

Chipping Away

Projects with Free Form Patterns For Chip Carving

by
Dennis & Todd Moor





Chipping Away

presents

PROJECTS with FREE FORM PATTERNS For Chip Carving

by Dennis & Todd Moor

Dedication

Our first two books were dedicated to our students and customers who found great pleasure in their new hobby. This book is being dedicated to a couple of ladies who have shown patience and understanding and support in abundanceour wives Joani and Susan. Putting up with our constant travel, long periods away from home, and working long days (and nights) while at home would normally strain any relationship. Joani and Susan have always been there for us and while sometimes we detect a little grin on their faces when we leave ~ they greet us with love and understanding upon our return.

Dennis & Todd Moor



..your friendly Chip Carving Specialists

Printed in Canada.

Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

Moor, Dennis, 1944 -

Chipping Away presents projects with free form patterns for chip carving

ISBN 0-9683448-2-8

1. Wood-carving--Patterns. I. Moor, Todd, 1969- II. Title. II. Title :Projects with free form patterns for chip carving.

TT199.7.M67 1999

736'.4

C99-901106-5

Copyright 1998

by Chipping Away

All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or used in any forms or by any means including photocopying, without written permission from the publisher, except for individual and personal use.

Published by:

Chipping Away Inc.

247 Blackhorne Dr.
Kitchener, Ontario
N2E 1Z2 Canada

Telephone: (519) 743-9008

Fax: (519) 578-6074

www.chippingaway.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	4
The Tools You Will Need	5
Choosing The Wood	6
Getting the Pattern on the Wood	7
Jewelry Boxes	10
Recipe Box	22
Classical Clock	24
Scalloped Serving Tray	28
Fireplace Match Stick Holder	31
Nameplates	33
Welcome Signs	35
Key Rack	36
Playing Card Box	37
Humming Bird	39
Pheasant and Great Heron	40
Turtle	42
Sailing Ship	43
Native American	45
Horses	46
Lion	48
Canadian Geese	49
Borders	50
Acanthus Leaf	52
Backgrounds	53
Other Small Projects	55
Lettering	58
About the Authors	60

INTRODUCTION

Why is it that Chip Carving is becoming so popular? That is a question often asked and easily answered. Chip carving is easy to learn, inexpensive, portable and very impressive.

Like many of you, I have been a "wannabe" or hobbyist woodworker for a number of years. Starting out with a few simple projects around the house like storage shelves, rough boxes and cabinets, I quickly developed an interest in wood and what a pleasure it was to work with. Graduating to children's wooden toys, then to finishing a recreation room with built-ins, I was soon hooked and sought out more challenging projects. Furniture pieces and boxes with various traditional joinery started looking pretty good and so I progressed to inlays and working with some of the exotic woods. I was feeling quite proud of my work. But up to that point, finishing the piece meant applying stain, varnish, tung oil or various other means of treating the wood. Then, I saw a box that had been chip carved. Wow! Now that was finished! Trouble was, it sure looked difficult and I convinced myself that I could never do it in a hundred years. Too difficult, too much patience needed, what happened if I made a mistake, I am not very artistic -- I had all of the excuses I needed to keep me from trying it. It sure looked impressive though!

The more examples I saw of chip carving, the more interested I became and finally I took the plunge. I bought a couple of knives, a couple of books, and got started. A two-day course helped tremendously in getting fast results. Quite honestly, my first few attempts were pretty awful and I actually destroyed my first few practice boards before anyone had a chance to see just how bad I was. My persistence and endless practice did reward me a skill that developed surprisingly fast. Before long I was entering competitions and winning awards and the rest, as they say, is history.

Now, I don't mean to give you all of this information just so you will know about me! What I want is to convince you how easy chip carving really is to learn and that you should give it a try. Believe me, nothing will enhance or embellish your woodworking more, and as the old saying goes, "If I can do it, anybody can do it." So if I have stirred up an interest, read on to see how it is done and give some of these projects a try.

Pop (Dennis)

Tools

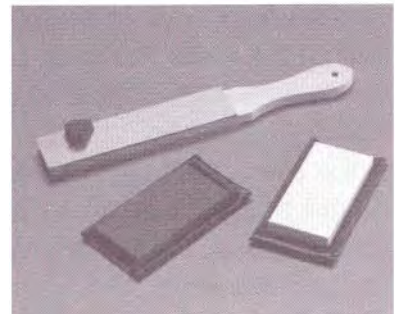


Moor Chip Carving Knives

These are the best designed and engineered chip carving knives made. There are only three knives in the complete set which helps keep chip carving so inexpensive. These are the only knives you require to perform chip carving. Since the number of knives you require are minimal we definitely recommend you purchase the best.

Moor Ceramic Sharpening Stones & Leather Strop

These state-of-the-art ceramic stones will sharpen and a keep a keen edge on your knives for a lifetime. They will never wear. Nothing will give your knives a polished, mirror-like finish better than a good leather strop and polishing compound.



Special Tip

We often have people tell us they have tried chip carving but found they could not do it! In most cases we find that their knives and the way in which they are sharpened (or actually not sharpened) is what is giving them difficulty. We have never known a person who can't chip carve, although we have met many tools that won't allow it!



Drawing Tools

These are the drawing tools you will require. A quality compass, a T-square with both metric and inches, a mechanical pencil in the popular .05mm size, lead refills in 'B' softness, and a polymer eraser.

Special Tip

There are many other drawing aids you may wish to try such as circle templates, protractors, flexible straight edges, etc. We recommend you begin with the just those shown in the photograph at first, you can add the others as your skills and preferences develop.

Choosing The Wood

The Preferred

Basswood is the most popular wood for all wood carving styles including chip carving. While it is a hardwood by definition, it is light in weight. This combination, along with consistency in the grain, makes it superb to carve. Basswood is almost white in color and its' grain is clear and practically nondescript (at least before staining) which means you can carve intricate and detailed patterns without 'fighting the grain' for the attention of the viewer.

Every chip carver will not want a clear wood at all times and so our second choice in wood would have to be Butternut. Butternut has a grain that is similar in appearance to walnut but more the color of golden oak. When staining butternut a walnut or oak shade, you may find people mistaking it for either of the two. Butternut is light in weight (only about 20% harder than basswood) and therefore carves beautifully. One caution though since the grain is so prevalent, butternut is best used with those carving patterns that do not present numerous sharp ridges between chips or that are too busy or intricate. In these cases, the grain would actually 'fight the design' for the attention of the viewer, unlike basswood.

Other Types of Wood

These are certainly not the only types of wood you can use. You may chip carve almost every specie. However each specie presents its' own peculiarities which must be taken into consideration. For instance, pine and similar soft woods offer a very wide and inconsistent grain pattern that makes for carving of most free form designs fairly easy. When getting into detailed and intricate patterns with sharp ridges between the chips, however, the softer woods have the tendency to break out, go fuzzy, and lack strength.

So go right ahead and carve patterns in pine toy chests or blanket boxes or the like, but avoid those sharp ridges. Another problem with soft woods is that the darker grain area is considerably harder than the light wood area and this in turn makes drawing your knife across the grain similar to go over 'speed bumps'.

Selecting a hard wood presents a whole new problem. The harder the wood the more difficult it becomes to carve! Now that does not mean you cannot carve the harder woods like walnut, maple, cherry, and so on, but it means you will have a challenge. One little tip we could offer in carving these woods, is to remove a very small chip in the center of the larger chips first. Continue carving this very small chip larger and larger until you reach the desired size. It is surprising how much easier and neater the carving will be.

I guess the best question to ask yourself is whether the finished piece will be worth the effort you will have to put into it. As for me, I definitely will use either basswood or butternut when I have the option and then finish or stain the project to make it appear as a different wood if necessary. Now having said this, you would be doing yourself an injustice if you do not try mahogany, willow, poplar and similar woods. It is definitely best to practice on a scrap piece of wood before carving a unfamiliar wood.

Moisture Content

The moisture level of your wood is also very important! We suggest a level between 8 and 12% for optimum results. If your wood is too dry your cuts will not be as smooth as they should be. You may also experience knife control difficulties. Wood that is too wet may crush rather than cut and lack the crispness in detail.

Getting the Pattern on the Wood

Special Tip

Your carving can never be better than the lines you are following ...so take your time to make the drawing as neat and precise as you possible can!

Direct Drawing

When carving patterns of a geometric design, we find that drawing the pattern directly on the project is best. Use a mechanical pencil with 'B' lead and ruler. When making circles use a quality compass (again with 'B' lead) or templates. Do not make the lines any heavier or darker than necessary ...remembering that you have to erase those which you do not carve off. Avoid tracing geometric patterns in most cases as it is almost impossible to trace a straight line or circle with accuracy.

Special Tip

Remember that once your carving is completed, you must remove any pencil or drawing marks before you apply the finish. Erasing those lines will be much easier with a simple preparation sand your project with varying grit of sandpaper ending up with a 400 or 600 gritBEFORE you draw the pattern on! The smoother the wood surface is, the easier your clean-up will be!

Tracing & Transfer Paper

Make sure the pattern is the correct size for the project. If the pattern needs to be reduced or increased in size, take the pattern and the project to your local photocopy facility. Our preference is to have a photocopy of the correct size made onto a sheet of "tracing or parchment tracing paper". Tracing paper gives you the opportunity to view the exact location of the pattern on the wood and indicate whether any blemishes on the wood surface will interfere with the pattern and how to best position it.

Once you have the desired location, use a couple of pieces of 'masking tape' to hold the pattern in place. Insert a piece of 'graphite paper' between the tracing paper and the wood. Do not use carbon paper as it will smudge and be difficult to remove ...graphite paper is much cleaner and nicer to work with. It is available at most craft or art supply stores. Another type of transfer paper, known by its brand name "Saral" comes in white, yellow, blue and red; these colors can be helpful when tracing patterns onto darker wood or onto surfaces that have been painted a darker color.

Special Tip

For some unknown reason, all of us have a tendency to trace our pattern on the outside edge of the original drawing (we humans are not only a peculiar bunch, but so very predictable) :) ... then when we carve the patterns we once again carve on the outside edge for the purpose of removing the lines. This can create a real problem by doing this we have increased the size of the pattern (ever so slightly but still increased) twice and sometimes a delicate pattern can be made out-of-proportion and takes on a distorted appearance!

It is a good idea to check your tracing after making a couple of marks it is not uncommon to find that the graphite or transfer paper has been placed upside down! Removing any graphite marks that have not been carved off is generally easy by using a good quality polymer eraser. If your marks have been made too bold, you may have to sand them off, but use caution so as not to damage your carving. If the graphite marks are located on sharp ridges sanding will quickly turn these sharp ridges into flat ridges ...so in this situation I prefer to remove the marks using a cotton-bud (q-tip) and Isopropyl Rubbing Alcohol.

Lacquer Thinner

This method can work reasonably well ...but by all means practice it a couple of times on a practice board or wood other than your actual project. First use an pattern which has been recently photo-copied or printed with ink ... then see how it will line-up or position on your wood. Use a rag to apply lacquer thinner onto the wood surface ... and now tape your pattern face down onto the wood. Using a dry rag, wipe or press the pattern paper onto the wood surface ... as you are doing this you will discover that the paper becomes transparent and at the same time the ink is being transferred from the paper onto to the wood surface. Sounds simple doesn't it? So why the practice first ... the trick is in using the correct the amount of lacquer thinner ... too much will result in the ink running or bleeding into the wood and smearing. Using too little, will result in the pattern will not be even and may have portions missing. The sharper and better the pattern image is, the better results you will have ...laser printers are excellent!

One additional word of caution: lacquer thinner is very toxic and strong smelling. Make sure you use it in a well ventilated area and perhaps even wear protective clothing to avoid contact with your skin.

Self-adhesive Transparencies

This method works very well for patterns that do not have a lot of sharp ridges. Your local drafting or architect supply outlet will have these self-adhesive transparencies. They come under different brand names: Chartpak and Repro Film are a couple. The transparency is like a mylar film, similar to those used for overhead projectors.

Simply have your local photo copy make a photo copy of the pattern you have chosen onto the blank self-adhesive transparency you purchased. Make sure, of course, that the pattern is of the correct size. Peel the backing off the transparent film and stick the pattern to the wood. Because it is transparent, you will be able to see the wood, its' grain, and any blemishes you may have to use caution around. Now you are ready to carve right through this transparency. A nice side benefit is that is no clean-up required after your carving is finished ~ simply peel off the transparency. You may experience some of the adhesive *gumming* up your knife and so you will have to wipe your blade periodically ...believe me it is a small price to pay for the drawing time this method saves.

Other Methods of Transferring

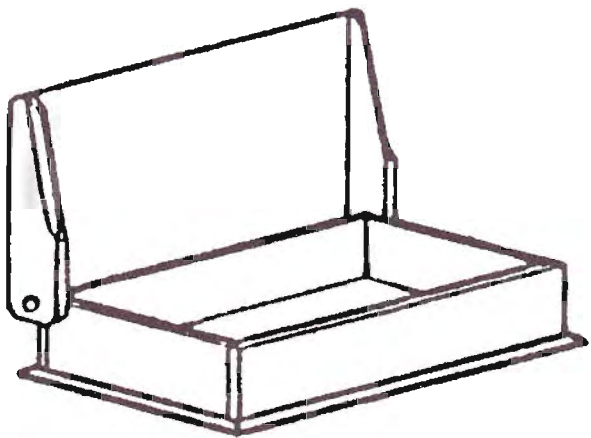
The foregoing are but a few of the methods available. There are others that range from **ironing** with a hot cloths iron, to **gluing** using rubber cement. We have tried them all and prefer methods described.

LET'S GET STARTED

As suggested by the title, many of the patterns in this book are designed for specific projects. This offers a couple of benefits to you. First the patterns are fully developed with center themes and borders, even corner and back areas that are appropriate. Second, if you are a woodworker the projects themselves provide you with some new (or very old in some cases) ideas for re-creation or possibly inspiration for new projects altogether. If you are not a woodworker you still get a second benefit in that all of these projects are available through Chipping Away write us for more information about our wood products or visit us on the Internet: www.chippingaway.com

MEDIUM SIZE JEWELRY BOX

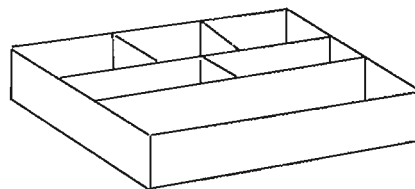
About the Box. The jewelry box I have chosen to carve is made of butternut and the following drawing offers the dimensions and layout. Please feel free to use this design or one of your own. For your first attempt at Chip Carving, I recommend you choose either basswood or butternut as both carve rather easily and produce effective results.



Box measures $8\frac{1}{4}$ " X $12\frac{3}{4}$ " X 3" high and is constructed of $\frac{3}{8}$ " stock.

Lid side arms are dadoed to lid and held onto box frame by $\frac{1}{8}$ " dowels

Tray insert measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ " X $11\frac{1}{8}$ " X $1\frac{1}{8}$ " high and is constructed of $\frac{1}{8}$ " stock.



Getting the design on the box lid. This butterfly design should appeal to all. It is simple to carve yet most impressive when finished. See the front of the book for different methods of transferring the pattern onto your wood.



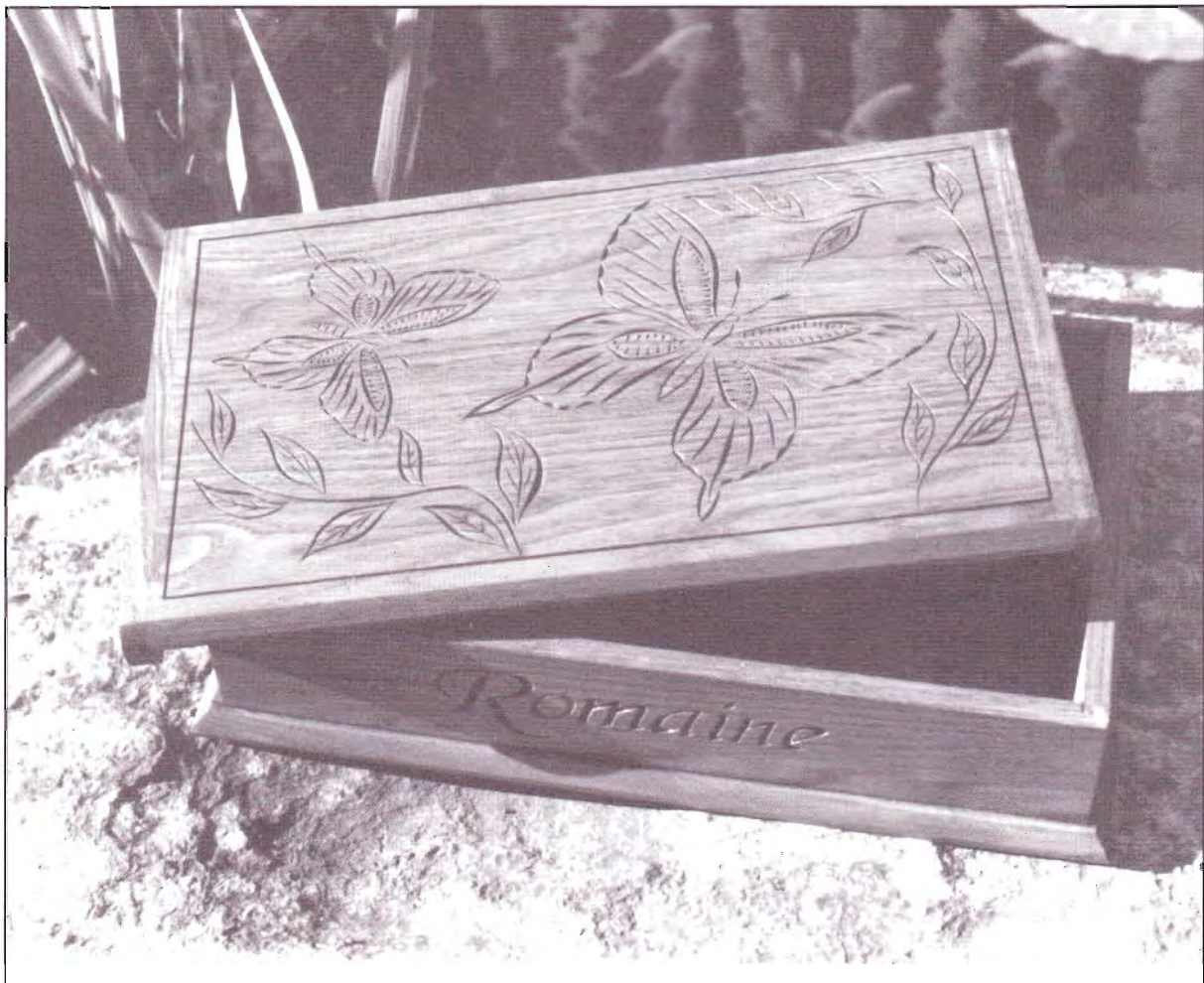
Suggestions:

- ~ leave approximately 5/8" (that is 15mm) from the outside edge of the box as a border, then carve a straight line approximately 3/32" (2mm) wide.
- ~ remove the main stem first and then the leaves
- ~ use your stabbing knife to make the smaller veins on each leaf
- ~ use your stabbing knife to make the small - straight cuts within the butterfly wings and only put in as many as you comfortably fit into the spaceas with most stabs, you have a certain amount of flexibility as to their exact number and spacing so it is not necessary to trace these 'stabs' onto the wood

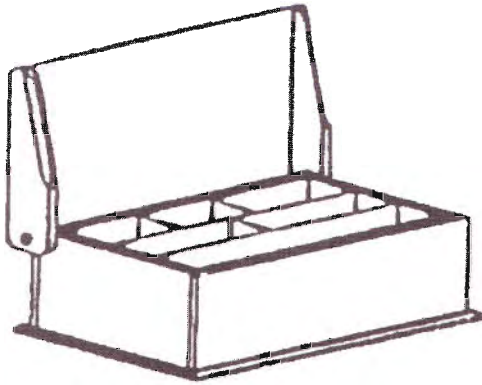
Apply the finish

Butternut stains beautifully and I prefer to use a gelled stain. I have had great luck with Bartley's, Minwax and Flecto. Seal your project firstI use spray polyurethane for this. Since these gel stains mentioned are polyurethane based, they are compatible to the sealer. I let the cuts take on more stain than the surface (by wiping the surface with a folded cloth) which highlights the carving. Put on sufficient coats to get the shade you desire and then add another coat of spray polyurethane to deepen the finish and add that final bit of protection. Our Introduction to Chip Carving Book offer more detailed information as to the method we use.

