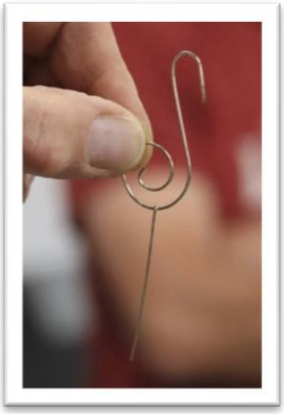
1. Technical Challenges: Spindle Turning (with Brian Schofield)

- A big thank you to Brian, who was kind enough to demonstrate turning beads and coves with gouges and skew chisels.

A. Turning a bead

B. ***Drilling a hole for an earring finding***

- Earring findings can make a a nicer looking hanger for ornaments.
- They can be purchased cheaply on Amazon.ca



C. ***Turning a finial with the skew chisel***

Superb!

*D. **Useful Links***

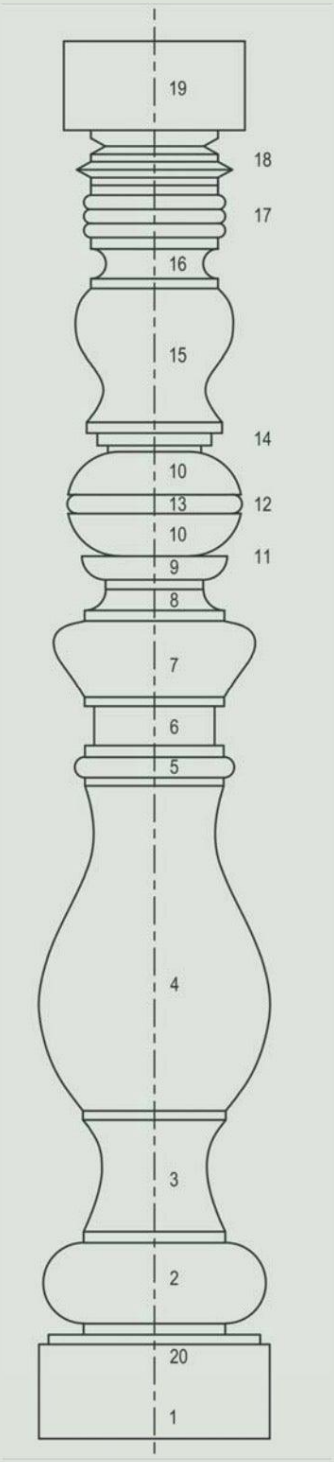
Mike Peace: Beads and Coves

Alan Lacer: Mastering the Detail/Spindle Gouge

The Skew Chisel with Allan Batty (Woodturning How-to)

Sharpening Skew Chisels

E. Spindle Nomenclature



SPINDLE TERMINOLOGY

1.	PLINTH	Large straight sided base
2.	TORUS	large semi-circular shape
3.	SCOTIA	Sunk in ovoid
4.	OGEE	"S" shape usually asymmetrical (large bulge below is Ogee (cymarecta)
5.	ASTRAGAL	Semi-circular form (smaller than a Torus)
6.	NECK	Straight section in upper area
7.	OVOLO	Protruding segment of an ellipse
8.	QUARTER	Hollow (concave)
9.	QUARTER	Round (convex)
10.	BALL	Can be elongated into an ellipse
11.	QUIRK	Transition between elements 9 & 10
12.	FLAT	end of the quarter round
13.	BEAD	beads are cut into surface (astragal protrudes above)
14.	FILLETS	3 stair stepped in reverse
15.	OGEE	large bulge above (Ogee, cyma-reversa)
16.	CAVETTO	cove semi-circular hollow
17.	REED	uniform series of beads, 3 or more.
18.	"V cut"	straight sided cut - positive or negative.
19.	ABACUS	straight sided section at top
20.	SCAMILLUS	secondary block or plinth, smaller than the plinth & without moulding.

