



*"My goal in life is to be as good a person as my dog thinks I am."
Anonymous*

Please note this is content for both March and April. I have been busy traveling and teachings, so this is a longer issue than normal. I'll do my best to get it out every month in the future.

Note the new contents section so you can see what is in it at a glance.

I am still getting calls from people who go to Craft Supplies to buy my tools. I no longer sell my boring bar system through Craft Supplies. Go to my web site store or call me for any orders.

Please include your location if you write in with comments or questions.

Please feel free to forward this newsletter on and don't forget to invite your friends and family to [register](https://www.lylejamieson.com/information/newsletter.asp) to receive their own copy or view previous newsletters at <https://www.lylejamieson.com/information/newsletter.asp>

Find me on Facebook!

<http://www.facebook.com/home.php?#!/profile.php?id=100000091394781&ref=ts>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TIPS & TECHNIQUES

Topic of the Month: Laser adjustments

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- * Hollowing system for a mini lathe
- * Boring bar reach capabilities
- * Define uses of three reach configurations for the boring bar
- * Stopping and preventing vibration
- * Laser malfunction
- * Newsletter format
- * Swivel cutter dimensions for home built tools
- * Tips for natural edge bowls
- * Boring Bar Limitations
- * Green wood handling for hollow forms
- * CA glue properties, no lids
- * Grinding jig use
- * Chuck for drilling pen blanks
- * Tool control for hollowing

FEEDBACK

CALENDAR

TIPS & TECHNIQUES

Topic of the Month: Laser adjustments

How often do you need to adjust the laser? Reminder, you are measuring with the gap between the cutting edge and the laser. The gap is the wall thickness and the gap is the measuring device. Some turners put the laser on the cutting tip and shine the laser on the wood and estimate the wall thickness. This works fine for relatively thick wall vessels with room for error. I usually do thinner walls and want a more accurate measuring with the gap method.

If you were to do a vessel the shape of a straight sided cylinder, you could just set the laser once, so the gap is 90 degrees through the wall, perpendicular, and you could hollow it from top to bottom on one setting. But most hollow form shapes are not that of a toilet paper roll tube. You want to make a small mouth opening and a rounded bulbous shape. You can start out hollowing the neck area with the laser gap set perpendicular. If you do not change the laser gap position, the gap will not be 90 degrees through the wall when you get down to the bottom of the vessel. What tells you when to adjust the perpendicularity of the gap?

The first thing to think about is the handle position. The laser must be set with the handle in the position where it will be cutting. If you are undercutting up under the shoulder near the mouth opening the handle is usually pushed away from your body out past the bed so the boring bar is nearly a 45 degree angle to the bed. What if you set the laser gap with the handle parallel to the bed and swing it around and cut at a 45 degree angle to the bed? You just changed the perpendicularity, right? First thing is to set the laser with the handle in the same position that it is going to be cutting.

So you understand you will need to change the laser, but when? You have to think of the inside hollowing being done in small stages. You do one short segment at the mouth opening. Get it measured uniformly and get it cleaned up with no tool marks or humps or bumps. You must be happy with it before you move to the next stage. When you move to the next stage you cannot go back to the first stage, it's done, it's drying, it's not running true anymore, and it's thin...don't go back! *Did I mention don't go back??!!* When you set the laser gap it is only perfectly perpendicular in the center of the segment you will be hollowing. The farther you get from the middle of the stage the less perpendicularly you are measuring. That's OK, for a short segment, but you cannot go too far without checking the perpendicularity.

But how long are the stages? Two things will dictate how often you need to adjust the gap. The tighter the radius of the shape the more often you will have to adjust it. A tight corner or very bulbous shape will take more fiddling than a long sweeping arc of a shape. The swivel assembly complicates things too. Every time you move the swivel to a new cutter position you need to reset the gap again. The gap is set sometimes from the side of the cutter tip. An example of this would be undercutting the mouth opening. When the cutter is swiveled to be pointing at the head stock, the gap might be set straight off the tip of the cutter like you would need to measure the bottom section near the waste wood of a rounded shape hollow form.