Don't forget to add a name to the front of jewelry box. There is a lettering style in this book as well as different types in each of our books ... find the letter style that suits you, the person and the box. It is a nice idea to add something on either side of the name if you have sufficient room how about a smaller butterfly, or couple of leaves.

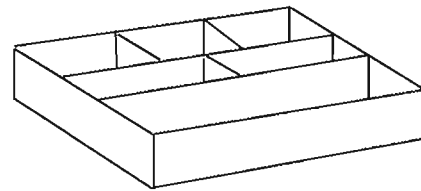


LARGE SIZE JEWELRY BOX



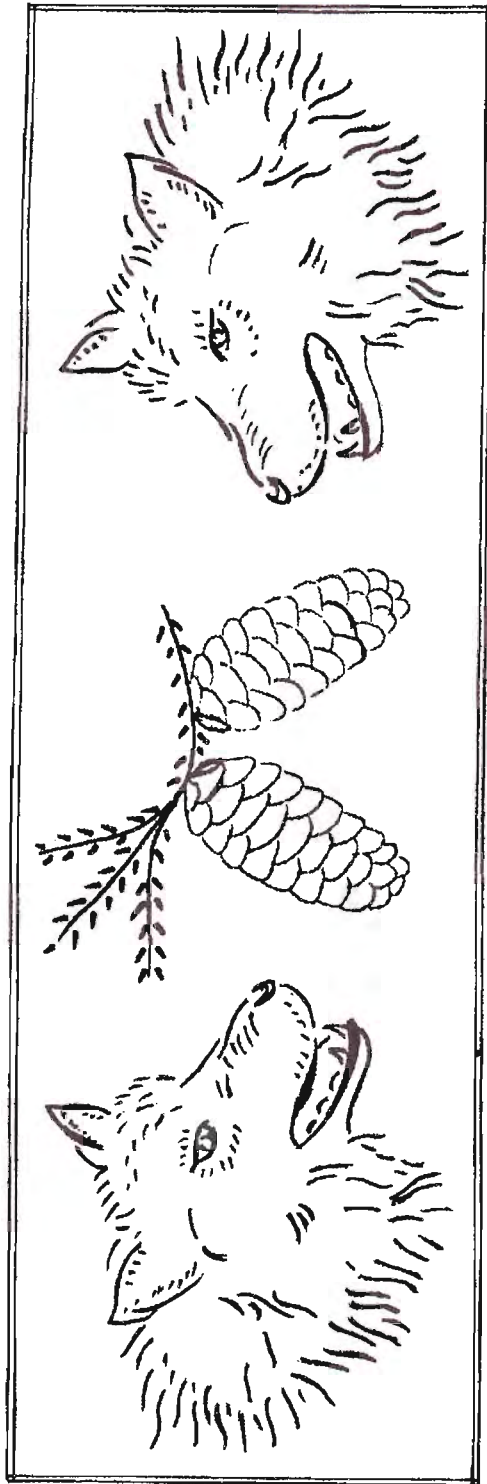
Box measures $8\frac{1}{4}$ " X $12\frac{3}{4}$ " X 5" high and is constructed of $\frac{3}{8}$ " stock.

Lid side arms are dadoed to lid and held onto box frame by $\frac{1}{8}$ " dowels



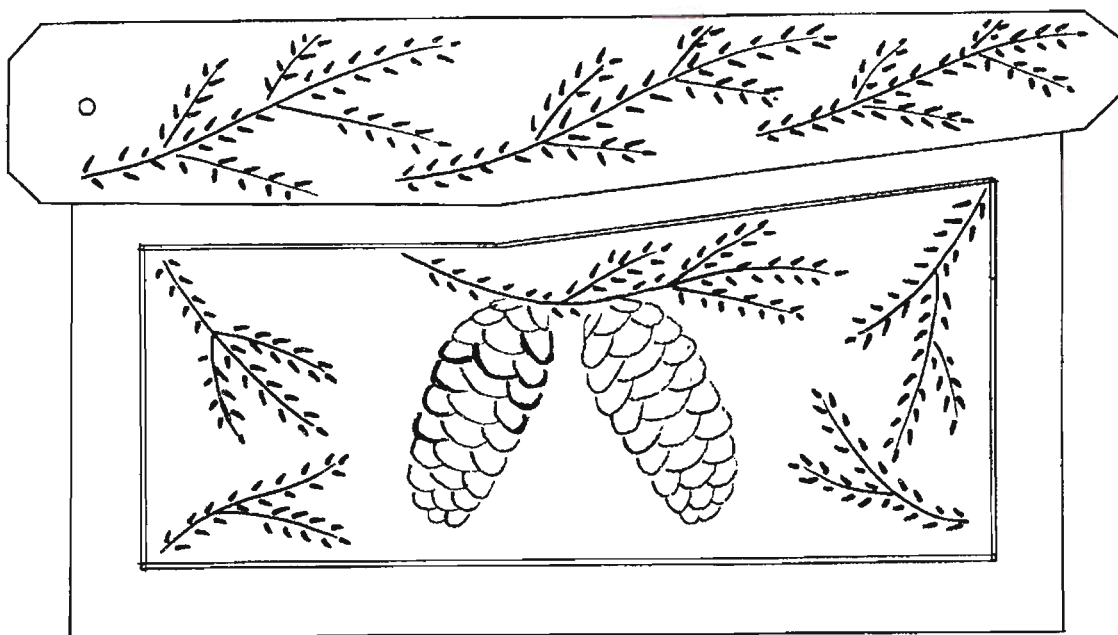
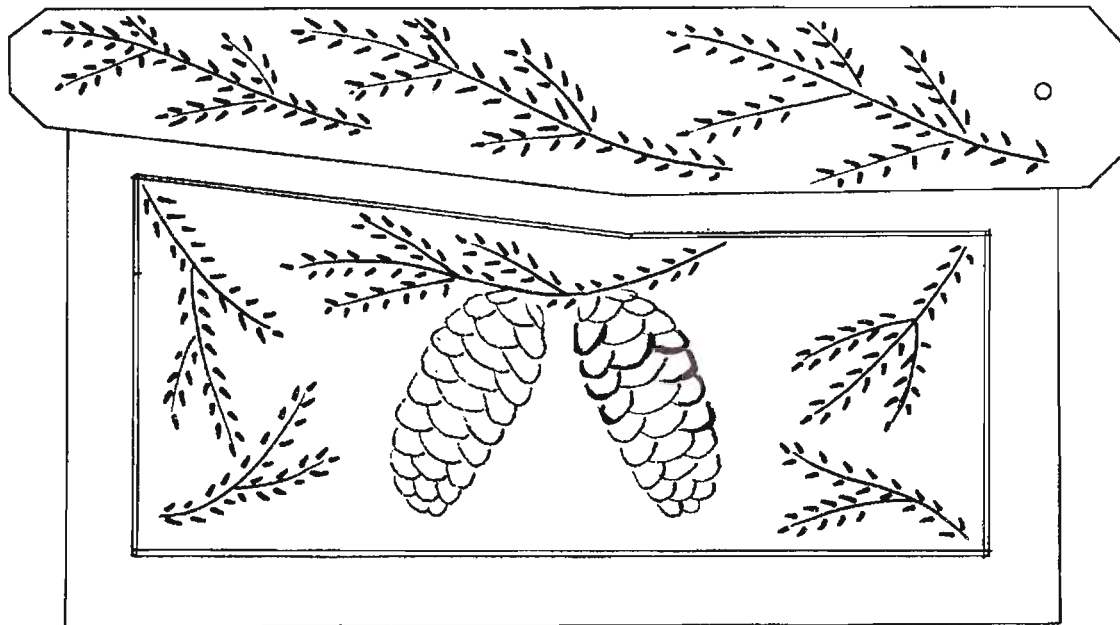
Tray insert measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ " X $11\frac{1}{8}$ " X $1\frac{1}{8}$ " high and is constructed of $\frac{1}{8}$ " stock.





Special Tip

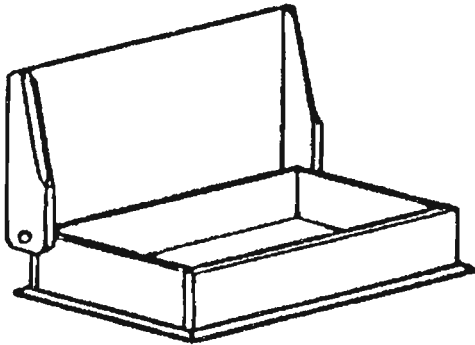
These are the front and back panels of the large jewelry boxyes, always do something on the back panel because most jewelry boxes will sit on a dresser with a mirror! Always be thinking!



Sides for the large jewelry box use these pine cones in other projects too ...easy and effective!

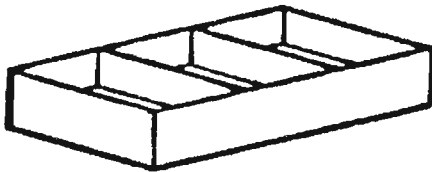
SMALL SIZE JEWELRY BOX

This smaller size box is ideal for children with big dreams who need someplace to keep their 'treasures'. The first pattern shown is a type of Sunburst and looks great carved in basswood and finished with clear polyurethane. The second pattern is a buffalo scene ... and very popular with boys. Todd has made a number of these buffalo boxes using butternut and they sell quickly at the Wood Shows we exhibit at.

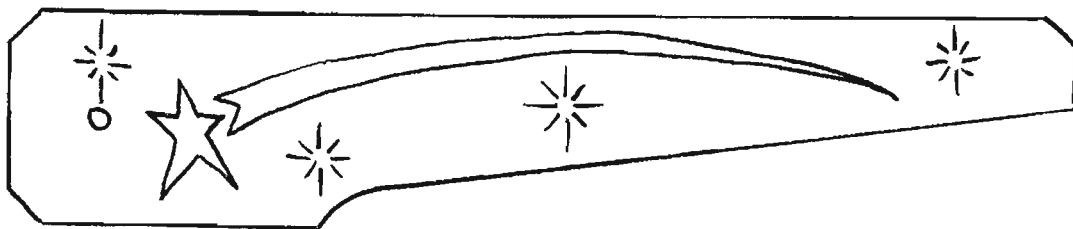


Box measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ " X $9\frac{3}{8}$ " X 3" high
and is constructed of $\frac{3}{8}$ " stock.

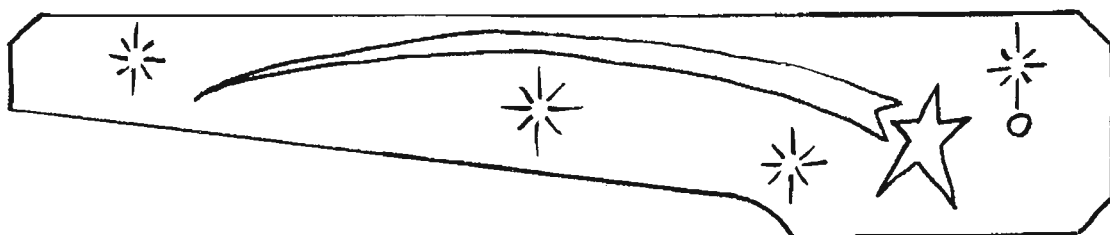
Lid side arms are dadoed to lid and
held onto box frame by $\frac{1}{8}$ " dowels

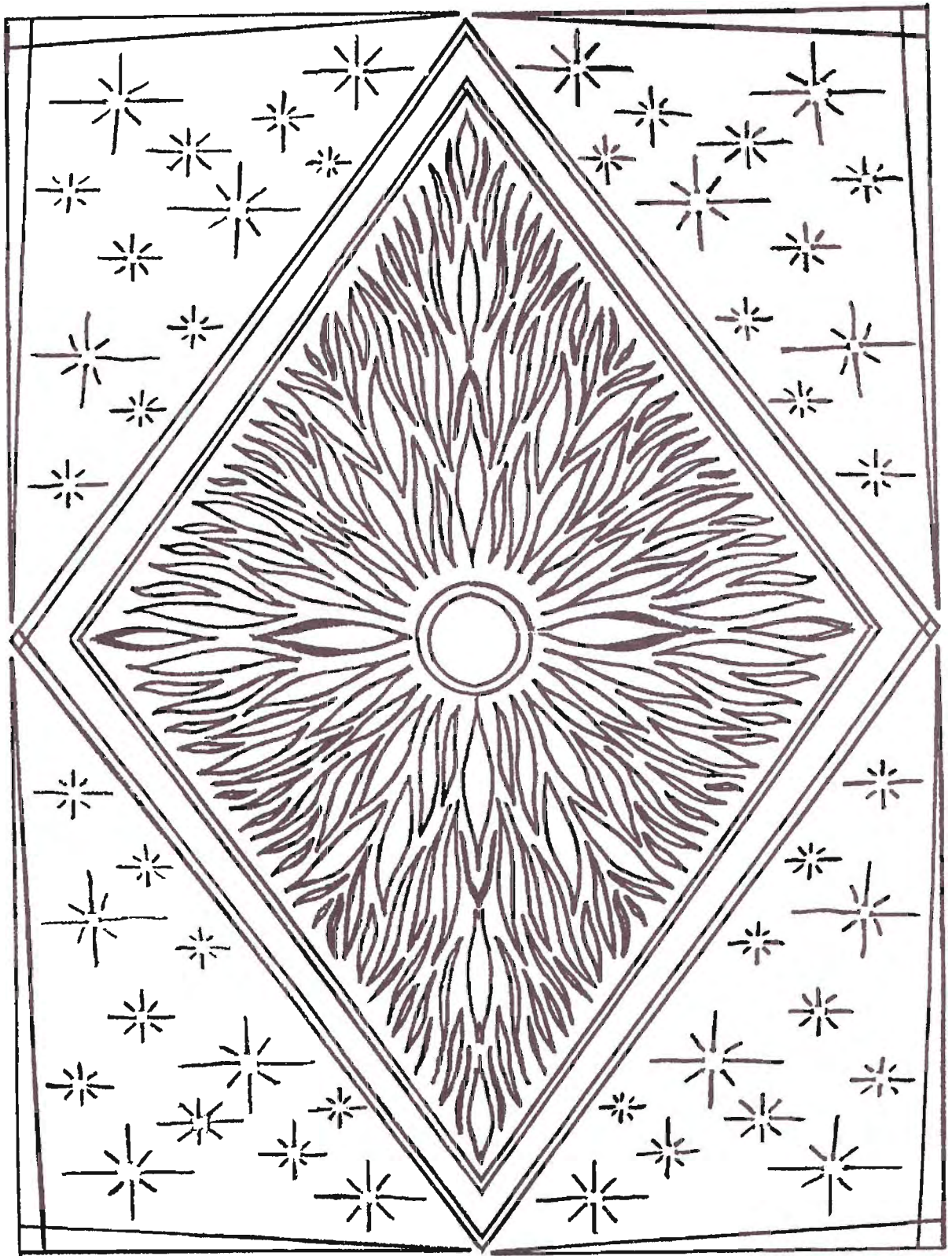


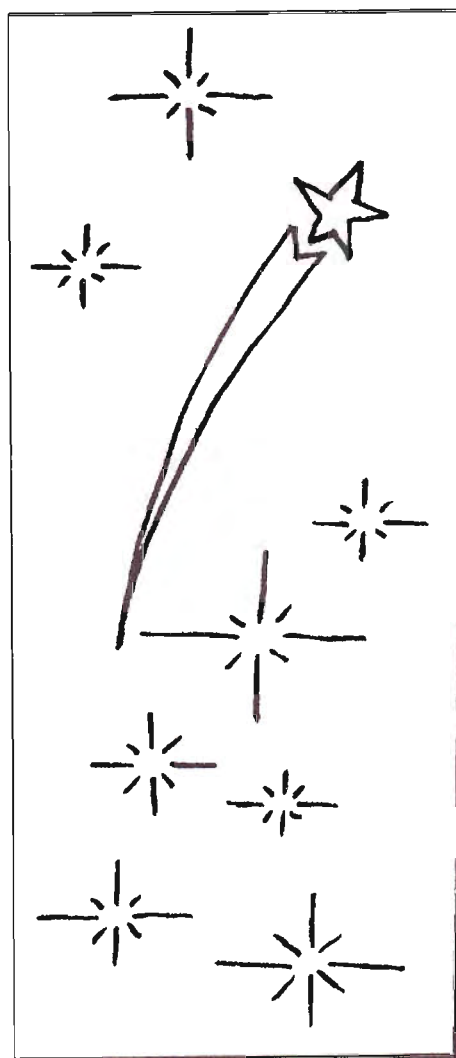
Tray insert measures $5\frac{1}{8}$ " X $11\frac{1}{8}$ " X $1\frac{1}{8}$ "
high and is constructed of $\frac{1}{8}$ " stock.



