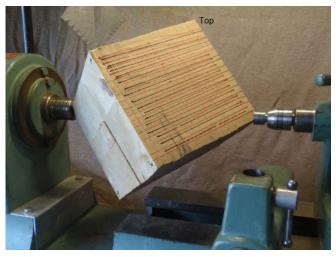
## **Three Pointed Bowl Instructions**



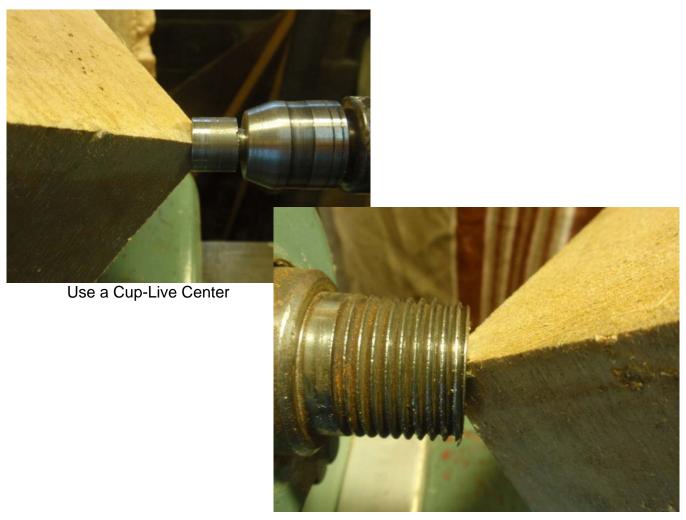
May, 2017 Clifford C. Weatherell

## Three Pointed Bowl

Start with a cube of closed grain wood like maple or beech. Mounting the block with the grain running parallel to a final edge might result a point breaking off. In this image the red and black lines indicate the grain, if the top point is to be on the final bowl, you run the chance of this happening. Many of you have experienced some vibration when mounting bowl blanks on your lathes so have learned to start at a slow speed. If you have chosen a solid log to cut your cube from, and if you indeed have a cube, then you be find it is very well balanced. The mounting method shown is



quite secure but does rely of a friction drive so you will be running a fast speed, 1000 to 1500 RPM. Of course, the author is counting on you to use your own good judgment. The closer to a true cube you can get the better your points will align. To ensure the points are all the same I put the block between centers as shown.



Friction Drive.



We are going to turn a tenon on the tail stock end so later we can turn the block around and use a scroll chuck to hold it. The three points closest to the drive end are going to be the points for our bowl so start rounding off the block but preserve those.



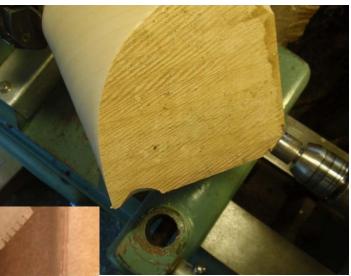


A saw is used to remove the last bit of the point that was in the live center.

Here is our blank ready to mount in the chuck.



## Three Pointed Bowl





Used the Cup-Live Center for a more stable, safer experience.



Clifford C. Weatherell

Drilling out the center to set the bowl depth.



Now it is just a matter of removing the center, I like to go about an inch or so at a time. Be careful of the corners, they can cause some damage if you catch a finger. As you remove the bowl center try to keep the edge of the bowl even but remember you cannot go back.



Using a jam-chuck you can reverse the bowl to turn off the tenon and clean up the bottom.