The second thing to think about when setting the gap is the wall thickness. A 1/4 inch or 3/8 inch wall thickness will have some significant fudge factor. Lots of room for error and the stage can be longer. A 1/16 inch wall thickness will need shorter stages because there is less room for error.

The bottom line is check it often. Things are changing in there. As you move the handle to reach your shape the gap is changing direction too. Use the plastic card with the lines to check the gap by pulling the boring out of the vessel while leaving the handle on the same position (angle to the bed) as you need it while doing the cutting. Check the gap to make sure it is perpendicular, at the stage you are working.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

INDEX OF QUESTIONS

- * Hollowing system for a mini lathe
- * Boring bar reach capabilities
- * Define uses of three reach configurations for the boring bar
- * Stopping & preventing vibrations
- * Laser malfunction
- * Newsletter format
- * Swivel cutter dimensions for home built tools
- * Tips for natural edge bowls
- * Boring Bar Limitations
- * Green wood handling for hollow forms
- * CA glue properties, no lids

- * Grinding jig use
- * Chuck for drilling pen blanks
- * Tool control for hollowing

HOLLOWING SYSTEM FOR MINI LATHES

Mr. Jamieson,

My name is Dan. I am with the Arizona Assoc. of Fine Woodworkers. I was present at your turning demo last year for the club. I am very interested in purchasing your hollowing system.

My concern is, I only have a JET 1220 lathe. Not sure if your system is too large for the length of my lathe bed. Could you please let me know what you think?

Also, do you make a shorter version of this system? Maybe one that will do 8 inch deep max? That would be more the size of turnings I do. I have checked out the "Make Your Own" page on your site. It is very informative but, I do not have the tools or facility to make my own.

Thank you for any info on your system. I was very impressed with it at the demo and have wanted one since. Hopefully it will fit my lathe.

Thank You, Dan

Hi Dan, from Arizona

Nice to hear from you, thanks for the inquiry. Many, many mini lathe owners are using my system. I take a Jet 1220 lathe to all the symposiums, as a vendor, and let people use it to feel what the cuts feel like. So there is no problem for you.

The only reason you might want to make a second boring bar for smaller things would be if you wanted to get into small mouth openings less than one inch. I use a smaller diameter boring bar with an adapter in my system to do my Christmas ornaments. The laser and stabilized system makes small things easy, fun, and fast. I do not make or sell the smaller bars, but I can help you get one made locally for yourself if you want to do small-hole hollowing. There is a tradeoff there, the smaller boring bars cannot go as deep without vibration. My system has a back rest that cantilevers out past the end of the bed and works fine for mini lathes. The limit to the size you can hollow will be the strength of the lathe spindle and bearings.

If you have any other questions don't hesitate to give me a call, I'm from Michigan in the Eastern time zone.

BORING BAR REACH CAPABILITIES

Hi Lyle,

Been an admirer of you work for some time now. Certainly has sparked some creativity on my part. I have been doing hollow forms for about a year now and finally decided to build my own system. I started with an articulating system, works fine, but as you have stated, I can't reach as far as I would like. So now, after much research, I am building your system. I do have a couple questions if you have a moment to help me out.

Firstly for the D-handle, I am using 4140 alloy steel, not sure that makes a difference, but I planned to use the same steel for the boring bar. Will that be strong enough or should I go with a stronger tool steel?

I plan to purchase the swivel assembly from you, but am undecided if I should get the bent or straight. I see on your site the bent assembly is \$55, how much for the straight assembly? Thanks for your time.

Mike

Hi Mike, from Indiana

The kind of steel in the bar will not help you with strength. The distance you can hang out over the tool rest without vibration is dependent on the diameter of the bar not the kind of metal it is made of. Three-fourths inch dia. is the best for general purpose use. I use stress proof steel for my boring bars. It is case hardened to keep it from damaging itself on the tool rest in use. Anything can be used for the handle, like cold rolled.

I have three reach configurations with my system, and you will need them all, if you want to get into all the shapes you will want to create over time, and get into small mouth openings.

The straight cutter is needed to get a long tall vessel. To cut in the middle, a bent boring bar would hit the side wall. I use it for small lidded boxes and things where the bent gets in its own way.