Lid Ends ... Left and Right!



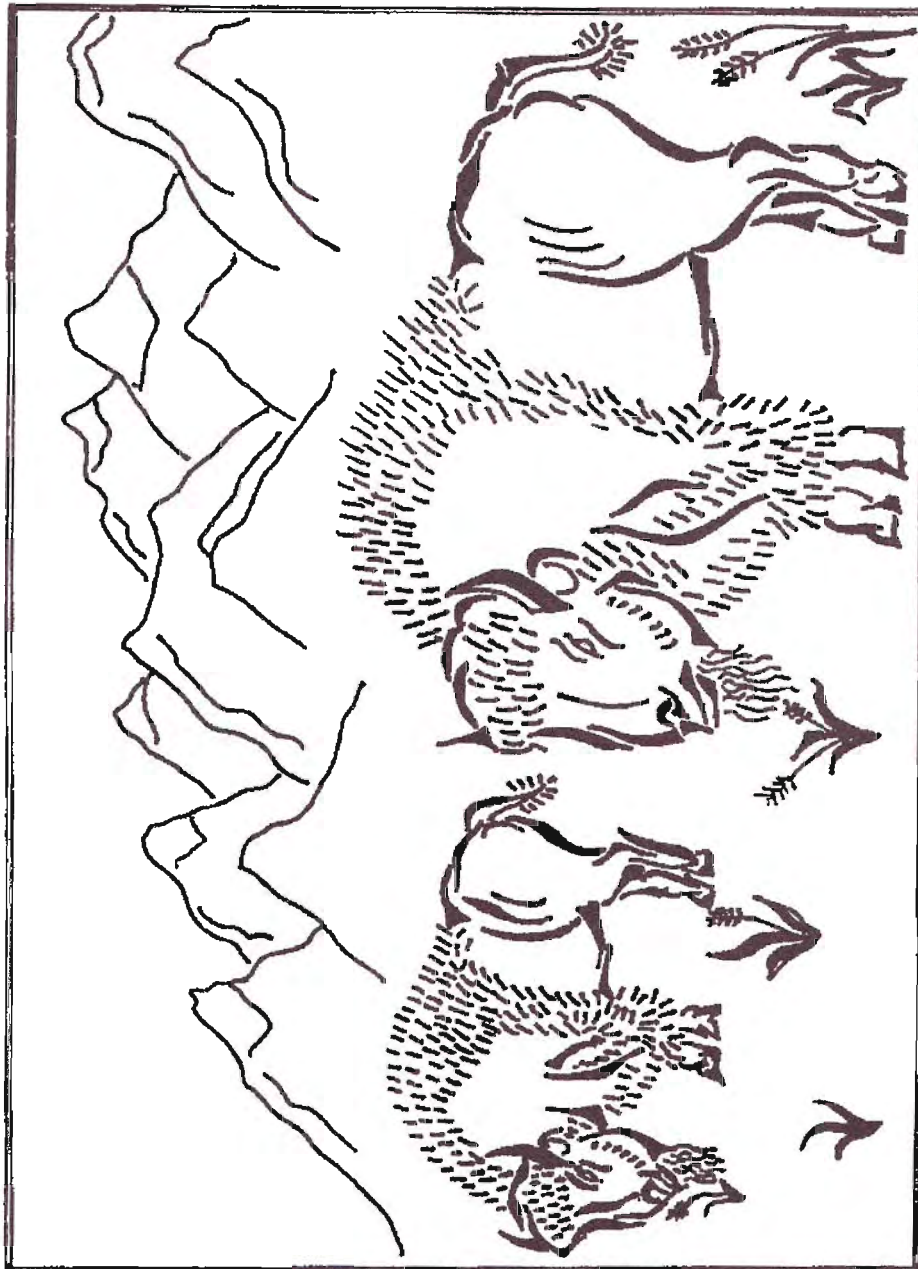




Pattern for both the front
and backand both ends!

Special Tip:

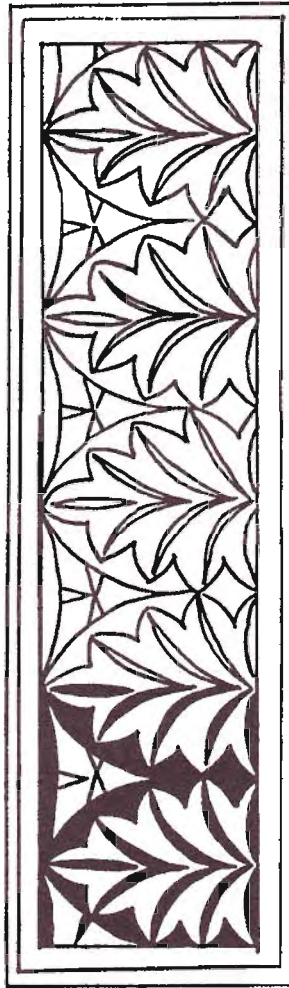
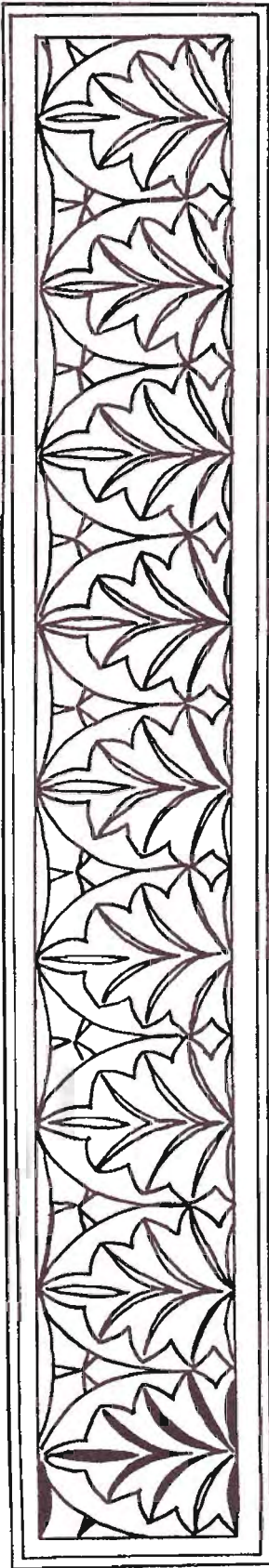
It's a good idea to carve your initials and
date into your projects too ...they will
likely be around for a long, long time!



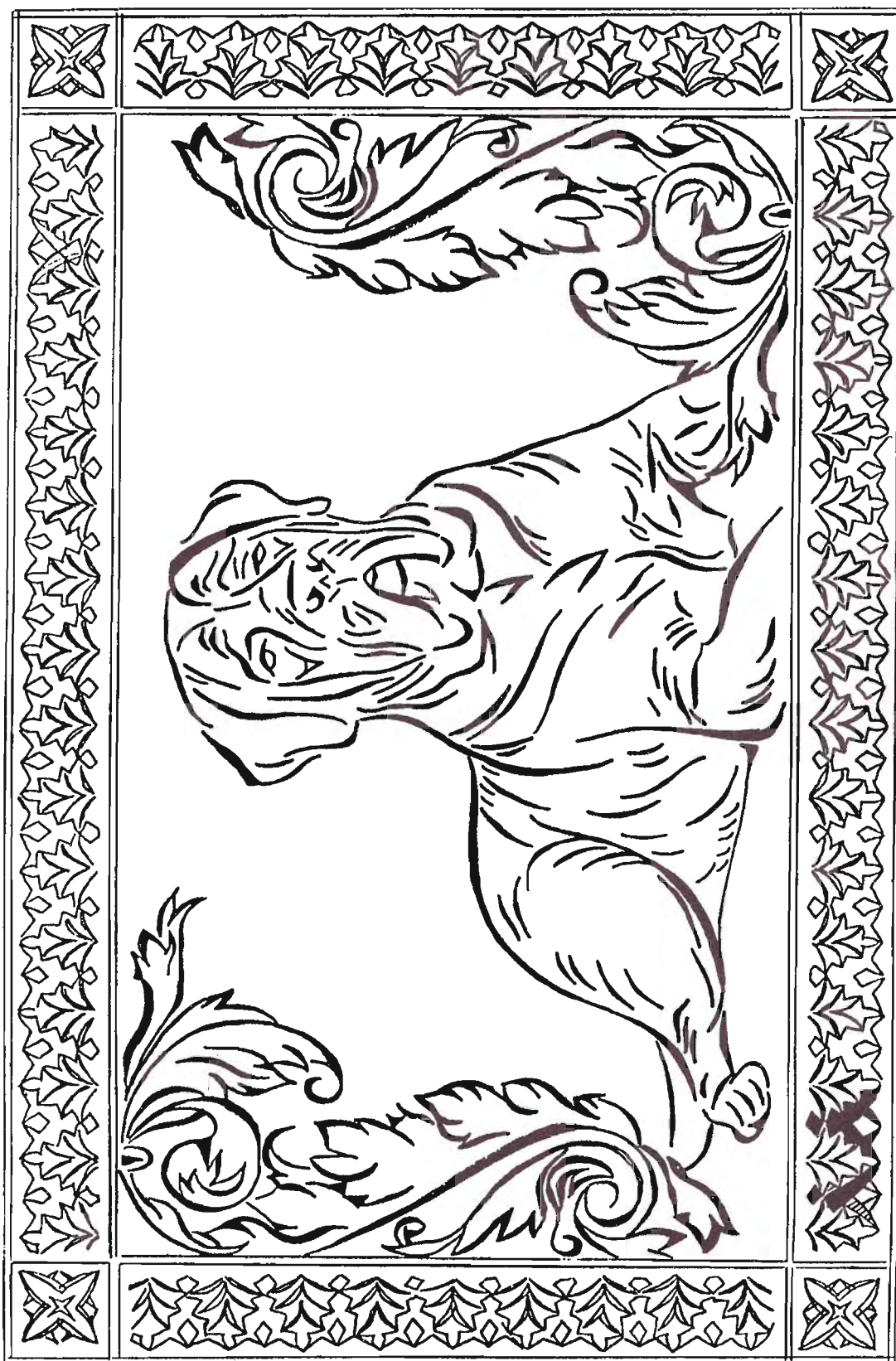
MEDIUM SIZE JEWELRY BOX

Here is a great pattern for a box for dog lovers.
The drawings and measurements for this box were given
earlier in the book.

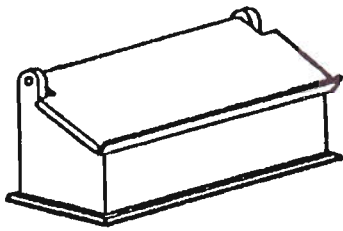
These patterns are the for the front and back as well as the
sides.



The lid of the box on page 21 is for a Mastiff owner. You
can replace the Mastiff with any type of dog. In our first
Free Form book there are patterns for a Labrador, Collie
and German Shepherd.

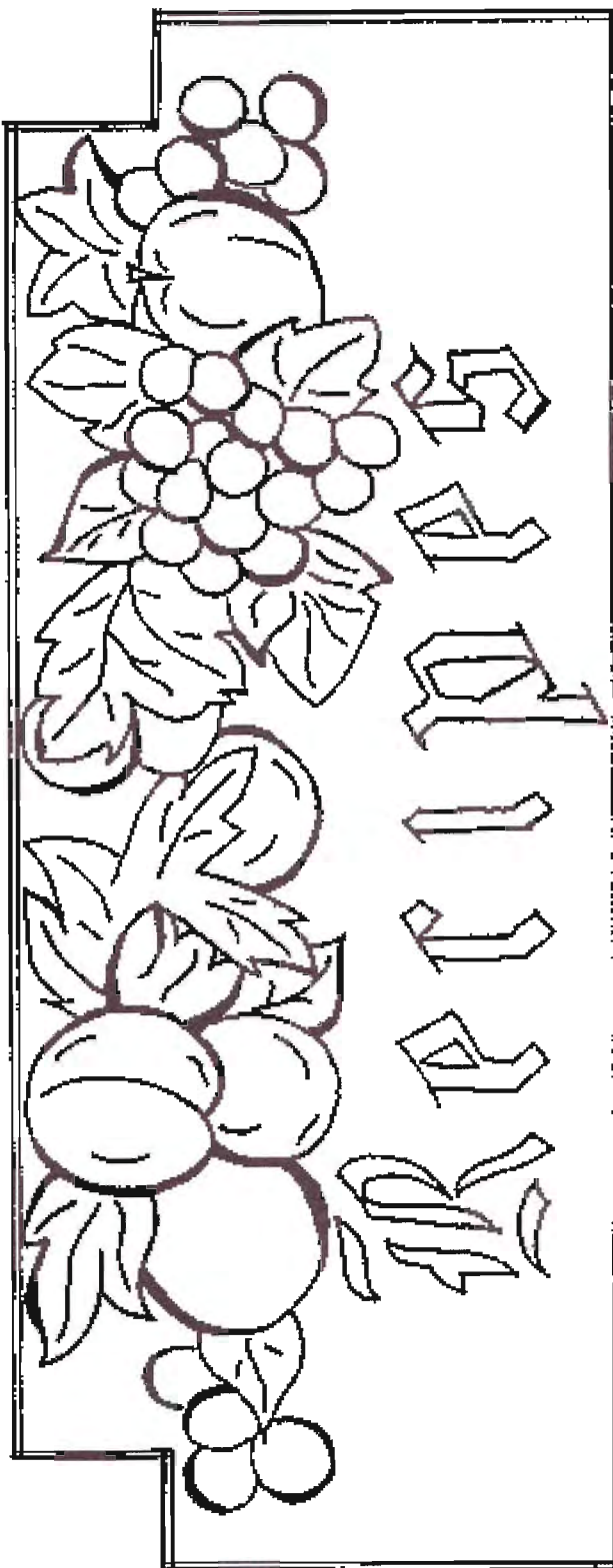
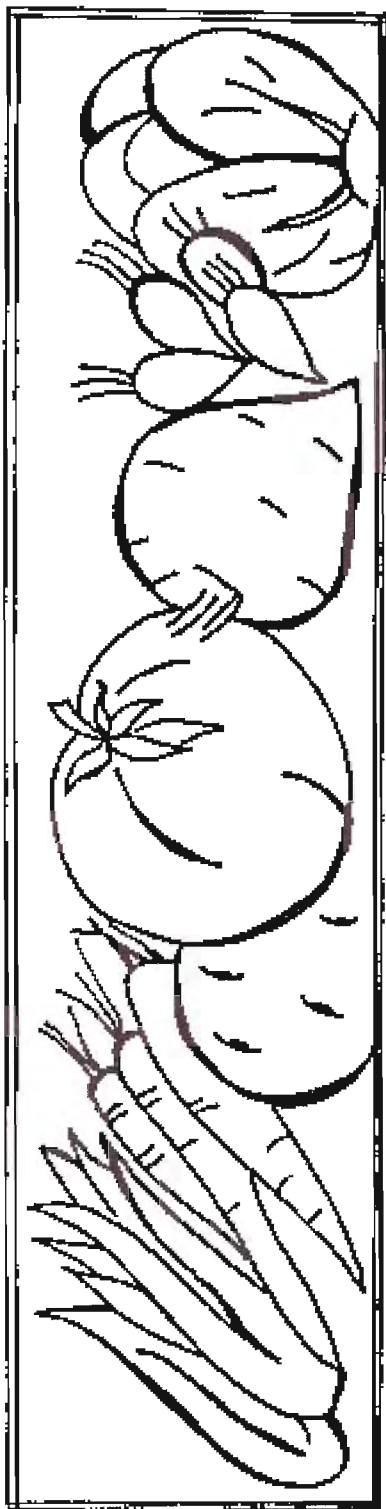


Recipe Box



12" X 5" X 6 5/8" high

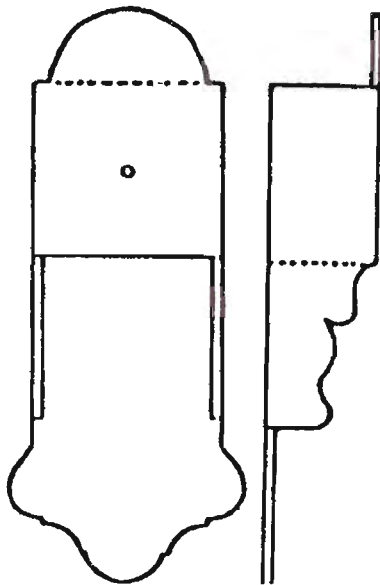




Pattern by: Henry Enders of Edmonton, Alberta

CLASSICAL CLOCK

We call this a classical clock because it is designed after a Dutch clock fashioned in the early 1900's. However, here we make something old new again, with a very contemporary design. The Geometric *Design* pattern pictured here comes with the clock kit when purchased from Chipping Away.

