

Dublin Chapter, Irish Woodturners Guild



Newsletter Volume 4, Number 3 May-Jun 1997

Page 1

Competition

July
Lidded Box

August
Hollow form with
opening not more
than 50mm.

Demonstration

July
Stools
Tom Hayes

August
Tool Sharpening
Tom Newman
& Others

TAPS AND DIES by Phillip Murray

This article is taken from my notes on the Demonstration of the 5th of May '97 which preceded the First Aid demo by the Red Cross. What demo could accompany that and be of some interest to those attending at Terenure College. Some of those that attended the bandsaw setup had seen my wooden clamps and were interested, so why not.

Most of these clamps can be made with scrap wood. Your biggest decision will be

what size of Tap & Die set to buy. These cost between £34 to £44 pounds Sterling

similar to Hugh Flynn's set or £50 to £78 Pounds Sterling Net from John Boddy's Wood & Tool Store (see Fig 3.). According to articles in 'Fine Woodworking on the small workshop', German made sets are best. The next item required to use the Tap & Die

would be two Fostner pattern bits to suit the set, for my 5/8" set a 1/2" and 5/8" bits are needed.

Standard bits will do but the results of Fostner bits is far superior to almost any other. The last item is a luxury but

practical if you need a lot of non standard dowel and will suit your size

(See "Taps & Dies Demo": continued on page 4)

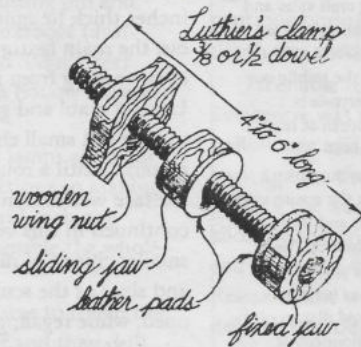


Fig 1. Luthiers Clamp Courtesy 'Fine woodworking on The Small Workshop'

Four Demonstrations by Chris Hayes

Demo by Adrian Finlay on Wood Carving

This demo by Adrian was done at our meeting last October but due to our notes going astray- temporarily- we have been unable to publish it. However the relevant notes came to light recently so we hope you will enjoy recapping the demo a little later than planned. And apologies to Adrian too.

Adrian started by telling us a little about how he got into carving in the first place.

To develop this interest he did a part-time course at the College of Art in 1989 and continued from there mixing carving and turning or sometimes combining both.

His chosen subject for the

(See "Demo's": continued on page 2)

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From The Editor

Welcome one and all to our Chapter Newsletter which is in its third year of production. As Editor and with the help of other Committee members I try to let the membership know about any items that may be of interest to them through the Newsletter. For those of you who are new to the Irish Woodturners Guild, here in Dublin we have a very successful Chapter of about 150 people who meet in Terenure College on the first Saturday of every month. There is also a smaller meeting in the North Strand Technical College on the last Thursday (at 7.30 - 9.30pm) of every month, except over the summer months when the College is closed. We are a very active Chapter running craft sales and exhibitions for our members and are involved in many other events where we can demonstrate to the public our vast range of skills. Everyone is encouraged to participate in at least some of our annual events.

And so on to matters current. Plans are under way for the return visit to the UK in September and there will be a one day mini Seminar on April 4th '98 for their reciprocal visit. If these visits are as good as we have heard, book early to avoid disappointment. Details to be announced at monthly meetings.

Other items include the demos for July and August to make a three legged stool and tool sharpening, which will include using alternative methods as well as the grind stone. And while on the subject of demos I must especially thank Chris Hayes for his constant contributions each month which are so valuable to us all.

As a final note I have to bring to your attention the fact that I will be stepping down from the Committee and from my position as Editor. I have already given notice to the Committee and I hope by the time of our A.G.M. in February '98, someone will take up the challenge and continue with this important Chapter position. I do not do this lightly but due to other commitments I cannot continue to give the Newsletter the time it deserves. If anyone is interested please get in touch with myself or any of the Committee for further details.

Phillip Murray Editor...

