Extract from WAWA Newsletter issue 151 dated December 2010

Observations Swan WEWS October 2010

EXQUISITE TURNING BY IAN MOSS

Ian Moss came on to demonstrate a scoop with offset angled handle.
Ian showed several examples of scoops and explained that an angled handle gave the scoop a better appearance. First, he mounted the prepared blank with drilled offset hole in a chuck and drilled out with a 50mm forstner bit 45mm to depth then used an 8 mm bit to drill to the bottom of the curve. Ian then hollowed out the bowl, checked shape with a template and sanded the piece, and made a plug for the mouth. After offsetting he brought up the tailstock to the plug and shaped the bottom. Ian then carefully shaped the handle. After sanding he cut the angled shape of the mouth of the scoop.
An attractive and useful piece to grace any kitchen.

Extract from WAWA Newsletter issue 157 dated November 2011

Observations Swan WEWS October 2011

Ian Moss was the next presenter, with a hollow form and finial. He passed round two examples of his work, both featured extremely fine stems. The demonstration commenced by mounting a blank with hot melt glue recessed into a wood spigot, held in the chuck. Ian explained that he uses Jacaranda coloured with Wattyl ebony and turns his finials with only an 8mm spindle gouge and a small skew chisel, and works with visual only (i.e., no measuring). He started at the pointed end and worked back to the onion shape, and then the disc. A light sand, and, then on to the fine thin stem and sand, before going on to the bulb base shape. Finally, he sanded and cut a spigot to fit the hollow form. The finial was then stained, polished with Mirrorwax, and glued into body.
A lively Q& A session followed.

2011 WOODSHOW
WAWA COMPETITION WINNERS

INTERMEDIATE

Ian Moss

Extract from WAWA Newsletter issue 163 November/December 2012

Observations Swan WEWS October 2012

Ian Moss with Owen's Oregon.

Ian explained that he had used pergola timber to make ornamental discs on stands featuring the hard lines of the Oregon timber. He passed around two examples he had made.
To make the base, he used a disc with a spigot glued to it, which he turned in record time. Ian used a similar method but with a much larger disc, to make the ornament, then with a spigot glued to the back he turned the other side. Ian then set up protruding rods in a vintage Vicmarc chuck to hold the disc on its side. Fastened in the chuck and centred by spacers, he used a bowl gouge to cut out the half circle. Pushing the boundaries, Ian persevered to obtain the final result whilst proving that sometimes things can go wrong, but how you solve the problem is important (although there are other ways of cutting the circle, e.g., bandsaw)
He finished by drilling a 16mm hole down the middle to hold the rod, and then gave several pointers to improve the technique of working with Oregon.

Extract from WAWA Newsletter issue 180 dated September/October 2015

Observations Swan WEWS 2015

The next demonstrator, **Ian Moss**.
Ian's demonstration was titled 'Animal Farm'. During the introduction of his demonstration Ian advised that he had been approached by his daughter if it would be possible to make this monkey on the lathe. Ian then introduced a cute little wooden monkey complete with arms and legs that were capable of hanging onto things just like a real monkey would. The Monkey that was made was passed around for everyone to look at along with a cute little duck and a hippopotamus with a very large mouth. Ian explained how these various animals were made and then introduced the Owl that he was going to make during his demonstration. The first part of the demo was the making of the eyes of the owl. Ian explained how he went about this process and then mounted a small piece of jarrah onto the lathe using a scroll chuck. The piece of jarrah was brought down to round, had a hole drilled down the centre of it and then Ian placed a length of dowel into the hole. Ian then advised that the glue he was using was known as Dorus Express PVA adhesive. It was available in Malaga and that he was using it because it set very quickly. Then using the same method as previously demonstrated by Vaughn Richmond, Ian mounted a piece of pine, brought it down to the round and then developed the shape for the body of the owl as seen in the photograph of the owl.

Having finished the shape of the body Ian drilled a hole in the end of the body that was to be attached to the head. The hole was completed using a forstner bit and was required so a magnet could be inserted into the hole. This magnet would link with the magnet which would later be placed into the head, so both the body and the head could move around and be set at different angles. Ian advised he originally used grey ferrite magnets however he soon changed to rare earth magnets as they were found to be better. With the body completed Ian moved onto the head and he passed around two blocks of wood. The blocks had pencil lines on them indicating where the eye sockets for the head of the owl were to be cut. Ian advised that he had tried both a scroll saw and a bandsaw to cut out the eye sockets and found that the bandsaw did a much better job.

This photo shows Ian Moss (Swan Group, member 1837) at the recent annual Lesmurdie Arts and Crafts Exhibition held at the Kalamunda Agricultural Hall. This is the third year that Ian has been showing and selling his work at the exhibition. He was one of the guest artists in the 2013 exhibition. Ian also exhibits and sells his work at the Zig Zag Cultural Centre, in Kalamunda.

