



**MARCH 2016**



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**“The meaning of life is to find your gift. The purpose of life is to give it away.”  
Pablo Picasso**

You might have noticed I've skipped a couple of months. ☺ I have been traveling to get a break from the Michigan winter, also my YouTube productions have taken some time away from my newsletter writing. Bear with me as I am going through this transition. I will be publishing a newsletter about every other month, not monthly as in the past. If you have not subscribed to my YouTube channel, please jump on board. The videos will allow me to share more tips and techniques better than the text of newsletters. I will continue with the Q&A in my newsletters, so keep your questions coming, since they are valuable for others to hear the answers as well.

Reminder:

If you are thinking about upgrading your lathe, just give me a call to chat about what a Robust lathe can do for you.

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## TIPS & TECHNIQUES

### Topic of the Month: Robust Lathe Purchase

I recently received my new Robust American Beauty and want to share some of the things I am discovering as I start to work with it. It is a real “beauty”, everything about it speaks quality. This might sound like an advertising piece for Robust. In a way it is, since I am representing Robust lathes, but the fact is I am so excited about this lathe I want to share it with my readers.

First the features that are commonly known and advertised by Robust are:

- 1) Stainless steel ways, no worries about rust from green wood.
- 2) Sliding headstock makes production bowls easy.
- 3) Headstock front cut-away, for great tool accessibility from the headstock side of your work. Belt changing is very easy and accessible from the front of the lathe with versatile belt speed ranges.
- 4) 25 inch swing gives valuable space for wings or natural edge bowls.
- 5) 2 or 3 horse power and vector style constant torque drive for enough power for any kind of turning.
- 6) Adjustable height for tall or short turners.
- 7) Spindle lock with safety switch so the lathe cannot be turned on with the spindle locked.
- 8) The tilt away is really sweet. With finger pressure you can move the tailstock down and back up again with the gas shock assist. Amazing engineering!
- 9) Both remote switch box and emergency stop for access at both the headstock and tailstock. The remote is well planned for ease of use, on-off, reverse, and variable speed controls are sturdy and easy to reach.
- 10) 48 position indexing system.
- 11) 7 year warranty, best in the industry. This shows the confidence Brent has in his lathes and his production methods. He has used the best parts available and engineered these lathes with features not found any place else.
- 12) The best for last in this category. Made in USA. Right in Wisconsin, that is important to me as a veteran and patriot!

Second some observations and things I have discovered from using my Robust:

- 1) The owner’s manual is extremely detailed, helpful and educational (Yes, I read it cover to cover!). It explains everything from A to Z. Set up, maintenance, and safety issues. It has details of all the standard features and even features of many optional accessories. Even a spindle speed table is provided.
- 2) The Robust web site is very well organized and easy to navigate.

- 3) The Robust lathes are delivered in sturdy plywood and 2"x4" crate, fully assembled. For those people that might have a shop in the basement or stairs, there are complete instructions for dismantling.