("Demo's": continued from page 1)

demo was part of a man's face. In Adrian's view getting the eyes right to achieve the desired effect was the most difficult part of all. One started by transferring tracings of front and side views to the timber. Many carvers favor lime, yew, wych elm and cherry but Adrian will often go for silver birch or apple if available. It's important to take grain direction into account particularly with delicate shapes and he sometimes uses dodges like saturation with diluted PVA or sealer to strengthen weak parts.

On a 6 inch by 6 inch slab, 2 inches thick he quickly marked out the main features of nose and eyes working from a centerline. Using a maul and gouge he began to take out small chunks of material until a rough outline of the face was evident. He continued in this vein switching to smaller chisels of different shapes and sizes as the sculpture developed, while regaling us with a mine of information on various aspects of carving. Since special tools can work out very expensive he reminded us that cheaper alternatives such as skewers or small chisels can often be just as effective. It is always worth experimenting to keep costs down. The basic tools are gouges in various widths with a shallow flute and cutting angle. These can generally be sharpened on a grinder finishing with a slipstone. Also useful is an adz for rough shaping. Adrian finds an Arbotech with burrs very useful and swears by the B and D model as being superior to many others. Other useful items include mini rasps called rifflers, for both shaping and finishing.

The completed demo piece was passed around for everyone to see

and judging from the comments it was deemed to be a successful and instructive morning. Our thanks to Adrian for showing us some of his skills and perhaps it may have prompted others to try their hand. If so he advises a bar of soap and some cheap tools from Atlantic to practice with first.

Chris Hayes...

Lecture by Tony Lally on Photographing Turned Objects April 5th 1997

Tony does some fine woodturning and occasionally likes to record the results as a further challenge to his skills. With this lecture he set out to show that close up photography is within the range of anyone using a little knowledge and a lot of common sense.



The first requirement is a good 35mm single lens reflex (SLR) camera. This kind of animal enables you to use various sizes of lenses other than the standard 50mm which is usually supplied with the camera and also what you see in the viewfinder is what you get on film, more or less. The fundamentals to remember are aperture size, sensitivity of film and speed of the shutter. Note that a wide aperture (letting in maximum light) creates a relatively narrow band of focus - known as depth of field - in front of and behind the object you have actually focused on. Conversely a narrow aperture (letting in much less light) produces a broad depth of field. If that is all rather confusing just remember that for our purposes the highest possible aperture, f16 to f22, is best.

A 135mm lens is recommended,

(See "Demo's": continued on page 3)



variable or fixed which, with a suitable aperture size will enable you to get very close to the object and exclude all background detail. A good adjustable tripod for mounting the camera is another must. A cable release for the shutter is also essential.

Natural light is usually satisfactory but get as close to the window as possible. Position reflectors to help, polystyrene or white board is often used. Best to avoid coloured board unless you want to introduce colour effects. For background it is advisable to use plain board or something similar.

Tony finds that the slow shutter speeds give best results and some of the samples he passed around were done at 1/30th second. It's a matter of trying different things to gain experience, even experimenting with time exposures to arrive at optimum conditions or settings. Be prepared to waste some rolls of film before you begin to be satisfied with your efforts and remember that it's possible to pick up out of date film quite cheaply and get quite reasonable results. Tony finds 50 ASA film gives good pictures but warns that daylight film may need filters if used with domestic lighting.

Processing of course is another matter and can add considerably to the overall cost. How about doing your own? Tony says its great fun, makes things much more affordable and can become

another hobby. But then you might not have enough time for turning! Your choice.

Another excellent lecture, thank you Tony.

Chris Hayes...

Long Hole Boring demo by Harry Kamph- April 5th 1997

This demo set out to show Harry's approach to drilling a hole through the interior of a standard lamp or for that matter any turned lamp. For ease of boring you need a kit consisting of a shell auger, hollow centre with centralising pin and 4prong drive/counterbore (available in 5/16in and 3/8in sizes) and a lathe with a hollow tailstock of course.

Most standard lamps are made in two or three sections so making it practicable to drill each one separately and assemble the whole afterwards.

Harry's advice was to rough the blank to a cylinder and then drill the piece before any further turning was attempted in case of accidents, i.e. not drilling straight.

He started by fixing the wood between an ordinary pronged drive and the hollow centre with the pointed pin in the tailstock. This was tightened up until the hollow centre began to bite into the wood.

