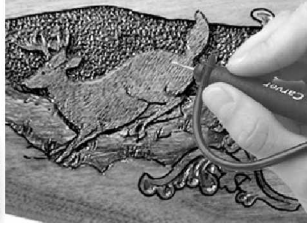


Turbo Carver®

The Possibilities Are Endless.



Egg & Gourd Carving



Gunstock Carving



Glass Etching



Deburring Metal Parts



Detailing in Stone



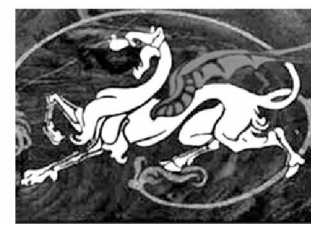
Metal Engraving



Auto & Cycle Glass



Scrimshaw & Antler



Custom Inlays



Knife & Gun Engraving



Gemstone Etching



Wood Carving

HIGH SPEED CARVING AND ENGRAVING PRODUCTS, LLC.

30165 25th Ave. SW

Federal Way, WA 98023, 1-800-373-0707

www.turbocarver.com

Turbo Carver® OPERATOR'S MANUAL



Congratulations on your new Turbo Carver®! You now own the fastest and lightest carving tool made. The initial impression of the Turbo Carver's light weight may be deceiving. The sturdy and durable body makes it easy to use the Turbo Carver comfortably for longer periods of time with much less stress on your hands. Our simple yet elegant design takes optimal advantage of the force of air and allows you to carve at speeds faster than other high speed carving tools.

With little or no vibration, this high speed rotary tool will allow you to carve, engrave, or etch with precision and exacting detail.

To best use and enjoy your Turbo Carver safely and productively read the owner's manual and watch the DVD video prior to using your tool and follow all safety precautions and procedures.

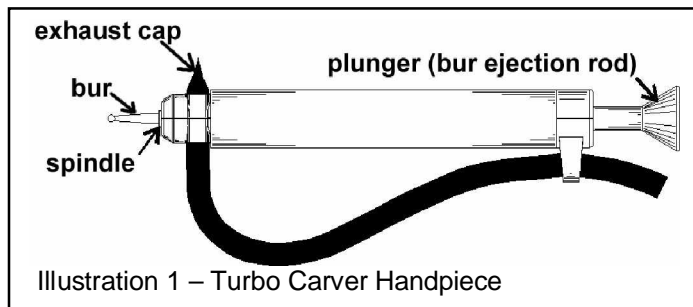
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SAFETY FIRST

Warning: Never try to touch the bur or make contact with any body part while the tool is spinning. Wait until the power is off. Keep fingers and body parts away from a rotating bur. Fabric can become wound up onto the bur instantly. Keep tool away from fabric when the bur is turning. Do not run the tool without the foot control. The foot control allows you to quickly and safely start and stop the tool. Carving and engraving can create fine dust particles. Certain materials may even produce toxic fumes. Always wear eye protection and a facemask. Earplugs should be worn if you are sensitive to the high frequency sound. Your high speed tool can cut almost any material and should be used with great care. A dust box or dust collector is suggested.

The Turbo Carver Handpiece



Sample practice artwork to copy, enlarge, & transfer
 See more on the Turbo Carver Website.



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Trouble Shooting

Handpiece fails to shut off-

If the handpiece is operated under normal temperatures and it fails to shut off, it may mean the tubing has flattened out inside the foot control. To solve this problem, turn off your compressor, depress the foot control with your hand and slide the tubing through it, a few inches, toward the handpiece. This will move the flattened tubing out of the foot control. Operating in temperatures below 30 degrees may cause the tubing to become stiff and inhibit the foot control from shutting the handpiece down. This prevents the foot control from squeezing the tubing closed. To prevent this, the tubing needs to be used in a warmer area. All materials are somewhat affected by temperature extremes.

Handpiece has no power-

Check to see if your compressor is providing 45 pounds of pressure. The bearings may have been contaminated and are failing. Check with High Speed Carving. You may need to send the tool in for service or rebuilding.

Bur is not cutting-

Depending on the materials being cut and the frequency of use, burs should last for sometime. Some materials have a tendency to clog the cutting surface. Use a 'Cleanbur' stick, available from our Web site, to clean the bur or try scraping the flutes with your fingernail.

