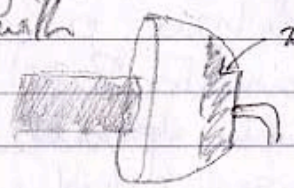
8 APPENDIX I: prototype resources

29/11

STAGE 1 TURN BASE FLAT

1.1. Rough turn a little way up the side of the bowl so you can see how ~~true~~ the base is to start with



1.2 Flatten the base with a series of "stabbing cuts" - can work several times across until base is even + slightly concave

stabbing cuts work up from about 15% bang - tool back down ⇒

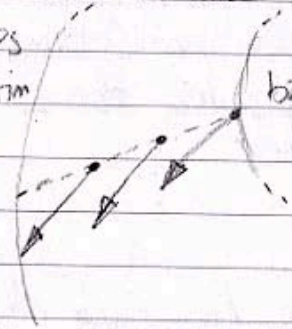
~~Paring~~ cuts at about 30° tool back ~~facing~~ towards wood ⇒

If the ridged finish is not what you want - smooth across base with a ~~skiving~~ planing cut or two (Good dip from B3).

ALL THIS DONE FROM ONE HAND HOLD ON TOOL REST.

STAGE 2 : 1st ROUGHING OUT CUT

This is to knock the big bumps off the side of the bowl working from the base to the rim in a series of steps



for each hand hold making sure to hold the tool & hand still

NB. Gets harder to cut closer to rim

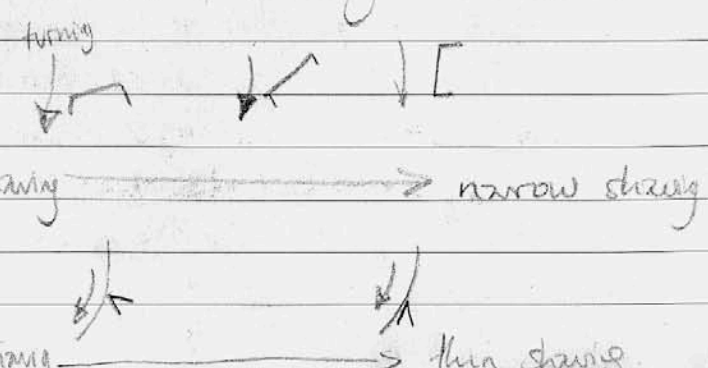
[* THIS IS WHERE AT AN ADVANCED STAGE YOU'D DO A RIM CUT TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THE RIM EDGE]

STAGE 3 : 2nd roughing out cut

- Stop + have a good look at the surface of the bowl for any remaining chainsaw marks. Consider how much has to be taken off to remove them
- Consider the overall form of the bowl & where more wood needs to be removed to balance it.
- Take a second (finer) cut off the side of the bowl, with the aim of achieving about [To start with will have

The important thing is that the hand acts as a pivot for the tool on the rest but it stays still whilst turning.
Mustn't slide the tool along the rest whilst cutting + must be braced so as the tool hits a lump it doesn't ride over it but slices through.

2. The angle the tool meets the wood
This is very tricky to describe: you have two curved surfaces meeting each other & what's actually happening is very subtle
The two issues at stake are how much of the blade is in contact with the wood and at what angle it meets.



What's happening at any one time is difficult to ascertain around the side of the tool.
Across the base the "stabbing" cut is a series of narrow, thick cuts using the top of the blade

and the "planing" cuts is a broad thin sweep using the turned in towards the base of the tool.

The rest we'll have to work out as we do it!

3 Tear-out
Cutting along the grain is easy, across the grain hard. As you go from one to the other as the tool rotates, the grain tends to tear out. It also gets more difficult the closer to the axis you get. → look at a tool to illustrate this point.

to stop frequently to look at surface & consider form + keep aiming until it's about there - this may take several "passes" and have working from pass to pass approx as pictured above

STAGE 4: Finishing cut

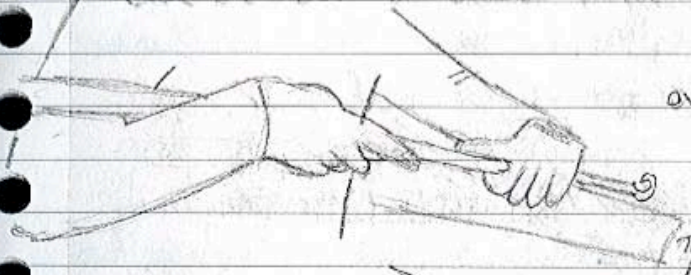
- look at surface of bowl for wood burrs deep any tear out is - judge how much will have to come off in this cut

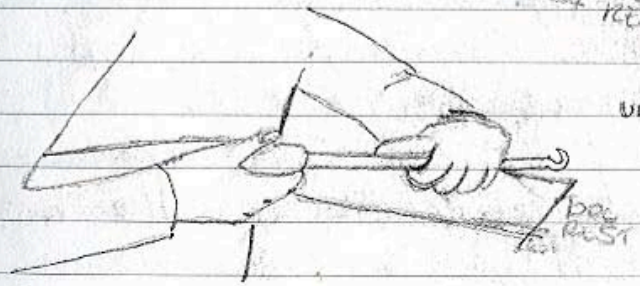
[THIS COULD ALSO BE LEFT FOR A MORE ADVANCED STAGE
- cut back rim into bevel aiming at sharply bevelled edge:]