- 4) The newly engineered live center is a joy to use. This has an adjustable pin for a variety of uses. I use the combination cup and pin feature to hog off when I need extra safety and strength. Retract the pin for shallow penetration when the pin depth is not wanted. I extend the pin when I do my reverse turning with friction drive. No need any more to use the aluminum cone. The pin extended position allows even greater access to the waste tendon left behind.
- A side note:  
Using the adjustable pin only or the aluminum cone is not a safe way to hog off. It is not a strong enough holding method to handle the extra stress of big cuts. Any aggressive turning needs more support than the small point provides. Some other lathes come with a live center with only a cone shaped tip. Some people use the cone live center feature all the time. If that little point or cone tip slips, very bad things can happen. Play it safe and use the cup and pin combination for most turning applications and use the tip only option for light cuts when reverse turning.
- 5) The banjo has a really great feel to the locking mechanism. The holding method for the tool rest is much better than the standard bolt models on most lathes.
- 6) The new drive center might be a surprise. I have always depended on a 4 prong drive for a secure grip on my turning blank to do the rough out between centers. As most of you know, I always start everything I do between centers. The small cup drive is designed for spindle work and will allow the wood to be stopped if there is a catch. This might be a nice feature for some turners. I don't get catches and my methods are so easy that I can take very large and aggressive cuts with no stress on my body. Consequently, I don't want my drive center to slip. What's new? The Robust drive center has a large cup drive included that has a lot more strength. I tried it on some smaller work and it worked surprisingly well with no slippage. I will try to test it on larger pieces and see if it will hold as well as the 4 prong drive I have been using for support. Both the small and large cup drives have the same adjustable pin feature that the live center has. I need this when I am doing my balance point mounting.
- 7) Overall the weight and sturdy construction will allow me to do the very large multi-axis turning I enjoy. The limits are only my own creativity.
- 8) The tailstock is extremely well engineered. The fit and finish is perfect. I like the extra-large and sturdy heavy duty quill tightening wheel and large knobs and strong arms for the lock down levers. Good ergonomics all around.

I am sure I will find other little features about this lathe that will get me excited. The devil's in the details and Robust has taken care of the details. The Making matters!

If you are thinking about upgrading your lathe, just give me a call to chat about what a Robust lathe can do for you.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### DOUBLE TURNING WITH GLUE BLOCK

Hello Lyle!

Really enjoy your DVD's!! It had several great tips. I have a question. I started using waste blocks. Not with everything... My question is, I'm turning some green bowls. I hate to sell something and then people call me back telling me the bowl cracked or is anything but round. For that reason, I turn green, but let them dry for about 6 months. Do you think the CA glue will be ok in 6 months? I was surprised at how easy it breaks with a chisel... I'm guessing it will ok, but never waited that long... I got voted president of the newest AAW chapter club in the USA, the Maui woodturners association... Having lots of fun, and turning a lot of Koa...

Thank you for your help. Hope you had fun on your cruise!! Aloha, Emiliano

Aloha Emiliano from Hawaii,

We did have a great time on our cruise; I am in Arizona now in the sunshine again escaping from the snow in Michigan. I always turn wet wood to the finished wall thickness and am done with it. It is not round when it dries and I cherish the character of Mother Nature doing her thing during drying. Most of my work is nonfunctional with voids or natural edges so people don't realize they are not round anymore. If a hollow form is not round anymore, you can only see it is oval if you look right down into the hole from the top view.

To double turn you must take the roughed out blank off the glue block. The wood is wet and moving as it dries and the glue block is dry and is not moving. This glue line will fail in a short period of time. After it is dry, return it to the lathe between centers to clean up the glue line and prepare a new concave surface for a new glue block. This is no different than using a chuck. You must put it back between centers to true up the tendon and line up the wobble for final turning.

Congratulations Mr. President! It is an honor and an opportunity for you to contribute and serve your club. I have been President of my club for 10-15 years now and I enjoy contributing and organizing but I delegate most of the duties so it is an easy task for me. Don't take on too much yourself or you can get burned out quickly.

### DRYING AND FINISHING APPLE

Hi Lyle,

Last fall a friend gave me several limbs from his apple tree that had to come down. Today I took one of the limbs and started to cut it into bowl blanks. Here is my question. Can I turn a bowl and finish one of these blanks without going through a drying process? If so what would you recommend for a finish, Danish oil, walnut, or something else? I know that apple will warp especially when turned wet but I would assume that if I were to have a finished bowl without drying, I would keep the wall as thin as possible.

Thanks, Ray

Hi Ray from Massachusetts,

There is a lot to cover in your question. To double turn or not is the issue. You might want to give me a call for more details.

