



- ✓ California Bowie Part 3
- ✓ Handmade Knife Judging
- ✓ Calculating Hollow Grinds
- ✓ Table-Holders Note
- ✓ Great Eastern Club Knife

Our international membership is happily involved with "Anything that goes 'cut'!"

February 2019

The California Bowie – Part 3 – Work in Progress

Gene Martin

This work-in-progress reflects how I do it. There are lots of ways to make a knife. I started 28 years ago, having made many mistakes along the way. This is the method I'm comfortable with.

Using the already profiled blank makes life easier. First, coat the top and bottom of the blade with layout fluid called Dykem. Essentially, it's a fast drying high temperature paint.



Trimming jade slabs

Once the fluid is dry, scribe a line slightly off center down what will be the cutting edge, then partway down the spine from the tip. Turn the blade around and do it again. The idea is to center a space somewhere around .030-.040 inches. When we are grinding, we want to leave that gap. It prevents an edge that is too thin when we heat treat the blade. If the edge is too thin, it gets wavy, like a potato chip. The blade then becomes a fillet knife or goes in the scrap pile. It isn't fixable. The lines on the spine help keep the tip centered.

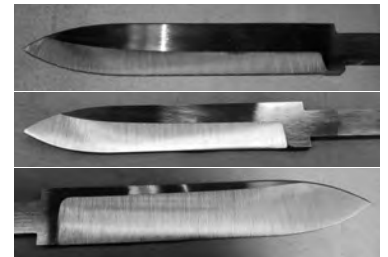


Belt grinder for knifemaking

Next, a worn 60 grit belt is used to grind along the edge at about a 45 degree angle. A worn belt is used as the sharp edge shears the abrasive on the belt grinder rather badly. It will trash a new belt. We grind down almost to the center lines. Most knifemakers grind edge up so we can see the center line.

Once that is done, the belt is switched for a sharper belt that will remove steel a lot faster. We start with a pass down the blade that angles from the first bevel towards the spine. It seems like the hardest thing for a new maker is maintaining constant pressure during these passes. It's a must for straight, consistent grind lines.

Aside from even pressure, thumb pressure is really critical. That little digit is so very useful, from fastening our pants to straight, flat grind lines. Here's why: Remember that we are grinding upside down. To start our grind line, thumb pressure is applied at the ricasso, or towards the cutting edge. This ensures that the abrasive belt is removing metal from near the edge and climbing to the spine. If we find that we're grinding too deeply at the edge, the thumb is moved toward the spine to raise the grind line. This applies to flat or hollow grinding.



Progress on establishing and completing grind lines

Once a grind line bevel is established, it's a matter of continuing the straight line. A couple of pitfalls are scallops in the bevel, or "facets." This is caused by uneven pressure as the blade is drawn across the belt. The blade needs to move evenly and not rocking across the belt. The other pitfall comes as we get a good grind line going, the rear end of the bevel finishes at what is called the plunge cut. If we bump into the plunge cut, the edge of the belt tends to climb. Two inches away, the other belt edge digs in, producing the dreaded "2 inch mark." If not caught quickly, a "2 inch mark" can deepen and become a real chore to remove. It also thins the cutting edge.

Once we have the grind line close to done, it's time for a finer belt. Switching to 120 grit, we clean up all the 60 grit marks.

Next, the blade is clamped in a file guide, two parallel plates that are harder than a file. The tang shoulders where the guard rests are filed parallel and square. This really can be done after profiling, all the way up to just prior to heat treating. The tang is also tapered slightly, top to bottom and side to side. Even .020 inch is adequate to slide the guard on. For reference, a human hair is .003 in diameter. Remember the saying "just a hair?" In this case it's 3-1/2 hairs per side. Not a lot of taper, but enough.

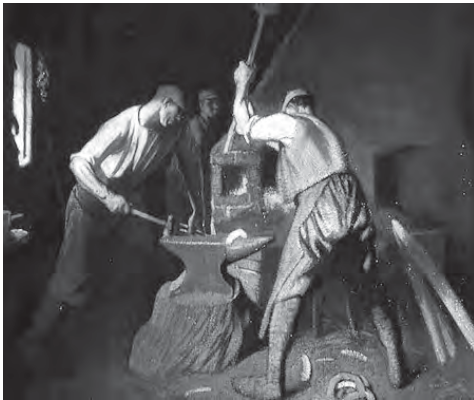
Continued on page 6

About The Handmade Knife Judging

John Priest

The following rules are in effect for the 2019 Oregon Knife Show Handmade Knife Competition.

The categories for the handmade knife competition are: **ART KNIFE - BOWIE KNIFE - DAMASCUS - FIGHTING KNIFE - FOLDING KNIFE - HAND FORGED - HUNTER/UTILITY - KITCHEN KNIFE - MINIATURE - SCRIMSHAW - NEW MAKER**



1) Knives can be submitted and accepted only from table-holders at the 2019 OKCA Show. The exceptions are the New Maker category. A "New Maker" is one who has never entered any competition, anywhere, ever.

2) The maker must personally submit the knife and identify himself as the maker of the submitted knife.

3) The Oregon Knife Collectors shall not be held liable in any way for the submitted knife after it has been turned over to the Oregon Knife Collectors Association.

4) If there is a question by the judges as to the class/division/category into which the knife is submitted for judging, that knife may be ineligible for that class/division/category. The judges, at their discretion, may change that knife to a more suitable category.

5) The submitted knife must have been made after April 15, 2018 and never previously received an award to be eligible for competition.