After stopping the lathe and removing the pin the wood was repositioned between the drive and the hollow centre locating in the same groove. The shell auger was introduced next through the tailstock ensuring that the lathe was run at a slow speed. The technique used was to push the auger in a few inches at a time, withdraw to clear the shavings, reinsert again and keep on repeat-

ing this until about halfway.

At that point the lathe was stopped again and the wood removed. The drive was exchanged for the special counterbore mentioned above and the pin refitted to the hollow centre. Next the wood was reversed so that the counterbore fitted neatly into the bored section and



the tailstock wound up until the groove was obtained as previously. Having removed the pin again Harry was able to continue boring until the desired depth was reached.

To enable turning to continue a live centre was substituted for the hollow one and the piece wound back against the counterbore holding the wood firmly and allowing the drive to cut into the end to the depth of the head. Releasing the wood allowed the drive to function normally and for turning to begin. This has the added benefit of providing a readymade hole for a spigot on the base or the next section.

To make life easier Harry passed on a few tips and ideas he had picked up in the course of making many lamps. It is important to take care to keep the auger as straight as possible at all times and only drill in small increments, clearing the shavings frequently. Otherwise you run the risk of clogging the cutting edge and having a jammed tool. Sometimes it helps to use a vise-grip to help control the auger or fit a tommy bar through the handle. A little candle grease on the tailstock end is useful too. To ensure that the

(See "Demo's": continued on page 5)

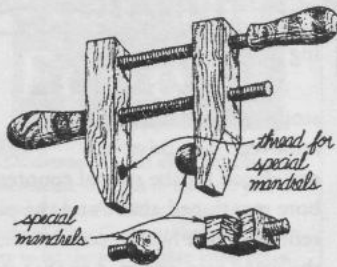


Fig 2. Standard Clamp

of box cutter, a Rotary plane, this will produce yards of perfectly made dowel of correct size in any timber you require.

Now to get down to using the set. I will describe the basic principles involved in using the Tap & Die. Once the principle is mastered any of the illustrated clamps can be made in your required sizes, see Figs 1,2,4,5 and 6. These are just the tip of the iceberg and many other uses and designs can be found in books. For the threaded rod I find that damp Beech is ideal, for the nut, Ash but any timber even MDF or plywood can be used. For standard clamps (Figs 2,4) two threaded rods are needed. Handles can be made separate but on the lathe they are made all in one.

Place a suitable blank between centres and turn the handle section to a 1 1/2" dia by 3" long. Then turn down the rod to the Major

diameter, in this case 5/8". Do not sand the dowel section as the grit can damage the cutter. Put a small bevel on the end of the rod and test the diameter with a drilled piece of MDF by passing the rod through the hole. If it passes freely re-mount and apply some wax to the rod and polish the handle in your normal way.

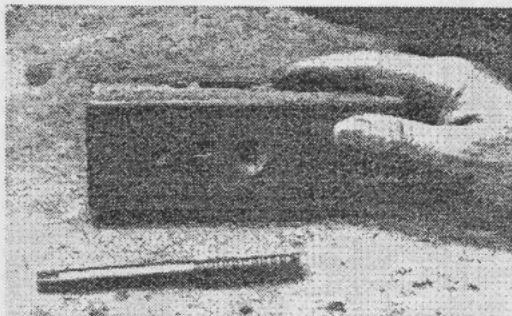


Fig 3. My 5/8" Tap and Die

Place the rod in the Box cutter and turn the rod by the handle clockwise without backing off until you reach the handle, unscrew and place back in the lathe. Using a slow speed apply a piece of wax to the threaded rod and wax the screw section. This completes the screw cutting section. The same principle applies to all threaded rod regardless of size.