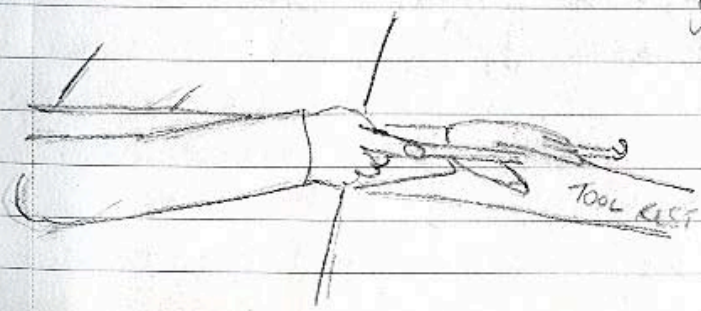
- take fine cut up side of bowl stopping frequently to examine stock & tear-out (this is the stage at which you can do any ridges, flutes or other ornamentation to the bowl if you want)

BASIC STANCE

1. Holding the tool: most common stance is with left hand gripping the shaft and right hand the handle, though it can be over or under arm







HOLDING TOOL

^ over arm ... usual

< under arm ... OK

^ holding tool rest ...
occasional

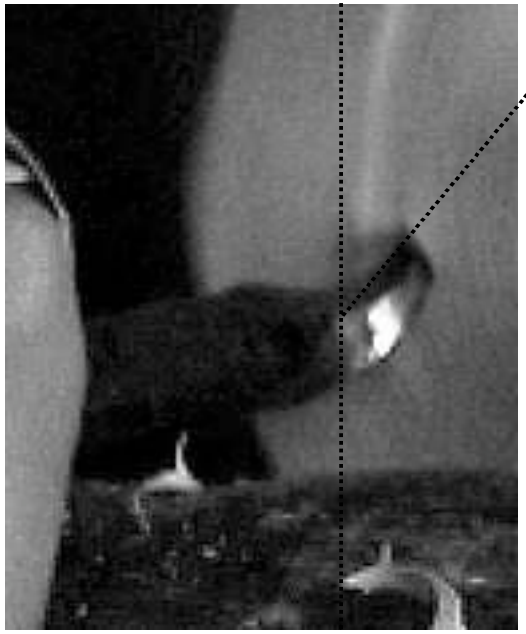
MOVING THE ANGLE OF THE TOOL

Note the "step" where the tool is cutting - the width of this is adjusted by moving the tool from **SIDE TO SIDE** see video clip.

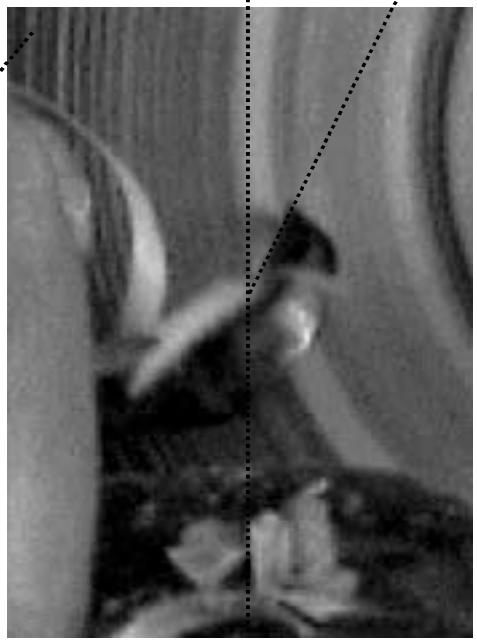
UP & DOWN ... the effect of this is less clear, but commonly the tool is held around horizontal to start with, then the cutting edge is lowered as the rim is approached (see pictures below)

TWISTING the tool effects the "aggressiveness" of the cut - the greater the angle the more wood you cut off.

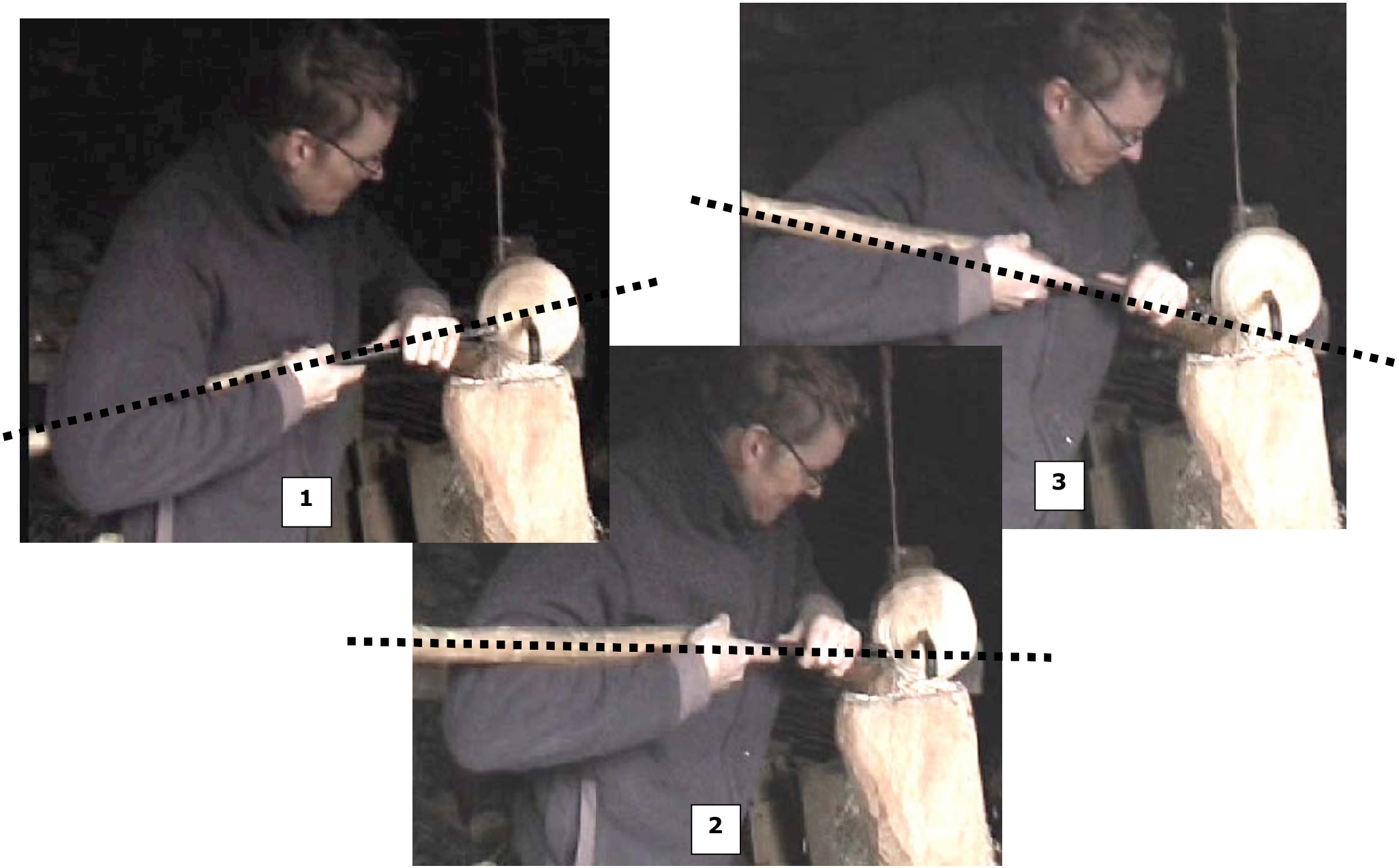
greater angle =
cutting more off =
rougher cut