6) Knives submitted will have their marks covered and will be numbered. Cover material will be provided if you do not have any. **You will be asked to cover your mark on your own knife. This must be done before you submit it for judging.**

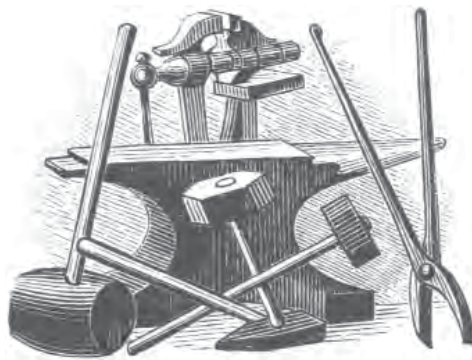
7) Awards will be announced Friday afternoon about 5:00PM. Winner knives will be kept for display until 6:00PM. All other knives will be returned after judging is completed. The winners will also be announced at the Saturday Night Awards Presentation.

8) The submitted knives must be 88% made by the knifemaker who submits the knife for judging. Disclosure of the other 12% must be noted.

9) Damascus knives can be placed in any category, except hand forged. Hand forged knives can be placed in any category, except Damascus. A knife can only be entered into one category.

10) There must be at least three knives, or submittals, in a category before that category will be eligible for an award.

11) A new category this year will be scrimshaw. The artwork must be on a knife. It must be submitted by the scrimshander and be original artwork. The knife does not need to have been made by the scrimshander.



12) Knives for the **Handmade Knife Competition** will be accepted in **Meeting Room #3** during the hours of **1:00PM to 2:00PM Friday - April 12, 2019**. The cut off time will be **2:00 sharp**, if you get the point.

Any violation of these rules will make the knife and the maker ineligible for awards. Any infraction identified after the awarding will result in forfeiture of

the award. It will be the responsibility of the knifemaker to abide by these rules. The Show Chairman shall be the absolute decision maker on any conflicts or questions should it become necessary.

FAQ

Why do I have to cover my logo? (Answer) To keep the judging fair and not distract the judges and also to have somewhere to put the contest number. We realize that some makers have a very distinctive style, but this is the most equitable way we have found.

How many knives can I enter? (Answer) One per category.

Who are the judges? (Answer) We aren't telling. It's hard enough to get people to leave their table for an hour or so on Friday without making them justify their decisions. I will say that we have three judges: one local, one a maker and one a collector. They are all highly qualified, and we couldn't have the contest without them.

What time do I enter? (Answer) 1:00PM - 2:00PM on Friday, April 12, 2019.

What time do I get my knife back? (Answer) After the judging is completed, there will be an announcement. We ask that you pick them up as soon as possible. The only exception: If you win, we will keep it long enough to take pictures and display it.

I'm undecided about which category to enter. (Answer) The judges can change the knife to another category if, in their opinion, it's better suited to a different category.

What about disclosure? (Answer) We are judging knives that were carried from concept through finished product by one person. We realize that this isn't always possible, but we also expect you to tell us what you did not do to the knife. We do not want a knife made by committee.

What about cheating? (Answer) We work on the honor system. If you cheat, your fellow makers will know; and you will know.

In the event of a question not answered, the Show Chairman will be the last word.

It won't be Long Now...

The April OKCA Show is just around the corner. Tables are near full with just a few not spoken for. At this rate we will have a waiting list. The Bowie theme is at its peak with interest and attendance. I understand that one Bowie collection has never been on display before and is considered one of the top collections anywhere. As to displays, there are no more display tables to be had. You no doubt are aware that the displays at this Show are all considered museum quality displays and will never again be shown save for our Show.

Election Of Officers

All of the 2018 officers have been elected for an additional term. Thank you for your support of the officers of our organization.



Folding Bowies from the Garry Zalesky collection.

Fist Bump time..

I know if I mention this I might have to retract my words...but. About four years ago while still in sales, I adopted greeting with a fist bump rather than the handshake. I was tired of the seasonal colds and illness which threatened me with the shaking of hands. For my final two years of sales and the last two years (of seven Saturdays and one Friday night), I have been disease free. I have been called a germophobe (Mysophobiac) and a health nut freak. When I explain my concerns, I always get the comment that it really isn't a bad idea. Fist bumping is a great, healthy way to greet and meet and can be done by either hand. I do get the occasional Joe Palooka that tries to knock me down; but for the most part, it has been a great

move for me. So you ask, who was Joe Palooka?

The 2019 OKCA Club Knife...

Please see the application form on the back page for the OKCA 2019 Great Eastern Coke Bottle knife. This is a Club financing project for the organization, and also a chance to get a one-of-a-kind special knife at an attractive price. Sales are moving right along as of this date. There are so few Great Eastern OKCA Club Knives available at this writing, it had caused me to ponder putting the application form in this issue. This is a fantabulous offering with a limited production of 102 knives. The prototype knives will be offered in the Silent Auction.

Shipping Knives to the April Show

The **GunRunner** is a secure gun store located seven miles north of the airport and easy to locate. The store has a security system and will receive and send your packages. Be sure your packages are labeled for the OKCA Show with your name on the outside of the carton. Check them out at <https://gunrunnerarms.com>.

Another Judging category...

Each year we try to keep up with the knifemaking community with what is in vogue right now. It seems that handmade kitchen knives are the current rage. Therefore we will have a judging category for kitchen knives. See Page 2 of this issue for details. In addition, please look over the knife judging guidelines and rules for submission of your handmade knife on Friday. Lately we have had a scarcity for two categories and hope that makers will think about these categories. They are miniature knives and scrimshaw. We do have a rule of three entries in any category for competition.

And about Judging..

Since we have a Bowie Knife Theme this year and many antique Bowie knives will be present, it was thought that we would have a special award for the "Best Antique Bowie" of Show. We will have the judges wander the Show looking for that special Bowie. It will be the "oohh

and awe" best of the best.

Display Award Knives...