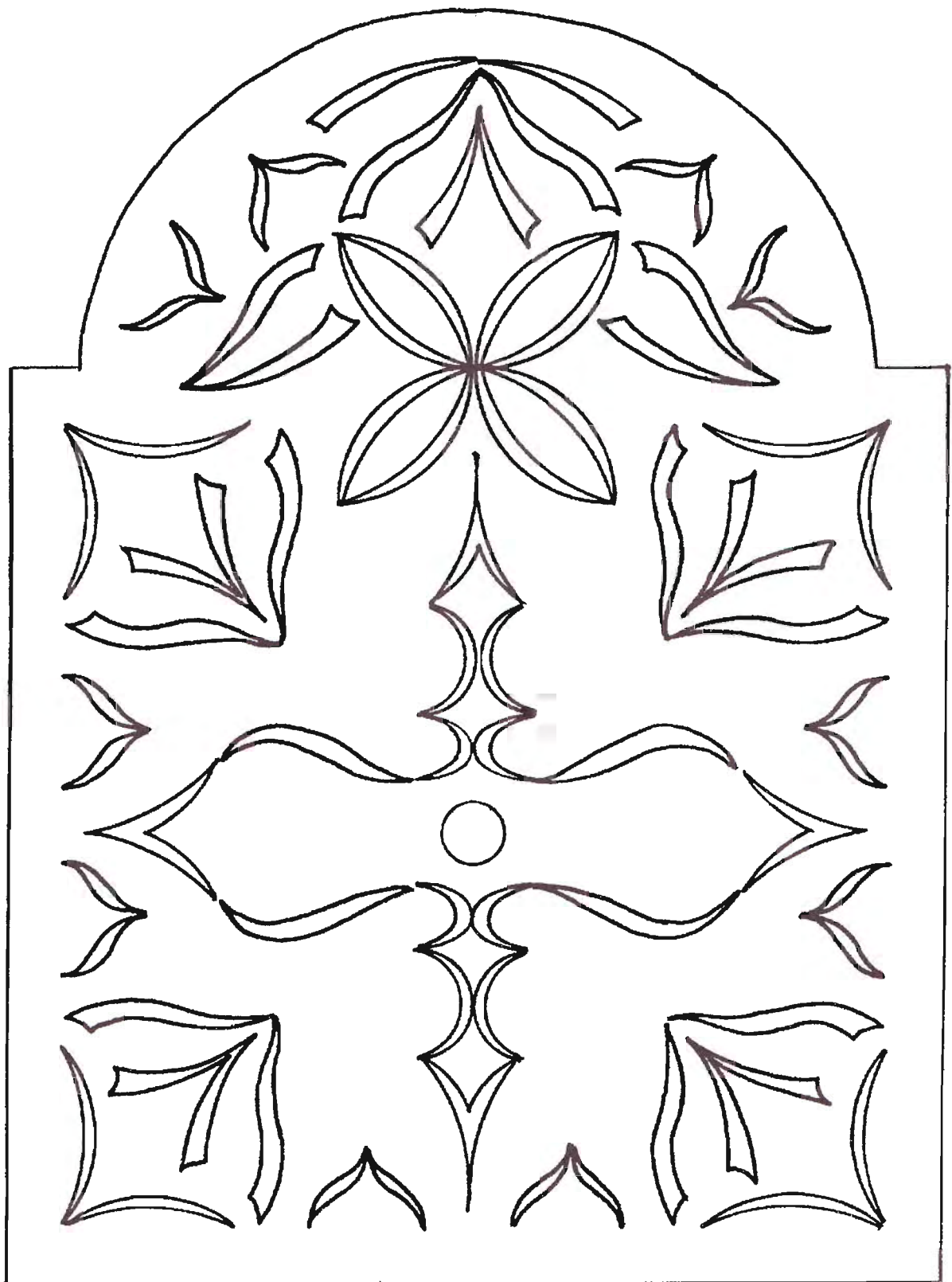


The overall measurements of the assembled clock are:
8 1/4" X 21" X 4 1/4" deep.

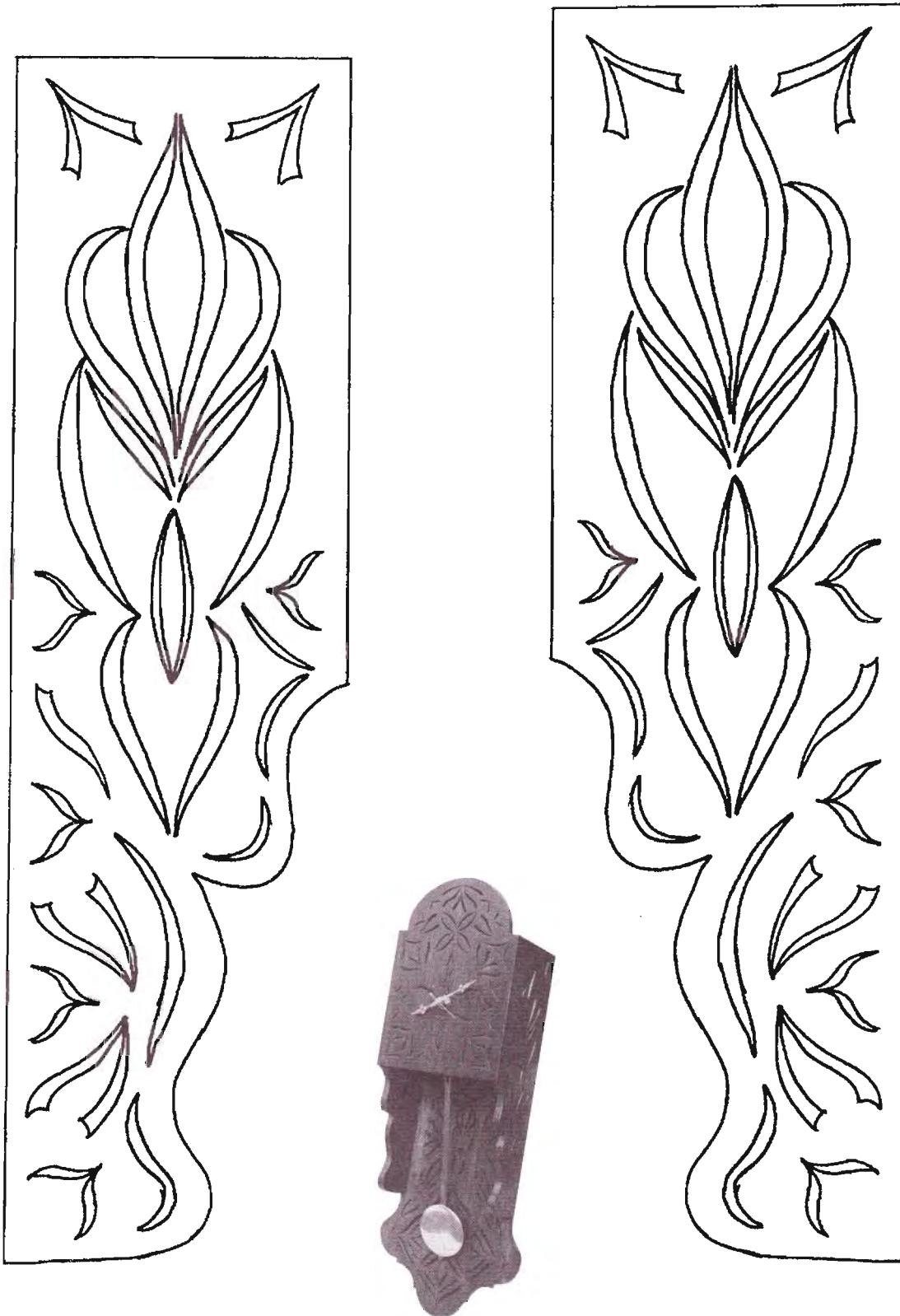
It is designed to take standard clockworks with a pendulum.

We would suggest basswood for the traditional geometric design and butternut for this more contemporary style. If you really wish to carve the contemporary design in basswood that is fine too, but perhaps you should consider staining for a more dramatic effect. This may be a great opportunity for you to try working with mahogany as it stains quite nicely in addition to carving reasonably well.

Classical Clock Face

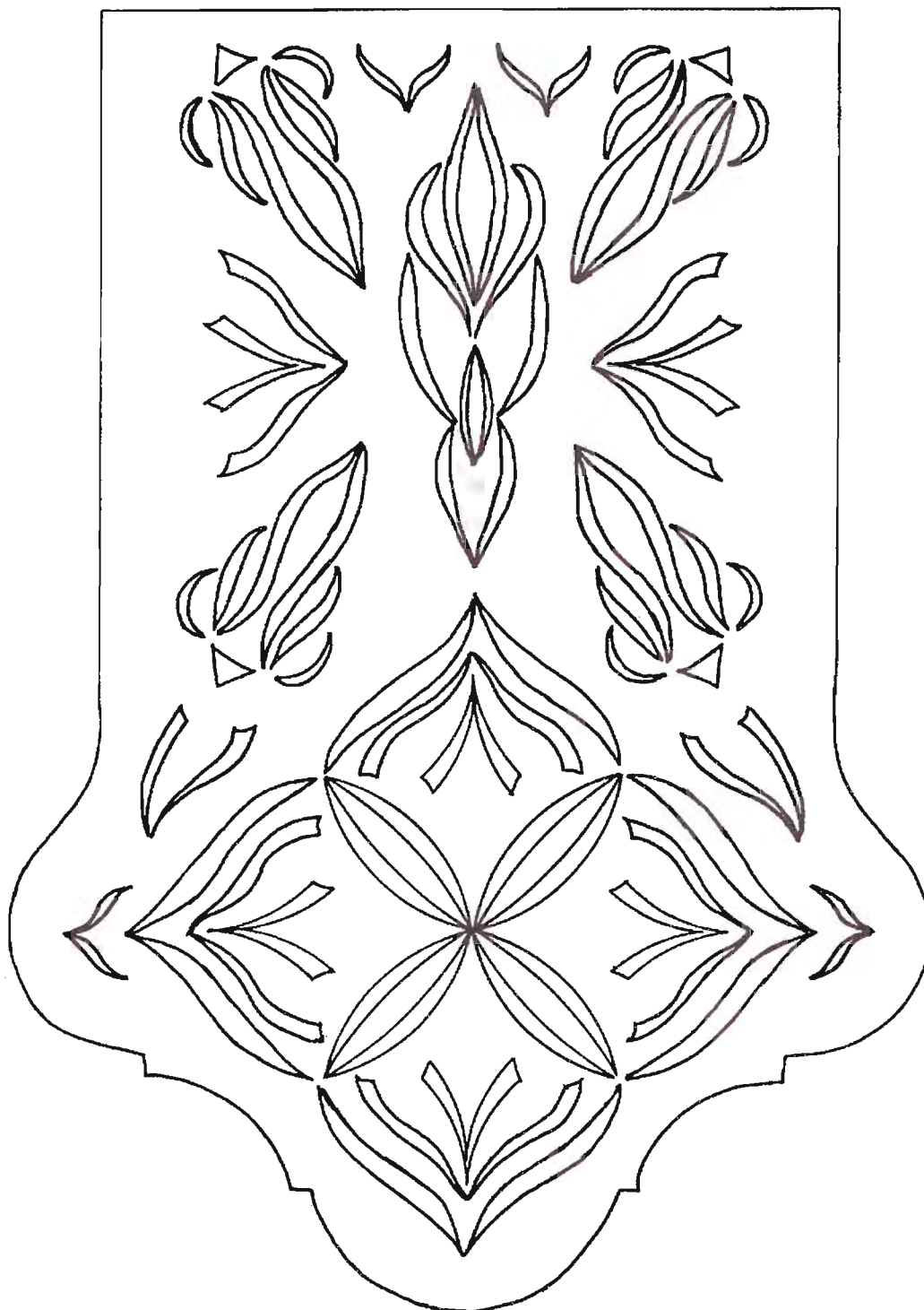


clock sides



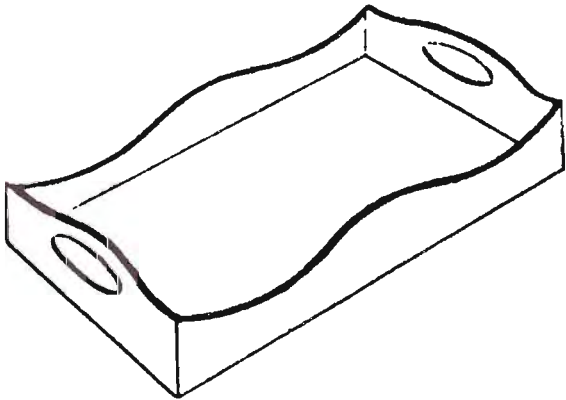
Clock Back

This drawing for the clock back only covers the area visible when hanging. When building this clock, the back would of course extend all the way up the sides as illustrated in the photograph and measurement drawing. The back then has a large circle cut-out to allow for installation of the clockworks and easy replacement of batteries.



SCALLOPED SERVING TRAY

This is an exceptionally popular gift whether you've made it for your spouse, relative or whoever the lucky person is that you have chosen. The pattern is quite easy to carve, yet very impressive and who doesn't like a basket of flowers!



Scalloped Serving Tray measures
12" X 18" X 2 1/2" high.

Suggestions:

~ carve the tray bottom and the inside of the sides before you assemble and glue

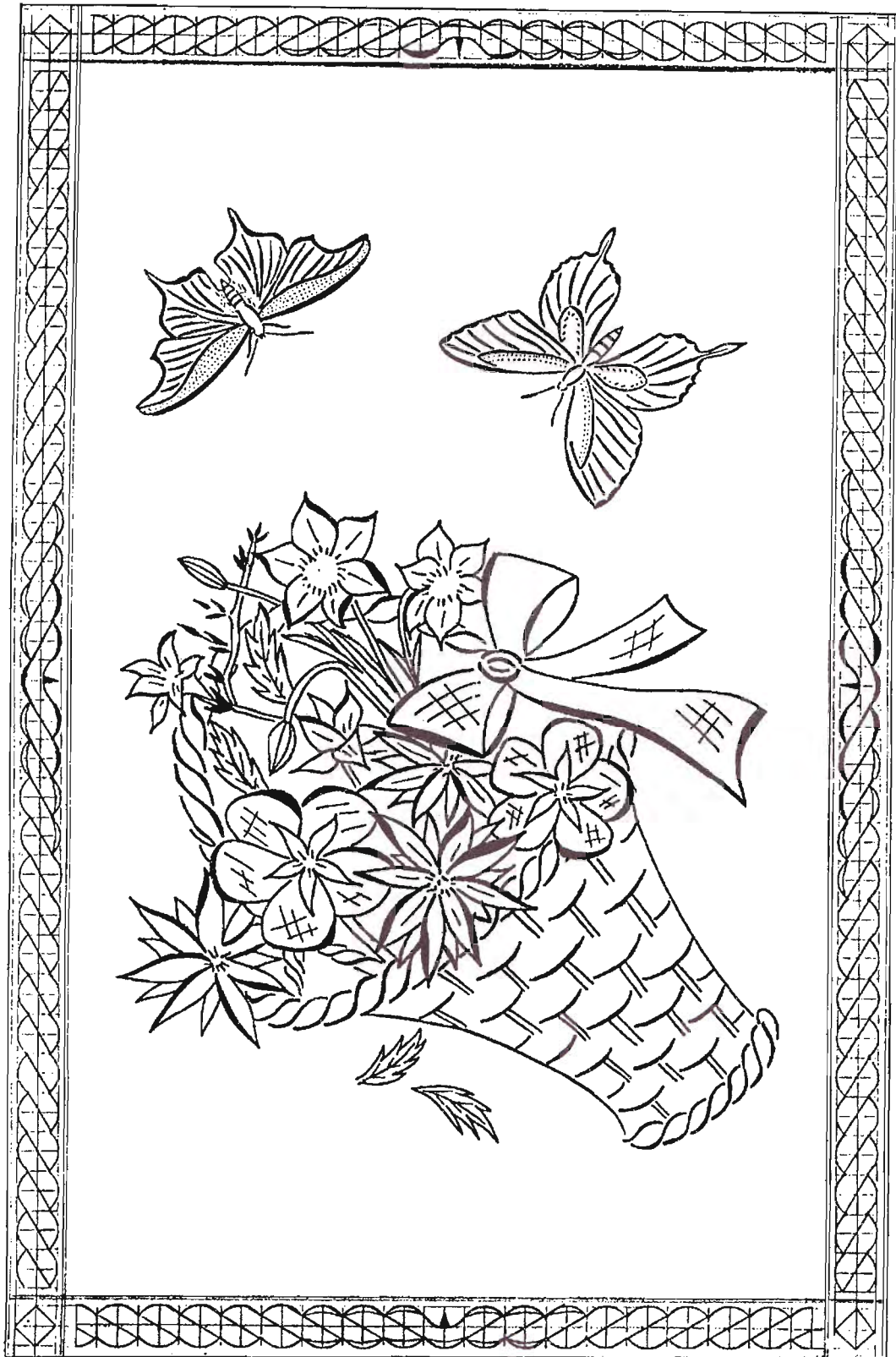
~ because it is a 'serving tray' make sure you give it ample coats of finish so as to provide sufficient protection.

~our first choice for a finish is clear polyurethane ...NO gloss remember!

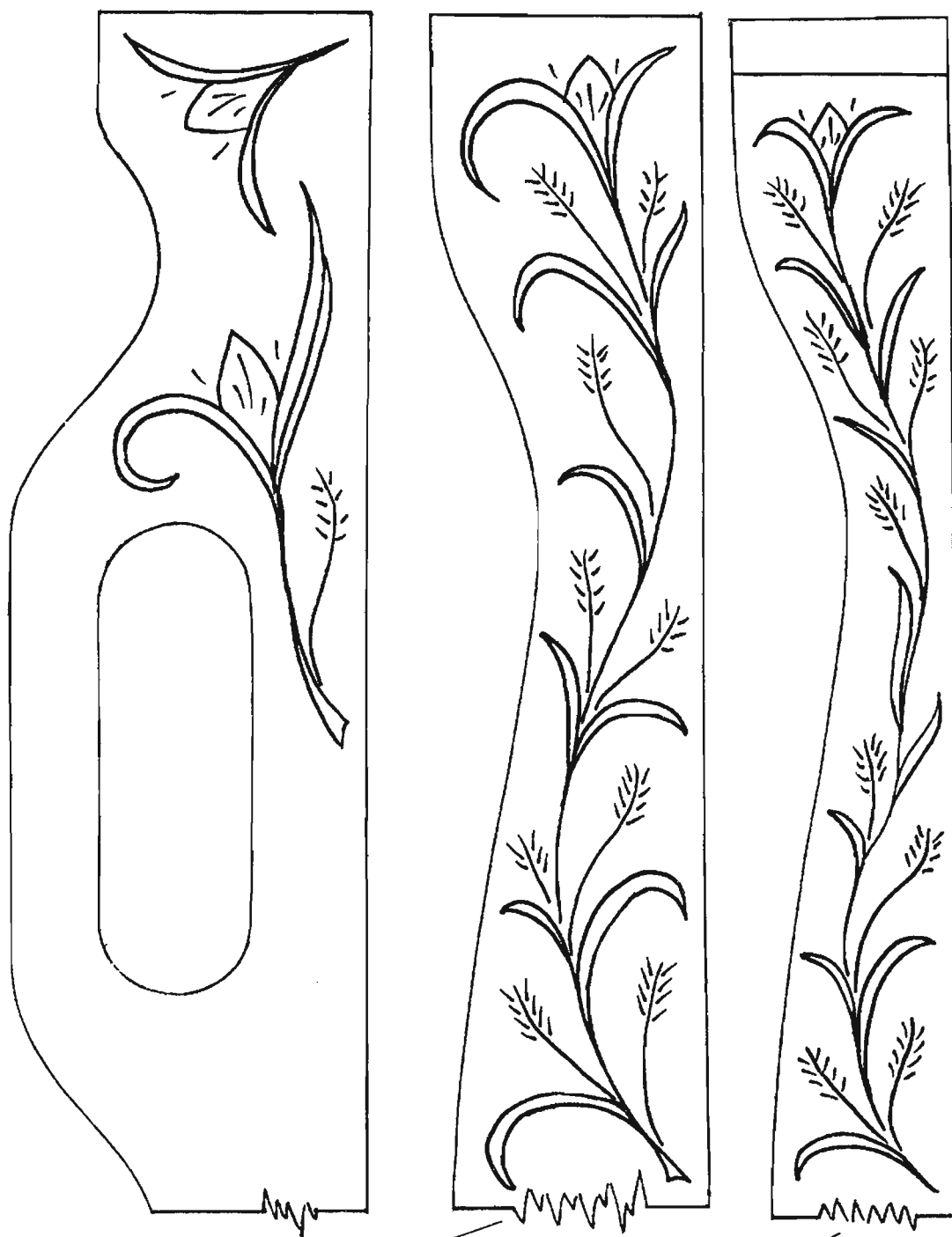
~ how about have a piece of glass 'cut-to-fit' for protection of the bottom ...just take your finished tray to one of the shops that does custom picture framing ...they will cut you a piece of glass in no time and at little cost.

