








Turners Reference Guide© brought to you by Ron Brown courtesy of Woodline USA

Ron's Pearls:

There are exceptions to every rule except this one. Six types of chisels are needed to make up a basic turning set (Spindle Gouges, Roughing Gouges, Bowl Gouges, Skews, Scrapers & Parting Tools). Sharp Lathe Tools are more fun. Speed formula: diameter in inches X speed in RPM's should equal 6,000 to 9,000 (10" X 800 RPM= 8,000). Rub the bevel on all cutting tools; not on scraping tools. ABC= Anchor the tool, Rub the Bevel, Pick up the Cut. Have safety gear on hand and use it; full face shield, dust mask. Always rotate the workpiece by hand before turning the lathe on to check for

Basic Tool Groups

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Spindle Tools	Uses	Sharpening Methods
 Spindle Gouge	Known by its shallow flute, used to shape Humps, Hollows, and flats/tapers (Beads, Coves, cylinders/flats)	Normally sharpened with fingernail grinding jig. Point is 45 deg with swept back wings.
 Roughing Gouge	To transform a spindle blank to round, often beginning with straight sides. NEVER used on bowl blanks. Serious injuries have occurred. Use for SPINDLES ONLY!	Simple straight grind usually with platform. Angle usually 45 deg.
 Skews	To make planing cuts, peeling cuts, turn beads, shoulder cuts, can be used as a negative rake scraper. Most often used to smooth a cylinder.	Two types: Straight and curved. Usually platform, usually done by hand. Jigs available. This tool benefits from honing.
 Parting Tools	Cutting Tool. Sometimes used for scraping. Makes tenons, through cuts possible. Width ranges from Thin 1/16" to 1/2" (Bedan) 1/4" width is extremely useful. 1/8" standard.	Flat square grinds. Included angle (total) from 70 deg to 50 deg. Bedans can be 45 deg.
Bowl Tools		
 Bowl Gouge	Known by its deep flute, bowl gouges are used to shape the outside of a bowl plate or platter. Then used to hollow the interior. Best used for FACE GRAIN (grain perpendicular to bed ways) Many grinds used at turners individual preference – Irish, Ellsworth, Mahoney, Traditional, Key,	Traditional grind is very straight and best used for cutting straight across bottoms. Platform ground straight across. Swept back wings are best used for shaping sides. Sharpened with fingernail jigs. Ellsworth has a proprietary sharpening jig.
 Bowl Scrapers	Mostly used to smooth difficult changing grain. A small burr is raised during the sharpening process and the burr does the cutting. Short lived, the burr is best used for light finishing cuts. Can be used on inside and outside profiles. Also used to hollow small boxes and vessels. "Never scrape when you can cut." Mike Mahoney.	Platform ground to 10 – 15 degrees off vertical (shallow). A hardened HSS or Carbide burnisher is often used to enhance the burr and raise it even higher for a more aggressive cut.
Dedicated Hollowing Tools		
	Specialty tools often used for deep hollowing and/or to get under a shoulder or lip. Often utilizes carbide cutting tips.	Varies depending on shape of cutting tip. Some require special holding jigs. Some are disposable.

interference. Start at slow RPM to check for balance, and then speed up. Speed can be our friend. If you are afraid, slow down and take a breath. "Life's too short to turn ugly wood." John Jordan. Carpe Lignum, Torne Lignum – Seize the wood. Turn the wood. Variable speed lathes are better. Learn to hone. Have a plan before you start. Be Flexible. Turn green wood often. Green wood is like lettuce, cut what you can use or it will spoil. Learn to use your tools well and keep them sharp. Sharp tools are safer. Sharp tools produce better results. Invest in a good sharpening system and learn to use it well. Then teach others. Don't skip grits. Never jump more than 50%, i.e. 100 grit to 150 grit to 220 grit to 320 grit. Your family will love whatever you make. Listen to your spouse; they usually have a better eye for design. Never point out your mistakes to others. Spindle turning often requires more skill and imagination than bowl turning. "Never scrape when you can cut." Mike Mahoney. If you must scrape, raise a fresh burr. Get and learn to use a 1/4" wide parting tool. Learn to make lots of "Fun Stuff" like tops, pens, stoppers, light pulls and small lidded boxes. It will make you a better turner and your family will think you are a genius especially at Christmas time. Make Christmas gifts for your family every year and start in June. Invest in education like classes, seminars and symposiums. Spend the money for personal one-on-one instruction with a professional turner. If you are not failing

every now and then, you are not learning. You learn the most when you teach others. Buy good quality M2 High Speed Steel tools. Avoid high carbon tools; they are a waste of time. Learn to turn right and left handed. You can use a bowl gouge on spindle work, but usually not the other way around. Sandpaper is cheap; throw it away often and use fresh stuff. Sign and date your work pieces along with the kind of wood. Buy the best chuck you can afford, and then buy lots of jaws for it. Then buy another chuck. Make your own tool handles. Try someone else's tools. They might know something you don't. Join an AAW chapter then go to the meetings. Read turning magazines. Buy educational DVD's ;-)