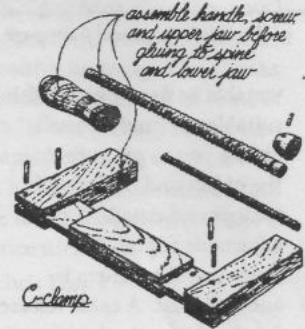
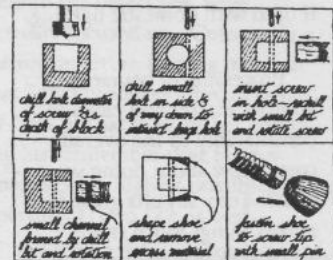


Fig 5. 'C' Clamp detail

To cut the nut section you need your Minor diameter bit, this is normally about 1/8" less than the cutter size, in my case a 1/2". Use a drill press to bore a hole square in the blank. Place the nut in a Bench vise and start to tap the hole by turning clockwise a half turn, then back off a quarter of a turn. Proceed in this way until you have

tapped through the piece, then back the tap out of the nut. If you apply a piece of wax to the hole it may melt because of the heat buildup, wax the tap for the next time you use it as it will also be hot. One point to note is that the width of the nut must be at least double if not treble the hole size so that it will not break up in use.

It was suggested at the last Committee meeting that a number of Tap & Die sets should be bought by the Committee to be rented to members, but this was found to be impractical. It was suggested that I supply for sale clamps to anyone who required them and these could be made to order if anyone is interested. Please contact me for further details.



Phillip Murray Editor... Fig 7. Loose shoe detail

("Demo's": continued from page 3)

bored hole is smooth and doesn't snag the cable later try using a piece of screwed rod (obtainable from places like Atlantic) worked through the length.

Certain safety precautions must also be observed when wiring lamps. Ordinary table lamps should have not less than 0.5 sq. mm cable and standard lamps not less than 0.75 sq. mm.

The cable entry in the base is usually through a hole bored through to the centre and a suitable size for 0.5 cable is a 6mm drill, anything larger is frowned on. Make sure that the cable is properly secured inside the recess, try a sharp tug to test it. 3 core cable must always be used to wire lamps with brass holders. The cable ends should be clamped inside the holder and the earth wire visible on the outside terminal. The 13A plug should be wired as per the instructions on the card which comes with the plug and this card left attached to the plug. Ensure that a 3A fuse is fitted, not a 13A one.

Our thanks to Harry for showing us the right way to do things.

Chris Hayes...

First Aid demo by Red Cross personnel - May 3rd 1997

Noel O'Reilly and his two colleagues from the Red Cross set out to show us how to deal with some typical emergencies likely to occur in a workshop and particularly where woodturning is done. Common injuries might include splinters, lacerations, deep cuts, and bruises, and even amputations in the home are not unknown!

To be able to administer First Aid to oneself or another it is

essential to have a basic kit consisting of cotton wool (for wound cleaning) rectangular bandages, rolled bandages, lint; adhesive tape, tweezers, scissors, and an eye bath. You can make up a kit like this easily or buy one ready made from medical suppliers e.g. Fannins.

Dealing with splinters in an eye first Noel emphasized the importance of reducing the risk from splinters by using eye protection at all times but if it happens try not to touch the eyeball as it may worsen the injury. Wash out the eye using the eyebath if possible. Or pull the eyelid down and try to dislodge the object. The corner of a tissue may help here. Where a large splinter has entered the eye no attempt should be made to remove it in case of further injury. Instead fasten a special eye patch if available, (or a pad) in place wrapping a bandage around it to prevent further movement of the splinter.

Minor cuts or lacerations can be dealt with safely by applying a plaster after cleaning the wound in running water, or with disinfectant diluted in water, or antiseptic wipes, wiping away from the cut if possible. Clean off more serious cuts in similar fashion and apply a piece of lint, smooth side down to the wound followed by several layers of bandage secured with adhesive tape. Keep the affected limb elevated to reduce bleeding and make up a sling for an arm if appropriate. Check periodically that the bandage is not too tight and restricting circulation. If unsure about an arm, for example, check the ends of the fingers and pinch the skin, if colour does not return quickly loosen the bandage until circulation is normal, then reapply.

For heavy or arterial bleeding use pressure points or a tourniquet to exert control. Pressure points

are superior to the other but require knowledge. If alone while this happens apply pressure near to the bleeding or hold a clean pad against the wound and seek help. An ordinary roll of kitchen paper or toilet paper is a useful substitute.

Should you be so unlucky to amputate a finger follow the procedure described for controlling bleeding keeping the arm elevated as much as possible. Get yourself and the amputated finger (in a plastic bag with ice, or frozen foods will also do the trick) to hospital pronto! There is good chance of saving a finger if surgical help is obtained within 2 hours.