Bur Seems Too Tights to Remove-

From time to time when the tool is new the turbine may be a bit stiff and difficult to remove the bur. If this is the case, the best way to eject the bur the first time is to hold the handpiece upside down in your hand and push the ejection rod against the tabletop as illustrated. Keep the handpiece straight up and down and perpendicular to the hard surface, table, or workbench. Push straight down firmly. You may have to use both hands. Do not bang or hammer the handpiece. Simply give one firm, sharp, and quick push with the tool straight down. After re inserting the bur there should be no problem.



REMOVING A BUR

Wait for the handpiece to come to a complete stop before you attempt to eject the bur. To remove a bur, simply push down firmly on the bur ejection rod on the back of the handpiece with your thumb as you would a retractable pen. If bur seems too tight to remove refer to the trouble shooting section.

INSERTING A BUR

Begin by inserting the bur by hand approximately 3/8 (9mm) inches into the tool. Next fully insert the bur by pushing it STRAIGHT IN against a hard surface or workbench. Be sure that the bur goes in straight and in line with the handpiece. It is important that the bur is fully inserted. When the bur is fully installed, there should be no more than 1/8 inch of free play in the bur ejection rod. The bur will be approximately 3/8 (9mm) inches into the handpiece.



It is a good idea to check how far the bur is inserted into the handpiece when you first receive your tool as this is the correct depth. Do not extend the bur out to increase its reach. If you need a longer bur, please note that our burs come in surgical lengths which are a quarter inch longer than standard burs.

AIR COMPRESSOR INFORMATION

Most air compressors will operate The Turbo Carver. The compressor must **have a 2-CFM (cubic foot per minute) rating to provide the volume of air necessary.** The foot control tubing has a ¼ INCH MPT fitting on one end that is the standard fitting on all compressors. Connect this to your air compressor regulator or air line. The Turbo Carver consumes 1-CFM at 45-PSI. To connect the Turbo Carver to your air compressor **begin by turning down the pressure** to below 25-PSI on your compressor. Compressor gauges are not always accurate therefore use the Turbo Carver air gauge. After connecting your Turbo Carver System increase your compressor's regulator to about 42 pounds (PSI) as shown on your Turbo Carver's air gauge. Do not exceed 45-PSI, as measured with inline air gauge.

THE TURBO CARVER'S® WATER SPRAY SYSTEM (WSTC550)

The unique water spray application actually directs a mist of water onto the bur and the material being cut. All materials being carved or engraved will produce fine dust particles that can get suspended in the air. Some materials will even give off toxic fumes and dust as a result of the cutting process. Water may help reduce these problems. Water also has the effect of cooling your subject and lubricating the cutting bur. With the use of water, less expensive



Operating the water mist system (WSTS550)

1) Adjusting air pressure: The air pressure should be from 40 to 45 on the tank gauge. **DO NOT EXCEED 45-PSI AS INDICATED ON THE PRESSURE GAUGE.** Over pressure could rupture the tank or damage the handpiece. Carbide burs can be used on hard materials. Water is essential if you want to carve deeply in glass or other hard material. Flat objects can be submersed in a shallow pan of water or you can run water over the surface of the material. It is much more efficient and convenient using our Water Mist System.

2) Filling water tank: (Distilled water is recommended) Distilled water will keep your water spray mist system free of hard water deposits which may restrict the water flow or contaminate the spray. Do not fill the tank to the top. Three quarters full is maximum (about 1/3 cup). After filling the water tank, open the Water Spray Adjustment

Solvent Transfer

Another way of getting an image onto a surface is called a 'solvent transfer.' With this method you use a laser printer or copy machine to create an image on a piece of paper. You then take the paper and lay it with the toner side facing the working surface. Once the paper is taped into position, wet the backside of the paper with a Q-tip dipped in acetone. The acetone dissolves the toner and transfers it to the work surface. This method will not work on certain surfaces. Nonporous surfaces require a very controlled application of acetone; otherwise the image will blur. Heat is another way of transferring the toner to the surface you are working on. An electric clothes Iron works well for this.