Make sure to cut away and waste the ends and make sure there are no cracks or checks on the ends before you start. I would turn apple to the final wall thickness right from the start. It might have dried out a bit depending on the size of the branch, but it will still have moisture in it. So after turning it will

dry out-of-round. I like to do natural edge bowls because it masks the fact it is not round anymore. Waste away the pith area. The farther you are from the pith the less movement the bowl will do when dry, and the less chance of cracking. Yes, that means doing a shallower bowl without the pith. Do the best turning from the wood not the biggest.

After it is turned thin, the wood will dry quickly. Just a few hours and the surface will be dry enough to sand. Sand and reverse turn the bottom. You might have to wait again for a while until the bottom is dry enough to sand. The bowl at this point will not be completely dry to equilibrium moisture content. I use Watco Danish oil finish, now. You can wait a week or two and put on any finish you want.

### **HOW DO I SIGN MY TURNINGS?**

Hi Lyle,

I have your deep hollowing system and love it. I was just watching your update video on the calabash bowl and noted your signature on the bottom of the bowl. I have tried burning in my information and writing it with a permanent type fine tip felt pen. I have found that with some finishes the ink runs.

Burning it in is difficult depending upon the grain.

Yours looks different. How do you do it?

Gary

Hi Gary from Canada,

I use a vibrating engraver. It is the same tool I used for the tulip texturing I did on YouTube recently. Signing and writing with it is easy. It is subtle with no color contrast. If you want more contrast you can put paint in the engraving to give it contrast. Test it on some scrap wood and see how easy it is.

### **CUTTING MESQUITE CROSSWAYS FOR PLATERS**

Hi Lyle,

I really enjoy your newsletters and the products i have purchased from you.

I have a question. I have several mesquite logs about 12 to 15 inches in diameter and about 24 inches long.

I am going to de-bark them and I want to slice them crosswise so that I can turn some different sized platters. The wood is quite dry.

Am I going to have any trouble here?

Many thanks, Don

Hi Don from Arizona

Nice to hear from you, thanks for the inquiry. I would leave the trees in log form as long as possible.

Do not cut them up until you are ready to turn the blanks. Mesquite is very stable and will not crack much, but watch the ends for small cracks and always waste away the ends of the tree sections and use the middle solid, more stable wood. Arizona can be pretty dry so try to store the tree sections in a shady area or cover the pile with a piece of plywood to "tent" them somewhat. If you wrap it up with tarp they will mold, so don't cover the pile completely.

If you plan to store some of the pieces for an extended period of time cut them in half down the pith. Leave them as long as possible again knowing the ends will deteriorate and need to be wasted away later.

I hope you do not mean cut them "crosswise". For a platter, cut the wood with a chainsaw cut parallel to the pith, lengthwise. This will give you a stable, side grain (same as a bowl) blank. Cutting the tree in the opposite direction 90 degrees to the pith will leave an unstable, end grain, blank that will likely crack, even with mesquite. The grain fibers in the finished platter will be very short and will be susceptible to chipping or breaking. There has been some threads on the chat rooms like WoodCentral, lately, talking about cracked bowls. I prefer to prevent the cracks rather than repair them.

### **DRYING TIME TO FINISH FOR GREEN WOOD**

Lyle,

I have always finished my bowls, goblets, etc. right away but I remember from your DVD that you don't normally finish right away because of the wet wood. I assume you pop the form off the glue block, but how long do you let it dry before finishing?

Roger

Hi Roger from South Dakota and Texas,

Nice to hear from you! I turn green wood down to my finished wall thickness. Take it off the glue block, reverse turn and finish shaping the bottom. When it is dry enough to sand without clogging up the sandpaper, I am ready to put MY finish on. The wait time to sand will vary. How wet was the wood to start, how thick is the finished wall? A very thin walled bowl might be dry immediately just from the turning process. A thick walled turning needs more wait time until the surface is dry enough to sand.

Why "my" finish in caps. I use Watco Danish oil, a wiping varnish. It is very forgiving. The wood is not completely dry to equilibrium moisture content at this stage but it works anyway. Many other finishes will not work with moisture in the wood. Things like lacquer finish will turn cloudy on wet wood. Water based finishes can be problematic. Whatever finish you use make sure you test it on a scrap piece to simulate the conditions you intend to use to finish.