It's best not to apply ointments or fats of any kind, e.g. butter, to ordinary burns. Instead apply a dry unmedicated dressing to keep out the air. More serious burns should be followed up by a visit to casualty or your GP. Treat

chemical burns by holding the burn under running water for 10-15 minutes followed by a dressing.

Bruises can be alleviated by applying a cold compress - ice is best or even frozen foods will help.

Noel and his colleagues demonstrated cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) techniques for electrical shock, another real hazard in anybody's workshop. It would be a good thing if we all took time to study the excellent chart on this subject which is available from the Red Cross.

In essence what our first aid experts were saying was to be aware, to consider the dangers present and to take commonsense precautions.

This was a thoroughly professional demonstration carried out by our Red Cross friends and I feel sure it has helped to make us more aware of what can happen and probably does happen to some.

Chris Hayes...



Terenure College

Page 6

Dublin Chapter current Video Library

Letter	Videos	Author
A	Elliptical Turning	D. Springett
A1	A Course on Spindle Turning	Ray Jones
B	Turning boxes	Chris Stott
B1	Boxes, Goblets & Screw Threads	Dennis White
C	Woodturning Projects	Double Video
C1	Classic Profiles	Dennis White
D	Woodturning Workshop	Reg Slack
D1	Turning Bowls	Dennis White
E	Turn Wood	John Jordon
E1	Twist & Advanced Turning	Dennis White
F	Shear Magic Shear Scraping Tech.	
F1	Turning Between Centers	
G	Cutting & Sharpening for woodturning	Chris Stott
G1	Basic Roughing	Ray Sutton
J	Bowl Turning	John Jordon
L	Bowl Turning	Chris Stott
M	Hollow Turning	John Jordon
N	Sharpening Tools	Jim Kingshott
O	Colouring wood	Jan Sanders
R	Ciaran Forbes Turning at Sligo	
S	Decorative Effects & Colouring	Chris Stott
T	Natural Edges & Hollow Forms	Chris Stott
U	Turning Projects	Richard Raffin
V	The Finial Box	Ray Key
W	A Foundation Course	Kieth Rowley
X	Novelties & Projects	Dennis White
Y	W/Turning Wizardry	D. Springett
Z	Twists & Advanced Turning	Dennis White

Competition League Table For April, May and Totals to date 97

Advanced Winners

Position	Name	points	entries	Apr	May
1	P. Mulvaney	1438	4	360	320
2	E. O'Reilly	1341	4	398	281
3	H. Kampff	1040	3	339	
4	D. McMahon	1003	3	347	
5	O. Furniss	970	3		348
6	J. Wetherall	930	3	304	290
7	T. Lally	801	3		262
8	A. Finaly	731	2		421
9	T. Hayes	686	2	352	
10	M. Healy	675	2	307	
11	H. Flynn	343	1		343
12	S. Cassidy	329	1		
13	H. East	328	1		
14	S. O'Reilly	308	1		
15	P. Doyle	281	1		

Experienced Winners

Position	Name	points	entries	Apr	May
1	P. McArdle	1037	4	274	283
2	T. Forde	903	3	332	281
3	A. Lawlor	787	3	309	
4	M. Ryan	536	2		
5	G. Forrester	306	1		
6	A. Graham	261	1		
7	G. Cronin	259	1		
8	W. Edwards	249	1		249
9	P. O'Gorman	231	1		
10	W. Reynolds	180	1		

Beginners Winners

Position	Name	points	entries	Apr	May
1	P. Kerr	874	4	231	231
2	J. Wigham	844	4	225	202
3	M. Deegan	726	4	193	184
4	J. Molloy	513	3	209	139
5	N. Castle	210	1	210	
6	D. Byrne	199	1	199	
7	M. Kenny	197	1		
8	M. Boyle	195	1		
9	B. Dunne	194	1		
10	R. Hurley	186	1		
11	B. Fennell	182	1		
12	P. Ward	177	1		
13	F. Foley	174	1		174
14	J. Gordon	167	1		

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Announcing this sales outlet/workshop facility will open June. The idea is to promote the handwork of the woodcraft workers of Ireland.