Waterproof Mylar Stencil

Turbo Carver® has an excellent waterproof stencil, which is made from a thin Mylar sheet, with a peel off backing; it is called repro paper. Also, it is transparent and can be used to trace on. This stencil works especially well if you are going to use water or have fine details. This material tends to form bubbles when it is applied. Piercing them with a sharp object can eliminate the problem. You can run this stencil through a copy machine or laser printer. Once the stencil is applied, simply trace the lines, cutting through the stencil into your subject material. It will take some practice to develop the proper cutting force to use. It does take more effort to engrave the surface when you are cutting through the stencil. This stencil material is available from our Web site. Cutting a line through the stencil requires a little more pressure than without it, so you will need to practice first. Use a rubber stamp, carbon paper tracing or the solvent transfer method to apply the design directly onto the work surface. In this way, you won't have to worry about applying the correct amount of pressure to cut through the stencil. Carbon paper leaves a dark blue line which works well for light colored objects. With dark colored objects a white carbon paper is required. Craft and fabric outlets sell transfer paper. Once the design is put on your subject, use a clear coat or fixative to prevent the design from rubbing off.

Learn more on our Web site. Information and detailed directions are available to purchase at www.turbocarver.com

More ways to enjoy and make use of your Turbo Carver®

Making Professional Inlays -

In the past, inlaying was done by cutting out a design in a thin sheet of ivory, gold, mother of pearl, or other material. A cavity was then created in the subject and the inlay placed within the cavity. With this method, you are limited to the amount of detail that can be created and it is impossible to create a cavity that doesn't leave gaps in the inlay. With The Turbo Carver method for producing inlays, you add colored pigments to casting resin to simulate ivory, mother of pearl, or other materials. Atomized metal powders can also be mixed with casting resin to produce metallic inlays. The prepared resin is then poured into a highly detailed cavity created with The Turbo Carver handpiece. The resin is poured into the cavity until it stands slightly above the surface. This is because the resin will shrink as it cures. Once the resin cures, it can be sanded and polished until the inlay is flush with the surface.



Casting Resin Inlays –

Mixing translucent, opaque pigments or atomized metal powders with clear epoxy and polyester casting resins produce excellent inlays. With pigments you can simulate effects like ivory, mother of pearl, and any color under the rainbow. With metal powders you can closely reproduce metallic effects like copper, brass, nickel, stainless and more.

Transferring images to your material -

There are a number of ways to transfer an image onto the material on which you are going to carve, engrave, or etch. If you are a good free-hand artist, you could draw directly onto your subject. You can first coat the surface with Whiteout or white enamel spray paint to provide a better surface to draw on.

Stencils, Rubber Stamps, & Pictures -

Most artists prefer the stencil approach since it is a lot faster than free-hand. Stencils can be free-hand drawn, printed from a computer, traced from a photo, or produced on a copy machine. You can also cut out a picture from a magazine or use a rubber stamp. These are the least expensive methods and work well if there are no fine-line details. Once you have the image on the stencil, it is a good idea to use a spray fixative or clear coat over the image to prevent smudging it with your fingers. Since the glue stick is water-soluble it makes removal easy when you are finished engraving. This is a definite advantage when working with delicate items such as eggshells.

To add water to the tank- Grasp the black plastic “cube” on top with one hand and the water tank with the other. Unscrew the tank top from the tank.



It is recommended to add 1 teaspoon of Vinegar or 1/4 teaspoon of liquid bleach to the tank before putting in the distilled water. This will help to prevent biofilms from forming inside the tank and water lines. Biofilms can clog the water lines and can be harmful if they are breathed in.

3) Adjusting water flow:

After filling the water tank, open the Water Spray Adjustment valve, the silver metal valve on top of the water tank, about one quarter turn (clockwise) from its fully closed position. Begin operating the handpiece. It will take a few seconds for the water to flow. Direct the flow away from you. Adjust the flow control until a fine mist flows when the handpiece is operated. You may not be able to see the mist with the naked eye but you will feel it on your skin or you can use a paper towel to verify that water is coming out. This should be the optimum setting. If the dust begins to collect in a paste, adjust the water flow up until it is washed away.



4) Disabling the mist spray:

You may use the water spray system without water. To do this, turn the Water Spray Adjustment valve in (counter clockwise) to a fully closed position. **DO NOT TWIST TOO HARD OR USE A TOOL FOR THIS.** The needle valve closes with finger tight pressure enough to disable water. Twisting too hard will cause damage to this precision control valve. Water may continue to spray for a short time until all the residual water is sprayed out of the line.

