light cuts, he brought the outside of the hat back into being round.

He then cut the bottom of the hat so that the rim was about 1/4 inch thick. He wanted to eventually get the rim to be slightly less than 1/8 inch thick. Using very light cuts, he cut the outside inch or so, of the rim, to about 1/8 of an inch. Then he cut the next inch or so, to about 1/8 of an inch. Then the next inch, and so on. The reason he made the thinning cuts a "step" at a time, is that if he tried to cut the thickness of the entire rim, all at the same time, the outside of it, would have warped out of round, before it would have gotten down to 1/8 inch thick.

After cutting the rim, Don hollowed out the inside of the hat. He did this with the same kind of cuts he would use to hollow out a bowl. He cut the inside, until the walls of the "hat" were about 1/8 inch thick. Don did not have any calipers which could reach this area, so he judged the thickness just by feeling it with his fingers. One hand was inside the hat, and one hand was outside.

At this stage, the entire hat was about 1/8 inch thick, except for the top. The top was still about an inch thick, and still had a faceplate screwed to it.

In order to cut the top down to 1/8 inch thick, Don had to remount the hat. He took the hat off the lathe, and took the faceplate off the hat. He mounted a thick "waste block" of wood to a faceplate, and mounted that on the lathe. On the lathe, he cut the waste block, so that the hat would fit perfectly on it. The hat would then fit on the waste block, with it's bottom toward the headstock. The tailstock would then be brought up, to hold the hat in place. It should be mentioned, that it took quite a few fine cuts, and adjustments, of the waste block, before Don felt that he had the proper fit. The block fit snugly on both the bottom of the hat, and it's inside, for about 1/2 inch.

Unfortunately I had to leave at that time, and was not able to see Don complete the hat. To finish the hat Don had to cut the top down to 1/8 of an inch. After he was done with that, he had to bend the straight rim, upwards on two sides, to make it look like a typical cowboy hat. I understand that he has made a form to clamp the hat in, for bending.

If all worked well, Don said that he would wear the hat to the next meeting.

I sure want to thank Don for giving the demonstration. It was clearly evident that making such a hat was a lot of work, and took a lot of skill.

I did videotape parts of the stages that I described. A copy of the tape will be available in our association's library.

May 21, 1994, Saturday:

We Met at John Magnuson's shop for an all day demonstration by the professional woodturner, Melvyn Firmager, from England.

First off, I want to thank John for, once again, allowing us to meet at his shop.

I also want to thank David and Ruth Waturbury for letting Melvyn stay at their house while he was here.

Melvyn was very friendly and had many interesting stories about life in England, and his experiences in woodturning.

His demonstration had a different look to it right from the beginning because he was turning on the "outboard" end of the lathe. He said that he does most of his turning on that end for the following reasons:

- He is left handed, and he can control the tools better from the outboard end.
- He mostly turns hollow forms, and he can work on their "insides" better from the outboard end.
- He does not have to bend over the lathe as much, and consequently sustains much less back, and muscle strain.

He said that he has modified the lathes that he owns to make them all very easy to use on the outboard end. One of these modifications is to have a tool rest that is securely attached to the lathe. At our demonstration, he used a pedestal mounted, free standing, tool rest. When I first saw the tool rest it looked very heavy duty, and looked like it would work great. However, on several occasions during the day, when he was making some heavy cuts, it moved around a bit. The movement was enough to result in some disastrous results for his turnings. The lesson was clearly made that a very solid tool rest is extremely important.

Tool sharpening: Melvyn does a lot of teaching of woodturning. He said that he has found that his students seem to learn tool sharpening techniques much faster if they blacken the bevel first with a felt tip marker. The blackened area will be ground away during the sharpening. The student can then clearly see where they have ground off metal.

Superglue: To prevent the tip of the bottle from plugging, he inserts in it, a two inch long piece of very small plastic tubing (about 1/16 of an inch in diameter). He tapes the tube to the glue bottle. The glue will then come out the end of the tubing. If that end becomes clogged, he just cuts off a little of it. When not in use, he covers the end of the tube with a piece of tape. He found the tubing for sale at a place that sold supplies for gasoline powered model airplanes. If anyone in our association finds some for sale around here, please let us know where.

To make superglue go into a crack, instead of all over the piece, he first paints a small amount of finish around the crack with an artists brush. The glue will then be directed into the crack.

