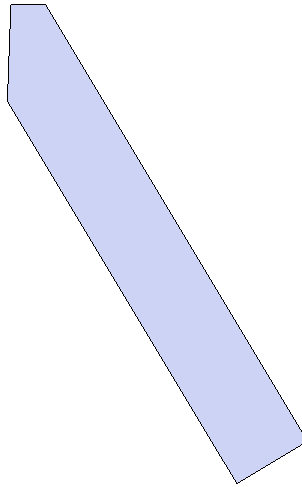
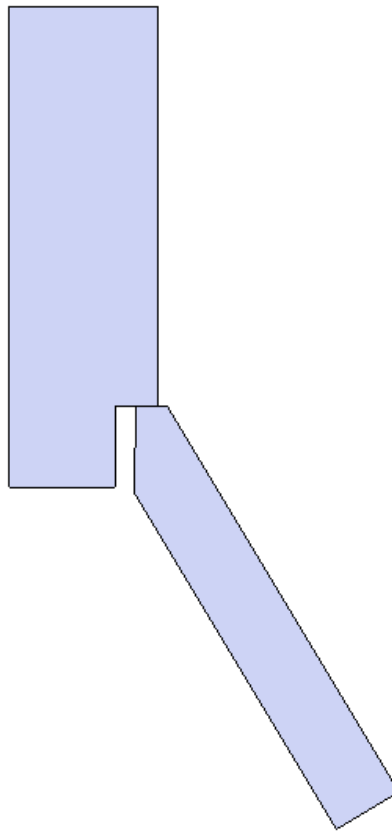


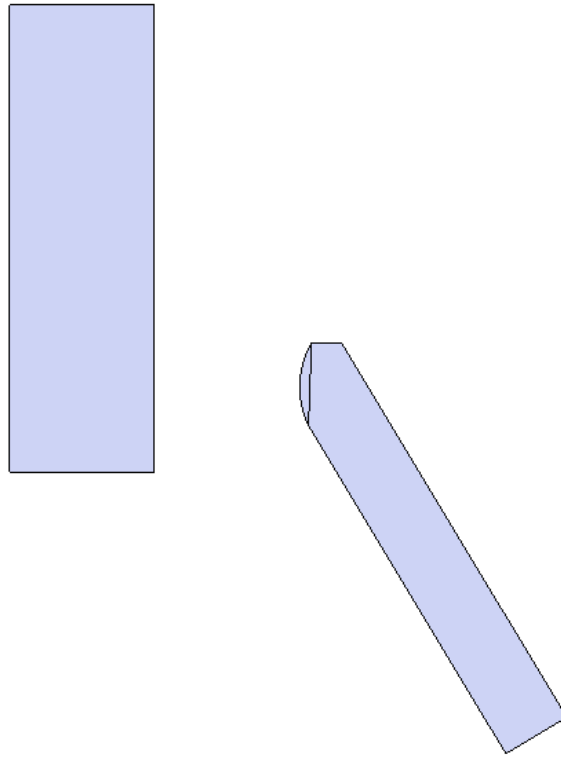
Sharpening doesn't always mean a sharp edge, the shape of the edge is important also.

By: Lyndal Anthony

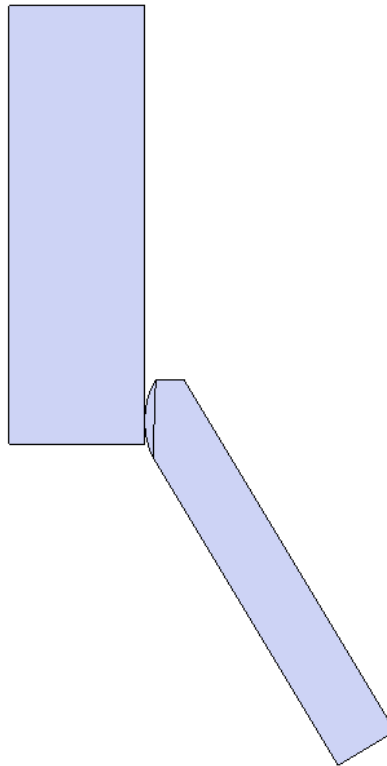


With the wing sharpened flat/straight and when the nose cutting edge is put against the work piece, it will start cutting at that point. The bevel is what supports the tool/cutting edge throughout the cut. You can start a shoulder for the bevel to rub against.