Gene Martin

has distributed the 2018 Bowie knife blanks (1095 Steel) which will be finished for the 2019 Show. The individuals are as follows: **Chuck Cook - Theo Eichorn - Michael Faber - Gary Griffin - Cameron House - Jim Jordan - David Kurt - Gene Martin - Sterling Radda - Ray Richard - Blair Todd - Mike Tyre - Harlan Whitman. Ray Richard** has completed and sent in his contribution already. We encourage early completion, so we can acknowledge with the proper credit and advertising to those who donate their talents. A web page has already been started to show off these special knives and bring recognition to the knifemakers who contribute to our event.

Articles this month....

are from **Michael Faber, Gene Martin, John Priest, Little Orphan Annie and Auggie Schmirtz**. There is some great reading this month which is truly educational. I must remind our membership that all our *Knewsletters* are available on line, and the Google bots pick up on these articles. That makes these words available worldwide. You are an expert on your specific collecting interests, be they antique or custom, so let us hear from you and do an article for us.

The Sizzler...

Don't forget our monthly meeting at the Sizzler Restaurant. It is the third Wednesday of the month, which makes it **February 20, 2019**. I always look forward to this gathering so mark your calendar and come be with us. Come smile with us with your latest purchase or that which will educate us. It is always nice to see my fellow knife enthusiasts that are a cut above. 

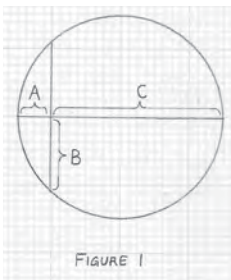


Calculating Hollow Grinds

Michael Faber

When designing a knife with a hollow ground blade, it's nice to know, before you start moving metal around, precisely what you can do with the stock and equipment you have on hand or what you will need to get to achieve exactly what you have in mind. Figuring things out on paper is often faster, and always cheaper, than experimenting in the shop. Doing this is pretty easy – it only takes a pencil, some paper and a little bit of math; and if you have a calculator, it's even easier. OK, I'll admit it's fun to go into the shop and play with things just to see what happens (historically, this has been the root of many great ideas); but there is also a certain amount of satisfaction in working things out on paper and then going into the shop and seeing them work as planned.

Beginning with some general ideas, let's start by picturing a circle with a line passing through the center going edge to edge. This line is known as the diameter. Now let's draw another line perpendicular to the diameter also going from edge to edge of the circle, but it crosses the diameter somewhere between the center of the circle and the edge of the circle. This line is known as a chord. Different sections of the lines are labelled "A" "B" and "C" in Figure 1. A simple and useful geometric relationship exists between these lines: "A" is to "B" as "B" is to "C." Expressed algebraically, this would be $A \div B = B \div C$. More on this relationship later.



OK, so what does this have to do with knifemaking? To answer that, let's look at that same circle again; only let's add a rectangle into the picture, the top of the rectangle being even with the diameter and one side of it even with the chord (see Figure 2). Now let's imagine that the circle is a side view of the contact

wheel on your grinder, and the rectangle is an end view of of the bar stock you are hollow grinding into a knife blade. Now, "A" becomes the grind depth, or how far into the thickness of the bar you are grinding, "B" becomes the width of the hollow grind at that particular grind depth and "C" + "A" is the diameter of your contact wheel. Begin to look familiar?

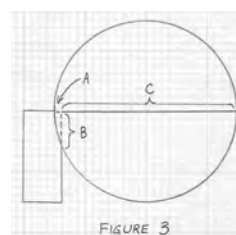
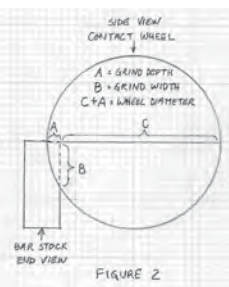
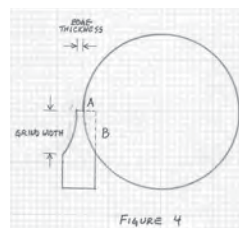


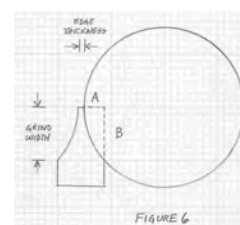
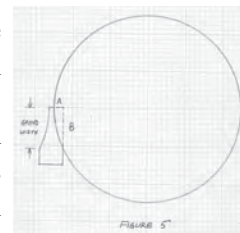
Figure 2 and Figure 3, the setup is the same – the bar stock size is the same and the contact wheel size is the same. The only difference is that in Figure 3 the grind hasn't gone as deep into the bar stock as it has in Figure 2. Comparing Figure 2 and Figure 3, it's easy to see that increasing the grind depth ("A") increases the grind width ("B") and reducing the grind depth ("A") reduces the grind width ("B").

Before we go further, let's digress briefly to mention edge thickness. When grinding a blade, you don't want to grind it all the way to a sharp edge prior to heat treatment. If you do, that fine edge will warp during heat treat, resulting in a blade that will be useless for anything except making crinkle-cut French fries. Plus, it will be a bear to sharpen. You have to leave some edge thickness, say about .020" to withstand heat treat. You can get away with less, depending on your blade geometry. You also don't want your edge to be a whole lot thicker than that, or you'll wind up putting more time and effort into sharpening



than you want to.

Now let's compare Figure 4 with Figure 5 (Note: in figures 4, 5 and 6 the bar stock is shown with both sides ground). The bar stock size and the grind depth ("A") are the same, but in Figure 5 the contact wheel diameter ("A" + "C") is larger, and it's easy to see that this results in a larger grind width ("B"). Finally, let's compare Figure 4 with Figure 6. We have kept the contact wheel diameter ("A" + "C") the same, and we have kept the grind-to edge thickness (.020") the same; but in Figure 6 we have increased the thickness of the bar stock, resulting in a greater grind depth ("A"). Comparing Figures 4 and 6, you can see that increasing the stock thickness increases the grind width ("B").