5) Storage procedures for 2 or more days:

Empty as much water from the tank as possible. Open the flow control fully and operate the handpiece for 10 seconds or until only air is coming out of the water line. It may be necessary to turn the tank over to prevent water from flowing. This will minimize the chances of bacteria growing in the tank and water lines. When using for the first time after storage, aim the handpiece away from you for the first 20 seconds or so to flush out any biofilms.

If your tool will be sitting unused for sometime you should empty the tank and purge the line by running the tool for 10 seconds to expel water in the line.

Using CO2 Power:

Turbo Carver is the only high speed instrument that will run on CO2 without harming the tool. This is an option for working in remote locations where power is unavailable or where sound must be held to a minimum. Carbon Dioxide (CO2) tanks are available through your local welding supply outlets and come in 50, 20, 10, and 5-pound sizes.

The pound rating applies to the weight of liquid CO2 contained in the tank. The weight of the tank should be engraved on the side of the tank. High Speed Carving Products can provide you with a CO2 regulator. One pound of liquid CO2 equals 7 cubic feet of gas. A 20-pound tank will power The Turbo Carver for 2 to 3 hours of continuous use. 20-pound tanks are the most convenient.

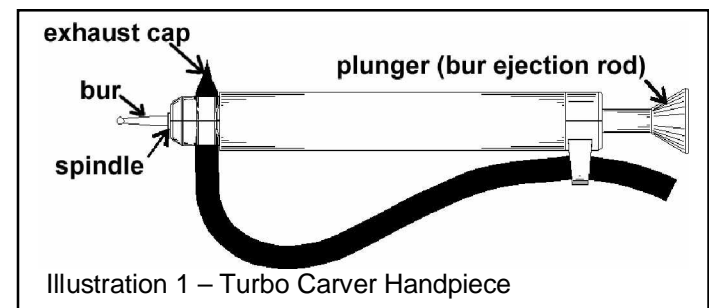


CO2 Tanks measure about 7 inches in diameter by 3-feet in height and weigh 43-pounds full. Tank pressure is in the 800-PSI range. Be sure to follow the supplier's guidelines and safety practices at all times.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS:

Air Usage: Consumes 1 CFM of air at 45 PSI
Bearings: 2, shielded, no lube, angular contact, miniature precision high-speed bearings
Bur Chuck: Friction type, thumb ejection to conveniently change burs, Concentricity deviation: 0, 02 mm
Dimensions: 4 inches total length, 1/2 diameter
Handgrip: Textured rubber handle for comfort and control
Head Size: 9.40 cm - 3/8 inch for ease of visibility and accessibility
Torque: 690 gcm - 3.0 Ncm
Turbine: composite for superior concentricity and fast & accurate detailing and increased durability
Speed: Turbine rotates at speeds ranging from 380,000 rpm to 420,000 rpm, 6700 rps,- 180,000 rpm to 300,000 rpm under load
Weight: 13.7 grams or 1/2 ounce
Construction: composite which allows for strength, durability, and resistance to water & corrosion

Turbo Carver only uses 1/16 inch diameter cutting bits called friction grip dental burs. The Turbo Carver is **not affected by moisture**, a serious problem for metal instruments. Handpieces with aluminum handles are very susceptible to oxidation from moisture coming through the air lines. Oxidation is what sand paper is made from and it will destroy the bearings if it forms within the handpiece. For this reason, metal handpieces require a moisture trap installed in the air line. This attribute make the CO2 option a great option where power is not available.



Care and Cleaning

The Turbo Carver is best used for precision, accurate cuts, and exacting use. It is a detailing tool and should be used as such. Consider a slow speed tool, a saw, chisel or gouge for removing the large areas and use your Turbo Carver to add the detail as only a high speed drill can do. Do not expect the tool to remove large areas quickly. Instead, remove small areas of material in a slow and steady manner. Go slow and easy. Listen to the pitch of the tool. If it stops or slows down- you are pushing too hard. Work gradually and LET THE TOOL DO THE WORK. Do not push or force it. This may cause stress on the precision bearings.