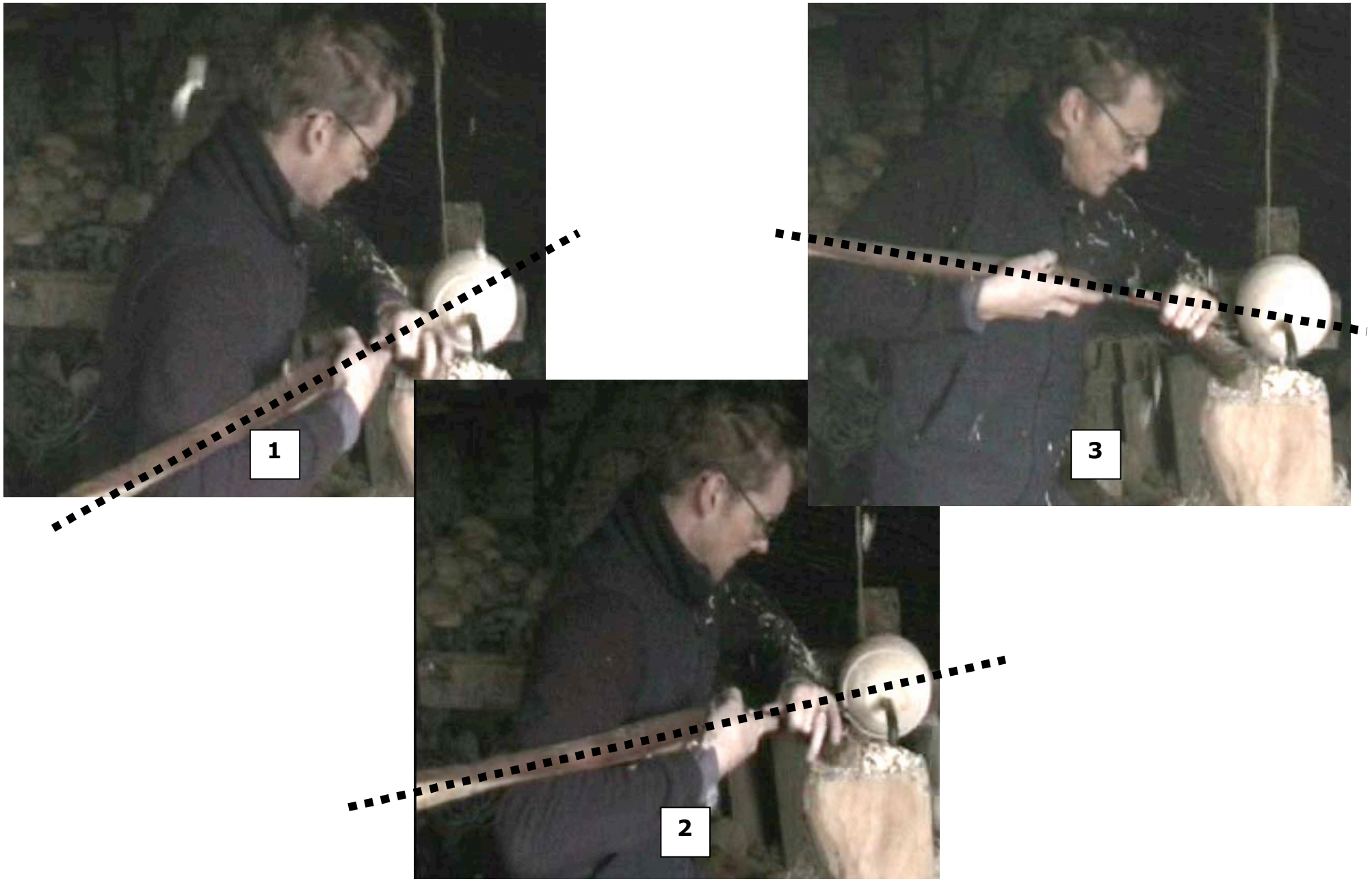
smaller angle =
cutting less off =
finer cut