When I'm designing a blade I usually start with a profile and then focus on grind width and how to manipulate it to get what I want, whether it's a partial grind with a flat, a double grind or a full width grind. With that in mind, now you can see that you can change grind width by changing contact wheel size or by changing stock thickness. To a lesser extent, you can also change grind width by changing your edge thickness; but you have to be careful about doing that, and the effect is relatively small.

Now that we have a qualitative sense for what affects what, let's explore quantitatively: first, determining exactly what you can get with what you have on hand and second, what you can change to get what you want. To do this, we need to use a little math. OK, I said the dirty word "math." Don't panic. For our purposes here there are only two main algebraic concepts it's helpful (not even necessary) to understand. First, if you have a mathematical equation like

Continued on page 5

Calculating Hollow Grinds...
continued from page 4

$A+B=C$, if you know the numerical values of any two of the three variables, A, B and C, you can calculate the value of the third. Second, you can manipulate your equation to make it easy to calculate your unknown third value by performing the same mathematical operation to everything on each side of the “=” sign.

Let’s look at what grind width you can get with a piece of 1/8” x 1” bar stock, a 10” contact wheel and a target grind-to-edge width of .020”. Starting with our original equation from Figure 1, $A \div B = B \div C$, we want to find out what B, the grind width, will be. Performing a few algebraic manipulations, $A \div B = B \div C$ becomes $B = \sqrt{(A \times C)}$. If you want to know what these steps are, shoot me an e-mail. So, to determine the numerical of B, we just need to plug in the numerical values of A and C and turn the crank. (Math speak for: multiply the numerical value of A by the numerical value of C and take the square root of the result. Best done using a calculator, although a slide rule will get you close enough. Extracting square roots using pencil and paper is do-able, but tedious.) To get the numerical value of A, the grind depth, we just take the stock thickness (.125”), subtract the edge width (.020”) and divide the result by 2. So we get $A = (.125 - .020) \div 2$, or $A = .0525$ ”. Knowing what A is, now we can determine the numerical value of C. We know from Figure 2 that C is the contact wheel diameter (10.000”) – A (.0525”), so $C = 10.0000 - .0525$ ”, or $C = 9.9475$ ”. Now our equation becomes $B = \sqrt{(.0525 \times 9.9475)}$ and, performing the calculation, we get our grind width $B = .7227$ ”. Since most of us can’t measure much finer than .001”, we can round this to .723”. Since the grind width is less than the width of the blade at the widest part, there will be a flat running along the top of the blade. At the widest part of the blade, the flat will be $1.000 - .723$ ” or .277” wide, tapering out of existence at the point where the grind width equals the blade width.

Now that you see how to use the equation $B = \sqrt{(A \times C)}$ to determine exactly

what grind width you will get for any combination of stock and contact wheel sizes, what do you do if the grind width you get isn’t the grind width you want? We know we can change the contact wheel size and stock thickness but rather than pragmatically selecting sizes to plug into the equation, doing the calculations and seeing if we get the number we want, let’s see exactly what size contact wheel or stock thickness will give us the grind width we want. Let’s examine contact wheel size first.

Let’s say we have that same piece of 1/8”x1” bar stock, but we want a full-width grind. Going back to our original equation, $A \div B = B \div C$, this time we know what A (grind depth) and B (grind width) are; so we want to determine what C is so we can calculate the contact wheel size. Again performing a few algebraic manipulations, $A \div B = B \div C$ becomes $C = B^2 \div A$. We know that A, the grind depth, is $(.125 - .020) \div 2$ or .0525”; and we know that B, the grind width, is 1.000”, so now our equation becomes $C = (1.000)^2 \div .0525$ ” and performing the calculation we get $C = 19.0476$ ”. Since the contact wheel diameter is $C + A$, $19.0476 + .0525$ ” gives us a contact wheel diameter of 19.1”. Well. This brings up a couple of practical limitations. First, large contact wheels are expensive. Second, most readily available contact wheels come in whole inch sizes, and the larger ones come in 2-inch increments. You could probably find someone who would build you a custom-sized contact wheel, but I imagine it would be very expensive.

So now let’s look at what increasing the stock thickness can do for us. Unfortunately we can’t manipulate our equation, $A \div B = B \div C$, to give us an exact solution for stock thickness the way we could when solving for contact wheel diameter; so we have to resort to trial and error. This isn’t as bad as it sounds, since bar stock usually comes in fixed sizes. With our original combination of 1/8” stock and a 10” contact wheel, we know we get a grind width of .723”. A thicker commonly available stock thickness is 3/16” or .1875”. So if

we take our 10” contact wheel and .1875” stock thickness, A (grind depth) becomes $(.1875 - .020) \div 2$ or .0838” and C becomes $(10.0000 - .0838)$ or 9.9162”. Plugging this into our equation, B (grind width) = $\sqrt{(A \times C)}$ becomes $B = \sqrt{(.0838 \times 9.9162)}$, and now our grind width becomes .912”. This still leaves a pretty good flat of .088”, so let’s look at increasing the stock thickness some more. The next thicker commonly available stock thickness is .250”; and if we plug this value in and do our calculations, we get a grind width of 1.065” – hey, that’s wider than what we were looking for! In fact, we have a .065” over grind. Is this OK? Well, if all we care about is having a full-width hollow grind, then we’ve got it and need look no further. But, since the width of the grind extends beyond the backbone of the blade, this means we’re taking material off of the backbone. The finished thickness of the backbone will be a little less than .250”, and a slight step down in the thickness will be visible. In this particular instance .250” is a pretty thick blade and having it be just a little bit thinner might be a good thing; but what if we really want to hit that grind width right on the nose, or at least come so close that there is no perceptible step-down in thickness? So far, we’ve tried changing either the contact wheel size or the stock thickness; now let’s try changing both. Let’s say you already have a 12” contact wheel, or can buy or borrow one. We already know that won’t give us our desired grind width with .125” stock, but let’s see what we get with .1875” stock. Our grind depth, A, is $(.1875 - .020) \div 2$ or .0838”, and C becomes $12.000 - .0838$ ” or 11.9162”. Now our equation $B = \sqrt{(A \times C)}$ becomes $B = \sqrt{(.0838 \times 11.9162)}$, and our grind width, B, is .9995” – and we’ve got it! We’ve gotten our desired grind width, a minimum increase in stock thickness without having to go over the top with respect to acquiring contact wheels.