SPECIAL TIP

Here's a great idea to add a little extra flair after you have finished the carving, done your clean-up and completed any final sandingin other words ~ just before you spray the polyurethane how about adding the slightest bit of C O L O U R ! Use some oil based pencil crayons (available from most hobby shops) to lightly shade S O M E of the flowers and butterflies. Note that we suggest "just some" of the flowers and butterflies and keep your colour shading very light (pastel effect).



Another idea is to reduce the basket of flowers in size and carve two of them facing each other

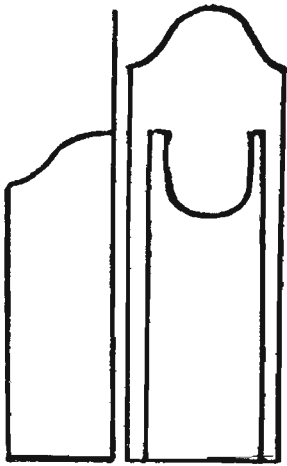


OUTSIDE of sides... flip
pattern over for other half.

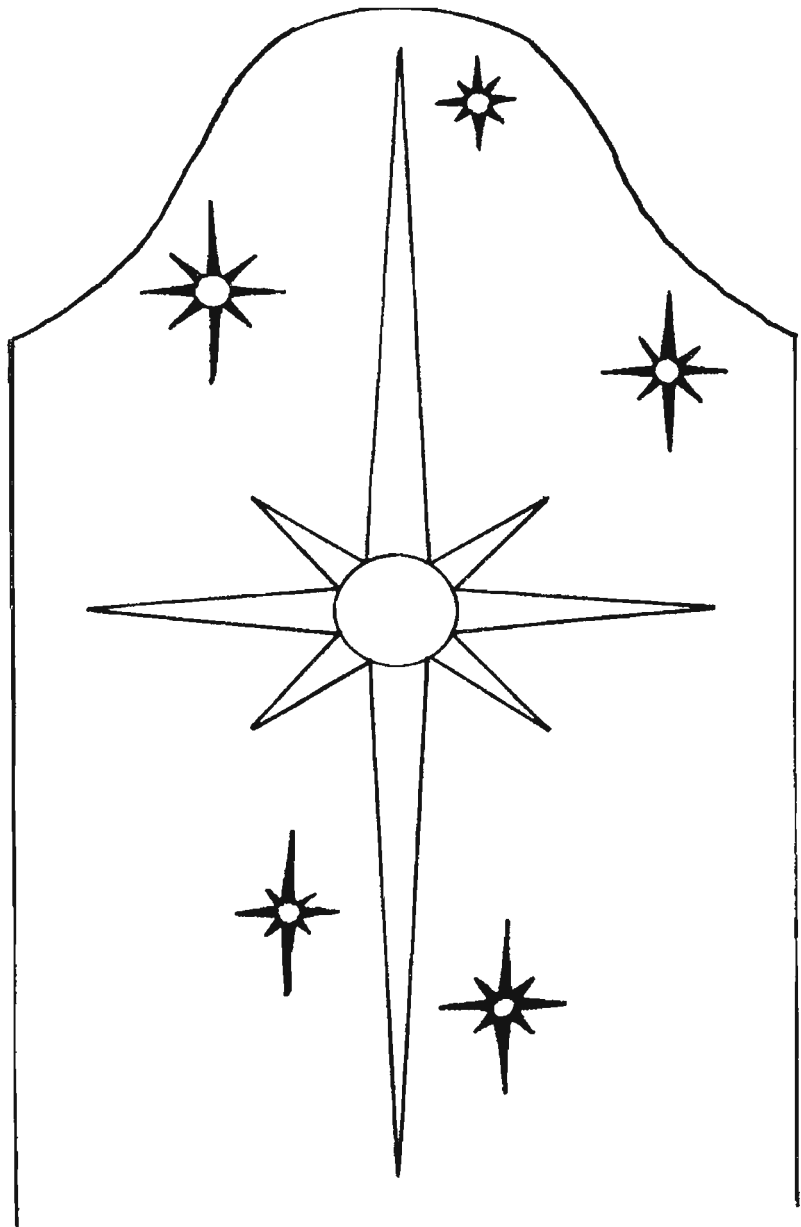
INSIDE of sides... flip pattern
over for other half

FIREPLACE MATCH HOLDER

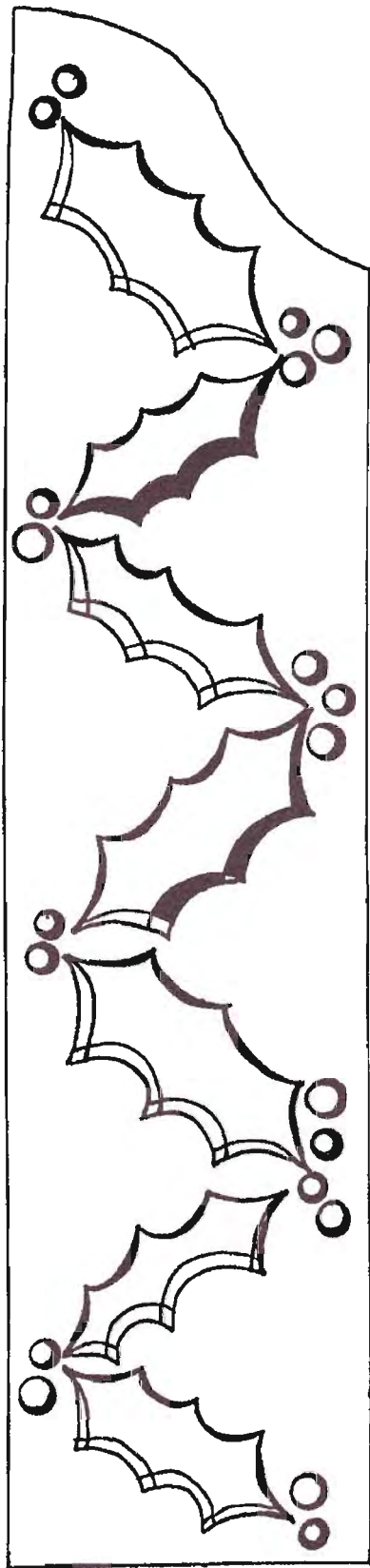
Here is a simple to make project for woodworkers and a rather unique item as well. In addition to holding fireplace matches, it could also be used for incense sticks or candles. The pattern we offer has a Christmas theme to it ... you could easily substitute other patterns in this book that would better suit a year round display.



4" X 14³/₄" X 3¹/₄" deep



It is a good idea to carve this top portion of the back before you assemble the sides and front.



BEDROOM DOOR NAMEPLATES

Children love to have their names on their bedroom door ...they will find it even extra special if it was carved by someone that really loves them! Dennis made one very similar to the pattern shown on the right for his next door neighbor "Heli" when she was only six years oldHeli is now 18 and insists it stays right there on her door where he put it!

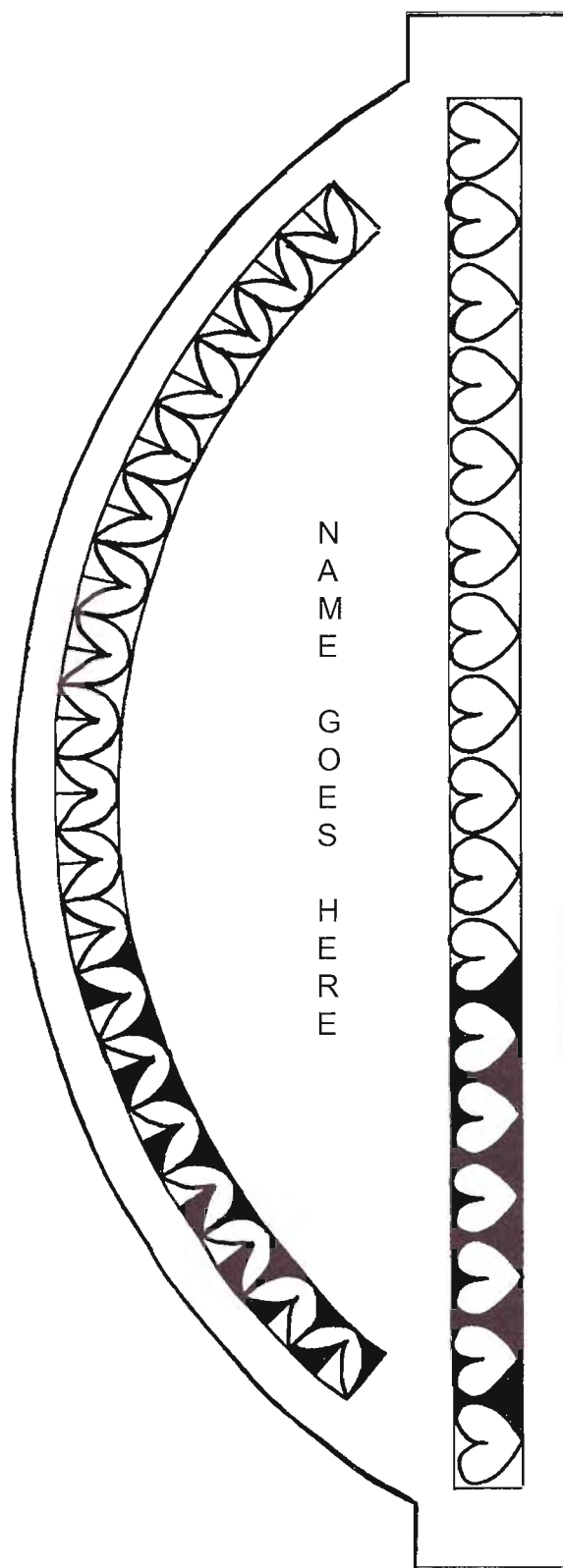
INEXPENSIVE

These are designed to be cut from a practice board go ahead and lay it out and carve it first. Then cut it out with a scroll saw and sand the edges before you apply the finish.

To hang we use small brass screws placed appropriately within the pattern so as not to be seen.

SPECIAL TIP

Use this same idea to make a name plate to hold Christmas Stockings! Just place a small hook in the center from which to hang the stocking. These will be cherished for years!





Talking about Christmas Stockings... Why not carve up a Christmas plate for your front door!



Use these patterns for a plaque on your front door.
Perhaps use a basswood plate like 'Santa' on page 34



KEY RACK

Great idea whether it is for yourself or friendseveryone has keys and everyone needs a place to hang them. The pattern fits a 5" X 7" plaque perfectly! Ya' got more keys ... use a bigger plaquesimple as that! The lettering style is from our first free form book entitled: Free Form Patterns for Chip Carving.



See these little dots this is where you can screw some of those little brass hooks to hang the keys on. These hooks can be purchased at any hardware store.

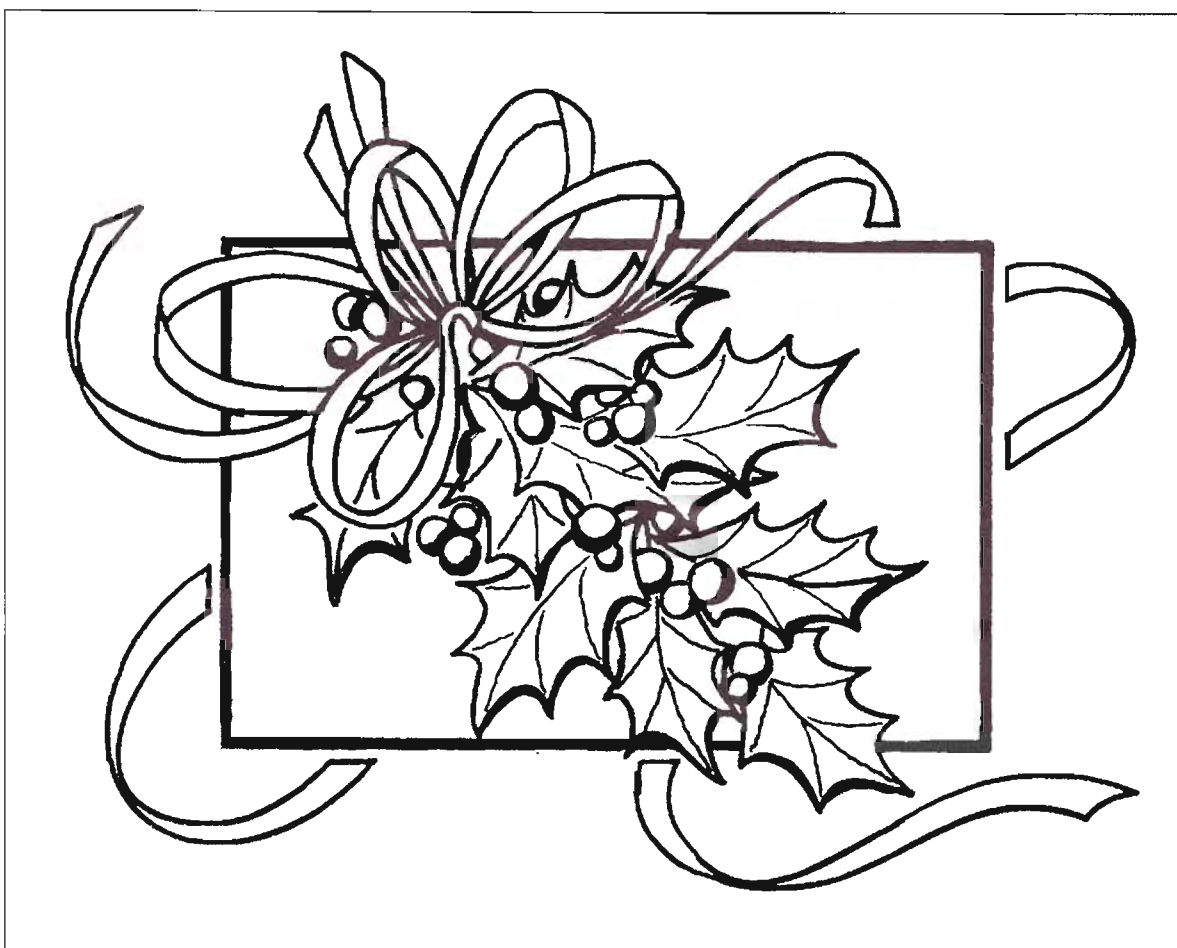
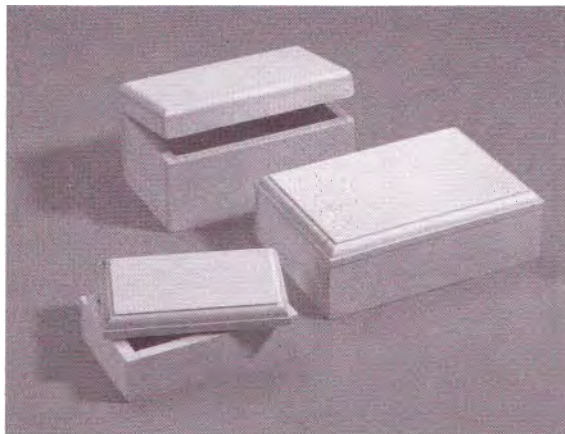
Finish this project with either clear polyurethane or stain - it all depends where it will hang and what decor it has to match. It may be a good idea to purchase a number of these hooks and plaques so you can make up more than just one rack you will soon find out how popular this item is when everyone starts to hint that they would like one!

Tip: Hang with two screws for stability!

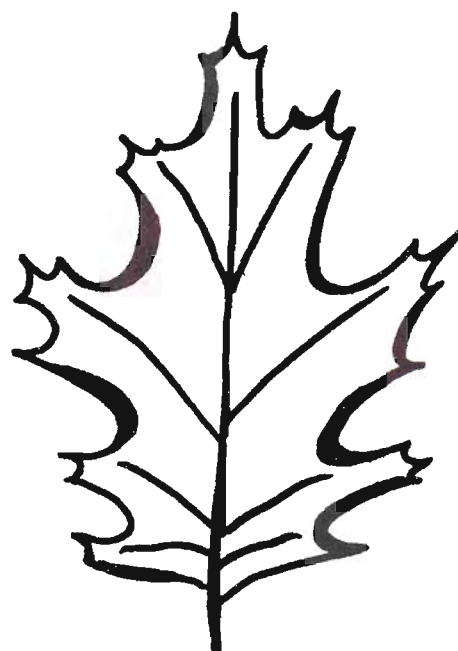
PLAYING CARD BOX

Bridge ... Euchre ... Poker ... Crazy Eights? Why not carve a card box for your favorite player! Here is a picture of some small boxes that Chipping Away carries ... view them on our Internet website: <www.chippingaway.com> or write us for a catalog at the address given in this book.