ROUGHING OUT



SECOND CUT



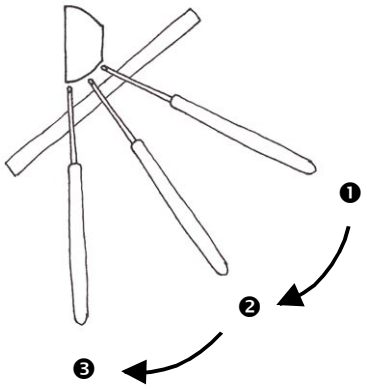
CUTTING BASE

< stance

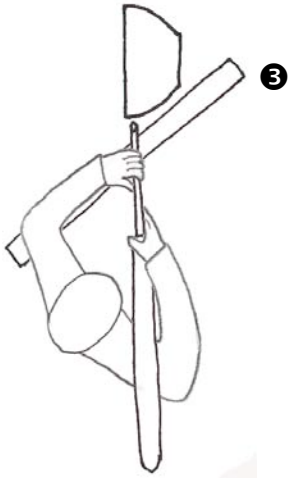
move the tool **side-to-side**

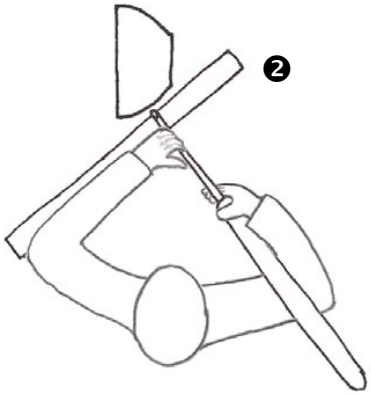
this gives you a

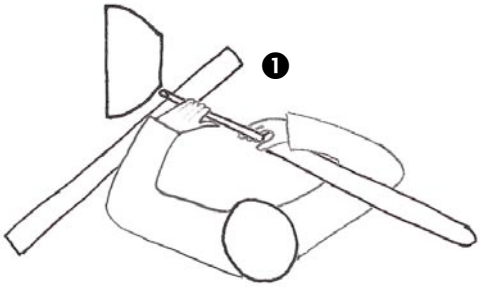
- smooth surface
- rounded shape

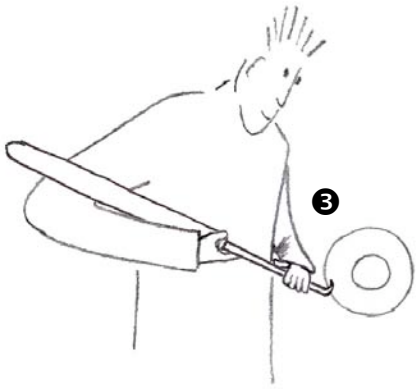


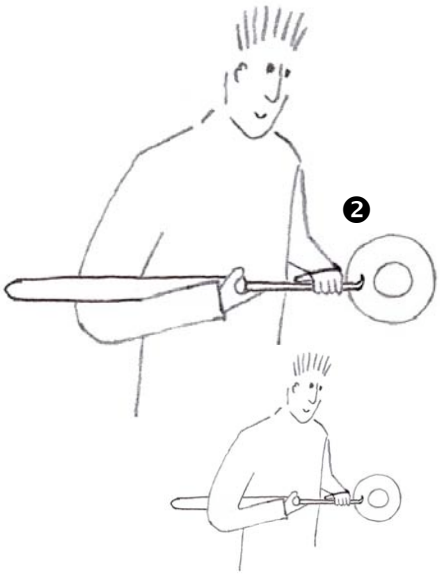
❶ & ❷ the tool handle can be **above or below** the arm
❸ is easiest with the handle **above** the arm

