

ASL: American Sign Language introduction

by **Goodhart** on February 2, 2008

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Author: **PRO Goodhart** Old as the hills...

I am, to put it simply, curious about nearly everything :-) I then tend to read and/or experiment in those areas - when I have the time... My two "specialty hobbies" are electronics, and pyrography.

I do believe I have been created, by forces of a logical and "law driven" process. I don't believe that those laws are purely random, and neither do many scientists (even amongst the non-theists). In the midst of chaos, is also order. The degree of direction from intelligent sources can be debated, but that the universe itself runs fairly smoothly without constant manipulation is clear to me. I also think we will harness Quantum's one day as we are starting to learn how to predict what was once thought to be random.

"Belief" MUST be based on "the evidence presented" as even the Bible itself "demands" (for instance, I "believe" that chair will hold my weight, as it has in the past).
<http://webchat.freenode.net/>

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Intro: ASL: American Sign Language introduction

Pre-amble: an introduction to this introduction -

My apologies for the poor quality of videos: I am still in the learning stages of that particular skill :-)

ASL, or American Sign Language is a language all it's own. There would be no way for an instructable to do the entire language any real justice, but I would like to introduce everyone interested to enough of the language to get a feel for it. There are a few ways to sign also that vary a bit from each other: English (which includes the finger-spelling of one letter at a time), and of course, each language has some of their own signs, and the International signs that are universal. Then, there is ASL, which is what our main focus will be on, as it is looser and more open to interpretation than other forms.

In every country, the language normally employs the sentence structure generated by those that use the language, and they do come across differently from language to language. In ASL, because of not always having a complete word for word relationship in the communication using ASL, sometimes the sentence structure is not as important as **how** a sign is employed.

I hope to touch on just enough to pique the interest of those that occasionally come into contact with the deaf, or at least to help you feel less uneasy about being around a group that happen to be signing to one another. And maybe, I will inspire someone to take it further, if they think they may need to (or would like to) communicate with any deaf persons.

TOOLS and implements needed:

A mirror can come in quite handy, but is not absolutely necessary.

Patience, you will need lots of this if you plan on going any further with this.

Most of the times it helps to have a partner to communicate with and practice with.

And finally, **more patience** :-)



step 1: Fingerspelling: the alphabet

Let's start with the alphabet, and therefore we have to see what "finger signing" is all about. I could illustrate each letter with a single still picture, except for the letters, **J** & **Z** both of which require the hand to move.

Although many of us learned our native alphabet by reciting it to a tune (and this is effective to a point) it does not really assist one in "using" the alphabet. When one gets stuck for a word sign, one can simply spell it out with their hand/fingers so it becomes important not to have to go through the alphabet to remember how to sign a letter (learning them in a specific order promotes association of one letter with the one next to it).

I have found it is better to practice with pangrams (sentences with all the letters of the alphabet in them) :

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dogs back.

Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs.

Jackdaws love my big sphinx of quartz

How quickly daft jumping zebras vex

<http://www.instructables.com/id/ASL-American-Sign-Language-introduction/>

Quick wafting zephyrs vex bold Jim
Sphinx of black quartz judge my vow.
Waltz, nymph, for quick jigs vex Bud
Bawds jog, flick quartz, vex nymph
Mr. Jock, TV Quiz Ph.D., bags few lynx

etc.

A Google search for Pangram will give you an almost unlimited number of them, in the event you become bored with my list. Here is one place that lists quite a few more:
<http://www.rinkworks.com/words/pangrams.shtml>

You will no doubt note that I have difficulty signing the letters **M**, & **W**. I have always had trouble getting my thumb to reach my little finger. To explain then, the **M** is signed with the first three fingers downward (pressed together) and slightly curved (palm towards the signer), the little finger tucked in and held by the thumb. The **W** is much the same sign, but pointing upward, fingers spread, palm away from the signer.

An excellent place to test and practice "interpreting": [ASL fingerspell test / practice site](#)





step 2: How, what and where

Having mastered the alphabet, it is time to get a few words under our belt. As I mentioned in the introduction, it is not always *necessary* to sign (for instance) *I AM going TO THE store*. But one would normally sign: I go store (or; go I store, etc). This is where interpreting (reading) signs becomes difficult for the average person. But that is a whole different learning process.