The little bend will do most traditional bulbous shapes.

The large reach on the other end of my dual purpose boring bar is needed to do a vessel that has a larger diameter than it is tall, a squatty shape. All are dependent on the mouth opening. The larger the mouth opening the more reach you can get for other shapes, the smaller the mouth opening the more dependent you are on the cutting configurations to reach the inside shape.

The straight swivel is \$50.00. If I was going to start with only one and limit the shapes I could do I would start with the bent swivel. It will get you into more shapes before you run into obstacles.

There are many resources for you on my web site. Newsletter registration, articles, set-up instructions are critical to success. I would suggest my DVD as a good way to learn about the boring bar and laser measuring use. You are going to make a laser system? It's a must have, I would never hollow without it.

DEFINE USES OF THREE REACH CONFIGURATIONS FOR THE BORING BAR

Hi Lyle,

No worries on the delay. I had read on your site you were out of town.

I am unclear on what you mean by reach configurations. If it's on your website, I haven't gotten to it yet. You sell two swivels, is the double ended boring bar the third configuration? I guess I am not visualizing all the different angles needed.

My thoughts were to go with the bent swivel as well to help reach around the inside top lip. What advantage does the straight swivel have over the bent?

Yes I am building a laser system as well. I did on the articulating system and wouldn't do without. So much nicer. In my real job I am a design engineer, I do appreciate you explaining how to build this system on your website. It made my job in R&D (rip-off and duplicate) much easier.

On another note, I hear there is some decent SCUBA diving in your parts. I have been up the Mackinaw diving, but would like to get to Traverse City and check out the lake there.

Thanks for your time, Mike

Hi Mike, From Indiana

The straight cutter is needed to get a long tall vessel. To cut in the middle, a bent boring bar would hit the side wall. I use it for small lidded boxes and things where the bent gets in its own way.

The little bend will do most traditional bulbous shapes.

The large reach on the other end of my dual purpose boring bar is needed to do a vessel that is larger diameter than it is tall, a squatty shape. All are dependent on the mouth opening. The larger the mouth opening the more reach you can get for other shapes, the smaller the mouth opening the more dependent you are on the cutting configurations to reach the inside shape.

I am not into diving but I hear there are some good ship wrecks very accessible to TC. The water is very clear. There is a SCUBA club here.

STOPPING AND PREVENTING VIBRATION

Hi Lyle,

I got the swivel assembly in the mail yesterday. Thanks so much for the quick delivery. I do have a couple questions though.

I took it for a test spin last night and found it to cut the bottom very nicely, but as I got closer to the sidewall, I have very bad vibration. What might be causing this? A little background, I'm not using the best wood (pine) with a knot, face plate mounting with many screws and straight shaft with the cutter pointing to the headstock. I played with the front rest height, adjusting from centerline to just above. Also, adjusted the cutter to point outward a bit with the same results. The wood was approx. 3"x3"x5".

Question #2: This may be part of the vibration problem, but how far should the shaft fit into the boring bar? I currently have it a bit more than an inch deep.

Otherwise I like the design very much, as you state, fingertip control. I am sure you will suggest purchasing your hollowing DVD, I plan to in the next couple weeks, ran out of turning budget.

Thanks for all your help. Mike

Hi Mike, From Indiana (Follow-up)

Yes, I think the DVD would help. Also look at the article I wrote about tool control on my web site. There are many things that might cause vibration.

1) If you don't have my DVD the chucking method is likely the thing that failed. As you get farther from the faceplate any weaknesses will be magnified.

2) The wood itself could be flexing. Doing the hollowing in stages is a must.

3) The cut you are taking could be too large.

4) You can be rubbing on something that is not sharp, waste wood, side wall, mouth opening, etc.

5) The set up could have missed something. Did you follow the installation instructions? Look them over again to see if something has moved or needs adjusting.

Put the 3/8 inch shaft all the way into the boring bar hole and the boring bar all the way into the handle. Make flat spots for every set screw and check for alignment.

As you see, email is not a good way to trouble shoot this issue. Please give me a call so we can chat about what is going on, and get it corrected.