Now for some fine tuning. Let’s say with whatever combination of contact wheel size and stockness you’re just a few thousandths off – not a lot, but

Continued on page 6

Calculating Hollow Grinds...
continued from page 5

just enough that the residual flat might not disappear during finish sanding; or in the case of over-grind, there might be a visible step in the backbone thickness at the ricasso that you'd rather not have. Now is the time to start playing with edge thickness which changes A, the grind depth. Reducing the edge thickness from .020" to .018" won't put you at risk of edge warping during heat treat and might eliminate enough of the residual flat to make you comfortable. Increasing the edge thickness from .020" to .022" won't horrendously increase your sharpening effort but might eliminate enough of the over-grind that you won't have a noticeable step-down in backbone thickness. Just plug some numbers in and see.

Something to keep in mind when plugging numbers in for your contact wheel diameter is the thickness of the belts you are using – they increase the effective diameter of your contact wheel; and you may want to factor that in, especially with smaller contact wheels where the effect is more pronounced. When using thin belts, the effect is not that large; but when using thick belts,

especially the “structured” abrasives (like Gator® and others), the effect can be significant. If you do your initial grinding with thick belts and change to progressively thinner belts, you are essentially starting with a slightly larger contact wheel and changing to a slightly smaller contact wheel. What this means practically is that on your finish grind, you will be removing more material from the center of the grind until you get to the outer edges of the grind. Not a problem. However, if you do your initial grind with a thin belt and your finish grind with a thick belt, you are starting with a smaller contact wheel and finishing with a larger contact wheel. What this means practically is that on your finish grind you will be removing material from the outer edges of the grind before you even get to the center of the grind, and this can have two effects. First, the overall width of the grind will increase; and second, the edge thickness will decrease and you may run out of edge thickness and have problems during heat treat. Been there, done that – learn from my mistakes. If you choose to factor this in, just measure your belt thickness using calipers, multiply by two and add that number to

your contact wheel diameter.

If you find that this approach to designing your grinds works for you and you are likely to be doing a lot of it, you may find it worthwhile to set up a spreadsheet on your computer to do all of the calculations for you. I have even taken it so far as to set up a number of tables, inputting the sizes of the contact wheels that I have, the stock thicknesses I typically use and a range of edge thicknesses. The spreadsheet calculates the grind width for every possible combination. I printed out a copy of all of the tables, and I can flip through them to find the information I need in less time than it takes for the computer to boot up.

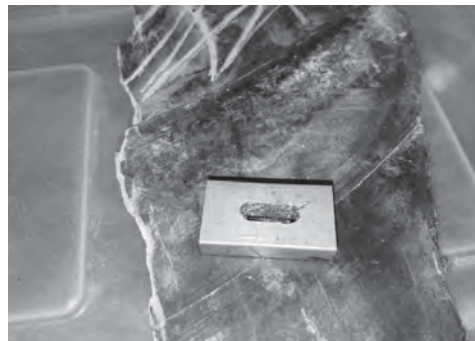
We've examined some ways to explore on paper what you can actually accomplish in your shop. Of course, this isn't the only way to approach hollow grinding; but hopefully the concepts presented here will help give you an understanding that allows you to find ways to manipulate things and make adjustments that give you the results you want. If you come up with different ideas, please share them with us. 🐉

The California Bowie...
continued from page 1

Once all this is done the blade is ready to heat treat. To prevent scale on the blade it's coated with ATP641, a water based ceramic compound that goes on like a thin milkshake consistency. The mix, once dry, keeps air away from the blade as it's heated to 1525 degrees. Once it soaks at that temperature for a couple of minutes, it's quenched in oil. When quenched, most of the ATP641 comes off in the oil. After that we draw temper on the blade, and it's drawn to a useable hardness.

I'm using this project to challenge myself with a new technique. The handle material is black jade from the Applegate Valley here in Oregon. Backlit with a strong light, the green shows through, yet it is so dark, it appears black. I've used reconstituted stone before. That's stone that has been crushed up, and a matrix is added. That matrix varies from 5-40

percent. If it catches fire, it's mostly plastic. I don't use that kind. This is my first time with all stone.



The slotted guard blank on a jade slab

To be more challenging it's a frame handle. That means it's three pieces. One is fitted to the tang, the other two are placed on the sides. In steel we call that *San Mai*, Japanese for three parts. The result is that I'm taking this slow and easy. I don't want to do an article called “Plan B.” Unlike steel, stone doesn't flex, bend or stretch. It simply breaks. Having access to the Rock Club Shop in Grants

Pass a few hours a week, that's a whole other work-in-progress, which will be included here.

In making the guard I'm using a piece of nickel silver that's 3/4 inch wide and 3/8 inch thick. After going through the pain and agony of drilling a bunch of holes in guard stock, then sawing, chiseling and filing the holes in a slot in 1995, I learned about a vertical mill. It took a couple of years, but I bought one. Basically it's like a super drill press that uses cutters and does all kinds of wondrous things. It's one of the few machines that can replicate itself. We cut a slot in the guard stock then file final dimensions, square the slot corners and mount the guard.