I am not sure that it is useful to include "numbers" except to say that 1 - 5 is generally represented by the index finger for one (palm towards you the signer), two includes the finger next to it (naturally), three includes the thumb, and then four and five add the remaining fingers one at a time.

There are indeed "sign markers" (indicating 'past tense', 'comparative', 'superlative', 'past participle', 'adverb', plurals, and punctuation) but, unless you are in a *formal* situation and need to use explicit English signing, it is unnecessary.

Starting with the simplest sign to learn, how to say **Hi**. Bring the fingers up and together, palm away from the signer, move the hand towards the thumb (and back if you wish) (just like you would normally wave :-).

In the event that one would be faced with another signer, one should know the sign for *signing*: that is done with both hands, formed as fists except the index finger is pointing outwards and slightly upwards, one hand (normally the right) slightly above the other, circle them synchronously keeping one above the other alternately.

Now, a number of you suggested that the word **How** be shown, so that is the next one:

As illustrated, hold the fingers of both hands, knuckles together, fingers down, turn the fingers inward toward the signer, then open them into a flat, palms up gesture.

Some of you will probably notice that some signs seem to 'indicate' what they are while others are not so obvious. Rest assured that each sign had some reference (at least at one time) to something relating to what is being signed.

Let's get a few more question words before moving on:

What is signed by holding the left hand open, palm to the right, and drawing the right pointed index finger downward from the thumb joint on the palm to the little finger joint on the palm.

Where looks like a 'scolding' :-). With the right hand, palm outwards, make a fist with the index finger pointing upwards (like a *we're number one* sign), and wave the finger back and forth (like a parent might do when saying naughty naughty :-). That is the sign of *where*.

And one more for this step: **which**: this is signed by making a *thumbs up* kind of sign with both hands, both with palms inward towards the signer, one higher than the other, and the movement is up and down (while the one hand goes up, the other comes down), alternately, but at the same time.



Deaf persons who have learned to communicate well are often the best teachers of a deaf child and his family.

step 3: Minding our manners

It is always a GOOD thing to be polite. So let's touch on that for a moment.

Thank you: take your right hand, open flat, fingers together, palm towards the signer, and place the finger tips against the chin just below the lips and move from there outward and downward until the palm is flat and face up, perpendicular to the floor.

If someone would sign Thank You to you, you would of course, wish to reply with **YOU'RE WELCOME**.

This is signed by taking the right hand, like before, palm inward and fingers upward and together, except, that you will be **signing a W** (index finger and next two only, with the little finger and thumb tucked in), and repeating the same motion and positions as Thank You only with the *W*.

Please: take the open right hand, palm facing the signer, fingers pointed towards the left side of your body, near the heart area, and move the hand in a circular motion, clockwise (like you were rubbing your stomach), one time around.

A few pronouns are probably needed here too.

I is signed by signing the letter **I** and moving it towards the signer until it reaches the middle of the upper chest. This distinguishes the letter **I** from *I* as in myself.

You is signed simply by pointing outwards towards the other person, closed fist except for the pointing index finger.

One more in this step, since it seemed to be another *desired* or requested sign, let's look at the sign for **DOCTOR**:

Right hand, palm upwards and open / flat but facing out from the signer, place the left hand signing the *M* sign fingertips on the wrist of the right hand, and move the entire sign up and downwards repeatedly (this literally means *medical assistance*).



step 4: A few common words

I have my reasons for showing the next few signs.

Go can be signed two different ways: the most common is when referring to one's self. This is done by taking both hands and clenching as fists, only point the index finger upwards, palms in toward the signer, and lowering both hands down until the palms are upward.

The other way is when referring to someone else '**going**': this is more complicated. Take the open right hand, palm toward the left side and draw the hand across the chest and upward, and as you move in that direction, bring the fingers and thumb tips together, ending up slightly higher than one's mouth and to the right side.