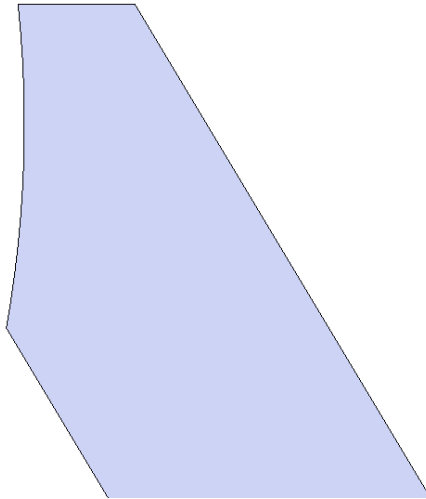




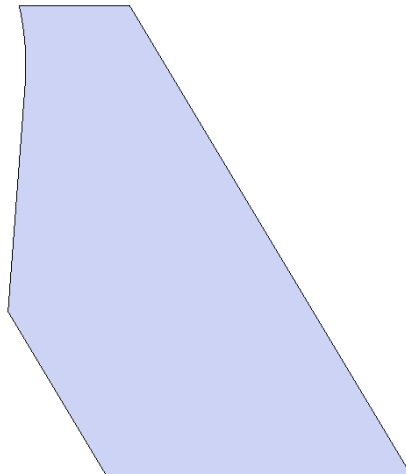
When wing is sharpened with a convex shape



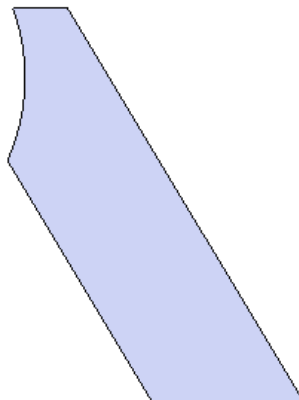
If the wing is sharpened with a convex shape, the wing will contact the workpiece before the bevel and it will tend to "skate/grab"



A very slight convex shape is allowable, but it has to be slight

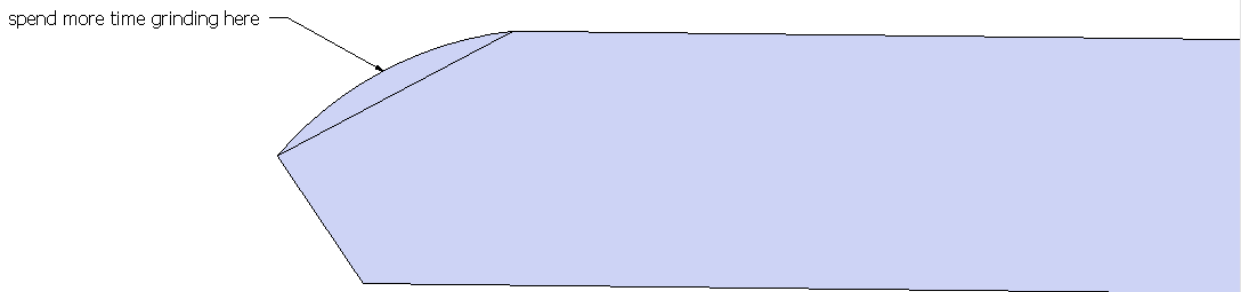
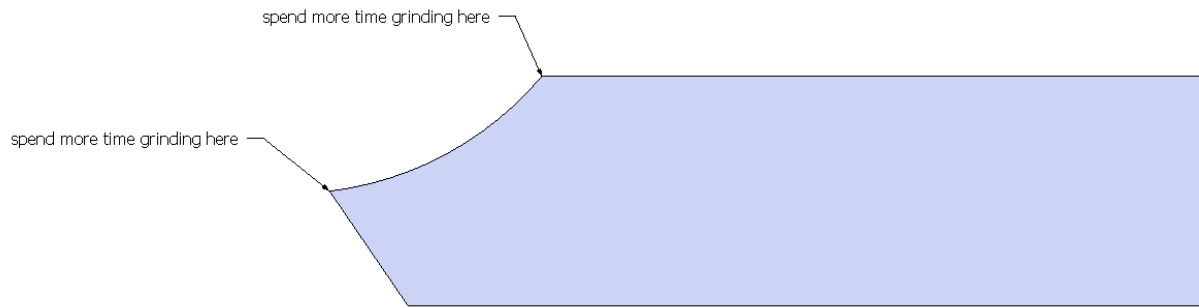


A slight "birds beak" is better than a slight concave shape but if it is too extreme, the rear edge of the wing will cause a catch



A concave wing should be avoided at all cost. It will cause a nasty grab!

I have heard comments about shaping the wings like this: how do I fix it?



Grind more off the high spots, NOT the low spots

And then I hear: "I grind too much off the nose."
Then don't do that!

And lastly:

Stuart Batty hand grinds on a platen.

If you don't have the manual dexterity or the time to develop the dexterity, don't do it!