Next time, unless I really mess up and have a “Plan B” article, I'll show heat treating, milling the guard and shaping the handle. Heck, I may even get the handle mounted too. Until then..... 🐉

The Seek-Re-Tary Report

elayne

The January meeting was held January 16 at the Sizzler Restaurant Eugene/ Springfield OR. There were 36 present.

The January *Knewsletter* was mailed to all current members as well as the previous year's members. This will be the last month that the *Knewsletter* will be mailed to members who are not current. That is with the exception of the April *Knewsletter* which is mailed to all persons on the attendance list of the previous three year's Shows as well as all members for the previous three years.

We have sold 77 of the 2019 OKCA GEC Club Knives. All of the numbered knives have been sold. (As of this *Knewsletter* our total of knives sold equals 88.) Because there are so few remaining we have decided to maintain our price of \$120.00 for the knife. It will not be raised February 1 as previously noted.

The Antique Bowie Knife Association (ABKA) will have a table near the entrance of the Show. The members and displays of the ABKA will be scattered throughout the room. We will have a special listing of the individuals who represent the ABKA available at the Show Desk.

We have a special article addressed to table-holders; however it might also be helpful for our members to read. It

explains the difference between table-holder badges and membership cards. Also reinforces the fact that no one can enter the Show on Friday who is not a current (2019) member with a membership card or is a table-holder. Please locate your membership card (if you are not a table-holder) and contact me if you need a replacement or additional cards. If you need to confirm the table-holder badge names you requested, contact me; we can check. We do not accept payment for renewal or new memberships Friday of the Show. We must have receipt of your membership payment by Wednesday, April 10.

We have only received one of the 2019 Display Award Knives. Early arrival is encouraged. We will post photos on our website as an acknowledgment of your contribution to our event. Please ship your knife to the OKCA 3003 W 11 PMB172 EUGENE OR 97402. We are completing the choice, a seax, for the 2020 Display Award Knife. **Gene Martin** will distribute the blanks at the 2019 Show.

We have filled 363 of the 371 tables available for the 2019 Show. (As of this *Knewsletter* we have 8 tables available.)

January is the annual election of officers. All of the current officers had agreed to serve another term. A motion by **Tim Cooper** to elect the current slate of officers for another term was seconded. By unanimous consent we

were elected for another term. Thank you for your vote of confidence. The Board works diligently to act in the best interests of the organization, and your vote confirms you are pleased with our action. We serve at your pleasure. President - Craig Morgan; Vice-President - John Priest; Secretary/Treasurer - Elayne Ellingsen; Master At Arms - Joshua Hill; Show Chairman - Dennis Ellingsen



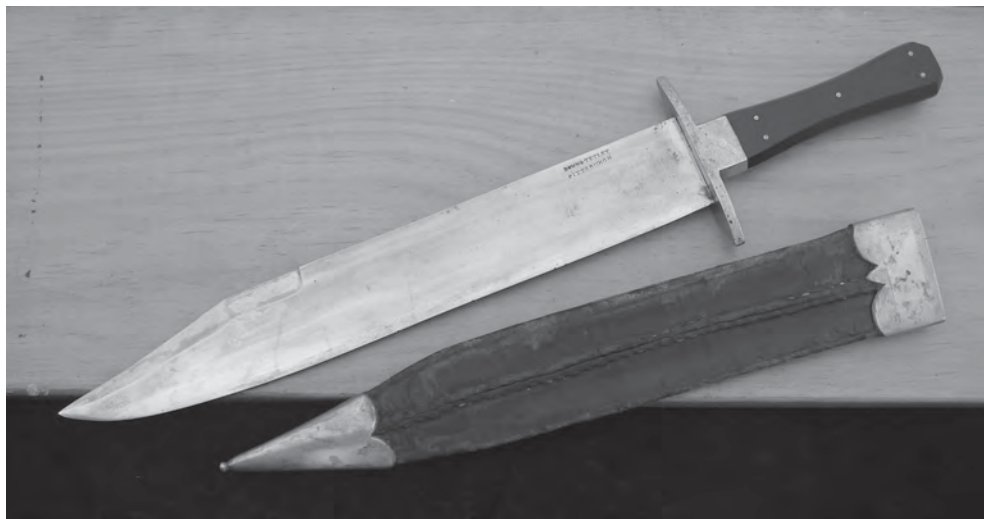
From the collection of Mark Zalesky

Thank you to the individuals who have contributed articles for our *Knewsletters*. If you are not able to type or email the article, mail to us in longhand; I will transcribe it for you.

Be sure to watch us on Facebook. Thank you **Lisa Wages** for maintaining our page. Also visit our website. It has copies of our *Knewsletter* as well as links to our members.

Thank you **Bernard Levine** for your emails to our members to attend our meeting. The emails are very entertaining.

See you at the meeting February 20 at the Sizzler Restaurant, Eugene/Springfield (Gateway).



From the collection of Mark Zalesky

Table-holders Be Advised

On April 12, Friday, at 10:00AM (no sooner) the doors to the Oregon Knife Collectors Association Show will open. Friday is called a set-up day and tables can be covered or not. Only OKCA members and designated table-holder guests are allowed in the room Friday. Everyone must have identification visibly shown. You will be challenged if it cannot be seen and easily read. Friday is the day of the Handmade Knife Competition. Submittals are between 1:00 - 2:00PM.

Table-holder packets will be available at check-in-time in the lobby of the Show. Show badges and instructions are included in the packet. Show badges identify table-holders, and all badges MUST be ordered at least one week before Showtime. Only two badges are allowed per table-holder (not table). When you joined or renewed your membership, you were

issued a membership card. Got it? Membership cards and Show badges! Want more Show badges? We hope you will have very deep pockets with that request.

Saturday and Sunday is Showtime. All tables must be uncovered 100% during public hours.