Miss as in **I miss you**, can be signed with an adjusted form of *sick*:

Open the right hand with the palm towards the chest, pushing the middle finger in further so it gets close to touching the chest before the palm would as you bring the hand closer then slightly upward in motion.

So much is signed one of two ways: one includes the word *much* in a phrase, the other indicates it without signing it (like we might say: I love you so, with the word *much* being assumed): this is done by taking the the right hand clenched as a fist, with the index finger pointing upward, bring the hand towards the chin, rotating the palm inward and touching the chin with the fingertip. Of course, the hand is then moved away from the chin and pointed towards the other person to finish the phrase so that one is actually signing *I miss so much, you*. Which is translated as *I miss you so much*. This demonstrates the principle I mentioned in the introduction about sentence structure.

Illustrating another principle I mentioned earlier, let's look at the word **come**.

One signs **come, or come here, or come back** in the same way: Both hands closed except for the index finger pointing outwards, palms up, arms bent at about a 90° angle. Bring the hands up towards yourself and in towards your chest.

And a sign that is very useful for those that venture away from home: **Home**

With the right hand, bring the thumb, index finger and second finger fingertips together, pushing the other 2 closed (like you were holding something with those three digits) bring it up to the chin and then move it over to the ear.

I mentioned before that signs have a *history* and depict an action or object: this is a good one to illustrate that with as it is not apparent from just looking at it. What the sign portrays is one *eating & listening* i.e. where one has a meal and conversation, that is, home. Neat, huh?



step 5: Some requested signs and the intro to some techie words

I remember when I first asked about this (since I was not sure I could make a decent instructable and am not sure still), I remember several requests, some serious and many not. So I do want to include some of the more Instructable oriented signs to make this all a little more worthwhile. A word of caution: in the forum where I first brought this up, I had posted a video of a comedian signing the Rap song Ice, Ice Baby: for those that didn't pick up on it, the reason it is so funny is that he is signing literally and the singer is talking slang. So he signs words like ice and baby literally but this would not communicate what the song was speaking of. So, signing a word like will as in I will do that is not the same sign as will as in last will and testament.

For the alarmist in me here are a few:

Fire: Both hands up in front of you, palms towards you, fingers pointed upwards & slightly spread wiggle the fingers.

Smoke: place both hands palms towards each other (left palm up, right palm down) fingers spread, move the right hand in a swirling motion upwards away from the left hand (like smoke rising from the palm).

Knife: holding the left hand closed except for the index finger and second finger pointing to the right side (like signing a U) take the right hand and sign a U only face the fingers left, and strike the back of the two extended fingers of the left hand.

Got wood: HAVE or GOT: Hold both hands (open the hand flat, then bend at the knuckles only) a few inches out from your upper chest with the fingers and palms faced inwards. Move your hands towards yourself and touch your chest (this sign is commonly done with just the right hand also).

Wood: Holding the flat open left hand, fingers together pointing outward and to the right, palm down at about waist height, take the right hand, flat palm facing left thumb up but not away from the hand, bring the little finger of the right hand down to the thumb of the left, and draw it forward over the left hand towards the little finger of the left hand as if sawing it with the right. Do that twice.

Electricity: take both hands and sign an X in each. Face the index finger knuckles towards each other, and bring them together and then apart a bit. This is normally done at least thrice.

In ASL, battery is signed the same way, but in **English Battery is signed** with the left hand as a B sign and not an X sign. The rest is the same.

Rocket: make an S sign with the left hand, palm downwards and with the right hand form an R sign. Place that R sign with the wrist against the back of the left hand, then move that R(ocket) upwards away from the left hand.

Engine / Motor: Take each hand, curve the fingers in a cupped manner, spreading the fingers a bit, then bring the knuckles of each hand towards the other, intermesh or interleave your knuckles and rotate the wrists up and down (like gears meshing).

Fuse: Form a D sign with each hand. Point the index finger towards the other hand's index finger so they touch. Bend the index finger of the right hand so that contact is no longer being made.

An alternative way this is signed is to place the hands as described, but instead of bending the finger one moves that index finger upwards (in both cases, it is indicating the breaking of a fuse connection).