F. Types of Spindle Turning Cuts

Remove corners with spindle-roughing gouge

Hold the tool handle low and cut with a peeling angle. Begin the first cut about ½" (13mm) away from the end and cut toward that end. Begin the next cut ¼" (6mm) to ½" past the beginning of the previous cut. Make the cuts deep enough to remove the corners and most of the flats. Continue these short, nibbling-type cuts as you progress toward the center of the spindle (but cutting toward the end of the blank). The bevel should glide lightly on the wood throughout the cut.

Planing cut with roughing gouge

Planing cuts should produce a clean, smooth surface. Hold the tool handle low and take light planing cuts the full length of the cylinder. To create a cylinder of consistent diameter, position the toolrest parallel to the lathe bed, pinch the tool between your thumb and fingers, and glide your hand along the toolrest while making the cut.

Bead cut with a skew

When forming a bead using the heel, or short point, of a skew, begin the cut with the tool lying on its side. This cut requires several simultaneous motions: swinging the tool handle vertically and horizontally, as well as rotating, or twisting, the tool. Light contact with the bevel should be maintained throughout the cut. Only the lower half of the cutting edge should be cutting wood. At the end of the cut, the tool will be nearly on edge.

Bead cut with a spindle gouge



Although cutting a bead with a spindle gouge is very similar to forming a bead with a skew, most people find it easier to use the gouge. Beads cut with a skew are usually cleaner, but a gouge-cut bead is usually sufficient. Notice that the bevel is gliding on the wood just behind the cut and that the flute is rotated away from the wood to about the two o'clock position. The tool handle must be swung sideways significantly during the cut to maintain proper bevel contact.

Cove cut with a spindle gouge



To make a cove cut with a spindle gouge, start with the flute on its side, in the three o'clock position. Begin with the tool handle fairly low, the tool securely anchored on the toolrest, and the bevel at 90 degrees to the wood. Make a light cut by lifting the tool handle slightly and advancing the tip of the cutting edge into the wood until a small shoulder appears. As you continue the cut, swing the tool handle horizontally and rotate the flute upward. At the end of the cut, the flute should be facing up, to the twelve o'clock position.

V-groove cut with a skew



The V-groove cut using the toe, or long point, of a skew is very similar to turning a shoulder from square to round. Begin by anchoring the skew firmly on the toolrest with the toe down and the cutting edge nearly vertical. Pick up a light cut on the outside diameter of the cylinder, and gradually raise the tool handle while advancing the tool to make the cut. Control the depth of cut by lightly gliding on the bevel, but only on the part of the bevel near the toe where the cut is being made. There should be a small gap between the bevel and the wood near the heel of the bevel.

90-degree shoulder cut

Turning a 90-degree shoulder with the toe of a skew is similar to making a V-groove, except the bevel is positioned 90 degrees to the lathe bed.

Parting tool cut

Parting cuts are rarely intended to give a clean, finished surface. However, two pointers will help you get relatively clean parting cuts without the tool binding when making deep cuts. First, lower the tool handle as far as possible to produce a peeling angle, rather than a scraping angle. The objective here is to cut so the shavings do not change direction much as the wood is removed. Second, to prevent the parting tool from binding in the cut, back the tool out about every ½" and widen the cut about 1/32". Repeat this process until you reach the desired depth of cut.

Peeling cut with a skew

To prepare for practicing the peeling cut, make several parting cuts along the length of the cylinder, leaving about ½" of wood between each parting cut. Next, anchor the side of the skew flat on the toolrest with the cutting edge parallel to the lathe bed. Lower the handle as far as possible and swing the tool handle upward slowly until a light shaving develops. Continue to raise the handle to keep the cut advancing until the final depth is reached.

Square-to-round shoulder with skew

Begin by anchoring the skew firmly on the toolrest, enter the cut on the very outside corners of the wood, and lift the tool handle gradually as the cut progresses. The depth of cut is controlled by lightly gliding only the toe part of the bevel near the cutting edge. There should be a small gap between the bevel and the wood near the heel end of the bevel.

Square-to-round shoulder with spindle gouge

Making this cut with a spindle gouge is very similar to making the cut with a skew. Note that the bevel is gliding on the wood just behind the cut, and the flute is rotated away from the wood to about the two o'clock position.