Sanding: He uses a British made sandpaper that is similar to 3M's Trimite sandpaper. He has found it to be good for wet sanding, and will not discolor the wood.

For selling turnings, he has found that how they feel is very important. He said that he has found that women are often the buyers of his turnings, and that they usually like to pick up and feel the piece. Turnings that are smooth and round can feel very nice. Turnings with irregular shapes, and recesses in the bottom, may not feel so nice.

A number of tools have come on the market recently that have some sort of angled handle for better gripping, leverage, and control. He clamps a vise grip locking pliers on his tool's handles to serve this purpose.

Hollowing out vessels can be a very vigorous and stressful process. To reduce the stress he does the following:

- Uses very long and heavy tools.
- Uses a vice grip clamped on the tool for a lever.
- Uses both, the normal tool rest, and a large tool rest behind him, to support the back end of the tool. He has also rigged up his "back rest" to hold the tool from bouncing up and down.

Melvyn used a very unique "angle" tool, for hollowing out the upper, hard to reach areas, in hollow vessels. The tool has a "guide" that limits the exposed cutting surface. Thus, cuts can only be made about 1/16 of an inch at a time. This limits the potential for dig ins. The guide also allows the turner to "feel" where the tip of the tool is, before starting the cut. Melvyn sells these tools. I will try to enclose a copy of his sales brochure with this newsletter.

CLASSIFIED ADDS: Any member wanting to place an add, (free to members) send the pertinent information to me, Paul Kachelmyer, at 558 Farrell st. Maplewood Minn. 55119. I will try to get it in the next newsletter.

Ed Husted, a member who lives in the Bloomington area, has some FREE Russian Olive wood to give away. They are dry limbs, about 4 inches to 6 inches in diameter. 941-1575.

SUPERGLUE: We have again purchased superglue. It is "Bullet" brand, both thick and thin, 2 ounce bottles, for \$5.00 each. Accelerator is \$4.00 each. It will be available at our meetings, see Chuck Pitchka.

Velcro sandpaper: Does anyone know of any good place to buy velcro sanding discs, or sheets? If you do, please call me, Paul Kachelmyer, at 730-0166.

Redwood Burl: Blocks of redwood burl, 3" x 3" x 8", \$5.00 each, call Craig Lossing, 433-3516.

Chain saws: Poulan micro XXV, 12" bar \$30.00. John Deere 14" bar, \$30.00. Pioneer P-40, 24" bar, \$45.00. Will trade for ?. Call Jim Tracy 571-3374.

Call Betty Doyle, 429-4025, about the following items:

Shopsmith DC3300 dust collector, like new \$250.00.

Turning blocks, approx. 100, walnut, maple, boxelder, misc. \$60.00.

Woodworking books, approx. 15, \$5.00 each.

Ringmaster tool, \$100.00.

Delta lathe, and heavy duty wood stand. Model 46,700. 12 Inch, variable speed, only used a few hours, \$325.00.

Many magazines, make offer:

Fine Woodworking, issue #1 to 1994.

Better Homes and Gardens "Wood", issue #1 to 1994.

"Woodsmith", issue #1 to 1994.

"Today's Woodworker", issue #1 to 1994.

"American Woodturner" 1992 to 1994.

"The Woodworkers Journal" 1985 to 1990.

Sears Craftsman wood lathe and motor. Light duty, 12 inch swing, 36 inch bed, plus 6 turning tool. \$125.00. Paul Kachelmyer, 730-0166.

HOSALUK TOOL HANDLE SYSTEM

This System was designed by Mike Hosaluk, a professional woodturner from Canada. It allows the user to hold just about any unhandled tool in existence simply by fastening it in place using two set screws.

The system is made up of two handles that are made of 1" diameter steel rod covered with 1/8" reinforced vinyl tubing. This combination provides a comfortable vibration free grip.

One handle is 12" Long and the other is 18" Long. Each handle has a 5/8" dia. hole in one end and a 1/2" diameter hole in the other end. By using a short piece of 1/2" diameter steel rod, you can even join the two handles to make a massive 30" long handle.

But the feature that makes these handles so special is that weight (lead shot etc.) can be added to the handle for extra control. The amount of weight can be varied by changing the position of an sliding metal piston (see picture above) that is provided inside each handle.