Acceleration: Sign with the right hand A, then C, then L then R now immediately make an F sign with the left hand, palm down, and lightly tap the open right hand against the F sign of the left, and with each tap, raise the hand upwards (3 or more times is sufficient).

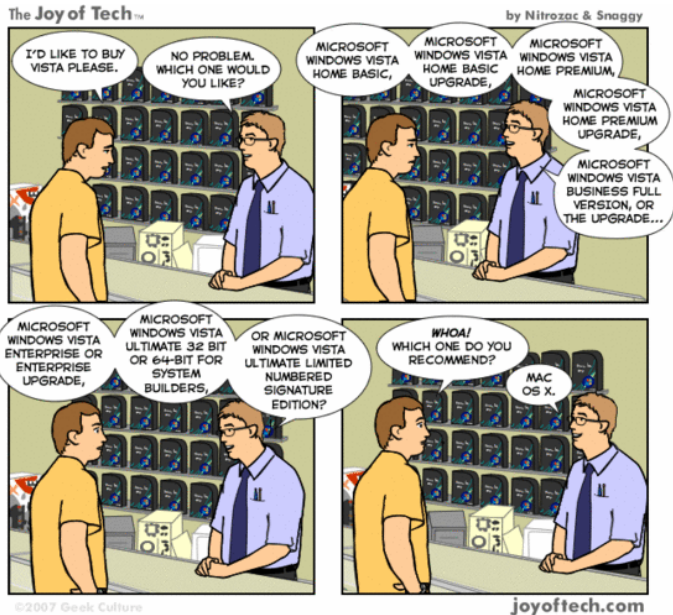
Circuit: Make an I sign with both hands, and bring the two extended little fingers together, with your thumbs towards you. Then trace a box shape with the little fingers. (Note: since circuit literally means to go around).

Current: Form an O with both hands, having the right hand higher than the left, palms down, thumbs facing each other, flick both index fingers out so they are pointing out along with the same thing for both thumbs (forming C's) and closing them again. Do that three times, and then with the right hand sign an R, then sign an I and wiggle your hand back and forth (about 3 times).

Ultraviolet: Sign a U & then sign a V

Volume: Sign a V, an O, and then an L.

Voltage: Sign a V and wiggle it back and forth a few times.



step 6: A few more involved signs

A few slightly more complex signs.

Frequency (as it applies to the electromagnetic spectrum, not to frequency of an occurrence):

Start by opening both hands flat, first raising the left hand to about shoulder height, thumb towards you and palm facing right and hold it there. Bring the right hand up, open and flat, thumb toward you but as you bring it up, bend the hand at the knuckles and making a circular motion brush the fingertips against the left palm in a counterclockwise direction. Then, with the right hand, sign an S, then a W then, with the left hand still holding a palm facing right position, point to the palm with the right index finger and then trace a sine wave out from the left hand in the air.

Resistance: Bring the right hand up and sign an R, and wiggle it back and forth a few times. Then sign an O, and then an R. Taking that right hand, open it if flat, palm outwards away from your body, fingers upwards, bring the left hand around and place it against the right hand, finger to finger, palm to palm. Move both hands together forward and backwards (away from and closer to yourself) a few times. Again, with the right hand, sign an O then an R. Now open the right hand flat again, palm facing left but somewhat downwards (about a 45° angle), and do the same with the left hand. Now you have both hands / arms crossed in front of you.

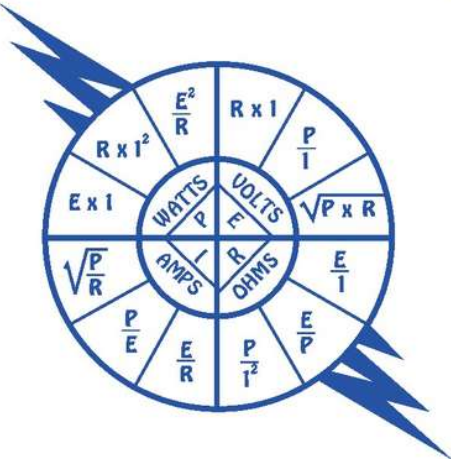
Vector: Sign a V with the right hand, bring the left hand up and over the right. Point with the index finger of the left hand as if making a line over the V and then wiggle the V back and forth slightly a few times.