### **CAMERA VERSUS LASER FOR HOLLOWING MEASURING SYSTEM**

Lyle,

Always enjoy reading your newsletter.

I was visiting Houston for the holidays and attended a Gulf Coast Woodturners' meeting last Saturday. The demo involved using a small video (or security) camera and monitor (or small TV) to "look inside" the hollow form and track wall thickness. The fellows doing the demo said they had first seen the technique and kit used at the annual SWAT meeting last year. There were two parties offering the kit but at \$700 to \$900; they considered it too expensive and decided to build their own versions themselves. They claim to have sworn off laser pointers and on to these new video systems. I was wondering if you had an opinion about the video approach and if you were considering offering something that could be attached to your boring bar system?

Peter

Hi Peter from Michigan,

I guess I need to give some history here. The people that use the laser the way I instruct with my system see how easy, quick and accurate my system is. The people that have home built systems or other manufacturers' copy-cat systems often have troubles setting and using the lasers. Sooo, along comes the camera idea. The idea was to set the camera once. Draw a wall thickness on the screen and leave it to measure the wall of the entire vessel.

There is an accuracy issue here. My laser will show the wall thickness down to paper thin if you want. The accuracy of the laser falling off the work will give you EXACT thicknesses. Why is that important? If you are doing thin walled vessels intended to be pierced, then this uniform wall is necessary. The camera accuracy of the drawing on the screen works fine for thicker walls where accuracy is not as important.

The camera option works well if: (1) you have a dedicated cutter on your boring bar and (2) you only use ONE boring bar and (3) you use an "S" hook shape boring bar. Now the camera will work. What if I have a swivel assembly to undercut shoulders of bulbous shapes and reach an infinite number of hollow form shapes? What if I want to use multiple boring bars to get larger or smaller hollowing? What if I switch from a straight cutter assembly to a bent cutter assembly? What if my vessel has a very small diameter foot and bottom inside is limited? Now what? I need to make changes, which means I need to move the camera to view the cutting edge and draw another line on the viewer screen. And then move it back again and again. The camera systems I have seen are not designed for quick, easy and accurate adjustability. In real life hollowing, the camera will become either a very

limiting factor or a huge nuisance moving it all the time. What was the reason people were drawn to the camera in the first place? Because they did not want to move the laser, but now they must move the camera and give up accuracy.

I prefer to use my swivel to reach any shape I want and clean up tool marks easily. I use a variety of cutter assemblies. I use a variety of reach positions with my system. I use multiple boring bars. The tip of any cutter cuts differently than the side of the cutter. I can take advantage of my experience and use this knowledge to my advantage. The dedicated cutters or teardrop shaped cutters will do many things but sooner or later they will become a limiting factor. I want to open up possibilities and creativity not limit them.

For the people that have not learned how to use the laser correctly, the camera might be an advantage. Some home-built systems or copy-cat hollowing systems have limits with their laser system. I can see no advantages with the camera system other that you are showing some high tech gadgetry to your friends. My laser system is quick, easy and accurate!

### **TOOL REST HEIGHTS**

Lyle,

This is a good time as any, have you ever given guidance on tool rest positioning when turning in relation to the lathe spindle center line. I don't see it in your DVD's.

John

Hi John location unknown,

That is an important question. The general rule is the cutting action should be on the centerline. This means the tool rest has to be just a little below the centerline so the cutting happens on center. If the sharp edge is cutting above center the cutting force is pushing at you, forward to the lathe. If you cut below center the forces will suck you under the turning object. It is not necessary to be real accurate with this when the diameter is large. Somewhere close to the centerline is good enough, usually. There are lots of exceptions to this rule. When I am sheer scraping with my bowl gouge I intentionally cut above center.

