

Woody's Christmas Social

Our post Christmas social will be on **Saturday 11th Jan 2014**

7 p.m. for 7:30 p.m. start

Cost £ 7:50 each

Wood turning competition

Craft competition

Soft drinks available but bring your own alcohol

Raffle prize donations welcomed

Reserve your places soon please

Payment by December meeting

Forthcoming Attractions Our programme

Oct 3 rd	@ 7:30 pm	Hands on or members' demo
Nov 7 th	@ 7:00 pm	Viv Harvey
Dec 5 th	@ 7:30 pm	Hands on or members demo
Jan 11 th	Saturday 7:00 pm	Christmas Social

Committee Contact Names & Numbers

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**Woody's
World**
The Newsletter of



Oct

2013

Richard Findlay is one of our favourite demonstrators. He has been to Offchurch four times now and each time shown us something different. The key element this time was a spindal leg. However this was to have a spiral twist. Richard started with a 48mm square shaft.



Ken introducing Richard



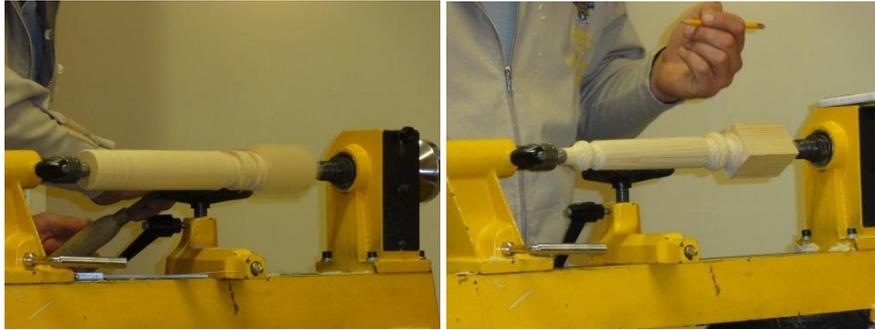
The three key chisels for today

The first thing is to mark up the wood. If you are copy turning then you should use a template as a guide. If you only have two to do then you could well get away with judging it by eye. A simple template is just a flat piece of wood on which you will record not just where each cove is but also diams etc.

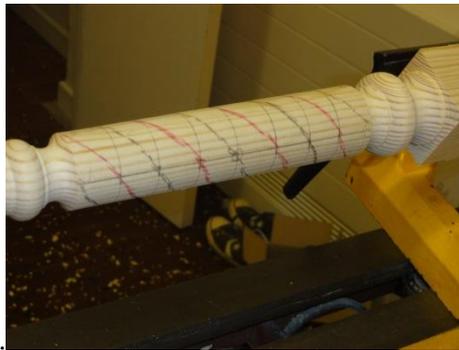


Making the first cut from the square end is important. Hold the chisel so it cuts away and into the waste. Make a start on the first cove next to the square end. Then you can round off the whole section to give the roughly tapered section you are going to work on. Now use your template to mark up where each cove

and peak should be. On the spindal gouges Richard grinds the wings back a little. This he finds help with tighter curves but he admits other professionals will suggest otherwise. Having more or less got your beads and coves right now use a skew chisel to clean up the detail. He started with the chisel low and lifts it up into the cove. Also he made great emphasis on which bit of the face of the chisel to use.



So now the real key to making a good spiral- marking out. Various spirals can be made but the easiest and, too a large extent, the one that looks best is a twist which starts and finishes in line top to bottom. So step one is to draw longitudinal lines along to tapered section at the quarter points. Now make a line on the circumference at the mid point. Follow this up with spiral lines corner to corner. See picture below. Note that Richard has used two colours to denote valleys and peaks of the “carving”.



The red line is now cut down using a small saw. In effect you are transferring the line to a lower position. Now widen the cut using a microplane. These come in various sizes. You can obtain them from Axminster. Once you have a decent cut you can shape it up so it rolls over the peaks and troughs. For this you can use a larger microplane and a sanding strip.



In the picture the larger microplane is being used to ease over the curves. You could use a Surform, both the flat and curved versions, but Richard felt these had too big a cutting face and tended to rip rather than shape the piece.



So to the finished leg. Well this is almost finished. It still requires fine sanding and any coating applied.

Richard certainly gave good value for his evening with us. For he now did a party piece inside ten minutes. He made a small whistle that actually sounded quite loud for its size.

Instructions for one of these can be found in our back issues. We once had an evening making them. No that is not true, I should have said trying to make them. In our case only half of the whistles sounded off.