LASER MALFUNCTION

Lyle;

Finally getting around to trying the equipment I purchased from you a while ago. I'm very pleased with the hardware, and all of the instruction you've provided.

One annoying thing that happened with my first trial; the laser keeps going off, despite the button being depressed by the rubber ring. If I flick it a few times with my finger, it will come back on, for a while, then it goes off again. This happened again and again! Any suggestions?

Thanks, Mark

Hi Mark, from Idaho

Sorry to hear that you are having troubles. There are two things to check.

1) Please take the laser out of the black plastic holder. Replace the batteries with a fresh new set of batteries. When the batteries get even a little old the laser acts up as you describe.

2) Hold the button on with your hand and shake it around a bit. If it works OK off the laser bracket, then put it back in the plastic holder. Only this time do not tighten the holder screw real tight. Just snug the screw up to hold securely but not squeeze down on the laser pen tubing. If you squeeze the tubing too tight the battery connection fails.

If this does not work and you still have troubles then the laser is faulty and I will replace it. I am unfortunately away on a teaching tour for a couple weeks so I hope the above works for you, it usually will solve the problem. Please keep me posted. Again, I am sorry you are bothered by this.

NEWSLETTER FORMAT

Lyle,

Between this newsletter and the last one something has changed. This one opens up as 30 pages. The last one was about 5 or 6. The format of the latest one is large print and double spaced which contributes to the increase in length. I like to print out the newsletter but will not do so for 30 pages. I think the problem is at your end.

I find your newsletters very informative.

All the best, Peter

Hi Peter, location unknown

Thanks for writing and giving me your opinion on the format change. Yes, I changed the format to be easier to read on the computer screen. Most of the people read it on the screen or cut and paste a small section to save or use as reference. Yes, there are others, like you that would prefer to print it all for reading away from the computer. I will have two formats when you open the newsletter. One for reading and one for printing that will have a full page format.

SWIVEL AND CUTTER DIMENSIONS FOR HOME BUILT TOOLS

Lyle,

I have a homemade hollowing system which holds 3/4" dia. bar with a homemade holder on the end. I like your swiveling holder (seen in your recent article in the Journal).

On your website store, you offer the 3/8" bent swivel assembly, but not a straight one. I assume the shaft diameter is 3/8". There is no indication of what size cutter it accommodates: 3/16? 1/4?

In the Craft Supplies catalog, they offer the straight cutter holder, but no shaft dimension is given. It presumably accommodates the 3/16" cutter.

I would like to buy a swivel assembly which holds 1/4" shank cutters, which I already have. I assume the bent shaft assembly is more versatile than the straight shaft assembly. True? I can modify my system to take whatever shaft diameter you sell.

Please tell me if I can get it at Craft Supplies or Rockler or you directly. Thank you. Todd

Hi Todd,

Nice to hear from you, thanks for your questions.

I would love to call you for a conversation and find out how to best help you. Please call me if the below info is unclear.

Craft Supplies does not have my boring bar and tools any longer. The cutters that they have may not be the same as mine. The setup of my system is very important. Go to my web site and look at my installation instructions for my system, if you have not seen it. Even though your system is home built or has other manufacturers parts, the same rules apply for its use. Pay attention to the set up details to get the best out of your system.

The shaft of my swivel holders is 3/8 inch diameter. The HSS cutter and the carbide cutter shaft is 3/16 inch square. I have tried all the sizes of cutters and believe the 3/16 is the most efficient way to hollow. In this case smaller is better. The larger cutters take too much wood at a time and stress everything. Even the 1/4 inch cutters do not work as well. You would not think there would be that much difference but it is huge.

I have a straight shaft swivel holder and a slightly bent shaft holder. The two are needed for different positioning inside the vessels for a wide variety of shapes you might want to turn. A third reach capability is also needed to reach in a severe undercut vessel like one that is a larger diameter than it is tall. In my basic system I have all three configurations. These will get any conceivable shape through very small mouth openings.

If I were to settle for only one reach configuration, I would have the bent swivel, it is the most versatile.