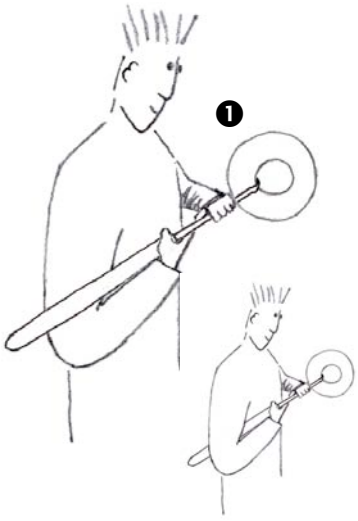


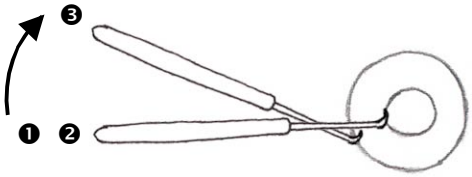












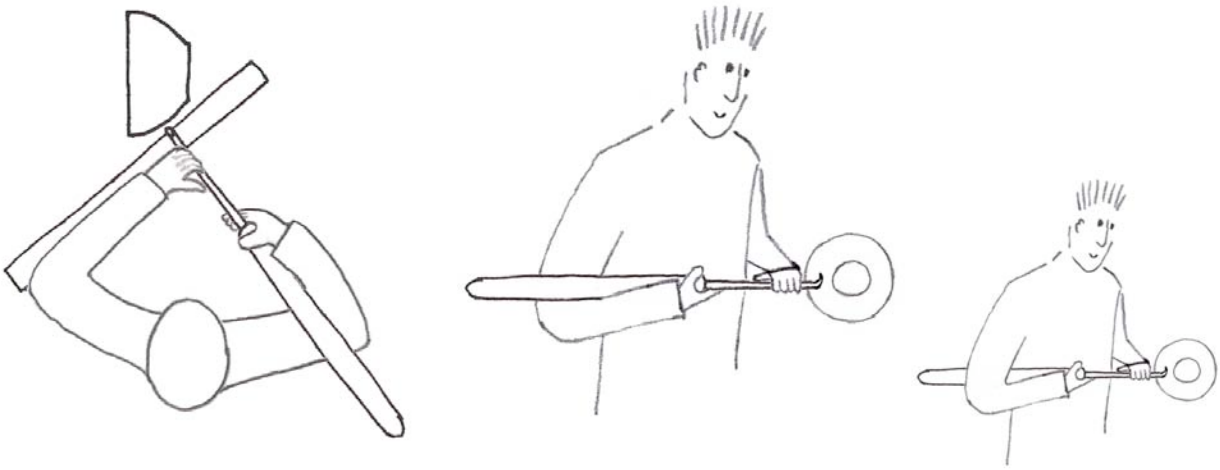
for a clean cut
close to the rim

move the tool **up-and-down**

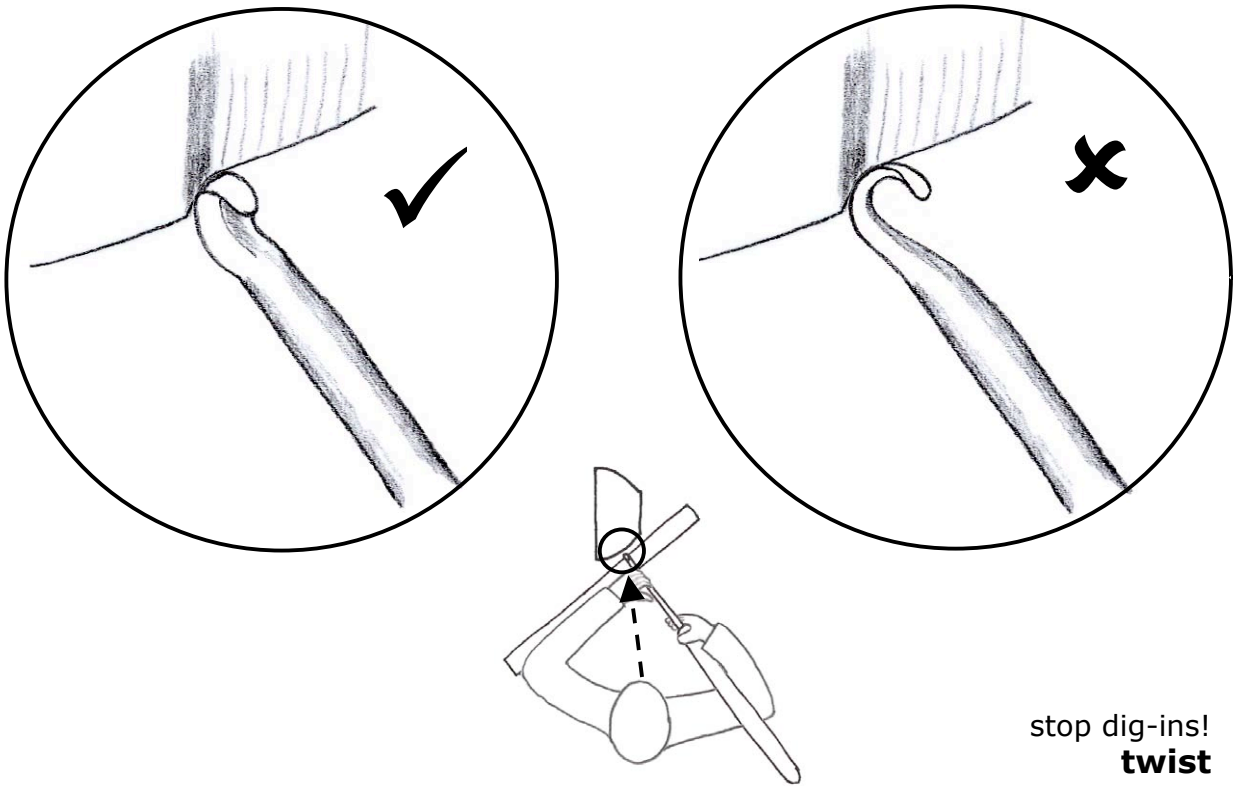
holding the tool

to get a clean cut the tool has to be held relatively still: this is easiest with

- left hand in a fist on the tool rest
- right arm bracing the tool with the handle above or below the arm



Keeping the tool more upright gives a finer cut which will be much easier to control to begin. With experience, the tool can be used at a greater angle for faster roughing out. If used at too great an angle it will dig into the wood and cause bad tear out.

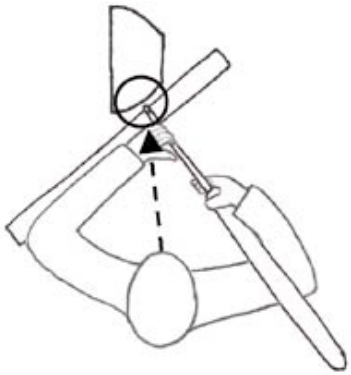


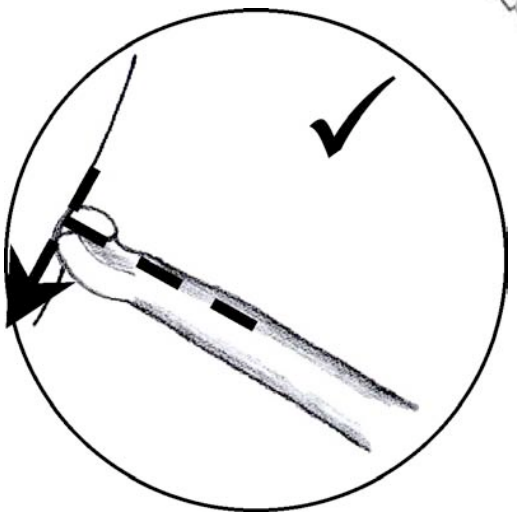
stop dig-ins!
twist

page heading

main body of text here - needs to be kept short and punchy - maybe make this column a bit wider??

