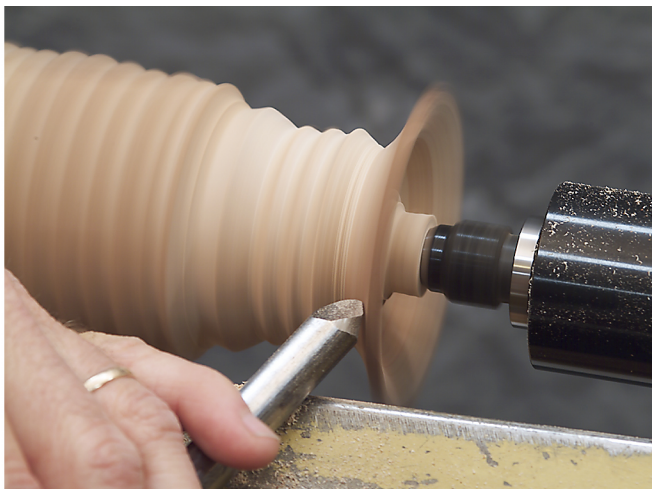


4 When making a tenon it is critical that the tenon is precisely square for straight jaw chucks or with the correct taper for Dovetail jaw chucks and that the corner is very clean and not rounded (arrow above). The length of the tenon must not be so long as to contact the bottom of the chuck jaws but should allow the face of the jaws to contact the bottom face of the limb. This is critical for the strongest hold and to help eliminate as much vibration as possible. **Sharpen your gouge.**



5 The limb has been placed in the chuck and the tailstock brought up for support. With a freshly sharpened bowl gouge I have started to establish the rim and the interior of the goblet by cutting from the bark edge toward the center. Leaving 3/4" of rim allows you change the shape of the rim and even get a catch and tear the rim off and still have enough wood to fix it. As the hollowing continues it is evident that the pith is a total void, this should not be a problem as long as the void remains out of the stem. **Sharpen your gouge.**



6 You can now begin to shape the outside of the goblet following the inside shape. With bevel supported cuts downhill from right to left following the inside shape continue to remove the bulk sneaking up on the final rim thickness. Go slowly as you near final thickness when making the curve under the rim, it easy to not curve soon enough and go too thin or cut the rim off all together. Trust me I speak from experience!



7 I will return to the inside and continue to shape the interior as much as possible with the tailstock in place. Keeping the tailstock in place reduces the vibration which helps give a better cut especially on longer goblets. For this I will use a 3/8" fingernail grind bowl gouge ground at about 40 degrees, this gives me a bit more clearance working around the livecenter.