Momentum: Bring the right hand up, flat & open and palm towards you, while bringing it up, start to bring the left hand up in similar manner. Pass the right hand out in front of the rising left hand, downwards, then back behind the left hand as the left hand follows suit and goes forward then downward, circling one another.

As with any language, this can only be barely touching on the subject, a mere getting one's feet a bit wet as it were. I do hope this is useful to someone, or at least interesting to some.

Here is another resource worth checking out: [Deaf - Blind world signs](#)


Just Electric, Inc.



Related Instructables



Basic Introduction to Christian Symbols by Phil B



Speak & Spell: Initial DIY Work by conceptualstratage



How to properly "Rock On" by tehsums



How to Learn to Speak English (video) by Video_queen




How to Enroll Your Kid in Public School in San Francisco by caseyscieszka



How to count higher than 10 on your fingers by KABUKISTAR



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Poker Trick Revealed! Impress Your Friends! One Hand Cut. - DIY - MagicSir.com by magic sir

Comments

50 comments

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a.mandolin9 says:

Jun 11, 2009. 11:59 AM [REPLY](#)

This is a very nice instructable regarding ASL. I myself know quite a bit of ASL and Exact English. (: If you'd like to learn more, I suggest you read the book **The Joy of Sign** by Lottie L. Riekehof. It's in ASL and refers to fingerspelling and pronouns as you mentioned in this Instructable along with prefixes, suffixes, and a variety of words and phrases.

You may or may not be surprised to know that almost every sign in ASL has a sensible origin. It really helps me remember all of my signs. (: It also helps if you mouth what you are saying when you sign. That helps to keep you from going too fast when signing and also helps the correspondant understand you should you sign something incorrectly or shakily. Many deaf people can read lips to an extent.

Haha, funny story... One of my teachers that's actually professed sign language at a local college was signing about her husband to a close friend of hers.. The sign for husband is boy or male and then marry. Male: Grasp the imaginary brim of a hat with four fingers and thumb. Marry: Clasp the hands, with right hand on top. The friend was terribly confused when she signed about her "boy hamburger". (: Hamburger: Cup the hands as if making a hamburger patty; reverse the position of the hands (right hand on top, then left hand on top). (:



Goodhart says:

Jun 11, 2009. 3:28 PM [REPLY](#)

Thank you. I wish I had the time to be more proficient in "reading" another's signs. Have you ever visited D-PAN (deaf performing arts) online? I sometimes go there to practice my reading, as my wife doesn't have much desire to learn, and it is hard to stay motivated on one's own, when they don't use it much.

chuckle Yeah, speaking of funny, have you ever seen Watching Two Worlds Collide (Keith Wann) ?



a.mandolin9 says:

I apologize, the book is: **The Joy of Signing** , not Sign. (:

Jun 11, 2009. 12:00 PM [REPLY](#)



ReCreate says:

In Step 2, Image 1, It Should Be "Deaf People" instead of "Deaf Persons".
It Has Bad Grammar.

Jun 11, 2009. 10:17 AM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:

Bad grammar making it plural? Hmmm, look here for an explanation of why I used persons :-)

The normal plural of person was persons, as in "two persons were present".

Jun 11, 2009. 11:09 AM [REPLY](#)



ReCreate says:

Umm...There where 3 People...Erm , Persons There XD

Jun 11, 2009. 11:41 AM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:

2 persons, 3 persons, 1,599 persons, but they are all "people" collectively as a singular word. Persons is plural. But grammar has been changing as words change too. So who am I to say.... :-)

Jun 11, 2009. 11:46 AM [REPLY](#)



ReCreate says:

Persons should not be a word...

Jun 11, 2009. 2:20 PM [REPLY](#)



a.mandolin9 says:

*were

And it depends on the situation. In a lot of older writings it was taught that "persons" is a gramatically correct plural for the word "person". It wasn't until recently that the term "people" has become popular and labled as socially correct. In this situation, neither word would be gramatically incorrect.