A recent Show, that was a weekend event, had a full room of tables on Saturday; but Sunday had many vacant tables. This will not happen at our Oregon Show. The contract requires Sunday attendance, and tables to remain full until 3:00PM Sunday. Anyone violating this will not ever come back to our Show, and this year I will announce the name of anyone who leaves early or is not present on Sunday. Call it tough love.

Saturday is scheduled with demonstrations and seminars throughout the day. Sunday will highlight a non-denominational church service.

The main purpose of the Show, as



originally designed, was to provide a venue for knife education, comradery, sharing like interests and being there with folks who speak cut. Buying and selling is also a major part of the Show, but the OKCA makes no guarantee to that effect. Last year a table-holder complained that we did not teach our customers to purchase items as he did not sell a single item. I suspect he just sat there and watched the parade go by.

Come have fun. Come get an education. Come meet some awesome folks who share your same interests. Also remember that just like Disneyland, all the food here has no calories. 🐔

Whose Mark Is It?

ibdennis

We recently had a member inquire as to who made a knife that he had received. The mark was new to us; and after sending it around, no one could identify the maker. The member requested we post it in the *Knewsletter*, but that was declined. This could and would start an avalanche of queries as to exotic marks or not marked knives. It got me to thinking that maybe I could start a list of knifemakers with unique marks which do not easily define the maker's name. There are a few I know and remember. So for starters in this article I will picture the mystery knife. In the

future I will accumulate marks not easily recognized and post them on the website or in the *Knewsletter*. So if you have a handmade knife with an esoteric mark and know the maker, send the mark (picture or drawing) along with the maker's name, city and state.

Which brings up the WG mark. Most know this mark; and if not, a pass around would find someone who could identify the maker. If no one knew the maker, this would be the mystery mark of a mystery maker. There

have been a few knives that have popped up on the Internet recently who claimed their knife was made by this popular knifemaker, but alas not. Now if this were a fixed blade knife with the mark WG, it could or might be difficult to identify the true maker with certainty. This maker made folding knives with the WG mark on the blade; but the true identity of the maker can be found on the inside liner. It is engraved with the maker's full name, the date it was made and the pattern number of the folding knife. Have you determined the name of this maker yet?

Here are a few examples to get it rolling.



Mystery Knife

Dave Pitt - Bear Paw Knives

Jack Squires - Oregon

Frank Gamble - Oregon

WG - Oregon





OKCA Free Classified Ads

Free classified ads will run up to three issues and then be dropped. Available only to paid members. Write your ad on anything you have handy (except Flattened wriggle worms) and email or snail mail to the OKCA PO Box 2091 Eugene OR 97402. The number and size of ads submitted by a single member will be accepted, or accepted, dependent on available space and the mood of the editors.

Eugene 5160 Club: A club for knifemakers of all stripes, meeting monthly. Check out our newsletter archive to get a feel for the group: elementalforge.com/5160Club. Sign up for newsletter & meeting reminders by finding us on Facebook at "5160 Club" and click the "Newsletter Signup" tab. Non Facebook users can still find us at: facebook.com/5160Club.

Wanted: Sequine Knives that are unusual, such as custom orders, gut hooks, or any other unusual models. Please email jh5jh@aol.com with a picture attached or call (805)431-2222 and ask for Jack.

For Sale: Wayne Goddard DVD's \$20.00. Few remaining. Email Steve.sg2goddard@comcast.net.

For Sale: Wayne Goddard Clipit C16POD (Olive Drab) \$120.00. Email Steve.sg2goddard@comcast.net.

Shelton Pacific is back at Table S06 with our outstanding Koa, and the other excellent knife handle blocks we are known for. If you want to shop early, visit www.stores.sheltonpacific.com.

FOR SALE: Custom hand-made Sheffield Bowie by Bruce Bump of Walla Walla WA. Made 10/2/05. Damascus 1084 15N20 600 layer steel blade. 12" OAL, 8" blade. Mammoth ivory scales, nickel silver guard. As usual this is a very beautiful Bruce Bump knife. No sheath but comes with a Bill's Custom zippered case. Can email pics, see on eBay. Hawthorne Cutlery in Portland. (503)234-8898

For Sale: 88 lb Striker air hammer \$5,500.00. I can load on flatbed for you. Robert Martin, cell 561-685-5222.

For Sale: Model 4500 Sherline bench top lathe \$450.00. Call or text Zac & Sara Buchanan (541)815-2078.

Loveless Style Sheaths: made to order. Call or text Zac & Sara Buchanan (541)815-2078.

Niagra Knife Steels: email zacbuchananknives@gmail.com for a quote.

For Sale: Dan Osterman custom Bowie knife. ATS 34 blade, ivory handles, gold pins and fittings. Sheath made from silver. Display stand. Show quality. Paid \$2,500.00 will sell for \$2,000.00, firm. Call Steve Huey evenings (541)234-2664.

The views and opinions implied or expressed herein by authors and advertisers are not necessarily those of the Oregon Knife Collectors Association, its editors, or its officers; and no responsibility for such views will be assumed. The OKCA, its officers and its editors assume no responsibility for claims of advertisers for the quality of goods and services the advertiser provides. The act of mailing or delivering a manuscript or advertisement shall constitute an express warranty on the part of the contributor that the material is original and in no way an infringement upon the rights of others. The act of mailing or delivering a letter or question to the editor shall constitute permission to publish the letter or portion thereof unless the Oregon Knife Collectors Association is informed otherwise in that letter. This Newsletter is devoted to the general interest of the knife community and does not include personal information such as births, deaths and illness. We also strive to use only material that is directed to the world of cut. Our charter mandates that our mailing list of the membership cannot be sold or used by other than the Oregon Knife Collectors Association.

For Sale: Steve Huey custom Bowie. ATS 34 blade. 9" blade. Stainless fittings. Ironwood handle. Made in 1988. With sheath. \$595.00. Call Steve Huey evenings (541)234-2664.