This piston has an O-ring around it to hold it in place, yet allowing it to be repositioned easily by pushing it from either end. Each handle comes with two nylon end caps (secured with the standard set screws) for sealing off the end of the handle when using extra weight. One end cap will fit in the end of the handle with the 1/2" hole and the other will fit the end with the 5/8" hole.

Also available are two adaptors that are secured into the 5/8" end of each handle with set screws provided. The 3/8" Adaptor makes it possible to hold 1/4" or 3/8" dia. tools or even forged

tools that have a tang. The 3/4" Adaptor will hold 3/4" diameter tools and is compatible with all 3/4" Stewart System tools.

Finally, there is the Extension Holder that has a 3/8" dia. hole in one end and a 1/4" dia. hole in the other end. This holder is 16" long by 5/8" diameter, slides into the 18" handle and can be positioned where your need requires. The Extension Holder also allows you to make the system into a straight boring bar and hold 1/4" or 5/16" square bits. This holder can also be used to hold ring or hook tools.

105401	12" Hosaluk Handle	\$49.95
105402	18" Hosaluk Handle	\$59.95
105403	3/8" Adaptor	\$19.95
105404	3/4" Adaptor	\$19.95
105405	Extension Holder	\$29.95
105406	Extra End Cap	\$5.95
105499	Hosaluk Basic System	\$109.95

System Incl. 12" & 18" Handles, and one 3/8" Adaptor.

105489	Hosaluk Deluxe System	\$149.95
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Deluxe System Incl. 12" & 18" Handles, 3/8" and 3/4" adaptors and the Extension Holder.

shipping extra.

Hi,
Thanks for your interest
in the Hosaluk Tool System.

These tools have been on the market for the past 2 years and the feedback from people in the field has been positive. As you can see I don't have fancy brochures yet, but this should help. If you are interested in purchasing any of the above tools you can contact me directly and I will send them ASAP. I just finished making a run so have them in stock.

Thanks M. Hosaluk

Michael Hosaluk

The Swept Back Gouge is used flute close to vertical removing wood from the insides of hollow forms and the bottoms of deep bowls. This is the most difficult tool to master, once mastered, though, it beats scraping by a million miles.

Sharpening this tool is also difficult and requires much practice and experimentation. The bevels angles may need adjustment according to the piece being turned and whether plunging or bottoming out cuts are being made!

If the angle at the tip of tool is too obtuse it won't cut across the bottom of a piece; if too oblique it will dig in, but will make fast, heavy, plunging cuts. One side is ground back just for clearance, cutting takes at the tip and on the radiused corner. The square corner supports bottom cuts. The bevel on this gouge is based on one developed by Anthony Bryant.

I would recommend fitting handles around 2ft long to all these tools to provide leverage and stability and to reduce the strain incurred with tool overhang.

Models of my specially ground gouges cast in English pewter and embossed

The main problem of adopting my special bevelled gouges has been losing the bevels during incorrect grinding and not remembering how they were before. Photographs and drawings do not convey sufficient information.

The answer is the introduction of cast replicas of the gouge tips 2¼" (57 mm) long, one each of the nib, scrapey and swept back gouges boxed and with comprehensive sharpening and shaping instructions.

Until recently these tools have only been made available to my students. In answer to requests at seminars and demonstrations I am now making them more widely available. Development of these tools

and mastering the techniques took place over a number of years, so can I be allowed to highly recommend my own courses?! Well, if you want to learn how to create hollow forms using my tools and techniques and save yourself time and some hassle then I guess I can!

1/16" shaper/parting tool with square tip This tool is similar to the hacksaw blades you may have seen me use but with a much higher grade of HSS and beautifully handled. Use as a parting tool just by pushing the tip straight into the wood, keeping it both in the vertical and horizontal plane. Use as a shaping tool by holding the tool vertically and horizontally as though parting and then roll the hollow ground part against the wood using the side of the tool as a bevel. You get a smooth finish as it shear scrapes. This is how I get to shape around the base of my bowls and hollow forms, avoiding the use of chucks and reverse turning. To sharpen just turn upside down, hollow ground area against the grinding wheel. Then sharpen between tip and heel to maintain the distance between the two.

1/16" shaper/parting tool with round tip Whilst this tool can be used for parting off it is quite a bit slower. The round tip is essentially used as a shaper and micro scraper. Use vertically for small decorative coves. Rolling the tool using the side and heel as a bevel will allow you into tight areas where gouges won't go. For example, I use the tool to work between the double and multiple rims on some of my vessels. Sharpen in the same way as the square tip tool., except you leave the tip alone until it has worn down too far to use. Then grind back and round the tip again. This may be once a year or so . . . Never use these tools flat on the tool rest as being very thin they could shatter.

