

# Skew Chisel Notes

# S 33

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## Types of Skew Chisels:

### **a) Flat section (preferred and recommended)**

1. 19mm x 6mm thick cross section.
2. mini skew 12mm x 3mm

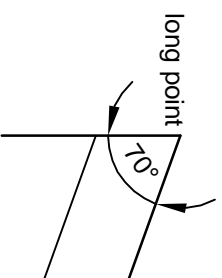
Both of the above can be homemade from HSS blanks available from McJling tools in Sydney.

### **b) Oval section**

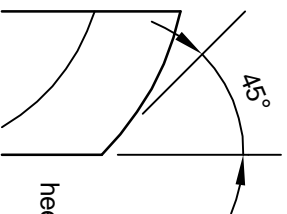
Oval skews are difficult to sharpen and not recommended (a bit of a gimmick)

## Cutting Profiles:

### **a) Standard 70 degree skew**

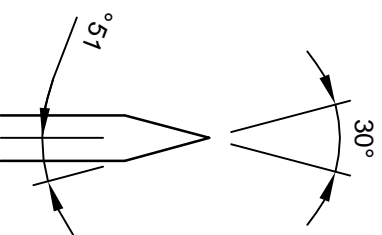


### **b) RADIUSed skew**



### **c) Standard grind angle**

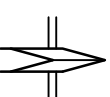
30 degrees inclusive. Typically the width of the bevel is twice the thickness of the chisel. Varies with different turners.



## Types of Cut

### **a) Using long point with skew on its edge**

Skew sits vertically on tool rest with the long point down.



All of the following require the point of entry to be at centre height of the turning.

1. Groove (Shallow 'V' as used for wire burnished lines)
2. 'V' cut
3. Facing cut
4. "Round the corner" cut

### **b) Using long point up with skew flat**

Skew lies flat on tool rest and at or just above centre height:

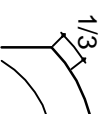


1. Peeling cut
2. Dovetail cut
3. Planing cut

(i) Radiused skew tool is above centre height and at right angles to the lathe bed axis

(ii) Standard skew tool is above centre height and at 45 degrees to the lathe bed axis

Note: the part of the skew in contact with the wood is the lower  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd ie. towards the heel.



### **c) Turning a bead**

This is a complex action with tool flat on the tool rest and then rotating and elevating the handle to vertical with the cutting point being the heel of the skew. Gives an excellent finish, but needs practice.