



Wood required – 9” long by 1” diameter. Any hardwood, not too coarse grained would be suitable.

1. Mount blank between centres, turn to a parallel cylinder 1” in diameter using a spindle roughing gouge.
 2. With the lathe running, place a ruler on the tool rest parallel with the wood and use a pencil to mark the total length of 8”, and a line in the centre of the 8”.
 3. Part into the waste wood at the right hand end, leaving sufficient wood to support the work.
 4. Start to shape the end of the handle, using a spindle roughing gouge or spindle gouge.
 5. Shape the narrow section of the handle, minimum diameter $\frac{1}{2}$ ”, forming a smooth flowing shape that feels good in the hand.
 6. Part into the waste wood at the headstock end, leaving enough wood to support and drive the work.
 7. Start to shape the taper, from just to the right of the centre line to about $\frac{1}{4}$ ” diameter when finished at the headstock end. Rough out the taper with a spindle roughing gouge and finish off with a skew chisel.
 8. Use abrasives to smooth the work, say 120 grit, 180 grit, 240 grit, 320 grit.
 9. With the lathe running, place a ruler on the tool rest parallel with the wood and use a pencil to mark the four depth lines, 1” apart.
 10. Make a small V-cut at each pencil mark, using a skew chisel, corner of a parting tool or point tool. Press a wire to each V-cut in turn to friction burn a black ring.
 11. Separate the work from the waste wood at both ends and finish the handle end by hand.
 12. Sharpen the other end to a blunt point by rotating it against an abrasive disc revolving in the headstock.
- For example, mount a Velcro faced sanding pad with 120grit abrasive in a Jacobs chuck in the headstock. Or, glue abrasive to a circle of scrap ply or MDF and mount via a face place ring or screw chuck.