

Michael Mocho / Fine Woodworking

505) 345-4674

e-mail: mmochol@yahoo.com

website: www.mmocho.com

Resources:

Metal spinning Workshop

P O Box 1084, North Wales, PA 19454

TEL: 215 699 2152 FAX: 215 699 2153

EMAIL: info@metalspinningworkshop.com

www.metalspinningworkshop.com

Terry Tynan

215 699 2152

Terry has produced 3 excellent DVD's about metal spinning, and also sells tools and materials. He occasionally teaches classes.

Book:

The Art of Metal Spinning: A Step-By-Step Guide to Hand-Spinning

by Paul G. Wiley

ISBN 0-9752900-0-2

Spinning tool rest: leverage pins fit a series of holes

Lubrication: glycerine soap, German Brown Soap, wax, grease, lard.

Forming tools "spoons": mild steel- long handles, polished tips

Can be made of common 'cold rolled' steel found in hardware stores

Trimming tool: hard tip ground to approx 80°

Back Stick: hard wood used to support metal from headstock side

Mandrels: must be a hard smooth surface- such as hard maple, Corian, or steel

Mounting mandrels: on screw center, faceplate, or threaded on spindle to prevent out-of-round

Follow Blocks: to fit tailstock and hold the metal disk against the mandrel to drive the metal

Metals for spinning: must be malleable- soft enough to move under pressure

Plier test: If you can bend the metal back and forth several times without breaking, and the jaws of the pliers can leave a mark in the metal, then it can probably be spun.

- Pewter:
- Aluminum: 1100-0 dead soft .040 or .050 is easiest- other alloys such as 3003-H14 must be annealed before use
- Copper: 16 to 22 gauge - doubles its tensile strength when work hardened
- Brass: harder to spin than the other metals
- Silver: fine silver
- Annealing: removes the brittleness of the work-hardened metals
- Copper: heat to a dull red glow / hold for 30 seconds / quench
- Aluminum: hot enough to scorch pine / ivory soap turns black