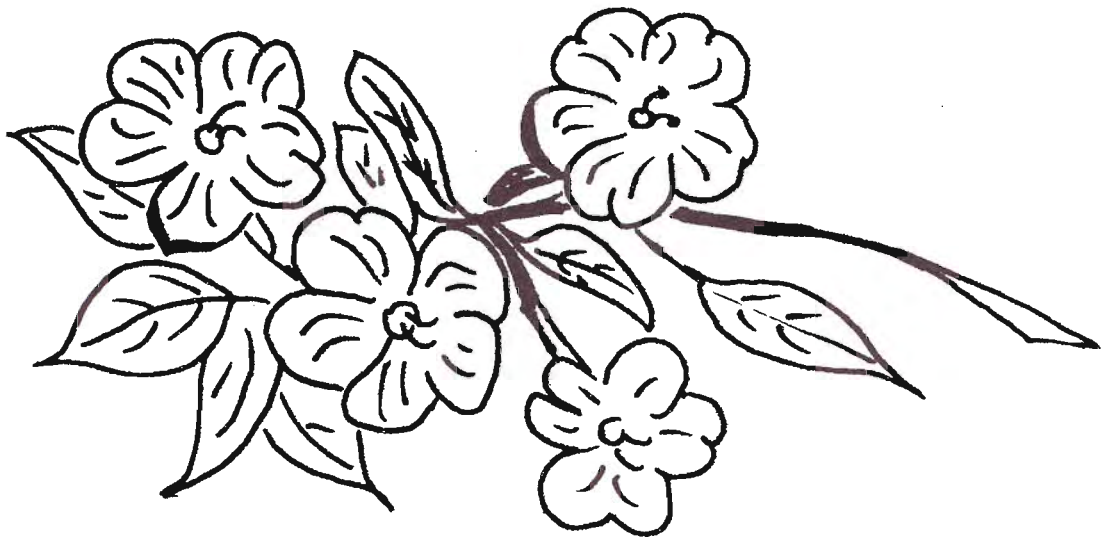
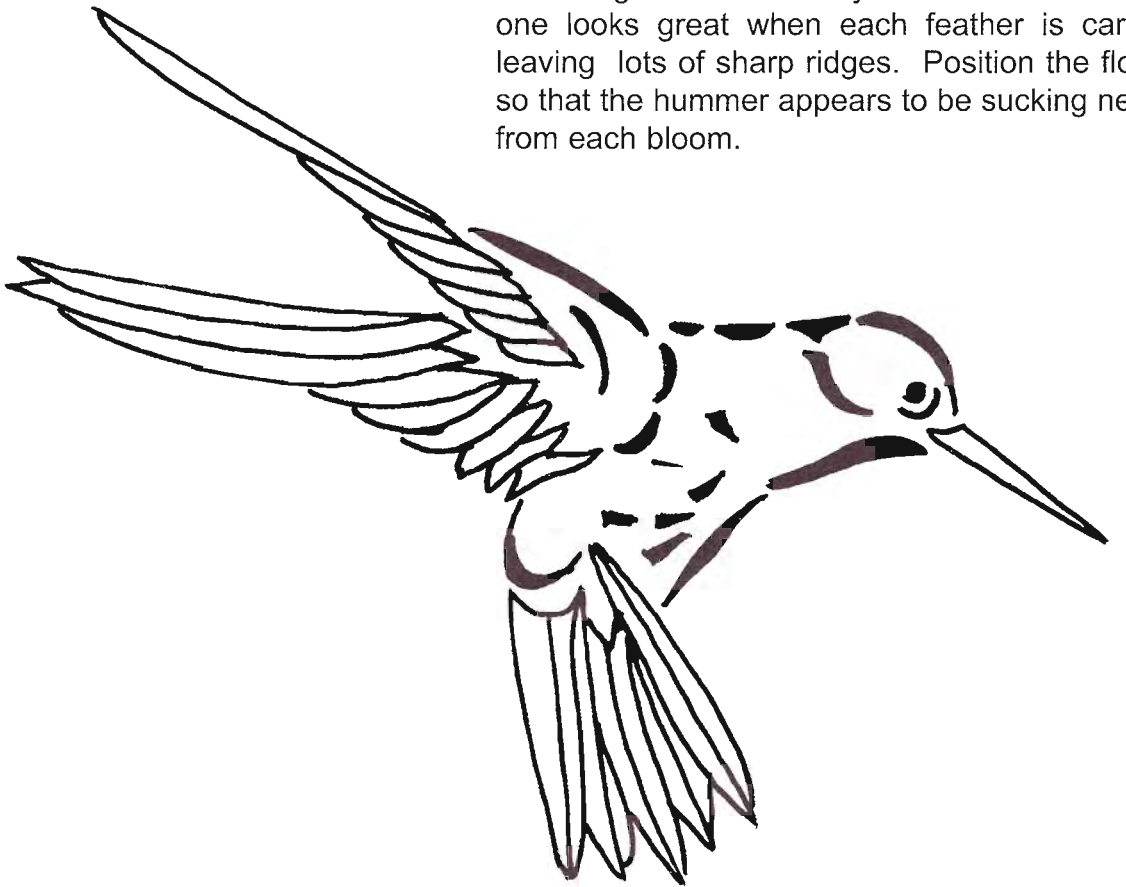
Although this pattern was designed for a double card box, it could also be used on a small plaque or enlarged further to fit a larger project.



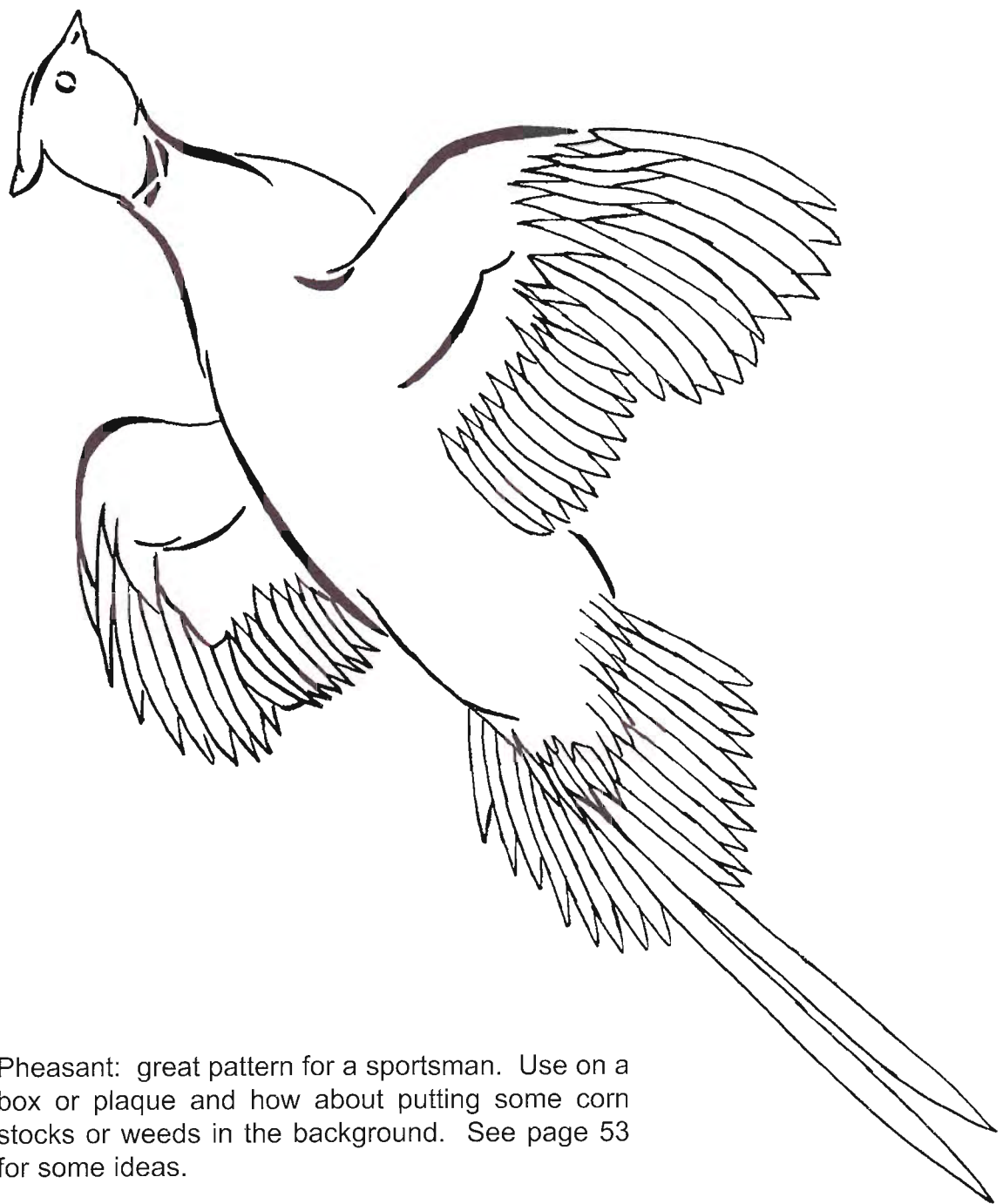
OTHER SMALL PATTERNS



Humming birds are always fun to carve this one looks great when each feather is carved, leaving lots of sharp ridges. Position the flower so that the hummer appears to be sucking nectar from each bloom.

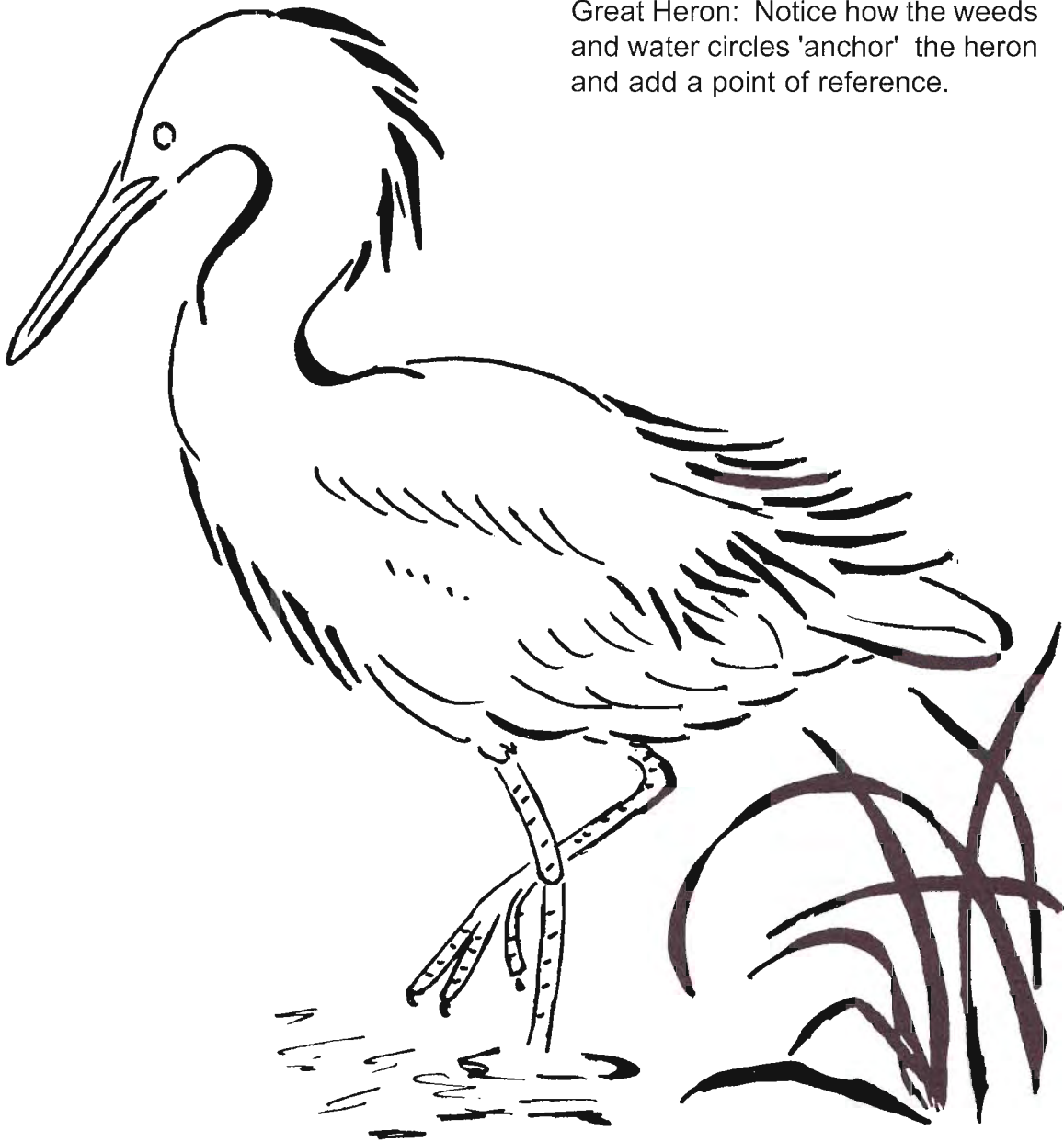


Both of these patterns were supplied by George Coulombe of London, Ontario. Slight adaptations were made.



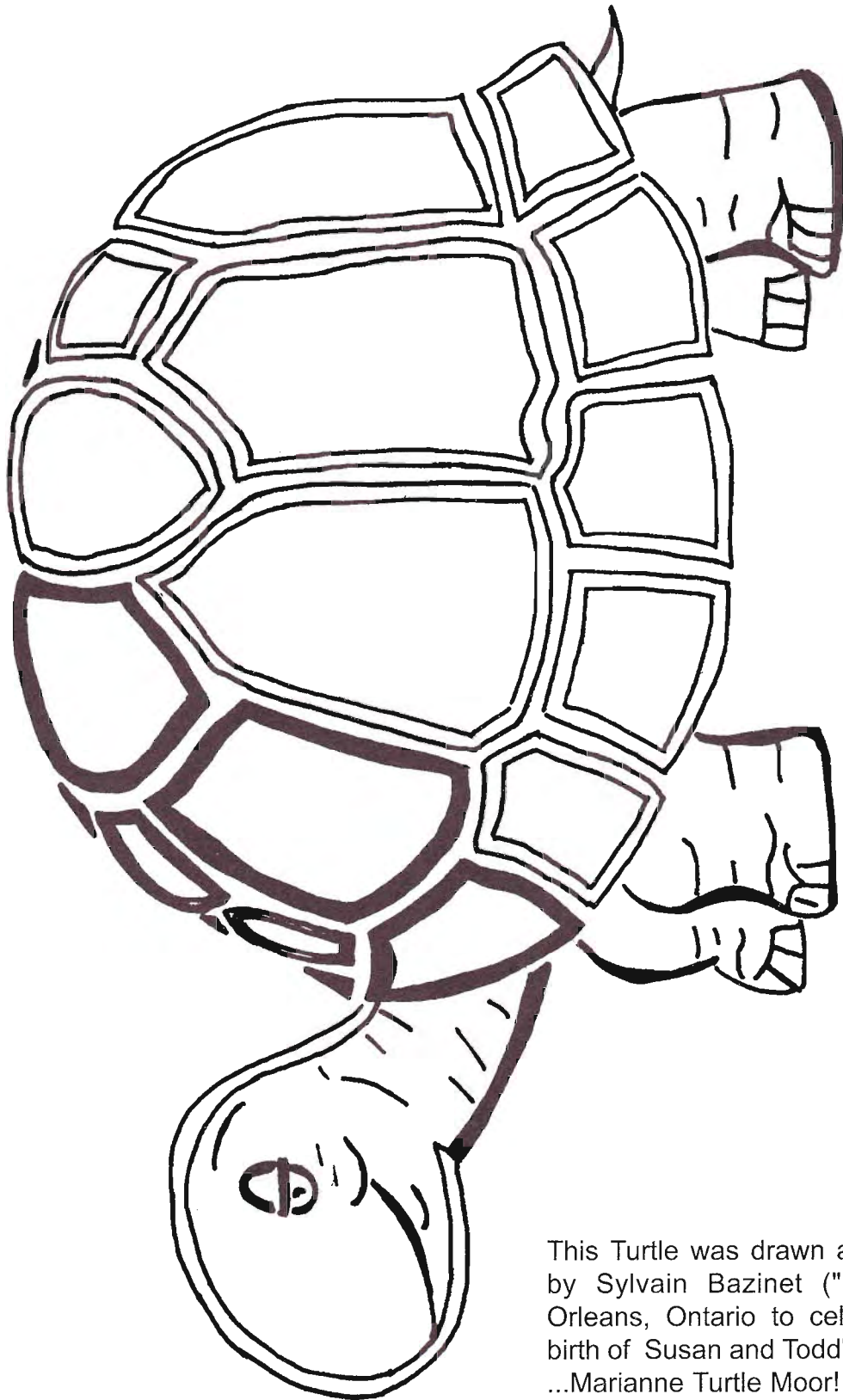
Pheasant: great pattern for a sportsman. Use on a box or plaque and how about putting some corn stocks or weeds in the background. See page 53 for some ideas.

Great Heron: Notice how the weeds and water circles 'anchor' the heron and add a point of reference.



