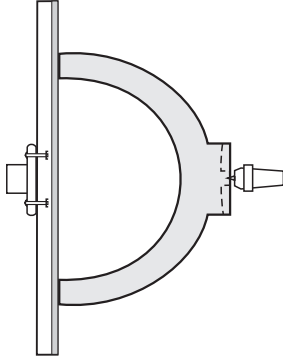
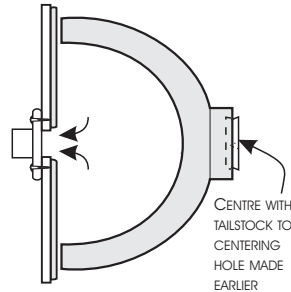


BOWL BOTTOMS

As a minimum, all chuck marks and faceplate screw holes should be removed from the bowl bottom. A variety of devices can be made or purchased for this work. With the bowl securely mounted further enhancements to the bowl foot are possible.

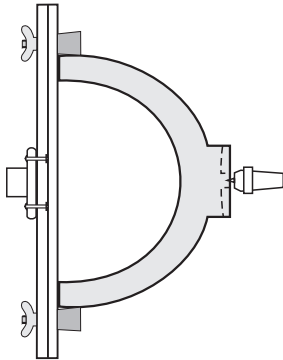


The tailstock can be used to hold the bowl against a large padded faceplate. The last little spigot between the tailstock and the bowl foot is cut off after the bowl is taken off the lathe.

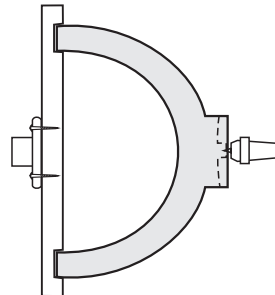


A vacuum chuck is used with a vacuum cleaner or vacuum pump sucking through the centre of the faceplate. This pulls the bowl onto a closed cell foam layer on the faceplate. Initial positioning of the bowl

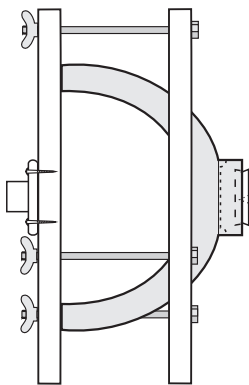
can be helped if the centre of the foot is marked when the outside is cut. The tailstock is then brought up to centre the bowl on the vacuum faceplate. The tailstock can then be removed and the foot cut and finished.



A Longworth Chuck or Cole Jaws grip the outside (or inside) of the bowl rim. Initially this is best used with the tailstock in place. But the tailstock can be removed for cutting the last little spigot and sanding.

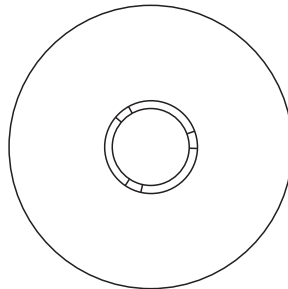
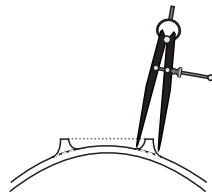
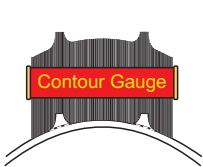


Turned to fit wooden chuck, or jam chuck. Best used with the tailstock in place or tape or hotmelt glue as added as security. If the jam chuck fit is good, the tailstock can be removed for cutting the last little spigot and sanding.



A compression chuck is a faceplate on the lathe spindle. A board of similar size is cut to a donut and fitted over the bowl, clear of the bowl bottom, and held in place with bolts. The bowl bottom can then be cut away and finished.

If you want to turn the normal full-circle foot into a number of separate feet, the first move is to turn the area inside the foot to perfectly follow the curve of the bowl.



Use the lathe index or a template to mark the circular foot into equal portions, usually thirds, and decide the width of each foot. Cut away the unwanted wood and sand the surface down to a perfect curve.

The best way to check the curve is with a contour gauge. Straight pointed calipers can give a good indication that one side of the foot is higher than the other.