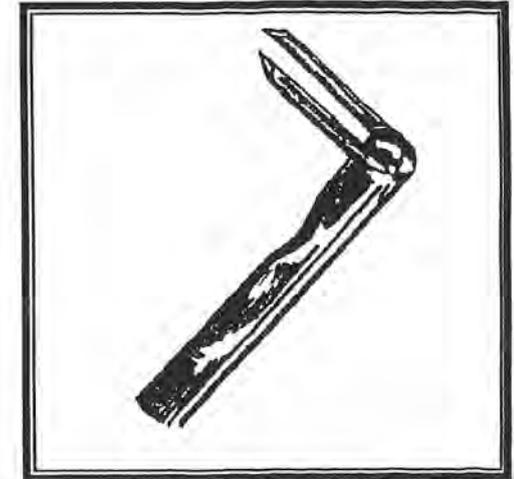
**NUT TREE FARM, STOUGHTON CROSS
WEDMORE, SOMERSET BS28 4QP**

Tel & Fax: 0934 712404



MELVYN FIRMAGER

Workshop & Gallery



*Angle Tools
Shaper/Parting Tools
Specially Ground Gouges
and Pewter Models of the Gouges*



*A member of
The Somerset Guild of Craftsmen
The Devon Guild of Craftsmen
The Dorset Craft Guild*

Melvyn Firmager Angle Tools



My angle tools have the distinct advantage over all other such tools in that they have a guide or leading bevel which:

- makes them much more stable in use;
- dramatically reduces the amount of tension required to control them;
- controls the depth of cut by just rotating the handle; and, most important of all
- enables the user to feel where the cut should be made prior to actually cutting, enabling even thin walled vessels to be turned with minimum strain and effort.

These tools are designed by Melvyn Firmager August 1992. Design rights reserved under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

Angle Tools

3/16" diameter cobalt HSS cutting and silver steel guide
19" x 1/2" diameter mild steel shaft. Unhandled.

No.1 1/2" short angle.

A very wide range of hollow form designs can be produced with this tool. This is the one I use the most and recommend as a first purchase.

No.2 1" long angle.

This tool will reach areas where No. 1 tool cannot but is a little more difficult to use. It cannot be used on very small diameter pieces nor in a small diameter neck (but will pass through a small neck to work on high shoulders etc).

No.3

1/2" short angle with 5/8" diameter shaft for greater overhang with reduced risk of vibration.

No.4

1" long angle with 5/8" diameter shaft.

Longer angles can be made to order with minimal price increase.

Russell Polden - Master at Eton College:
'The angle tool is user friendly.'

Review - Tobias Kay, Good Woodworking magazine September 1993: 'The control obtainable with this tool is exceptional . . . the two fingered principle is a major advance in hollowing tool design and is pleasant and easy to use. It is worth serious consideration.'

No. 6. Large angle tool with adjustable cutting tip and guide for left or right hand use.

30" shaft 3/4" diameter

2-1/2" x 3/16" cutting tip and guide

Unhandled

This tool is essentially for turning deep inside larger pieces where the shaft of the smaller angle tool would vibrate. It can be used with the Stewart System and, at extra cost, with the Thompson Tool.

Specially ground deep fluted gouges are used to turn my hollow forms with small openings for bowls, goblets, spindles etc in both end grain and side grain.

Three 3/8" gouges are available specially ground to shape.

The Nib Gouge for entry cuts inside and out. Dramatically reduces the risk of skidding and therefore damage to work. It is also capable of removing large amounts of wood rapidly all with considerable stability and relative ease. The bevel is lop-sided to allow its use as a boring tool.

More recently I have been using the nib gouge as a substitute skew chisel. Easier and safer to use although the finish may not be quite as good, but close, and hey, no 'dig ins'! Well almost none.

The Scrapey Gouge is used flute on its side facing the wood to be cut as a scraper with the top wing of the flute in contact with the wood as guide or leading bevel, rotating the tool controls the depth of cut. Used mainly for opening up bore holes, and shaping the insides of openings and necks. Also the ideal tool for turning and refining the insides of boxes, goblets and egg cups. My angle tools developed from using a gouge in this fashion.