The Turbo Carver can be damaged by excessive force or by over driving it with air pressure above 45 lbs. It is the fastest air carver made, traveling at 400,000 rpm. That is over 6,000 revolutions per second! Operating at higher pressures may cause over-heating and wear to the precision bearings. Do not let the tool spin without being in contact with the material you are working on for more than 15 seconds. This causes it to over-rev and may cause problems to your tool. It is highly recommended that you use the inline air pressure gauge. The Turbo Carver works best within the range of 30 to 45- PSI (pounds per square inch). A 35-PSI setting is sufficient for engraving and light carving. A setting of 40 to 45-PSI is best for heavy carving. Set the air pressure at the lowest setting that will accommodate the work you are doing to avoid overworking the high speed bearings.

KEEP THE TOOL CLEAN

The only way dirt can contaminate the bearings in this handpiece is through the exhaust valve or while installing a new bur. Use a soft toothbrush and avoid brushing dirt into the exhaust cap to clean. Before changing burs, brush the front of the handpiece, especially around the area where the bur is inserted, then step on the foot control for several seconds. Be sure there is no dirt on the replacement bur. Do not clean the handpiece by blowing compressed air on it. Do not stop the handpiece underwater or on the dusty surface.

HEAT AND COLD OPERATION

Working in high temperatures above 110+ degrees may cause the foot control tubing to become soft and fail. Conversely, operation in temperatures below 30 degrees, as the tubing may become stiff and inhibit the foot control from shutting the handpiece down. This prevents the foot control valve from squeezing the tubing closed. To prevent this, the tubing needs to be used in a warmer area. All materials are somewhat affected by temperature extremes

Carving Ideas

Outline Carving:

Outlining is like a pen and ink sketch with little shading. By making dots or stippling the material you may create darker areas giving a shaded appearance. The 699 bur is an excellent tool to outline your pattern. It leaves a dark line as it burns the wood a bit. This makes it easy to see and gives the artwork depth and brings out the details as you may do with pen and ink. Using the 699-carbide bur trace the outline of design to a depth of about 1/16".



Relief Carving:

Relief carving is similar to outline carving. This technique differs by the treatment of the outside of the basic shape. By cutting around the basic shape a more three dimensional effect is created. Relief artwork is commonly seen in gun stock carving, artwork on building facades, or the designs on coins. This technique demands more skill than outline carving, but may give a more dramatic quality and impressive presentation to the design carved. Relief gives the impression or illusion that the design is higher than the material being carved. This is done by manipulating the shape so that it catches the light and shadow to give it a raised or 3-D look.



Inlay:

In the past, inlaying was done by cutting out a design in a thin sheet of ivory, gold, mother of pearl, turquoise, or other material. A cavity was then created in the subject and the inlay material was placed within the cavity. With this method, you are limited to the amount of detail that can be created. With the Turbo Carver method for producing inlays, you add colored pigments to casting resin to simulate ivory, mother of pearl, or beautiful solid colors. Metallic inlay effects may be reproduced by mixing atomized metal powders with casting resins. The inlay effect is impressive and is lasting and permanent.



The Turbo Carver also does an outstanding job with egg carving and gourds. It is excellent for etching and engraving in glass, stone, and metal. Check out our Web site for more information and pictures of work done in these materials.

BURS

Burs are an important part of The Turbo Carver. Depending on the type of bur and the application, they can make your job much easier and more productive. The burs used in our Turbo Carver® are the 1/16 size commonly used by dentists. High Speed Carving Products stocks a complete line of burs in carbide, diamond, stone, and rubber. See our Web site for prices, pictures, and information regarding ordering burs.

Burs are available in carbide, diamond, steel, rubber and stone. Diamond burs are used primarily for working on glass and other very hard materials. When used with water, diamond burs can be used to carve deeply in glass and other very hard, non-metallic materials.

If a diamond bur is forced to cut too hard without the use of water, it will heat to the point of glowing red, which causes the adhesive plating to vaporize, causing the diamond coating to strip off and ruin the bur. You will know when this has occurred if the bur engraves with a dark line rather than a frosty white line. Our Water Mist System should extend the life of diamond burs.

Carbide burs are used primarily for working with wood, bone, metal, antler and soft stone. They can also carve and engrave on glass but produce much courser results. Some materials have a tendency to clog carbide burs. Scraping the flutes with your fingernail may clean carbide burs. Some materials, such as antler, may cause a chirping sound when using a sharp carbide bur. If this happens, try using a diamond bur instead of the carbide.