Out on the circumference of a piece there is lots of fudge factor. As you start cutting in the middle of the turned object, like in the middle of the inside of a bowl, we need to get right on the centerline. Hollowing inside a hollow form has a little different rule however. On the inside of hollow forms never get below the centerline. You would always error on the side of being high, never low. If you are using a scraper on the outside of vessels you can cut a little below center.

There is another exception. When the drill hole is gone on the inside of a vessel or lidded box, and you want to clean up the nub in the middle, it is necessary to cut exactly on the center line. The November/December newsletter covered this in detail for hollow form turning.

As you see, it is a moving target. It is about where the cut is happening. A 3/8 inch bowl gouge will have the tool rest in a different place compared to a 5/8 inch bowl gouge. The tool rest is put in a position to cut correctly. We cannot leave the tool rest in one place. This is why my threaded rod tool rest is so popular. It allows constant movement but stays where you put it while turning.

### **KEEPING BARK ON**

Hi Lyle,

In your latest newsletter someone asked about how to keep the bark on wood. Someone in my club, Northwood Turners, told me of the rule that generally applies to the bark on raw wood. This is a general rule not hard and fast. If the tree is cut when the sap is not flowing the bark will normally stay on. If the tree is cut when the sap is flowing the bark will normally come off.

I have found this to be true in most cases. Hope this helps.

Bill

Hi Bill from Wisconsin,

Nice to hear from you, thanks for your feedback. Yes, I agree, the time of the year the tree was cut down will influence the adhesion of the bark. When the tree is full of water, like in the spring, the cadmium layer is very soft mushy and even slippery/slimy. This makes it harder to keep the bark on. Often we don't have the luxury of knowing when the tree was cut but this information can be helpful sometimes.

### LATHE SPEED

Good morning Lyle,

I have your Bowl video, own your bowl gouge and have watched a number of your other videos. Pretty raw, new turner who is looking for any and all information that can help me improve. My question involves lathe speeds, what are the best practical guidelines for setting speeds? It is a big issue for me in my first year or so of turning, I am a safety first kind of guy. I use a chart linking bowl diameter to speed but have discussed this topic with a few turners who exceed speeds that seem based on principles or guidelines because they are either more confident or know something I don't. Guessing with a direction like "turn as fast as you are comfortable with" is not much of a guideline.

It does seem that faster speeds can yield cleaner results.

I am just curious where you stand on this topic.

Dan

Hi Dan from Arizona,

Nice to hear from you, welcome again to my turning family. The speed chart using the diameter of the piece is a good place to start. It is not the lathe speed you need to control it is the speed the wood goes by the tool. The faster we turn the easier it is and the better surface left behind. The concept here is the wood is going fast and the cuts and movement across the tool rest is very slow. I cannot give you a speed that is best for turning. 3000 RPM is good for a spindle, and 500 might be too fast for a large natural edge bowl. Incrementally push the envelope of your comfort zone and get the speed up as fast as you can go.

With that said, all the other controls and safety issues must be addressed. Good chucking methods and drive methods, sharp tools and good tool control are a must so something does not go wrong. Speed in and of itself will not hurt you. Speed will only increase the consequences from a mistake. Don't make a mistake. A piece of wood flying violently off the lathe at 500 RPM can hurt you just as bad as a piece of wood flying off the lathe at 1500 RPM.

How do you prevent mistakes? You are on the right track viewing my DVDs and YouTube videos for the concepts. Being self-taught means trial and error. The errors are frustrating, scary, and dangerous. Get some help. There are good turners in every club all over the country. Better yet come to beautiful Traverse City, Michigan and take a class with me to really kick it up a notch. This will shorten the learning curve big time and give you more enjoyment from your lathe time.

### HOMEMADE FACEPLATES

Hi Lyle,

To further my success using a faceplate I decided to get/make some more.

Nothing available off the shelf here until middle of next year.

