

Power Carving and Texturing Basics



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Influences:

- Dixie Biggs
- Greg Gallegos
- Nick Agar

Machines used:

- Foredom: Strong, high torque. 1/4" shaft (usually).
- Dremel (or similar rotary tool): 1/8" shaft. With proper collets, can use 3/32" and 1/16" shaft burrs. 0 – 18,000 RPM.
- Micromotor (I use Mastercarver Micro Pro Champion): 1/8", 3/32" shafts. Can also use 1/16" shaft burrs – usually dental bits, often used for piercing. 0 – 46,000 RPM.



Tools and Materials:

- SaburrTooth.com (carving burrs – coarse [green] and fine [yellow])
 - Sphere burrs, large and small
 - Flame burrs
 - Ball nose burrs



- MDIWoodCarvers.com (stump cutters, more)
 - 21-SET35 - Rounded Cylinder Mini Stump Cutter Set (3/32" shank)
 - 20-B5 - 5mm Bud Stump Cutter (3/32" shank)
 - 20-S6 6mm Sphere Stump Cutter

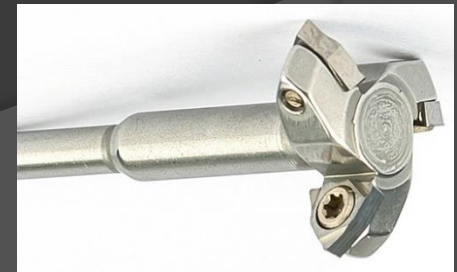


- Amazon.com
 - 3/4" radial bristle discs, 220 grit



- HarborFreight.com (1/8" diamond bit sets)
 - Diamond Point Rotary Bit Set, 20-piece
 - Diamond Rotary Point Set, 50-piece

- WoodWorkingShop.com (Klingspor)
 - Manpa mini carving bit, 1/8" shank (triangle, round head)



Notes:

- When turning a piece to carve, look at it as a canvas for your carving. Plan the contours to show your carving work.
- Round contours work a lot better for carving than sharp edges. If you plan for your carving to follow or cross a contour, it works a lot better if that contour is rounded.
- If you plan to paint and/or dry brush your carving, work to create details and surfaces that handle your planned painting. Often, these are sharp edges in the carving.
- Take your time. Take light cuts. You can always carve more wood off.
- When sanding or smoothing with diamond burrs, turn the tool speed down low. It's pretty easy to burnish or burn the wood with diamond burrs.