I can ship you any of the parts you might need or want. The web site store has pricing for the bent swivel at \$55.00, the straight is \$50.00. Thanks for pointing out that the straight holder is not listed on my store menu. I will get it in there soon. The tool menu has a lot of information about the tools and their uses too. The instruction menu has articles about hollowing and turning techniques. My newsletter is another resource that people enjoy. Give me a call to order and I will make sure you get the correct parts for your system.

TIPS FOR NATURAL EDGE BOWLS

Hi Lyle,

hope your trip to Florida was enjoyable? I need to order a bowl gouge, mine is starting to shrink from sharpening. My assumption is that the one you sell has your grind already on it? If so I'll just order it later this week. I still haven't deviated from bowls but was interested in natural edge bowls, any tips? Should the speed be running faster for these?

Dave

Hi Dave, from Connecticut

Yes, I had an enjoyable Florida trip and I'm on the way home now. Yes, my gouges have the Jamieson grind on them, ready to go. You can order on line or give me a call and I'll get it out to you the next day.

Everything is the same with natural edges as without. You might have to make smaller shaving cuts as you get to the finished wall but all the same rules apply. Clean slicing cuts with sharp tools. The speed of the lathe should be as fast as possible. The faster the air spaces go by the cutting edge the smoother the cut will be. With voids or natural edges there is more sanding off the lathe or with the lathe off. You should only sand with the lathe running on the areas that have solid wood, 360 degrees around. Do not sand voids of any kind with the lathe running. This destroys the edges of the voided area and usually leads to destroying the sandpaper and/or your sanding disks and/or your fingers.

BORING BAR LIMITATIONS

Lyle,

I'm interested in buying a turning package. Generally, how deep will the regular and the large boring bar allow? Thanks, Les

Hi Les, from Arkansas

I designed my system with a 3/4 inch diameter boring bar because of the capability to reach over the tool rest into taller vessels. The 5/8 and 1/2 inch diameter bars from other systems have such limitations that people out grow them quickly.

The depth you can turn without vibration is dictated by the diameter of the boring bar, not its length. Any $\frac{3}{4}$ inch bar will reach 9-10 inches routinely and a maximum of near 12-13 inches best case conditions. My jumbo bar will go 15 inches or so routinely and a maximum of 17 inches, again without vibration issues. Do you want to do tall vessels? What kind of lathe do you have? I believe the reach configurations needed to make any shape you might want to do is more important than the depth limitations.

GREEN WOOD HANDLING FOR HOLLOW FORMS

Lyle,
I was raised a spindle turner (turned pegs for my grandfather's rustic beam barns/buildings) and then got into bowls by turning segmented ones. I'm now a chair maker and the segmented bowls appealed to me as I have lots and lots of scrap wood. However, they take lots and lots of time. I recently moved onto a farm that has acres of walnut, cherry, oak and ash....hence the sudden urge to turn green. I think I understand the benefits of using your boring system and am excited about turning larger items and longer "tall" items. But, I'm worried about drying these objects once turned. Does that become a problem? I've read that turning a bowl with consistent wall thickness seems to go a long way towards proper drying....and your system looks as if it provides that. Is the drying process and final finish a problem? Your help is very appreciated. Les

Hi Les, from Arkansas

I use green, wet wood for almost all my turning. It's easy and fun and fast to turn. The same rules apply for green hollow forms that do with green bowls. The main thing is to keep a uniform wall thickness. Make sure there are no cracks or checks before you start turning. Use half the tree so the pith is not in the hollow form. The main obstacle is sanding. You cannot sand wet wood, the sandpaper clogs up. So you need to get a vessel thin and uniform and let it dry just enough to sand before it is completely dry and shrinks too far out of round. The finished piece will no longer be round. If you want the finished piece to be round then it must be double turned. I have written a lot about green wood handling and there is a great section dedicated to it on my Bowl Basics DVD. It would be best to give me a call so we can chat about green hollow forms. I'd be glad to answer all your concerns.