Extract from WAWA Newsletter issue 190 dated May/June 2017

Observations Swan WEWS April 2017

The next demonstrator introduced was **Ian Moss**, also from Swan, who was to show production of a Natural Edge Lidded Box from a piece of Jarrah Burl. Ian started by passing around similar pieces that he had made from other woods, and then explained that it was his practice not to make the lids tight fitting as there was a potential for damage if the box was lifted by the lid and the base then separated and dropped.

The burl was mounted and rounded and then Ian commenced hollowing out. As the wood was quite old, it proved to be extremely hard and necessitated several changes of tool and a number of sharpenings. Drilled for depth and with the use of scrapers to finish the inside, the piece was gradually shaped to the point where it was ready for production of a separate stem and foot for attachment to the base. Ian turned the lid from a separate piece of burl, until he

was satisfied with the shape and fit with the body, and then turned a third piece to form a finial for the lid. Ian pointed out the vital necessity of using sharp tools for this type of work and hard wood which eased the production of pieces such as that made this morning.
As an aside he then explained and demonstrated how to trim a natural edge where one side was much lower than the other by using a pair of pliers until the turner was satisfied with the eventual look.
The end of this this demonstration was again attended by applause.

Extract from WAWA Newsletter issue 191 dated July/August 2017

Observations Mandurah WEWS 2017

Ian Moss was presented as the first demonstrator, who was to turn an offset bowl with embellishment.
Ian described several ways to perform Offset Turning. He presented his homemade, variable off set adaptor. Today, Initial turnings were done on a blank with two holes drilled in one side, one on centre and the other off set. With a wood screw spigot in the chuck, the blank was trued and faced on the centre hole and was marked along the edge of the bowl top. Another spigot was turned from a piece of scrap. The blank was remounted on the screw chuck but using the offset hole, the extra spigot was hot melt glued to the face of the blank, being centred by the tail stock. While the glue was cooling Ian started some embellishments around the edge of the blank and cut some grooves around the edge to highlight the embellishments. The bowl was then held by the glued spigot and steadied by the tailstock to turn the bowl face and remove first spigot. When the bowl was finished, the bowl was removed from the lathe and the further embellishments were drawn and cut using a Dremel and various sized burrs, sanding surfaces afterwards.

The grooves were filled with black stain before the main colours.
Ian demonstrated a metal indexable off set chuck.
Thanks, Ian, for a most informative and entertaining demonstration.

Extract from WAWA Newsletter issue 216 dated May/June 2021

Observations Swan WEWS April 2021

Ian Moss showed his UFO or flying saucer series with a simple but versatile shape lending itself to a variety of embellishments, including colouring, carving, routing grooves, pyrography and Dremel tool enhancement. The basic shape is 2/3 bottom and 2/3 top of a blank around 250mm diameter and 35mm thick. Using a bowl gouge, he used a pull cut to remove material and a push cut, with bevel rubbing, to finish. He used a trimmer to cut 2 grooves at 45 degrees to each other (3 holes in a 24 indexing system). At first the trimmer had a pencil in place to draw the lines to be cut, with the trimmer table set at 2 different heights to achieve an off-centre intersection of the cuts. For colouring the grooves, he used Jo Sonya's paint. The demonstration concluded with him forming a dome shaped lid and an elegant finial.

Extract from WAWA Newsletter issue 228 dated May/June 2023

WEWS Swan Report April 2023

It would be fair to say that we were bowled over by the Swan Woodturners Group Weekend Workshop. An innovation was the introduction of the "demo duos", in which an experienced turner was complemented by a newer turner, 4 of whom were demonstrating at weekend workshop level for the first time - not that they were intimidated by the 96 people that turned out to watch.

Ian Moss kicked off "Bowl Magic" with his flying saucer bowl design, with several variations on the basic design. The basic bowl with its wide rim can be embellished and modified in many ways such as decorations with inlays, undercutting to make a closed bowl, adding a lid for a lidded box, and sculpting waveforms on the rim. Ian first covered options for holding the blank including a ring faceplate and an aluminium disc with hot melt glue.

The proportions for the bowl thickness were 2/3 for the base and 1/3 for the top. He discussed using a pull cut to remove material quickly and a push cut (with bevel rubbing) to achieve a smooth finish. He also used "Jim's tool" to show how to undercut the inside of the bowl. Also discussed were various ways to remove the foot, if used, for reverse chucking, the simplest of which was a scrap piece in a chuck, shaped to the bowl's shape, with nonslip mat. The foot was then almost completely removed leaving a small spigot which was removed with a chisel, before sanding the surface.