Rubber burs come in 2 colors- brown for producing a smooth finish and green for a luster finish. Do not run these burs at full speed, as they will come apart. When using these burs, try not to flex the tip unless you are running the handpiece at a reduced speed. Flexing the tip creates eccentric operation that will shear off the rubber tip if it is running at high speed.

Stone burs are an inexpensive substitute for diamond. Diamond burs have only a thin coating of diamond chips plated on them, while stone burs are solid.

There are many sizes and shapes not listed in this manual. Dental professionals primarily use them. However, if you need a specialized bur, call us at 1-800-373-0707.

5. Our Right to Improve. The Company reserves the right to improve its product through changes in design or material without notice or obligation to incorporate such changes in Products previously sold by the Company.

Returns

High Speed Carving offers a 30-day satisfaction guarantee. This applies to the Turbo Carver and the Turbo Carver System and does not include shipping costs. Note: Burs and accessories removed from their packaging are not returnable.

TURBO CARVER® LIMITED WARRANTY

This Limited Warranty covers any defects in your new Turbo Carver® system and its component parts (hereafter "the Product") during the first six months after your retail purchase. It is offered by High Speed Carving and Engraving Products, LLC (the "Company") to a retail purchaser ("the Buyer"). This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

1. No Other Warranties. With the exception of this warranty, the Company makes no other warranty, either oral or written. Any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for particular purpose is limited to the six-month warranty period. Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitations may not apply to you.
2. What the Warranty Covers. This warranty covers all parts of the Product sold by the Company FOR SIX MONTHS from the Buyer's original retail purchase. The warranty does not cover shipping or other charges for returning the product to the Company.
3. Limitations and Exclusions. This warranty does not cover a product that has been subject to misuse, improper storage or maintenance, accident, or structural alteration, or that has been operated contrary to the operating instructions in the Operator's Manual. The Company is not responsible for any incidental or consequential damages caused by any defect in the product. Return of more than TWO replacement parts within the warranty period may be deemed evidence of improper use by the Buyer. In this case, the Company may elect to refund the equal purchase price paid less a reasonable depreciation for the Buyer's use.
4. How to Obtain Warranty Service. To initiate a claim, you must return the product to the Company at the address below and include with the product a description of the nature of defect, your date of purchase and purchase price, and a copy of your original invoice. The customer is responsible for shipping charges.

Recommended Burs:

Burs recommended for carving in **WOOD**

Carbide: #1, #4, #8, 699, 56, 556, 59, 7406 For detailing- 1701, 7611, 9903, 33 1/2, 37, 701-S, 661-120
Diamond: MM1, MM3.2, MM4, MM5F, MM58C, 023, & 863, We also recommend the MILL attachment.

Burs recommended for engraving **METAL**

Carbide: 1, 4, 8, 699L, 1701, 7611, 33.5, 37, 9903, 701-S
Diamond: MM1, MM3, MM3.2, MM4, MM5F, MM58C, 023, & 035
Wheels, 661-120 - Green Stone, & SP-1

Burs recommended for carving **EGGS**

Carbide: 1, 4, 8, 699L, 7611, 33.5, 37, 162 Bone Cutter, 7406, 701-S,
Diamond: MM1, MM3, MM3.2, MM4, MM5F, MM58C, MM58F, 023, 863,
Stone: Green Flame - 661-120, White Arkansas Flame - 661-420

Burs recommended for Scrimshaw, **BONE, & ANTLER**

Carbide: 1, 4, 8, 699L, 1701, 7611, 33.5, 37, 9903, 56, 701-S,
Diamond: MM1, MM3, MM3.2, MM4, MM5F, MM58C, 023, & 863, 661-120 Stone, 162, & SP-1

Burs recommended for **GOURDS**

Carbide: 1, 4, 8, 556, 59, 699L, 1701, Green Stone 661-120, 9903, 7611, 33.5, 37, 332L, 170L, 701-S, 7406,
Diamond: MM1, MM3.2, MM4, MM5F, 023, 863, & MM58C

Burs recommended for engraving **GLASS**

Carbide: 1, 4, 8, 699, 1701, 7611, 33.5, 37, 9903, 701-S
Diamond: MM1, MM3, MM3.2, MM4, MM5F, MM58C, 023, & 035, also 661-120 - Green Stone

