

The above grinds are easily obtainable using the Evolution sharpening system.

The **Irish/Ellsworth grind** (above left), with a tip angle at 60°, addresses most cuts necessary to turn the exterior and interior of bowls and the exterior of hollow forms.

The **Micro-bevel grind** (above right), on which there is a steeper bevel angle below the cutting edge and a second bevel referred to as a "relief grind" below it which extends to the bottom of the gouge, addresses the need for maintaining bevel contact inside a bowl when the 60° gouge will not.

Because the included angle of the two bevels on the micro-bevel gouge is more obtuse (160° vs 120°) than exists at the lower edge of the bevel on the 60° gouge, it causes less damage to the wood fibers. Also, since the steeper angle of the upper bevel requires the user to position the tool more perpendicularly to the surface of the wood to contact the bevel, resulting in a shorter fulcrum, the user will experience less vibration and increased tool control.

The fact that the position of the handle is further away from the turner than with the 60° gouge, often prevents the rim of the bowl from interfering with the tool handle as the tip of the gouge traverses to the center of the bowl while maintaining bevel contact.

I regards to my personal experience with using the Micro-bevel gouge, I initially I reserved its use to circumstances where I could not otherwise maintain bevel contact on inside finishing cuts with a 60° Ellsworth/Irish-ground bowl gouge, but I have experienced such pleasing results with the micro-bevel gouge, that I always use it for making the last few inside finishing cuts when turning a bowl.

I suggest dedicating gouges to these grinds and not switching back and forth.

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