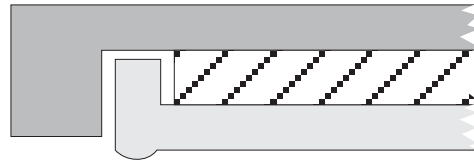


A Lazy Susan

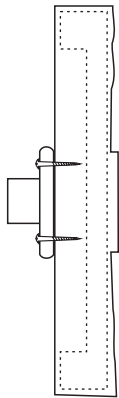
This lazy susan design uses a 12 mm thick spinner and minimises the wood thickness above and below the spinner to 10 mm thick - enough for secure attachment of the spinner. It also has thick outer edges of the top so that the lower, stationary, part is not visible when the lazy susan is in use.

For the greatest stability when the lazy susan is in use, fit the widest possible spinner mechanism and also extend the base wider than the spinner. A good width of thick edge on the top and bottom will reduce the possibility of warping. Simpler designs using less wood are possible.

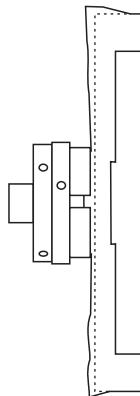
Cross-section of the edge of a lazy susan



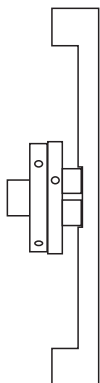
The following turning process applies to both halves of the lazy susan. You will need to calculate the sizes to suit the mechanism you have and available wood.



Attach the wood to a faceplate with short screws.
Balance the wood and turn the outside just enough to form a spigot.



Remount on a scroll chuck.
Hollow the inside and complete all that side.
Cut a shallow dovetail for remounting.



Remount using the dovetail.
Finish the outside.
If this is the lazy susan bottom a ridge may be left around the rim or the surface may be slightly dished so it will rest on the edges.
If this is the lazy susan top then ensure it is perfectly flat.

Drill a hole through the bottom half to provide access to the screws which will attach the spinner to the top half. Screw the spinner to the bottom part. Then, through the hole in the bottom, screw the spinner to the top.