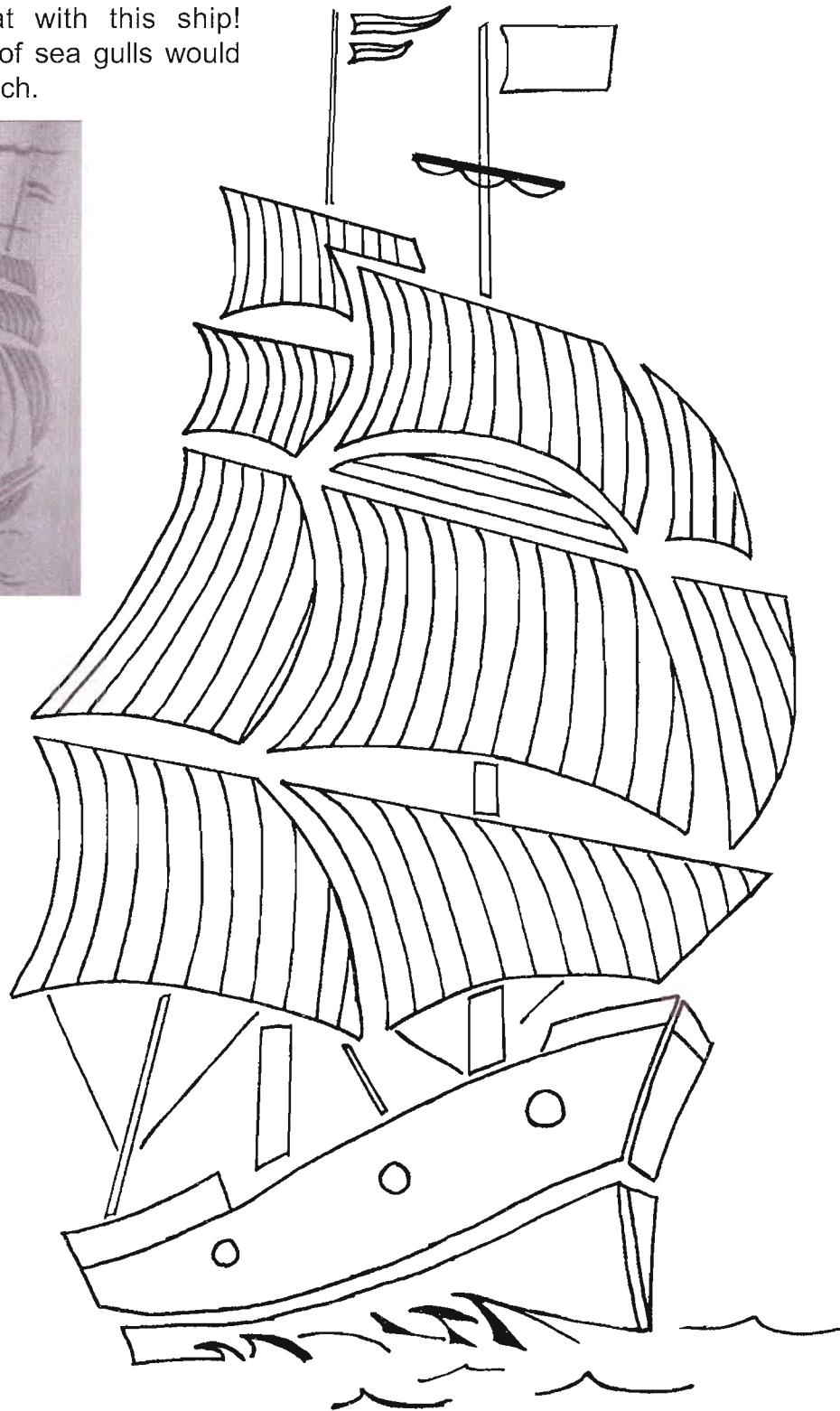
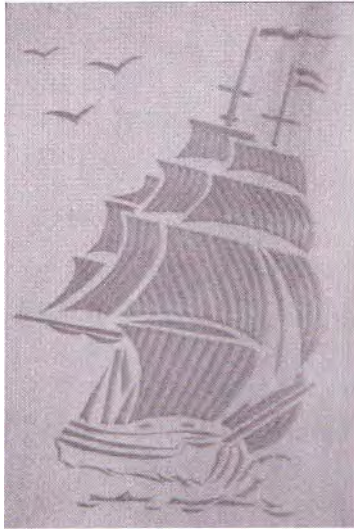
Special Tip

Always frame in your carving with some type of border. Sometimes when carving on a plaque, you can use a routed edge as the border ...but the addition of an actual carved border just gives that final touch. It puts in the "ooohhhh's" ... take your time and add one. See pages 15, 29, 33 and 44 for some border ideas ~ plus there are more border patterns further along in the book.



This Turtle was drawn and carved by Sylvain Bazinet ("Bazz"), of Orleans, Ontario to celebrate the birth of Susan and Todd's daughter ...Marianne Turtle Moor!

The rope border carved on the serving tray and shown on page 29 would look great with this ship! Adding a couple of sea gulls would also be a nice touch.



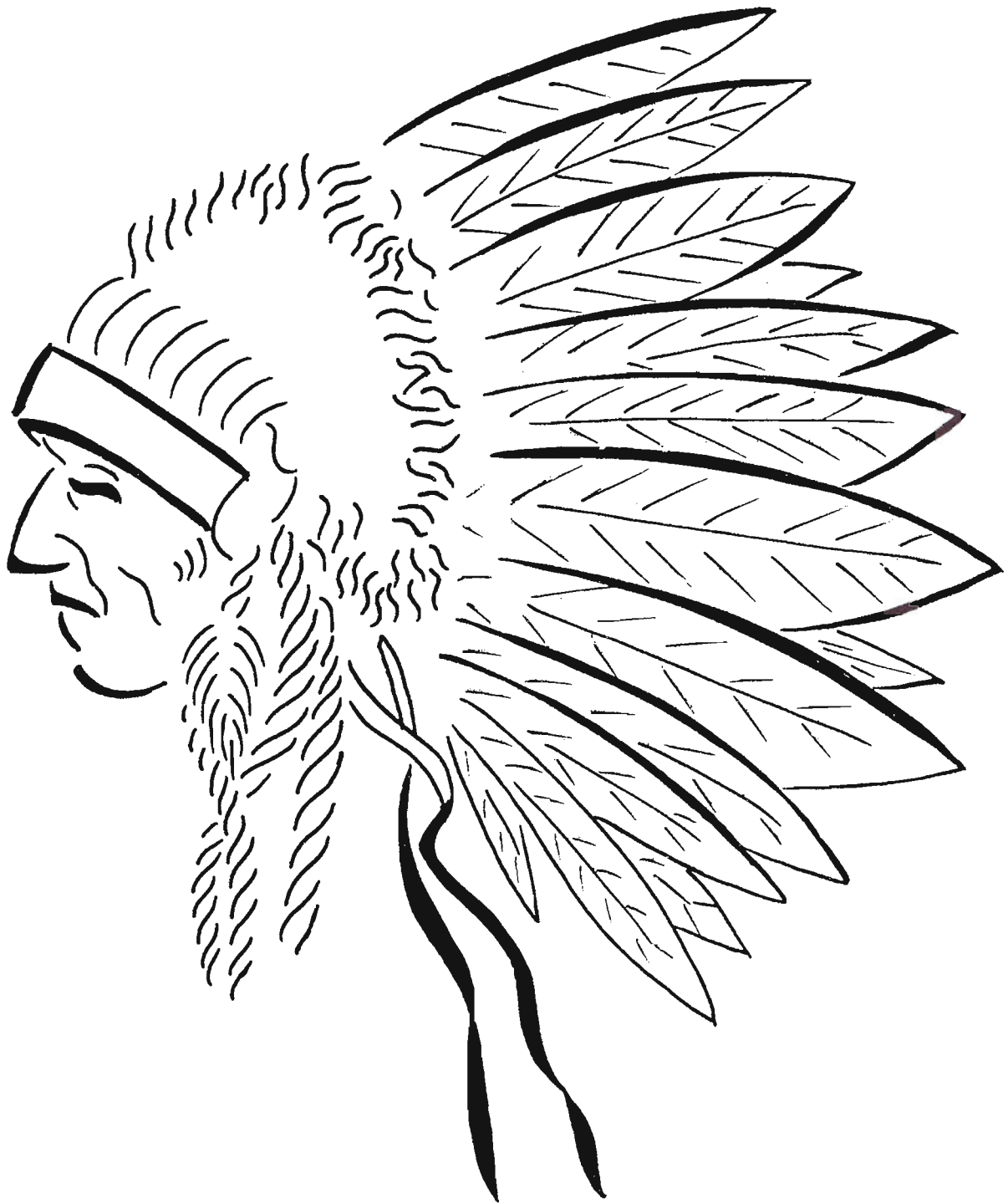


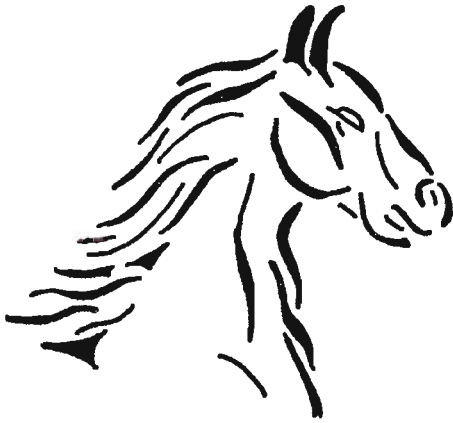
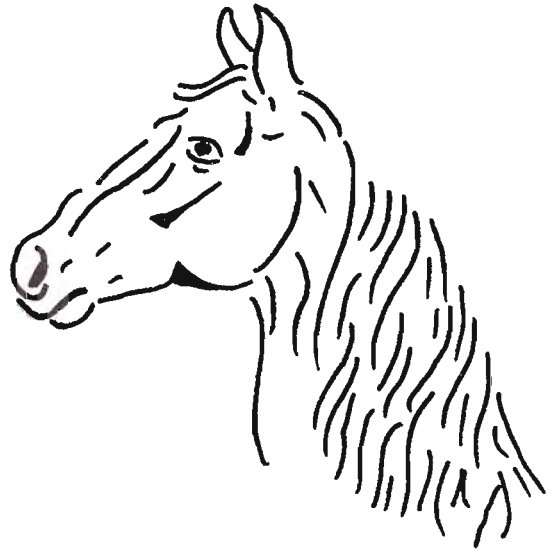
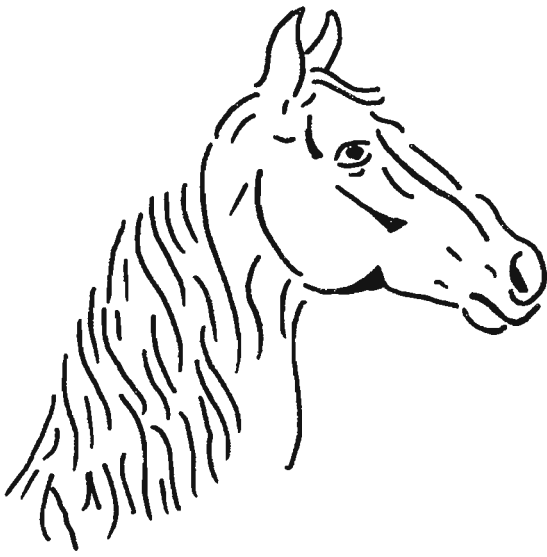
About the Border:

A couple of pages earlier we stressed the importance of putting in a border. Here is just one more exampleremember the 'rope border' from our Introduction book? ...that would make an excellent border for this subject as well.

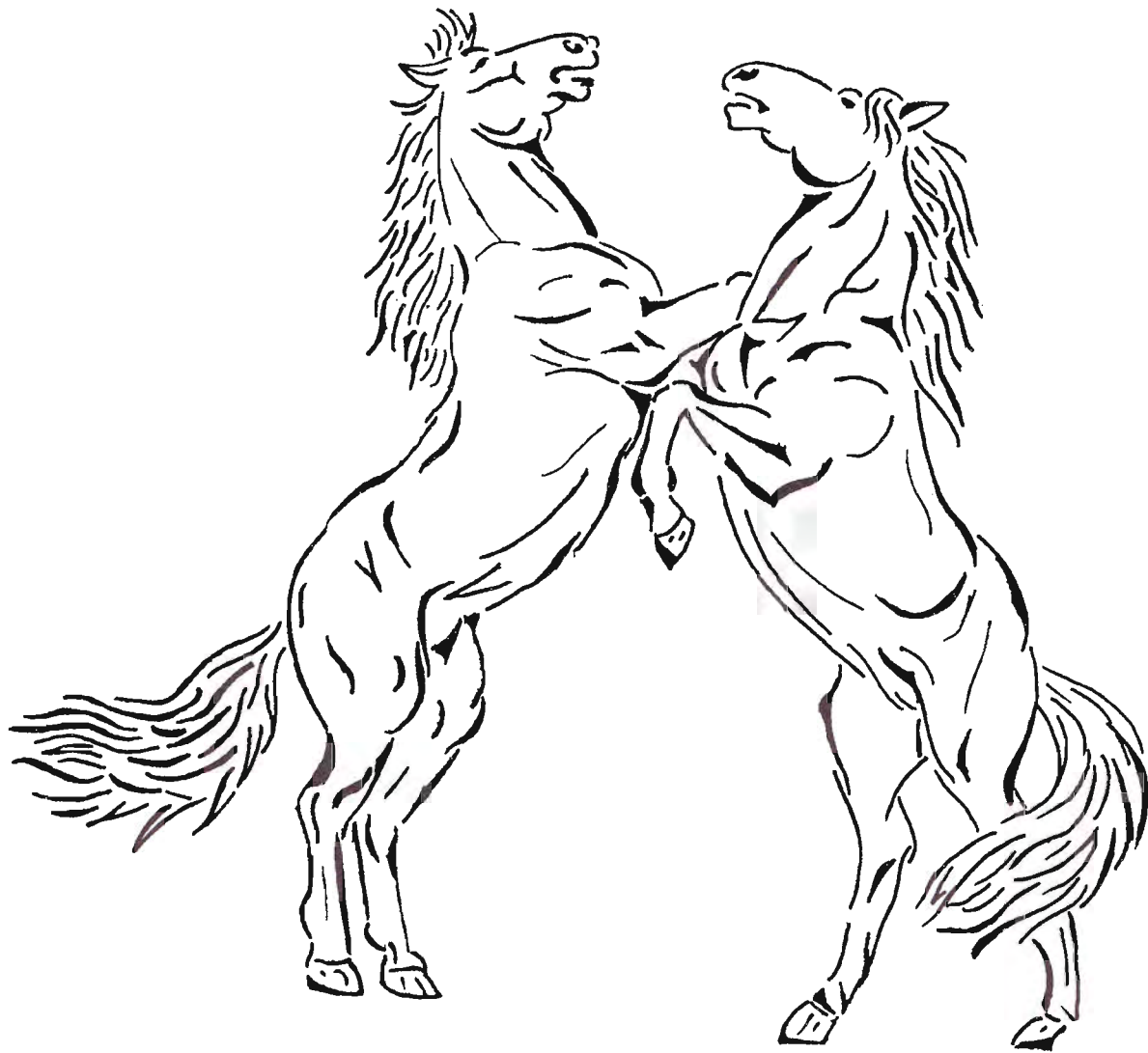
Another idea for adding back-ground is illustrated below in the "horses" jewelry box lid. See how we have taken the general theme and then added other horse heads as background. We also ran the rope down the front of the box and carved a small horse head on each side facing the centre. When a name is added onto the front (between the horse heads), the carving will be complete.





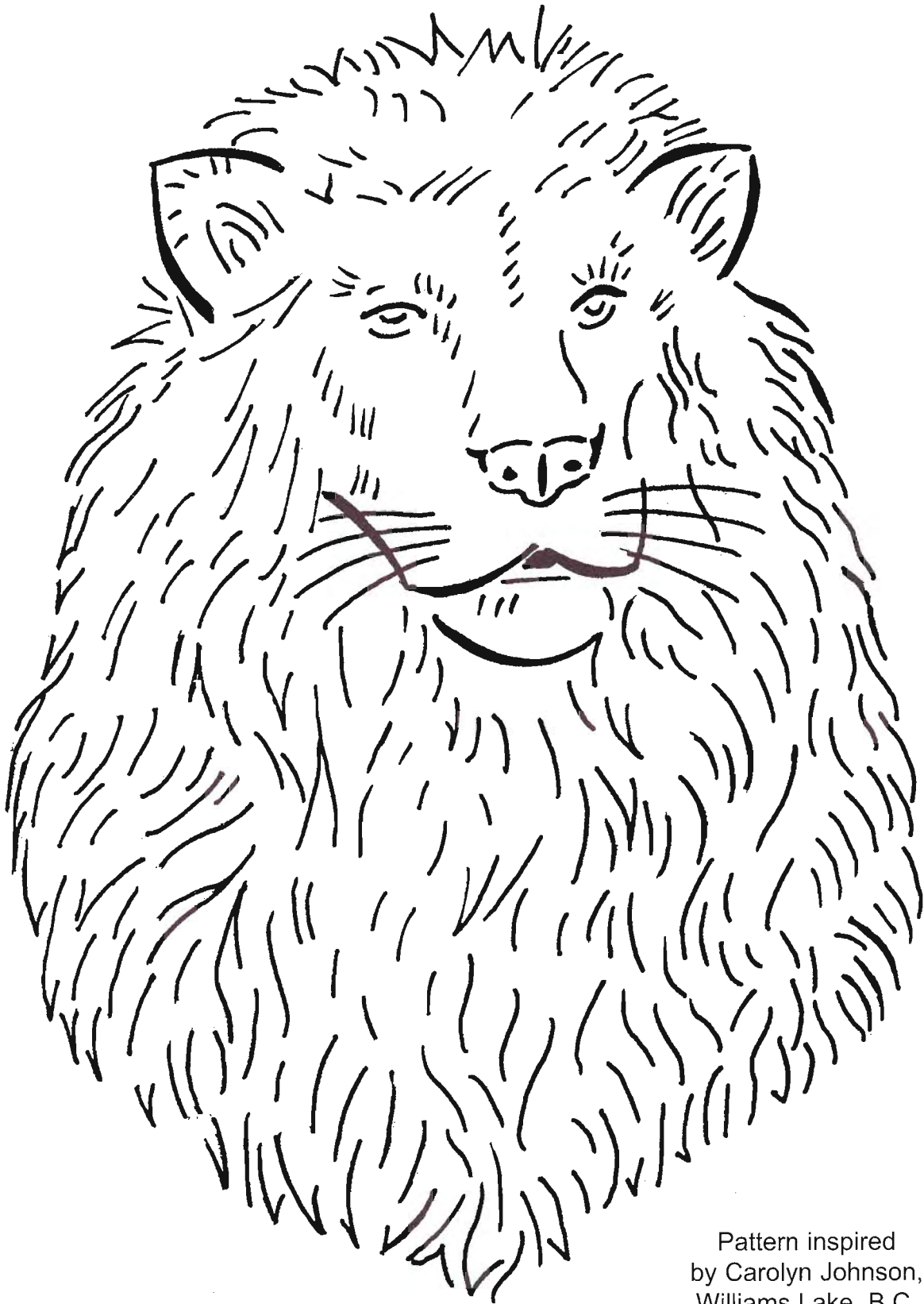


These are great little
patterns for coasters!