CA GLUE PROPERTIES, NO LIDS

Hi Lyle,
I had an interesting conversation with someone today that I think you'll find humorous. I went into a hobby shop looking for some parts for a wooden model I am building and we got to talking about CA glue. He went on to tell me that if you don't but the cap on it will dry out, I told him not true, I have been using CA for years with no cap and it's fine. He got all flustered and said I am trying to teach you what I know from 40 years of experience. I just found it amazing that he said air is the reactive agent and I said lack of air is, no luck having him at least be open to what others experience. Oh well, I thought you'd enjoy that. Take care, Dave

Hi Dave, from Connecticut,

I have not put lids on my CA for two decades now. The things that actually start the curing process of CA glue are the moisture and other impurities in the air. These impurities cannot get into the tiny hole of the spout so it has no effect in shortening the shelf life. If you put a drop of thick CA on a clean piece of glass it will eventually cure but it will take some time. Drop a drip of thin CA on a piece of wood and it will cure very fast, the dust and moisture in the wood will start the curing. Most experts recognize that the moisture is the culprit. If you mix a drop of water with a drop of thick glue, you get this gummy mess that will eventually cure but if water was the curing agent it is not a very efficient way to get it to set. I am not sure what all is in the accelerator, but it works.

GRINDING JIG USE

Lyle,
Yesterday at our Turning club meeting you mentioned that I should consider purchasing a Wolverine Sharpening system which should help me with my sharpening problems. I am now planning on purchasing a variable speed grinder, as the one I currently use is a high speed grinder, and I am wondering if you were suggesting the Wolverine Sharpening accessory base and the V-Arm attachment. I currently have a Veritas Grinder Tool Rest.

Thank you again for another very informative critique and demonstration.

Bob

Hi Bob, from Michigan

The stock tool rest for the grinder is usually adequate. It is seldom used. Once you get the Wolverine system on, that is all you will use. I only have one base and arm for one side of the grinder. Some get the whole system with two bases and tool rest and v-arm and jig. It is nice to have but not needed.

CHUCK FOR DRILLING PEN BLANKS

Good evening Lyle,

I turned a couple of bowls today and didn't look too bad when I was done. I sure do see the limitations of a small bench lathe though.

I want to turn some pens but I'm not sure what type of chuck I need to hold the blanks while I drill the hole (using the tail stock) for the pen mandrel. Can you recommend chuck for my Rikon bench lathe?

Thanks, Steve

Hi Steve, from Michigan

A chuck is an expensive way to drill a hole for pens. Any small chuck in the catalogs would do the job but I drill my holes off the lathe. A drill press or hand drill will work just fine. The holes do not have to be perfectly centered for pens. You glue the tubing in the holes and use a mandrel to turn the pen.

To help you get the most out of your lathe. Add leveling feet, stiffen up the bench/base so it will not flex, add mass with sand or weight and bolt the lathe to the bench. You will be surprised how much these things will improve its performance. As you get more experience it will be easier and your cuts will become more efficient. You will learn how large a shaving you can take without bogging down the motor.

TOOL CONTROL FOR HOLLOWING

Good Morning Lyle,

I purchased your boring bar system from you at the Portland AAW. I have always liked the system with one exception. I have trouble getting a consistent smooth wall on the inside. I have used the carbide cutter and the tool steel cutters. I have been able to get better (with the laser) at keeping a uniform wall thickness. Do you sand or use a scrapper on the inside? Or, do I need to work on tool control? If you do either sanding or scrapping, can you give me some tips on a scrapper or sanding method? Is the info in one of your newsletters? I have been trying to use a smaller entry hole, the smaller the hole, the more trouble I have.

Thanks, Ellis

Hi Ellis, from Oregon

Nice to hear from you, thanks for the question. Sorry for the tardy reply, I am out of town on a teaching tour. I do not usually sand the inside of my hollow forms. I will sand just inside the mouth opening a small section if it can be seen and the light will reflect on the inside of the mouth but never much more than an inch or so inside the mouth. I do not want to stick my fingers in a spinning form, if the sandpaper catches it will want to twist my fingers in a direction that is not healthy.