I cannot get 1 1/4" x 8" nuts either. Would an all wood chuck (hard maple) be OK? Or should I get a friend to machine some from aluminum round stock? I do have a Beall tap.

Another thought for those in post disadvantaged areas like here, could your DVDs not be made available as an ISO image download?

Thanks, Phil

Hi Phil from Zuid Afrika,

For the same reason I don't use chucks, the faceplate is a critical part of the transfer of power from the lathe to the piece. No, I would not use a wooden faceplate. I don't like aluminum that much



either but it will work if that is all you have. If homemade is your solution, I would weld a hex head nut the size to fit your lathe spindle to a 1/4 inch thick steel disk. The nut must be thick enough so it will shoulder against the spindle shoulder. A 3 inch and a 4 inch diameter faceplate will work for most turning needs. Have a welding shop do it so they can machine the surface of the disk and the top of the nut true and flat for you. Drill 8 to 12 screw holes in the disk near the outer rim. The strength and stability of the faceplate is important to your success and will not put limits on what you might want to turn in the future.

I will look into the download suggestion.

## **HOLLOWING TWO FEET TALL VESSELS**

Lyle,

I am embarking on a 24" hollow form and wondering what to use to measure/calibrate the cuts on the side down near the bottom. Nothing I have reaches. What are your suggestions?

Alan

Hi Alan from North Carolina,

It is always nice to hear from you, you make my day. Thanks for the comments (See Feedback Section below) I will put it in my newsletter, and your question too. Some bad news for you though, the standard boring bar system (max 11-12 inches) even with the jumbo bar (max 16-17 inches) will not reach near a 24 inches tall hollowing. Even with my Giant system, (max 20-22 inches) it would be out at the limits and be a stretch. You are getting into custom building a hollowing system to get a bigger boring bar made. These bigger systems get pretty heavy to handle. My Giant bar alone weighs about 40 pounds and you need to go bigger than that. I have done it for others, but there is nothing off the shelf to go that big.

The problem is the distance hanging out unsupported over the tool rest. There is another solution. If the entry hole is big enough we can build an internal tool rest that cantilevers into the vessel for support and the boring bar has to fit in there too. The internal tool rest can be gated with posts to leverage the cuts deep into the vessel. It might be wise to give me a call. I need more details about where you want to go with this, and how best to get you there.

To answer your measuring question, the laser can reach wherever the cutter can reach. If you can hollow it, you can measure it. If you are exceeding the limits of the standard boring bar and the reach of the standard laser the vessel is not safe to hollow with the existing tools. A project 24 inches deep is very large and a lot of weight to handle and deal with. Be smart, and be safe, for bigger stuff you need bigger tools. Bigger turning should be done incrementally. Sneak up on the scale and learn the techniques as you go to handle the stresses of big turning.

## **FEEDBACK**

### **Feedback on the Craft Supplies Video comments**

You have sound methods Lyle. As I see it, you approach wood as wood will allow the most favorable cut, verses abrasion. You understand how it behaves, and can pass on that valuable knowledge and wisdom. We have to change and adjust, because the wood is not changing how it behaves.

Thank you, Kevin in Maryland

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Well done Lyle. Sometimes people read between the lines to well and see something that's not there. Neil, Minnesota

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When I first read your comments I was struck by how non-critical your opinion of Craft Supplies' YouTube video was. Your statements seemed very diplomatic and logical to me - nothing critical.

Mark, From Minnesota

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You are a classy guy Lyle. I personally think you worded everything correctly in your initial newsletter and can't see how anyone could misread into it. That's my unsolicited two cents.

Rick location unknown

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Nicely done! Kind of sad it seems some were upset by what you said... Oh well. The only one not upsetting someone isn't trying hard enough :)

I am sorry to hear of all the Turning Snobs calling or writing you. Too many think they are God's gift to turning.

Arlin from Iowa

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There are always some nitpickers that will probably atrophy if they can't find anything to nitpick. Don't let it get to you.