Jun 11, 2009. 11:46 AM [REPLY](#)



ReCreate says:

Ah, Ok

Jun 11, 2009. 2:21 PM [REPLY](#)



ReCreate says:

Vista XD

Jun 10, 2009. 5:26 PM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:

I'm sorry, I must have missed something :-)

Jun 10, 2009. 8:14 PM [REPLY](#)



ReCreate says:

Step 5, Image 1

Jun 10, 2009. 9:15 PM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:
Ah, yes.....MAC os LOL

Jun 10, 2009. 9:34 PM [REPLY](#)



ReCreate says:
Ha Yeah, He Should Have Said XP

Jun 10, 2009. 9:57 PM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:
I just did a rebuild (O.S.) of my XP machine

Jun 11, 2009. 9:30 AM [REPLY](#)



ReCreate says:
Umm...What Does that have anything to do?

Jun 11, 2009. 10:14 AM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:
Only that suggesting XP when I have XP is redundant, and that it has it's own set of problems, as any OS does ;-)

Jun 11, 2009. 11:11 AM [REPLY](#)



ReCreate says:
Ah...Yeah.
What i said is that the cartoon character should have said XP instead of OS x

Jun 11, 2009. 11:37 AM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:
Aye, but it is in my ible ;-)

Jun 11, 2009. 11:45 AM [REPLY](#)



ReCreate says:
Aye aye captain :P

Jun 11, 2009. 2:18 PM [REPLY](#)



KentsOkay says:
Yeah! Well worth the wait. Now I don't have to take French (dem frogs) as a foreign language =)

Feb 13, 2008. 7:00 PM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:
Now I don't have to take French (dem frogs) as a foreign language =)

Feb 13, 2008. 7:35 PM [REPLY](#)

???

ASL (it used to be called AMSLAN) is not a foreign language, it is a different way to speak English ;-)



kelseymh says:
![Much of my commentary below is aimed generally, not at Goodhart, who clearly already knows it.]

Oct 15, 2008. 8:14 PM [REPLY](#)

Goodhart wrote:

>> ASL (it used to be called AMSLAN) is not a foreign language, it is a different way to speak English ;-)

But it's not! The "American" in ASL refers to its place of origin. It is a separate language, with its own grammar, syntax and semantics, idioms and colloquialisms. ASL has to be translated into English, exactly the way French or Korean or even Canadian have to be translated into American (eh? :-).

Because it is a spatial language, the grammar is fundamentally different from that of spoken (temporal/linear) language. Subject and object, person and tense, are denoted by positioning signs in a volume of space in front of the speaker, as well as by the order in which signs are presented. There are indications of this in several of your Steps, though you don't really make it explicit.

There are some good books about ASL, Deaf Culture, and the evolution (and regression) of the Hearing's perception of deafness and sign over the past 150 years. I'd recommend Oliver Sacks' *Hearing Voices* for a great view of Deaf Culture during its own civil rights movement in the early Seventies; Thomas and James Spradley's *Deaf Like Me* for the effects of the destructive "lip reading" movement up to the Sixties and the efforts toward acceptance of ASL. One might also look up the Martha's Vineyard Deaf Community of the 19th Century for an outstanding example of why deafness doesn't have to be a "handicap."

Oh; no, I'm not Deaf, nor am I anywhere near fluent in ASL (I can barely finger-spell my own name, and I'm not sure sometimes whether I'm thanking someone or flipping them off :-). My interest and participation in the IL movement and disability rights has just led me to learn about and pay attention to this stuff.



Goodhart says:

Yes, I meant it was not foreign to this country, i.e. the USA.

If I travel into the deep south, I have to have many of the phrases interpreted into *my English*. :-)
(for example: *how much ya like?* = how soon are you finished
and, *I ain't studying that* = I am ignoring that

Oct 15, 2008. 8:58 PM [REPLY](#)



KentsOkay says:

Some schools let you take ASI as a year of foreign language, for reasons known only to myself I have a general dislike of the French...

Feb 14, 2008. 3:58 AM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:

That is neat. I wish I had that option 34 years ago when I went to school.

for reasons known only to myself I have a general dislike of the French...