I also will live with some minor tool marks inside the hollow form. It shows it's been hand made with hand tools. I do however want to have a very uniform wall thickness which means no ridges, or humps, or divots. The shape of the inside must follow the shape of the outside for a lot of reasons. It looks good. It is uniform, and will dry and move with less stress and risk of cracking. It feels good. When you pick it up it feels the right weight and the right balance. It is not top or bottom heavy.

So how do we get a smooth uniform surface? Go back and view my DVD again and note the sequence of (1) measure with the laser, (2) clean up the tool marks, (3) and don't go back. Do the next stage and don't go back to the first stage. Take a light and look in there and see if it is perfect before you move to the next stage.

(4) Use sharp tools. If there is a mark or bad spot go after it very lightly and meld it into the surrounding surface. Feather into a cut very gently, cutting before the bad spot, work the bad spot and exit out the other side of the bad spot without leaving a tool mark on the entry and exit areas. (5) Stand comfortable in front of the hollow form and with one hand on the tool rest use fingertip control. No death grip. Just put the handle in a position where it will allow you to cut the bad spot and then ignore the handle. The other hand you can use to eat a sandwich with. Really, don't use both hands, you only need and want fingertip control to clean up tool marks and make a smooth sweeping ark of an inside surface to match the outside. Your hand on the tool rest

gives you an anchor and stability for control. Just move the bar with your fingertips. The laser light is gone at this stage so the feedback you get is the sound of the hissing of the cutter. If you do this in the same spot over and over it will be getting thinner and thinner so you only have a few tries to get it cleaned up without going through the side. When the inside gets to be the same diameter as the outside, you are done!! After working on the outside to get the perfect shape you don't want to do that. So sometimes, if it takes too long, we just have to settle and move on to the next stage and call it a learning moment.

(6)One of the things you need to do to get this fingertip control is keep the tool surfaces waxed. Boring bar, handle, tool rest, any place the tools slide against each other has to be waxed often. Use paraffin or a cheap candle, not bees wax, its sticky. You should be able to move the boring bar with the lightest touch of a little finger.

(7)It does not matter if you use the HSS or carbide cutter you can get a very nice surface inside with little effort. When using the HSS cutter use the broad brush radius on the left side of the tip to clean up the inside. I seldom have the swivel angled around cutting with the tight radius of the tip of the HSS cutter.

This all takes a little practice, but not much time, if you pay attention to all these details. Try it and if you are still not happy with the inside give me a call and I will give you some ways to help you master it. Better yet get into one of my hands-on classes. I will be at the San José AAW Symposium as a featured demonstrator and in Portland in June.

Feedback/Testimonials

Hi Lyle,

I know you have said that everyone has a piece of the puzzle when you have asked for volunteers to do the critique. You're right; we have one or two pieces -- you have all the rest! You turned the critique on Saturday into a major teaching/learning session that most of us can't do nearly as well.

Your demo took people where they needed to go for much of the basics of tool technique and tool control. For the "old timers", you always manage to provide us with a new perspective on some aspect of turning. I recall going to my early monthly sessions trying to soak it all in. It took months to start to grasp some elementary concepts. The turning point is getting hands on instruction. I would encourage you to promote your two day basic class anytime. (That's why I referred to it Saturday.) Our new guys are just trying to figure out how to hold wood on the lathe -- let alone put a tool into spinning wood.

Thanks again! Steve, Michigan

Lyle,

I wanted to thank you for your time on the phone the other night. It was very helpful. It's not every day to find someone willing to spend the time and answer so many questions as I had. Even though I built my own "Jamieson Hollowing Rig" you still took the time. As a result with your help, I was able to turn a hollow form to an 1/8" thick with little effort on my part. Of all the hollow forms I have done, it was the easiest and most consistent wall thickness. A true testament to your design. I will send a picture as soon as I finish it up.

Thanks again. Mike, Indiana

Calendar

Check out my website calendar for more specifics.

(<http://www.lylejamieson.com/information/calendar.asp>)

March, 2012 – New York, Milwaukee

April, 2012 – Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina

May, New Hampshire

June, 2012 – California, Oregon

August, 2012 – Chicago, Texas

September, 2012 – Virginia

November, 2012 - Wisconsin