These two stallions make a great center piece for a headboard panel, large chest, toy or blanket box ... even a serving tray. Then use the heads on the preceding page to fill in the background add a rope (or even a leaf) border and man-o-man ... *ya got yourself a carving to be proud of!*

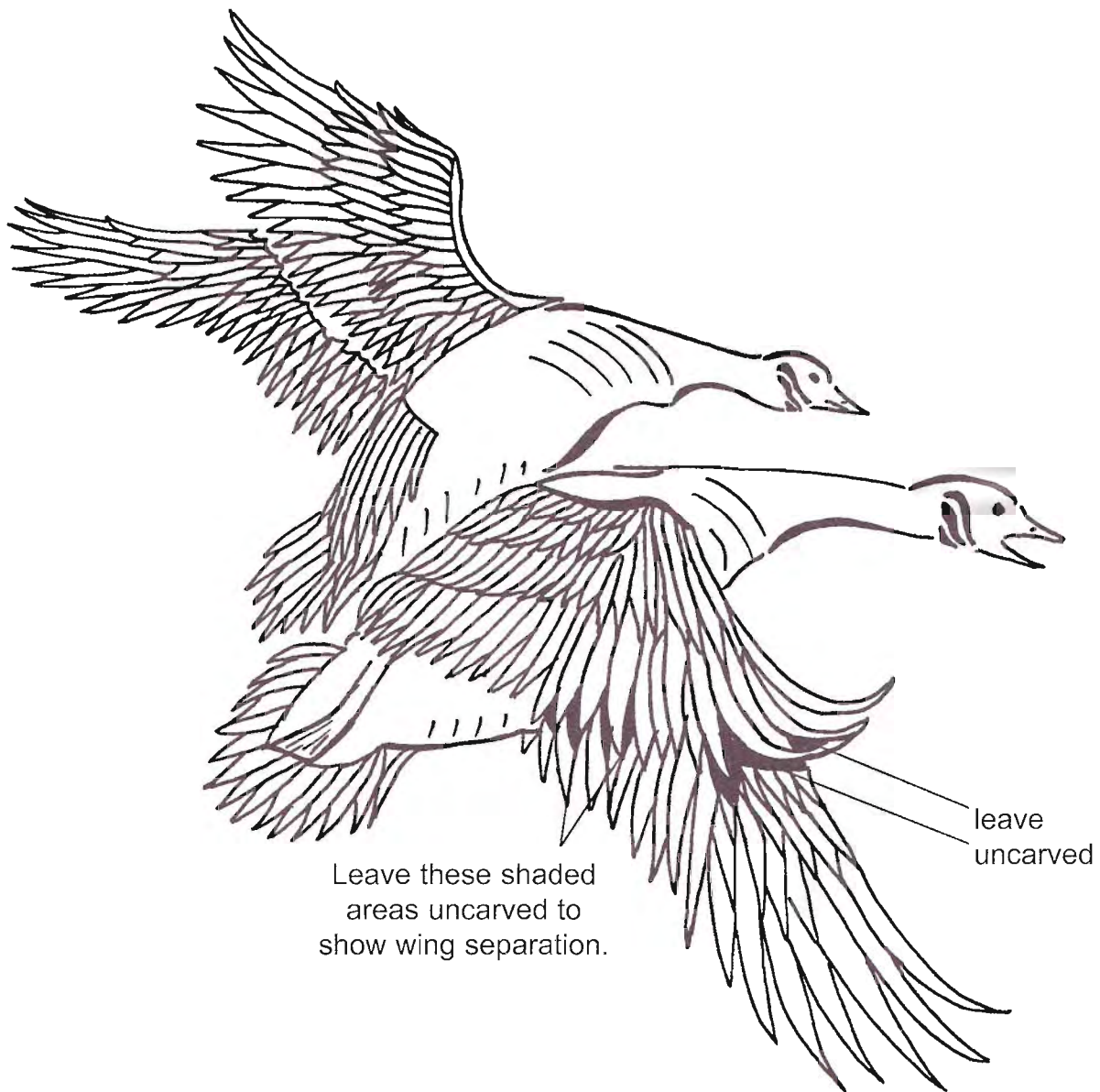
For more horse patterns, see our first Free Form Pattern book ... there are three full bodied horses including the one that appears on the jewelry box lid back a couple of pages.



Pattern inspired
by Carolyn Johnson,
Williams Lake, B.C.

CANADIAN GEESE

Always a popular carving topic if you carve this actual size or a little larger, go ahead and remove each feather in the wings leaving plenty of sharp ridges. If you enlarge this pattern to fit a big project, you may wish to simply outline the feathers ...something like that shown on the Indian headdress a few pages ago.



Special Tip:

If these small feathers still seem small after you enlarge the pattern, you may wish to use our "small" *Moor* chip carving knife. It is ideal for situations like this.

How To Draw It



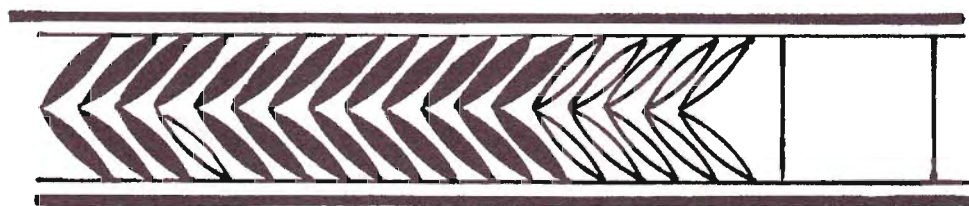
Carving it in a Negative Format



Carving It in a Positive Format



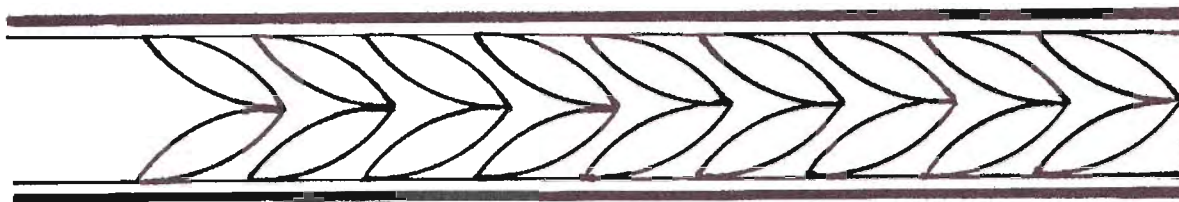
How to Draw It



Carving it in Negative & Positive Formats



How To Draw It



Carved in Positive on the right and then on the left it is carved in Positive but with the center also removed



How To Draw It

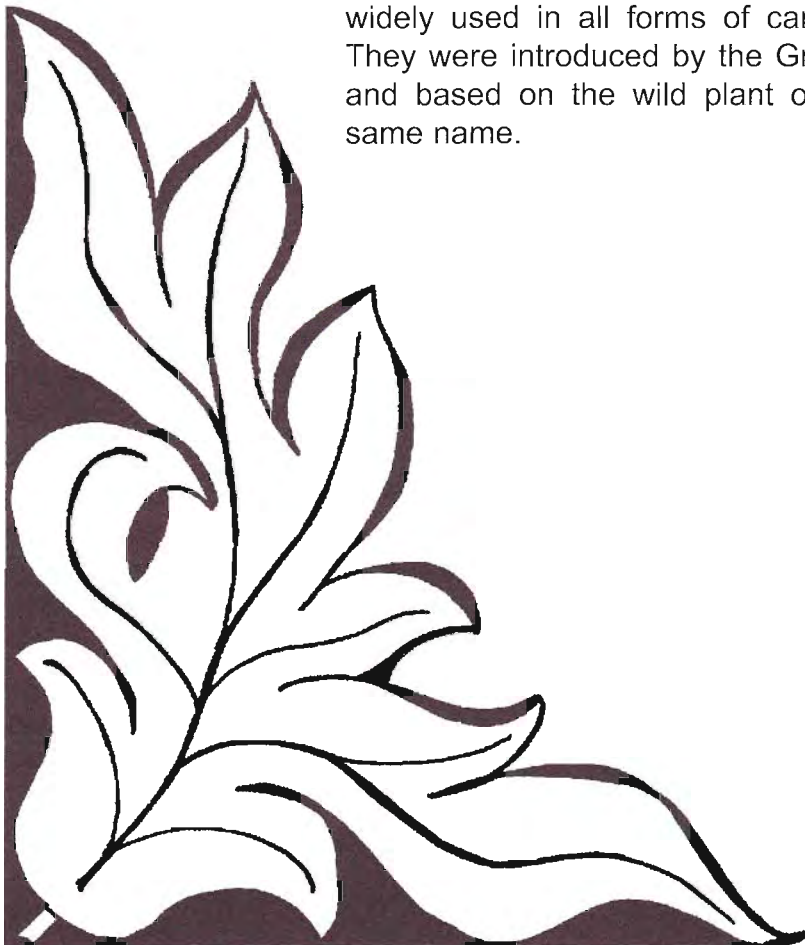


The ellipses or petals are large enough that you can add a variety of embellishments...here is one of Todd's ideas!





Acanthus motifs are perhaps the most widely used in all forms of carving. They were introduced by the Greeks and based on the wild plant of the same name.

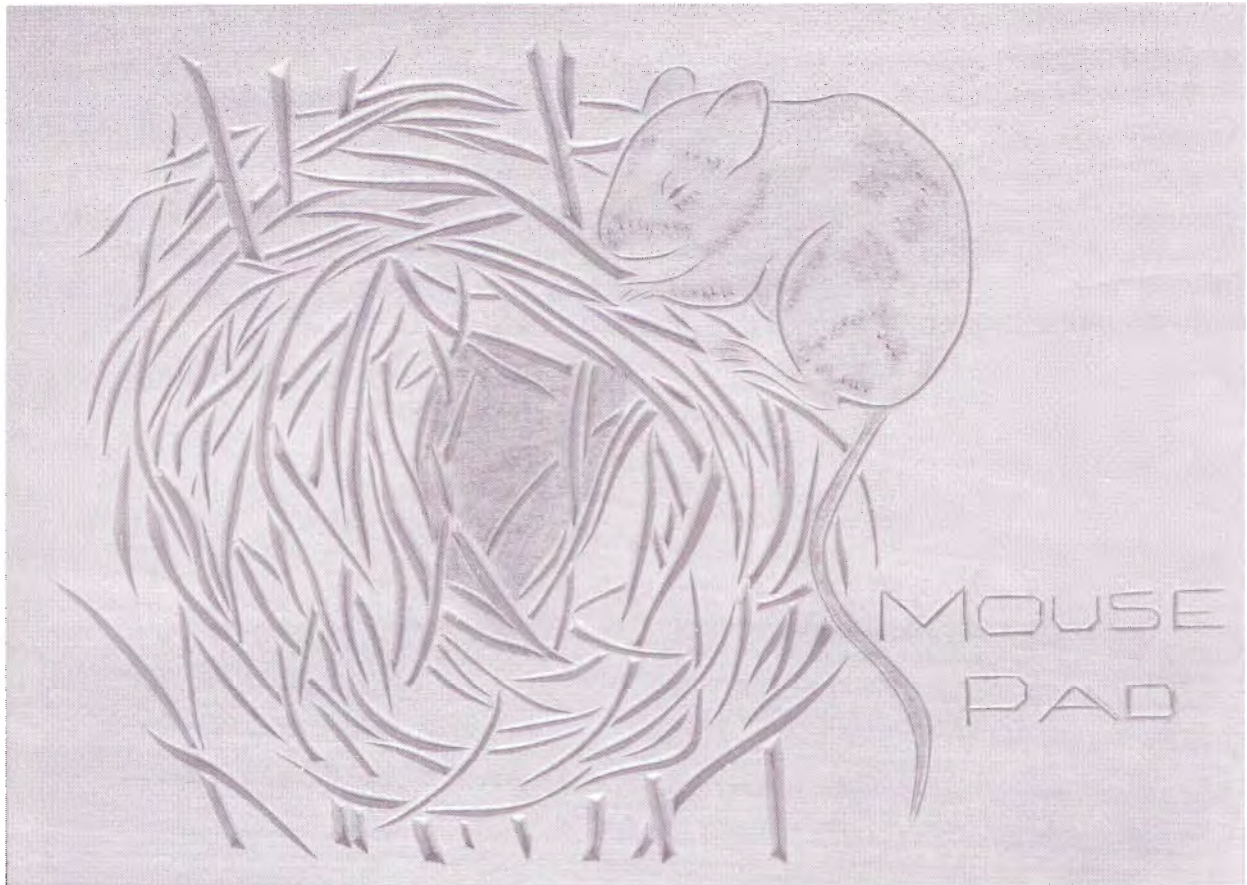


Backgrounds

Adding a background to your carving, gives the main theme a point of reference or anchor. It doesn't take much; wild grass under and near a horse, weeds around the pheasant (page 40), or flowers for the humming birds. It is these little things that add to the overall appearance.







Every Mouse Needs a Pad

Being able to make a carving for someone is a wonderful experience. It's a way of showing that person you care enough to spend time and effort producing something especially for them. This book is full of projects and ideas that can help you accomplish this. Not the least of which is a simple plaque for the 'computer minded' every computer needs a mouse, and every mouse needs a 'pad'!

The darker shading is some colour I added using oil based pencil crayons.

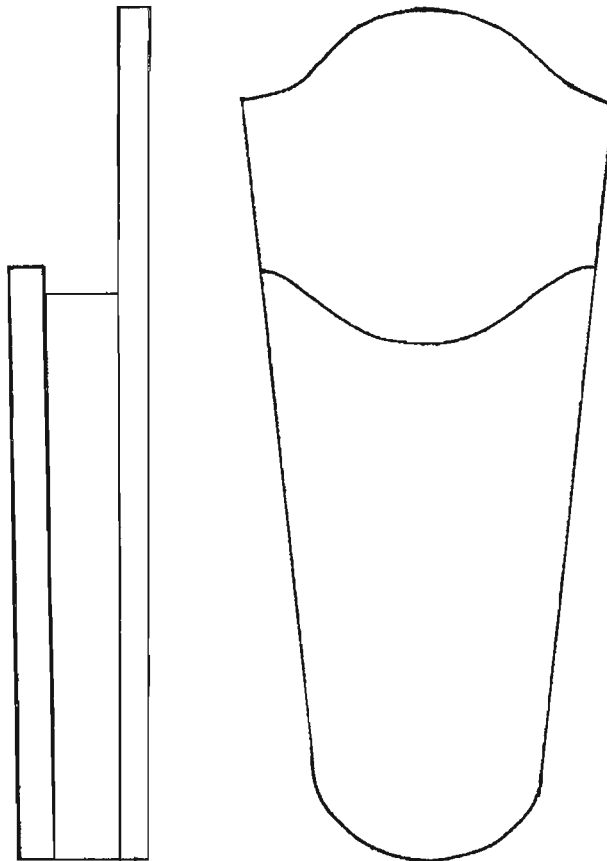
Picture Frames

When most people think of picture frames they get images of larger photographs or prints to hang on a wall. These are great projects for adding your chip carving talents to ... but what we want to present here is a rather novel idea! The picture frame shown below measures only 4" X 5" ... it's made of butternut and has a 2" X 4" 'peel and stick magnetic pad' on the back of it. Todd made a number of these as Christmas gifts and used double-faced tape to attach a photograph of his 'family' (that was pre-Turtle days). After the carving was completed, he used sandpaper to round-over the edges for a more finished look. Use the pattern shown, or perhaps one from page 52 or 51. There are more examples of borders in our other books as well.



Scissors / Flower Holder

A number of years ago it was common to find these 'scissors holders' in many homes ...but not so much anymore. So it is time for a resurrection! If you build one of these AND leave the bottom in, it can be used to hold your favorite pair of scissors. If you build one, AND cut out the very bottom, it makes an excellent 'dried flower' holder for the kitchen or bathroom wall. The back measures 9 1/4" tall with the widest part being 4" and narrowing down to 2 1/4" just before it begins to curve. The front is 6 1/2" tall and fits the contour of back. I made mine from 3/8" basswood stock and used spacers 3/4" wide along to sides to separate the back from the front. One suggestion for a pattern on the front would be a floral pattern such as on page 54. If you are going to carve anything on the back portion, do so before you glue and sand.



A B C D E
F G H I
J K L M
N O P Q R
S T U V
W X Y Z

a b c d e f g

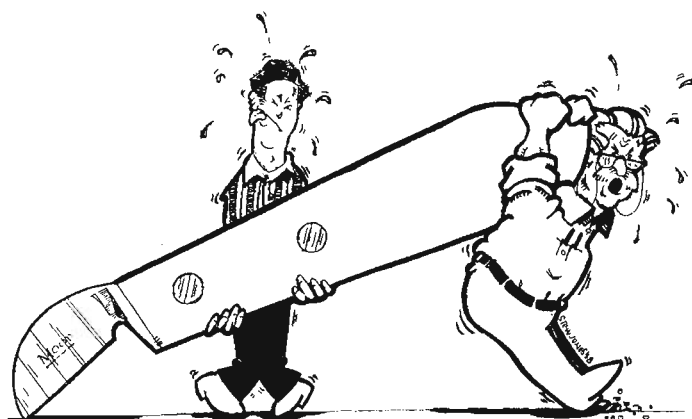
h i j k l m n

o p q r s t u

v w x y z 1

2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 0 ! , . &



...We Deliver Fun!

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Dennis Moor and his son Todd have exceptional carving and teaching reputations because of the friendly and entertaining approach they add to their art! Their weekly television series introduced viewers to all areas of wood carving and wood art. Dennis and Todd are popular judges, lecturers, and fun loving personalities sought after by Wood Working and Wood Carving Shows and Competitions around the world.

There is a complete *Moor* line of superior chip carving tools that include Chip Carving Knives, Ceramic Sharpening Stones, Leather Strop, Sharpie Stick, Books, and a Four Volume Video Series. Dennis and Todd designed Moor tools to make chip carving easier and eliminate the most commonly experienced difficulties. Moor tools are sold by dealers throughout the world, for details or dealer locations near you call or write to *Chipping Away*, or visit the *Chipping Away* website on the Internet! www.chippingaway.com

Other Books By Chipping Away:

An Introduction to Chip Carving Theory & Technique
by Dennis and Todd Moor ISBN 0-9683448-0-1

Free Form Patterns for Chip Carving
by Dennis and Todd Moor ISBN 0-9683448-1-X

Chip Carving Classics "One" by L.S. Irish ISBN 0-9683448-3-6

Chip Carving Classics "Two" by L.S. Irish ISBN 0-9683448-4-4



There is a complete Moor line of superior chip carving tools that includes Chip Carving Knives, Ceramic Sharpening Stones, a Leather Strop, and Videotapes. Dennis & Todd designed Moor tools to make chip carving easier and eliminate the most commonly experienced difficulties. Ask for Moor tools at your quality wood working or wood carving shop or write us at : Chipping Away, 247 Blackhorne Drive, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada, N2E 1Z2. Or visit our website at:

www.chippingaway.com



We make learning fun!

ISBN 0-9683448-2-8



9 780968 344828