You, and 65+% of most HS students I have ever spoken with :-)

Feb 14, 2008. 9:06 PM [REPLY](#)



KentsOkay says:

G'lord no one seems to like the French...

Feb 15, 2008. 4:49 AM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:

Not "THE" French so much as the purported snobbery about the language, :-) and how hard it is to learn it "properly".

Feb 15, 2008. 5:40 AM [REPLY](#)



computerwiz_222 says:

I have nothing against French people and the language. In fact most of my family speaks french as we are French Canadian.

I do not speak french. I have had to take it since grade 1 and I have never liked it. All of the memory work. Learning how to conjugate verbs and form a proper question. It drove me nuts!

Mar 15, 2008. 7:41 PM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:

In high school, I had one year of German, a purportedly simple language to learn: but I was totally unable to think in German (the sentence structure was just too foreign to me). I do think Sign language should be offered early in every school for students. It has been demonstrated that many youngsters can learn simple SL before they are able to speak, and it seems to help the brain develop faster.

Mar 16, 2008. 3:17 AM [REPLY](#)



keyguy13 says:

Werid, we were told german was one of the harder languages and that French, Spanish, etc. were the easy ones. I squeaked out a 'D' in german.

Oct 3, 2008. 12:50 PM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:

We were told that French was *the worst*, Spanish, was easiest, and German simple but not overly complicated. I learned a bunch of words, but the grammer baffled me (thinking of the word for window, building, etc being 'masculine' or feminine didn't help matters either).

Oct 3, 2008. 2:39 PM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:

Thanks :-)

Feb 13, 2008. 7:33 PM [REPLY](#)



knexsuperboulderfreak says:

i learened in school

Apr 4, 2008. 8:01 PM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:

Cool, it would have been great if they had offered it when I went to school (but then again, they didn't even have desktop computers when I went to school, not for another decade or so :-)

Apr 4, 2008. 8:13 PM [REPLY](#)



Cadaoryn says:

i took 2 years of ASL throughout high school, one year with a deaf teacher, and one without, and i must say the deaf teacher taught it 10X better and 10X faster.

Mar 6, 2008. 3:57 PM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:

I think that is the case most times, yep.

Mar 6, 2008. 5:01 PM [REPLY](#)



Labot2001 says:

GOODHART!!! You finally posted an Ible, and it's AMAZING!!!

I look forward to seeing more good ones from you soon :D

+1

Feb 10, 2008. 9:51 AM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:

I hope to have a workbench cleared off soon so I can put a few things together. I look forward to doing them as much, if not more so.

Feb 14, 2008. 9:21 PM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:

Thanks, I hope to be able to clear a space in order to work on some "physical" instructables soon.

Feb 10, 2008. 11:31 AM [REPLY](#)



GorillazMiko says:

YAYYYY GOODHART'S FIRST INSTRUCTABLE!
YOU RULE!

Wait, *are* you deaf?

Feb 9, 2008. 5:27 PM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:

No, but I am starting to get there (so says my wife),

Feb 9, 2008. 5:49 PM [REPLY](#)



GorillazMiko says:

:P

Probably going deaf hearing too much clicking of the keyboard while being on Instructables!

Feb 9, 2008. 5:51 PM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:

To be honest, it was the old impact printer we had the first 10 years I worked where I am now. It was LOUD, and when I had to lift the cover for some reason or another, it was REALLY LOUD. :-)

Feb 9, 2008. 9:40 PM [REPLY](#)



GorillazMiko says:

Oh.

That, and addition to the keyboard clicking. :-)

Feb 9, 2008. 9:45 PM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:
That just makes me dream in "clicks" LOL

Feb 14, 2008. 9:18 PM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:
And I would like to thank everyone at Instructables for their support, it is appreciated more then you can know.

Feb 13, 2008. 9:20 AM [REPLY](#)



joejoerowley says:
Great Instructable man! This sets a new standard for how your instructables are going to be. :)

Feb 10, 2008. 6:25 AM [REPLY](#)



Goodhart says:
I will certainly try to improve on my presentation :-)

Feb 10, 2008. 11:35 AM [REPLY](#)

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