Botho from Canada

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As expected of Lyle...a good person trying to make something right even though you did no wrong. Your newsletter was not negative...some people don't read well or completely.

Henry from Kentucky

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I didn't think you were combative at all.

Bob location unknown

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Lyle, much ado about nothing! I would never interpret your newsletters to be combative in any way. I assume that you are very experienced and confident in the methods that you have used and proven to be successful for you over the years. You would have to work hard to interpret anything you said as combative or derivative of another turner.

Tom location unknown

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Thanks to so many for the vote of confidence. The squeaky wheel gets the grease. I know it is a small number that want to think that way. Possibly there are some that choose not to change to more efficient methods and want to justify the status quo.

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Great, Lyle! My Robust is the best "toy" a boy can have!

Bob from Texas

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Hi Lyle,

Just wanted to let you know how much I'm enjoying making hollow forms with your boring system.

I've completed three and each one has been better than the last. I'm getting the hang of making that final cut and it's amazing how intuitive the whole thing is without being able to see the cut. I'd also like to mention that I've adopted your method of mounting green wood between centers and getting it balanced. I can get the outside of a bowl roughed in less than the time it used to take me trying to get it round on the band saw.

You've made me a better woodturner and I just wanted to say thanks.

James location unknown

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Mr. Jamieson,

I was one of the semi-finalists in the Christmas ornament challenge hosted by Carl Jacobson and Alan Stratton. I have recently been notified that I am to receive some of the DVD's you contributed for the contest. Just thought I should take a moment and thank you for your sponsorship. So...Thank you for sponsoring and contributing a prize to the challenge. While I'm at it, thank you as well for the many informative YouTube videos you've shared. I believe I have learned something from every one of them.

Steve from Indiana

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Good morning Lyle.

First and foremost, I wish you and your family the healthiest and happiest of holidays and New Year. Second, I miss you! I think of you often during my turning fun and our class time together. I cannot impress enough to your readers just how valuable your one-on-one teachings have been. Anyone that has the opportunity, should receive your teachings, class or private...it is a must if one desires to rise to a high level of proficiency, which results in an exponential increase in fun. Anyone that has any hesitation should give me a call or write (no, I am not related to Lyle).

Alan, From North Carolina

(P. S. For your reader that is questioning how to "save" the bark on a natural edge vs. your choice not to leave the bark on...an alternative is to remove the bark and then, before applying finish and your last round of sanding, do a light pass over with a wire disc on a 45 degree angle and then burn the edge with propane - not map gas as map gas is too hot).

See you in Ga. in June!

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Lyle, thanks for your help with the laser issue a couple of weeks ago, new batteries solved the problem. I am very impressed with your hollowing system and am becoming much more proficient in using it. It is simple and elegant. If you get queries from folks in my area please feel free to give them my email address and phone number, I would be more than pleased to offer them a chance to speak with me and try mine out.

Best, Joe from Massachusetts

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Best explanation of using the laser yet! I also appreciate your view on why a faceplate is better than a chuck in this application.

Chris location unknown, YouTube comment from my Tulip Vessel video

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Hello Lyle,

Just a note to say how much fun I've had with my intermittent turning over the years... and your course in 2004 was just a super boost to the level of fun and accomplishment. Without your teaching I'd probably be doing things about the way I was 70 years ago (I'm now 86) and I could not be doing much of what I'm doing.

I've never sold a single bowl but I turned a 10" x 4" segmented cherry bowl for a charity silent auction last month and it sold at auction for \$350. I was stunned, and still am and the charity is delighted! Now I can buy some more sandpaper!

So a big, big thank you!

Paul from Illinois (previously Battle Creek, MI)

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## CALENDAR

Check out my website calendar for more specifics.

(<http://lylejamieson.com/calendar/>)

June, 2016-Atlanta, Georgia

July, 2016-Chicago

August, 2016- Texas

September, 2016-Pennsylvania

November, 2016-Virginia