'sketch-pad' section with illustrations and handwriting-style notes





help!

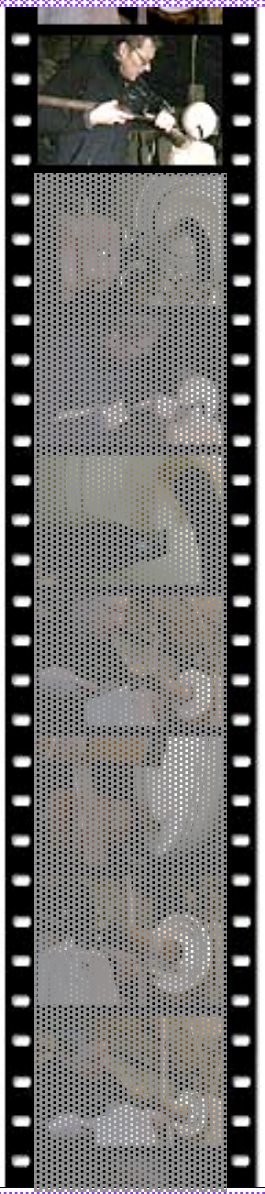
help section here looking a bit like a post-it note - hyperlinks through to problem solving section

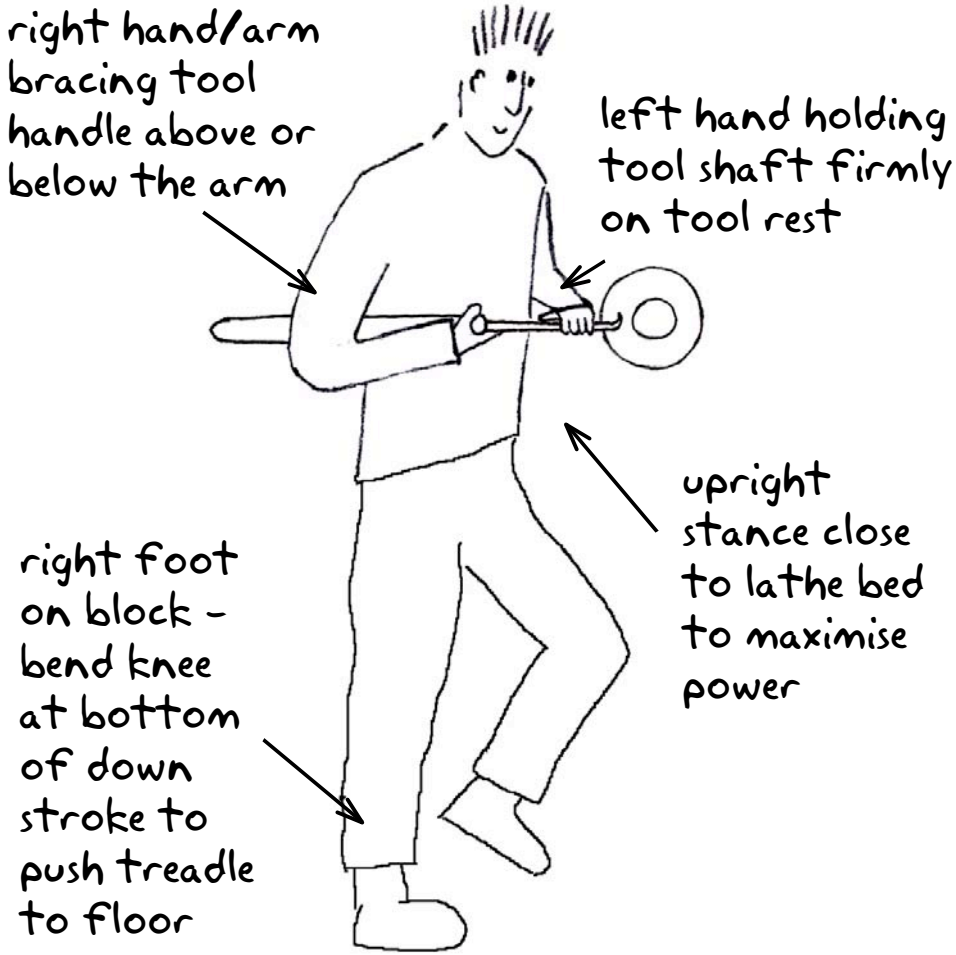
ref to video

getting started

Take a moment to make yourself comfortable at the lathe - try to find a position from which you can both hold the tool firmly and treadle confidently.