Please contact Christine Bradshaw with regard to having your items being made available for sale in June.

Chapter News

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...OR FRENCH POLISHING A SHERATON?**



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Dublin Chapter Home page, http://www.dubi.ie/phillip/DCIWG_Home.html
Jan/Feb 97 Newsletter, http://www.dubi.ie/phillip/DCIWG_NL_V4n01.html
Mar/Apr 97 Newsletter, http://www.dubi.ie/phillip/DCIWG_NL_V4n02.html

e-mail Addresses

Phillip Murray e-mail: phillip@dubi.ie
Next Issue will include further addresses and links. For further Details lookup the Dublin Chapter Home page which will be updated on a monthly basis.

Phillip Murray Editor and Webmaster...

We want to know
who you are
Remember
Wear your
badge

Acknowledgements

Demos by Chris Hayes.
Fig 1, P1 Fig 2,4,5,6,7, P4.
Courtesy Fine Woodworking on The Small Workshop, The Taunton Press. ISBN: 0-918804-27-2. Jim Molloy, Competition League Table.
Phillip Murray Editor...

North Strand V.E.C.

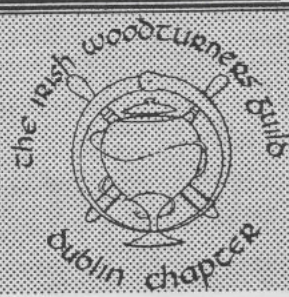
Meetings to resume on the last Thursday in September at 7.30 - 9.30pm. Note North Strand is closed for the summer. Contact Mick Healy about Further Meeting. Details to be announced of demos.
All are welcome to attend and enjoy the discussion...



Notice to Woodturning Teachers & Students.

The following is a list of Turners who give classes (at home or in schools). Would those who wish to have their names included on this list please forward their details in writing, to myself or any of the committee, Ed...

- Gerard Byrne St Killians School Phone 2866874
- Joe O'Neill 27 Ballinteer Drive, Phone 4541822/298441
- Tom Newman St Tiernans Community School, Phone 2987141
- Willie Caffrey North strand, Phone 8481725
- Petrer Mulvaney, Dunlaoghaire, Phone 2802745.



The Dublin Chapter is a local area Chapter of the Irish Woodturners Guild. Our purpose is to provide a meeting place for local turners to share ideas and techniques and to educate the general public regarding the art of woodturning.

The Chapter meets on the first Saturday of the month in Terenure College at 10.00 a.m.

Those that are interested are asked to come along and meet like minds.

The following are the current Committee and new members are asked to phone their nearest Committee member with regard to queries or any advice.

1997/8 Committee

- Chairman **Des McMahon** 21 Arnold Grove, Glenageary, Co Dublin. 2852947
- Vice Chairman & National Committee Representative **Peter Mulvaney** 33 Ardmore Park Dun Laoghaire Co Dublin. 2802745
- Hon Sec **Owen Furniss** 40 Broadford Cres. Ballinteer Co. Dublin
- Hon Treasurer **Harold Kampff** 2 Drumartin Close, Goatsown, 2982425
- Newsletter Editor **Phillip Murray** 17 Idrone Close, Knocklyon, 4941269
- Assistant Editor **Chris Hayes**. 85 Willowpark Grove, Glasnevin, Dub. 11. 8422525.
- Competitions **Jim Molloy** 39 Glenbrook Park, Dublin, 14. 4934477
- Librarian **Ed. Farrell** 29 Deanstown Green, Finglas, Dub. 11. 8346818
- Harry O'Riordan** Acer Gid, Burnaby Park, Greystones Co Wicklow. 2875345
- Allen Graham** 16 Wyattville Park, Loughlinstown, Dun Laoghaire, Co Dublin. 2823448

In order to help the newer members of the Guild, the Committee make their details available to all. Please phone the nearest Committee member and they will help answer your query or put you in contact with others in your area.

Advertisements

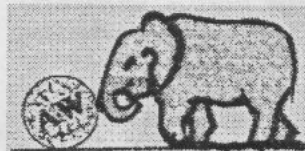
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