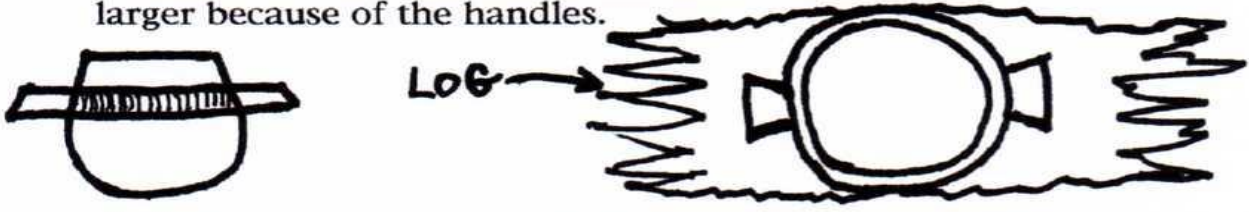


TAW June meeting: Barry Werner presentation of scholarship class:  
Mark Gardner, "Beyond Basic Bowls" at John C. Campbell Folk School

Projects:

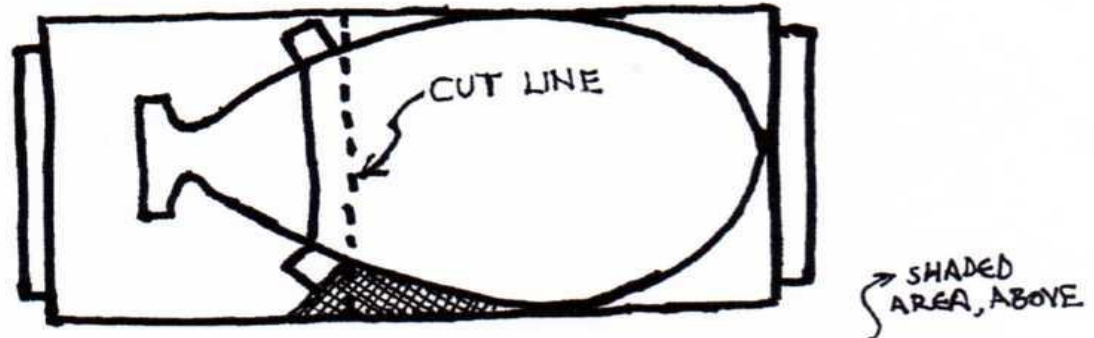
- Handled bowls. The design can make smaller pieces of wood look larger because of the handles.



- Hollow forms with small openings, dyed black to emphasize form and surface treatment.
  - Design involves making vase in two pieces, like a box, but can use wet wood. Joint is hidden by "handled" band.
  - Vase design is excellent opportunity to experiment with surface treatments such as texturing, carving, burning, etc.

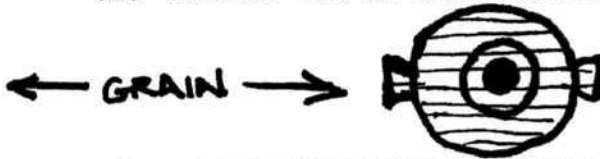
Hollow Form Procedure:

- Straight grain rectangular blank, approx. 4" X 8". Green wood OK.
- Turn into a cylinder (good time to practice smooth cuts).
- Turn a shoulder at each end- to fit chuck.
- Draw out shape of vase-
  - elongated egg shape, longer and narrower at top end
  - mark largest diameter to help make smooth arcs
  - mark top of body, lip, rim, and "handle" locations
  - allow extra 1" or 2" at top to make jam chuck later



- Cut "V" shape where base meets bottom of "handle" area.
- Use parting tool and saw to cut cylinder in two at top of base, below handle band.

- Chuck bottom half, refine shape, cut in flange, drill hole to depth, back-hollow away from the center with a gouge, cutting with bottom flute.
- Chuck the top (lid) and cut a flange to match the base.
- Hollow the inside of the top.
- Rough shape the outside of the top, including the handle band, neck, and rim.
- Fit the base to the "lid", holding in place with the tail stock.
- Finish shaping the top and overall form. Focus on continuing the curve of the base through the handle band, into the "lid".
- Glue top and base together (medium CA glue), held in the lathe.
- Mount the base in the chuck, part off the extra wood, and refine the top.
- Drill through into the body and finish shaping the hole. Sand.
- Chuck the extra wood from the top, and form a cone to match the hole and top of the lip.
- Remount the vase on the jam chuck, held by the tail stock.
- Finish shaping the base, making a hollow to form the base.
- Remove from the lathe and carve off the pip in the bottom.
- Determine the position of the "handles", based on grain orientation so that when the piece dries and forms an oval shape, the "handles" are on the widest dimension.



- Draw in the "handles" and carve or saw away other parts of the band, leaving the band proud of the surface to hide the joint.
- Carve, texture, burn, etc., etc. the base, then dye (or not) with leather dye. Apply finish (Krylon matt spray).

#### References:

- Mark Gardner web site: <http://markgardnerstudio.com>
- John C. Campbell web site: [www.folkschool.org](http://www.folkschool.org)
- leather dye: Fiebing's Leather Dye- USMC Black. At Tandy Leather- 4740 Nolensville Pike
- carving blades: Flex-Cut brand. At Woodcraft, etc.
- carving blade sharpening: MDF discs, stainless steel buffing compound, (run lathe in reverse).

**USE ALL SAFE TURNING PRACTICES!!!**