watch how it's done





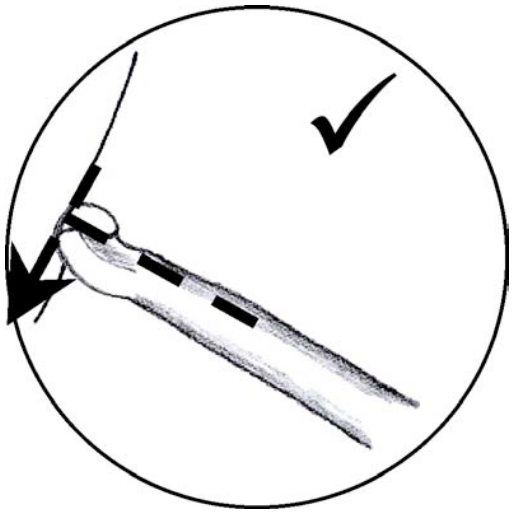
remember

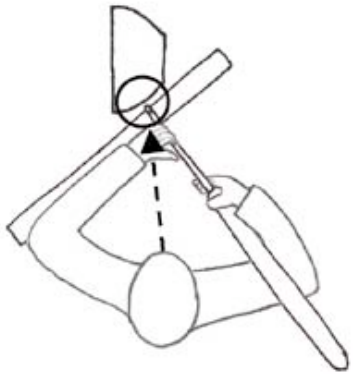
keep the tool still on the down stroke

push the treadle from its highest to its lowest point on every stroke

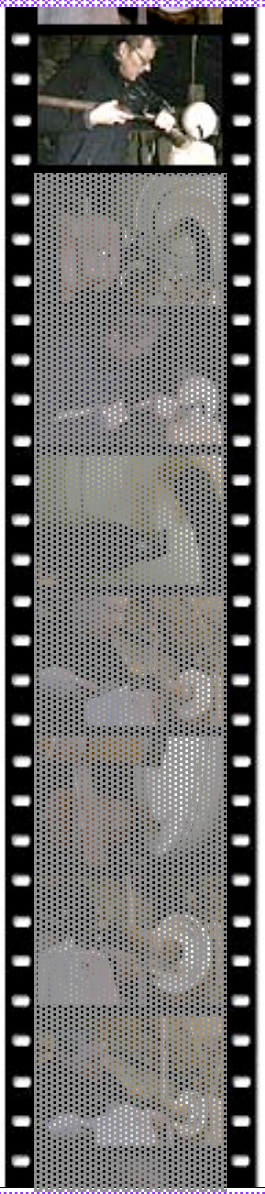
using the tools

It is critical for the tool to meet the wood at the correct angle so it does not dig into the wood and leaves a smooth surface.





close up



if the tool digs in, twist the hook more upright

if the surface is a series of steps, check the angle at which the tool meets the wood

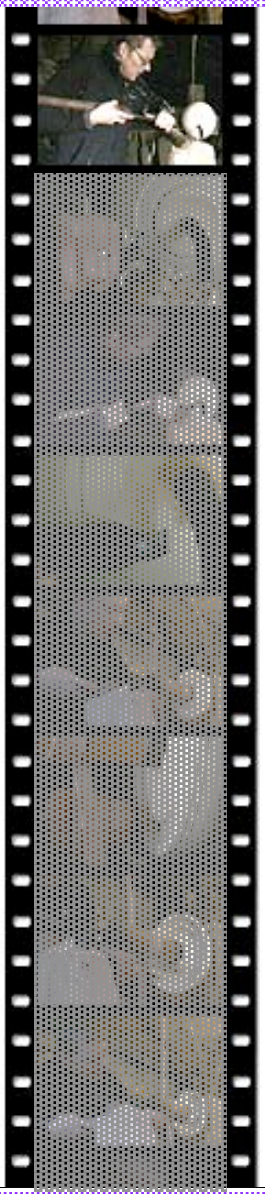
remember

keep the hook of the tool upright to give a finer cut

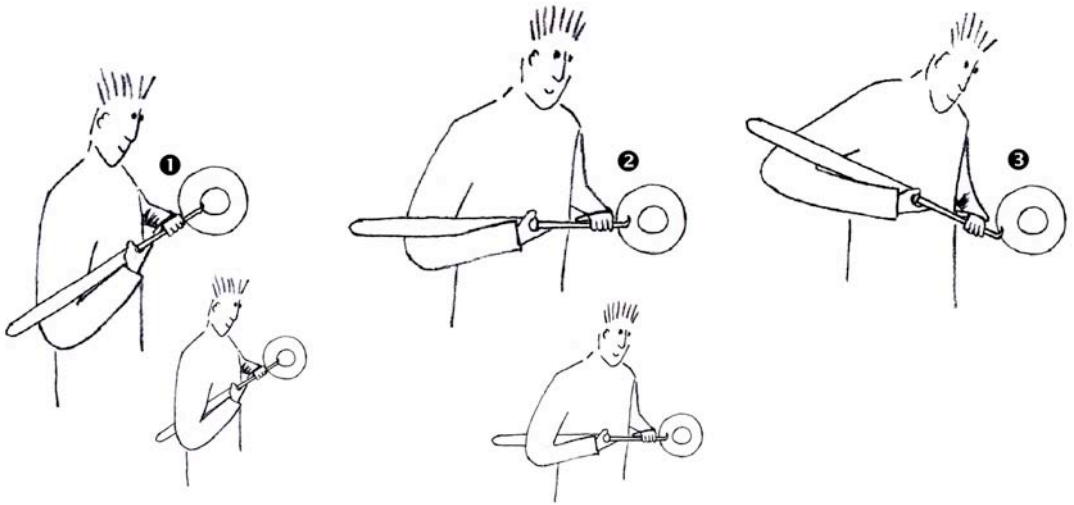
the tool cuts at 90 deg to the handle

changing stance

close up



To keep the top of the hook in contact with the surface just cut you will need to change your stance as you cut from base to rim.



remember

start with the tool away from the body

gradually bring it towards you as you cut towards the rim

1. it will take some practice to get your balance and treadle like this
2. this should be easier - concentrate on getting a good cut now
3. it help if you raise the end of the tool at this point

