

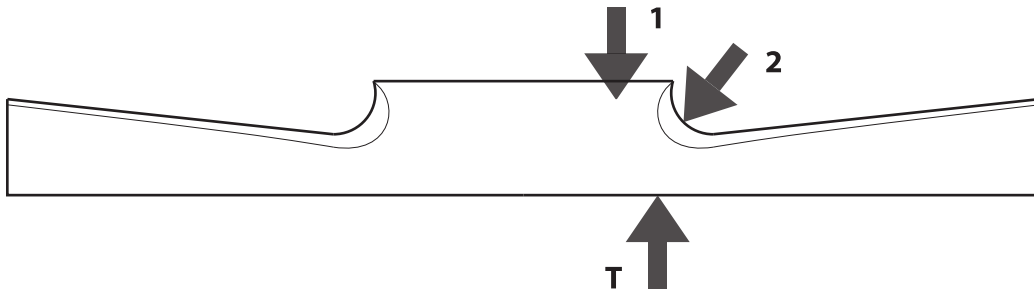
CALEB JAMES

About your spoke shave:

This shave is modeled after a traditional 19th-century style wooden shave. It has a low angle cutting geometry which means it is best suited for end grain carving and shaping such as that found on a Windsor chair seat. It is primarily designed to be used in the pushing position but can be successfully used in the pull position as well.

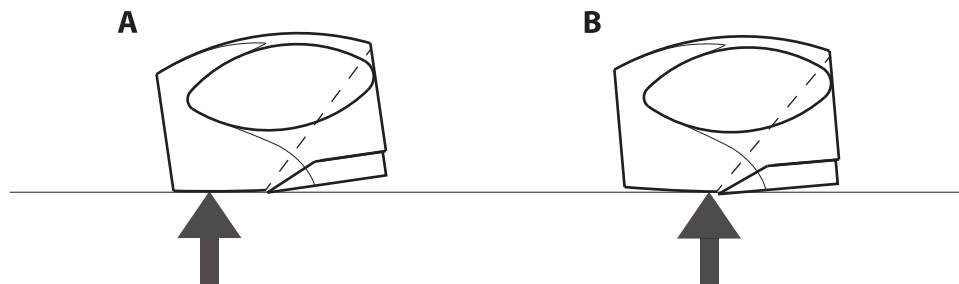
Use:

In the pushing position, hold the shave with the index fingers resting in position 1, the middle fingers in position 2, the thumb in position T and the remaining fingers resting lightly on the arms. Hold primarily with the finger tips for good feedback during use.



Adjusting the depth of cut:

The shave has no depth of cut adjustment. **DO NOT ADJUST THE SET SCREWS!** (See the section "Maintaining the blade reveal" for their function.) Due to the fact that the sole is slightly curved, the depth of cut is determined by the point at which the sole is making contact with the surface ahead of the blade. To take a lighter cut, ride at a point further away from the blade (see illustration A). To take a deeper cut, ride at a point closer to the blade (see illustration B).

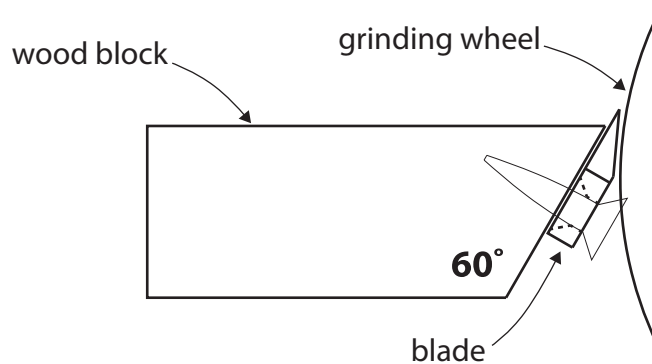


Begin by taking as light of a cut as you can until you get a feel for the "action". Exit a cut by rolling forward onto the toe away from the blade. The natural tendency is to roll backward to exit a cut, however, this will cause the blade to dig in and take a heavy cut.

Sharpening:

The blade comes with a primary bevel of $\sim 28^\circ$ - 30° with a secondary bevel of $\sim 2^\circ$. Avoid exceeding 35° for best performance or shavings may not exit as smoothly.

The primary bevel's hollow grind can be reestablished by mounting the blade to a simple jig for use at a bench grinder. Make the jig from a wood block that measures $7'' \times 2\text{-}1/4'' \times 3/4''$. Cut a bevel of 60° along its length and mount the blade to this beveled side, as illustrated below. Do not grind all the way up to the edge. Just reduce the secondary bevel so that it can be easily honed by hand on a bench stone. Finish with a light stropping.



Maintaining the blade reveal:

As the blade is sharpened the amount the blade is exposed or revealed from the sole is reduced. This will be compensated to some extent by the wearing of the sole through use. However, you can adjust how much the blade is revealed from the sole by means of two $1/16''$ hex head set screws. Very small turns (ie. $1/32$ of a turn) to back out the set screw can adjust the reveal. A reveal of $\sim 0.010''$ is recommended as a starting point. Always loosen blade screws before making adjustments to the set screws.

Maintaining the sole:

All wooden soled tools will wear with use. Avoid applying heavy pressure when shaping sharp edges. To reduce wear a boxing strip has been inserted at the heaviest wear points.

The sole of your spoke shave is curved to a $4''$ radius. It can be maintained with 220-320 grit sandpaper adhered to a flat reference plate. Extreme care should be used to remove as little material as needed to reestablish the sole's shape.