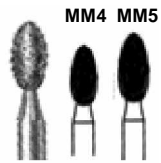
Burs recommended for **STONE**

Carbide - 1, 4, 8, 1701, 7611, 33.5, 37, 9903, 701-S Diamond - MM1, MM3, MM3.2, MM4, MM5F, MM58C, SP-1, 023, 863, 661-120

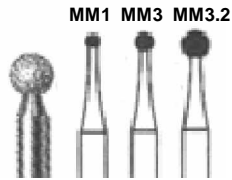
DIAMOND BURS



MM58 – Diamond Flame Point, Coarse, Fine, & Long
Used for contouring and fine shaping in hard or soft materials.



Diamond Football
Both come in fine & coarse. Used for contouring and fine shaping in hard or soft materials.



Round Diamond
Small, Medium, & Large. Best bur for engraving and stippling in glass. Also used to shape and contour softer materials.



Diamond Knife Edge
Used to carve straight grooved channels

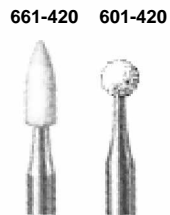


Diamond Wheel
Used to carve straight, flat bottom grooves and for sectioning.

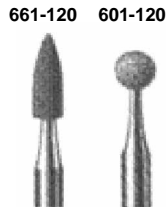


Single Diamond Ultra Fine- Hair Line
For a hair line engraving & etching in hard materials.

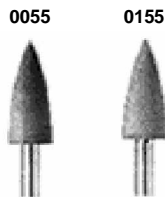
STONE AND RUBBER BURS



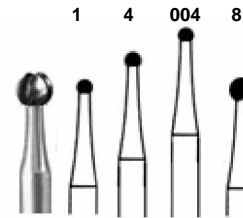
White Arkansas Stone-Round & Flame Point
Provides a fine polish in glass, ceramics and hard metals.



Green Stone-Round & Flame Point
Used as a pre-polish for glass and ceramics. Can be used in place of diamonds for engraving and bulk reduction. Also good for grinding metals



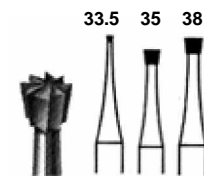
RUBBER POLISHING Brown & Green
Burs have a grit impregnated into a rubber base. They produce a fine finish in metals, & eggs.



CARBIDE - Round
Small, Medium, Long, Large - For shaping and texturing in wood, and engraving metal. Also good for bulk reduction in most materials



CARBIDE - Fissure, Cross Cut Tapered
Best all-around bur for outlining relief carvings in wood. Also good bur for metal engraving. 4.2 mm & 5.2 mm head lengths.



CARBIDE - Inverted Cone, small, medium, & large.
Many uses in all materials.



CARBIDE - Fissure, Large-
For inlay and bulk reduction work. 4.4 mm head length.



CARBIDE - Fissure, Small- Great for outlining relief carvings. 4.2 mm head length.



CARBIDE - Fissure, Small Coarse- Great for outlining relief carvings. 4.2 mm head length.



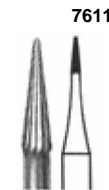
CARBIDE - Fissure, Large- For doing inlay and bulk reduction work. 4.4 mm head length.



CARBIDE - Super Sharp Best bur for cutting out sections of Ostrich and Emu eggs.



CARBIDE - Needle Point- For ultra-fine detailing and scrimshaw work.



CARBIDE - Sharp Taper- For fine detailing in softer materials or outlining a delicate relief carving.

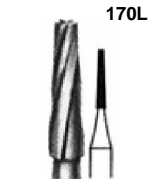


CARBIDE - Fissure, Tapered - Long- Used for high definition engraving in metal, and for outlining relief and inlays.



CARBIDE - Long Dome Pear- Good for cutting eggs and general contouring and carving. 4.2 mm head length.

Stainless Steel - Bone Cutter, Cross Cut Tapered Extra Long, sharp, aggressive bur, Good bur for bulk reduction in wood or any other soft material. Great bur for cutting out sections of Ostrich and Emu eggs.



CARBIDE - Fissure, Tapered - Long- Used for high definition engraving in metal, and for outlining relief and inlays.



CARBIDE - Football For Trimming & Finishing Bur - Great for texturing, contouring, and shaping.