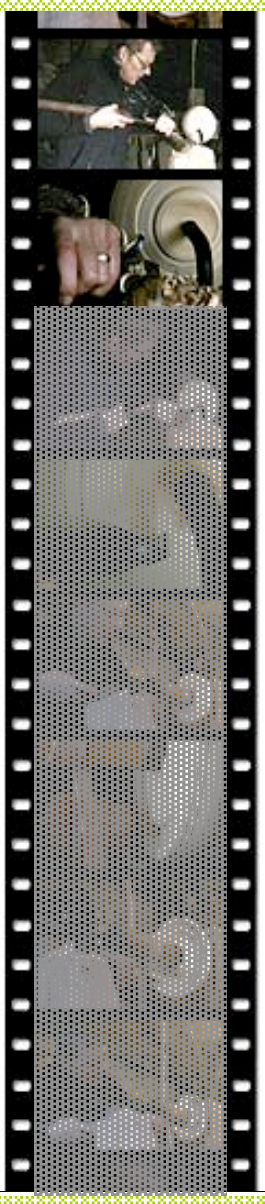
turning the outside

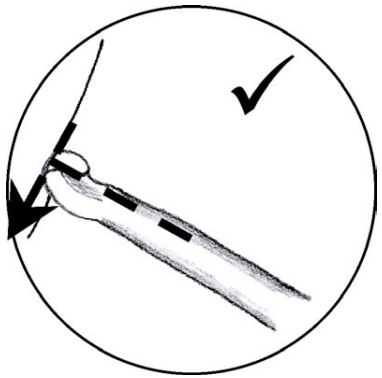
Start at the base of the bowl where the tool touches the wood right around the bowl blank.

Work slowly towards the rim, changing your stance to keep the top of the hook in contact with the surface just cut.

watch this

close up





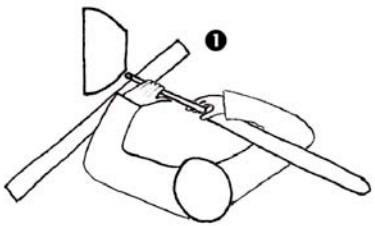
first time, just try to get rid of the big bumps, you can re-work it later to get a smoother surface

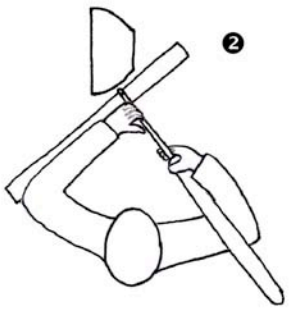
help!

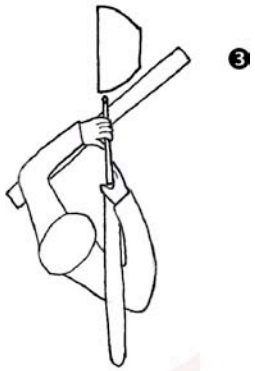
the tool keeps digging in

the surface is a series of steps

my bowl's not round



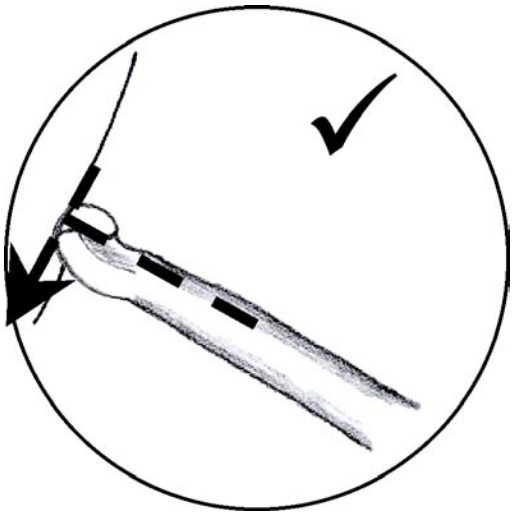


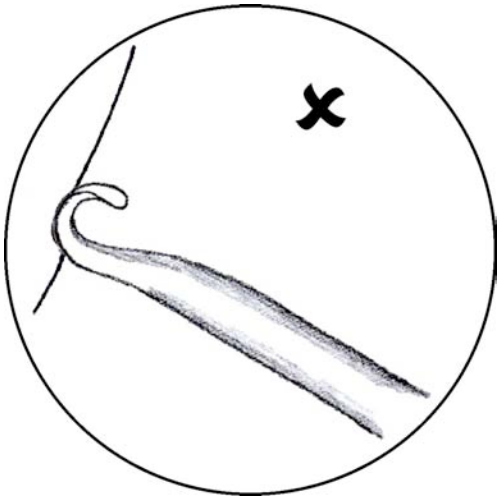


the tool keeps digging in

The angle at which the tool meets the wood greatly affects the effectiveness of the cut.

When you have learned to control this you can use a more aggressive cut to remove more wood when you are roughing out and a finer finishing cut

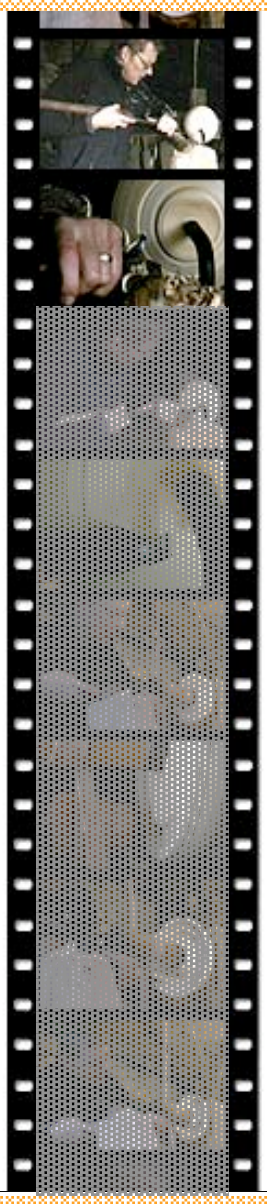




text with this??

watch this

close up



index

watch this

close up