Wanted: Remington scout/utility knife with pioneer boys or highlander boys shield or heroism shield. Email jpitt306@earthlink.net or phone Jim (562)716-9857.

For Sale - Hardcore grinder 1.5 hp variable speed 8" wheel \$1800.00. Black G10 1/4"x4' x3' sheet \$480.00. Gary (253)307-8388.

Buying Club knives for my personal collection. Looking for the 1998 Wayne Goddard with the wood beaver handle and the 2010 Lone Wolf Paul Defender. I would consider buying other club knives and Wayne Goddard knives. I also collect Spyderco Kopas. Call Jordan at (310)386-4928.

For Sale - Old Japanese Samurai Swords: antique, katana, wakizashi and tanto swords. WWII military swords and dirks of all varieties. St. Croix Blades (715)557-1688. www.stcroixblades.com

Knife Collections Wanted - High-end dealer seeking to buy collections. Matthew Brice-buyer, St. Croix Blades (715)557-1688. mbrice@stcroixblades.com

Consignment - Looking for a professional reputable dealer to see your collection through? Place your collection with St. Croix Blades. Matt (715)557-1688. info@stcroixblades.com

For Sale - Recon, turquoise, lapiz and coral. I will trade for knives, Damascus or parts. This material is used by D-alton Holder, Randy Lee, David Yellowhorse and many other famous makers. Perfect for scales, full handles, jewelry and wood inlay.- Elliott Glasser - Hiltary Industries - Scottsdale AZ (602)620-3999.

Randall Made Knives. Buy, Sell, Trade. Also a good selection of Case knives and many custom knives for sale or trade. Jim Schick www.nifeboy.com (209)295-5568.

Wanted : Western Wildlife Series etched knives as follows: 532 bear, 532 eagle, 521 eagle, 534 antelope. Will pay fair price for any. Call Martin at (406)442-2783 leave message.

Knives For Sale: Antique, custom & factory, pocketknives, folders, fixed blades, dirks, daggers, bowies, military, Indian, frontier, primitive & ethnic. Other collectibles also. Current colored catalog - FREE. Northwest Knives & Collectibles (503)362-9045 anytime.

Wanted: 2012 Case XX USA medium stockman #6318 PU CV jugged bone w/punch w/signature of Skip Lawrie. Nuno Sacramento (916)682-9305.

For Sale: Buck knives. Large consignment list available from Larry Oden. Typically have Buck standard production, limited edition, BCCI, Buck Custom and Yellowhorse models. Email lodan@dka-online.com or call (765) 244-0614 8AM-8PM EST.

For Sale: older knives. Please visit HHKnives at www.allaboutpocketknives.com. Thanks for looking.

Mosaic pins and lanyard tubes by Sally. See at www.customknife.com, email at sally@customknife.com. Table Q10 at the April Show. Phone (541)846-6755.

Blades and knifemaker supplies. All blades are ground by Gene Martin. I also do custom grinding. See at www.customknife.com, contact Gene at bladesmith@customknife.com or call (541)846-6755. Table Q11 at the April Show.

Useful reference books on blades. Collectible knives, custom knives and knifemaking, military knives, swords, tools, and anything else that has an edge. Email for a list. Quality Blade Books C/O Rick Wagner P O Box 41854 Eugene OR 97404 (541)688-6899 or wagner_r@pacinfo.com.

Knife Laws on-line. Federal, state, local. Bernard Levine (541)484-0294 www.knife-expert.com.

OKCA Club Whot-zits & Whos Zits

Craig Morgan
President (541)345-0152

John Priest
Vice President (541)517-2029

Elayne Ellingsen
Sec/Tres. (541)484-5564

Joshua Hill
Master at Arms (503)580-8998

Dennis Ellingsen
Show Chairman (541)484-5564

Knewsletter by elayne & dennis

Web page --- <http://www.oregonknifeclub.org/>

Club email --- okca@oregonknifeclub.org

Letters to.....
OKCA P O Box 2091 Eugene OR 97402

Packages to.....
OKCA 3003 W 11 Ave PMB 172 Eugene OR 97402

Copyright (C) 2019 Oregon Knife Collectors Association. No part of this Knewsletter may be reproduced without permission of the OKCA.

*Layout and printing by instaprint -
1208 W. 6th - Eugene, OR 97402 -
Phone (541)686-8591*



The Knewsletter
 Oregon Knife Collectors Association
 PO Box 2091
 Eugene, OR 97402

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 US POSTAGE PAID
 EUGENE OR
 PERMIT NO. 17

2019 Great Eastern Coke Bottle Pattern

The Oregon Knife Collectors' 2019 Club Knife will be a new offering from Great Eastern, a "Northfield Coke Bottle" pattern. This specialty knife is a single blade pocketknife. The blade is 1095 steel and will be tang stamped Northfield. Size closed is 4.72". The scales are antique jugged bone. The blade will have two pulls - a long pull and a nail nick near the tip. There will be a total of 100 knives, 50 will be serial numbered. All 100 knives will be etched with the Oregon Knife Collectors' logo and have the beaver on the handle. They will be housed in a Great Eastern tube with the OKCA label. This offer is only available to OKCA members.

This is a fundraising project for the OKCA which allows members to support the organization and get a great return for their investment. We have a special offer for those who purchased a serial numbered knife in 2018. You can purchase the serial number you had last year, plus up to three non-serial numbered knives, for **\$120.00** each. Purchasing multiples of non-serial numbered knives by all members is encouraged.



Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

OKCA Coke Bottle Pattern

Quantity _____ @\$120.00 ea \$ _____

Shipping if needed - add \$20.00 \$ _____

Total \$ _____

Payment in full must accompany order to reserve your knife.

Available only to OKCA members - Delivery at the Show on April 12, 2019

OKCA - PO Box 2091 - Eugene, OR 97402

