

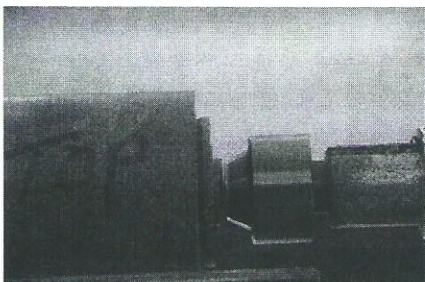
## No Measure Turned Joint Ron Browning



The following is a method that I use to produce either a glued joint or a slip fit joint for woodturnings such as Christmas ornaments and end grain boxes. I came to use this method when I realized that when using even the best and most accurate ruler available there was only one mark on it that I needed for the joint that I was about to make. Once that I realized that there was only one mark for each project then I was free to make that mark where it was needed. Here is how;

First decide on your project, well that is obvious! Once that is done you will know whether it is a glue joint or a slip joint. I usually make slip joints at least  $\frac{1}{4}$ " long while glue joints can be as small as  $\frac{1}{8}$ ". For this explanation let's describe a slip joint, later you can confuse yourself by gluing it shut if you like.

Take your blank and make it round and cut a tendon on each end for your chuck. Speaking of chucks, look at the inside of the jaws, are they straight, dove tail, toothed? When you make the tendon you



should make the shape of the tendon to fit the inside of your chuck jaws. In my opinion the worst case would be if you used a Talon type jaw and didn't cut groves for the teeth. Why you ask, because the teeth will bite into the wood fibers and actually



break them, then what you have is very short sections of broken wood fibers under compression trying to hold on to the wood that they are broken from. In addition to this the tendon should be shorter than the depth of the jaws so that the front faces of the chuck jaws touch the wood that you are turning. So, look at that face and make sure it is smooth and not all torn up like what you get from a dull parting tool! You may have to use the point of a skew to clean up this face. I do all of