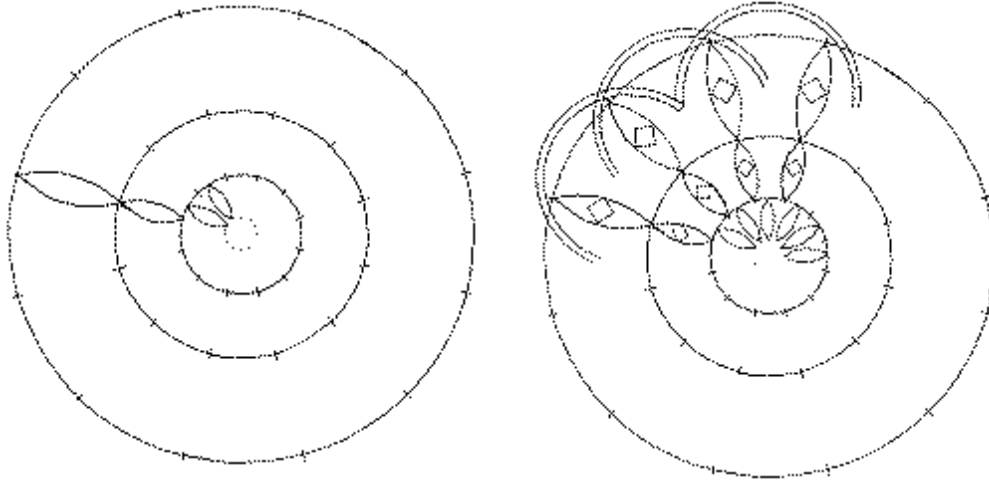


## *Drawing A Rosette ... that looks great "Reverse Finished!"*

We continue to hear folks express a real appreciation for reverse finished projects (staining or painting the project BEFORE you carve it). We featured this processed in a past newsletter, but the practice has been well favored in Eastern Europe for years. This rosette lends itself particularly well to reverse finishing since the technique provides striking contrast of the uncarved space (see photo below).

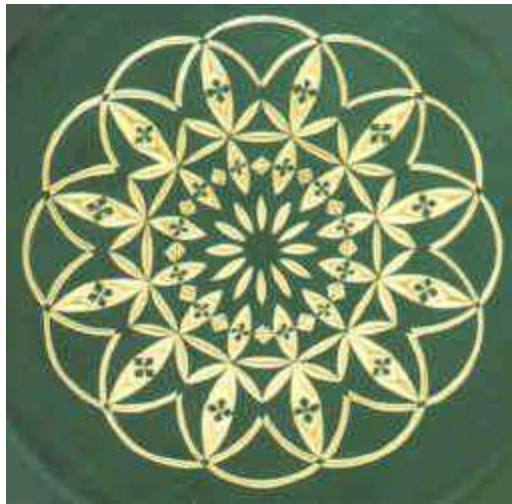
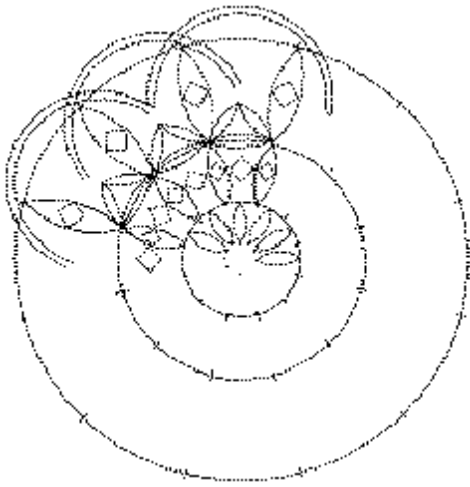


### STEP ONE

- Establish the perimeter and inner circles based on the size of rosette.
- Divide circle into desired number of sections ~ 12 sections in this example. (See our Introduction to Chip Carving book for complete drawing instructions)
- Draw individual ellipses using a template or drawing aid of your choice.

### STEP TWO

- Continue drawing the individual ellipses around the entire rosette.
- Draw outside arcs ~ the width of which is based on the overall size of the rosette.
- Draw the diamonds/squares in the center of each ellipse.



### STEP THREE

- Draw in the diamonds/squares between the inner ellipses.
- Draw the smaller ellipses between the original two drawn in step one.

Photo of carved rosette on plate and in Reverse Image format.

# ROSETTES

## PRACTICE BOARD LAYOUT

1. Draw a line down the center of the board.
2. Measure down the board:  
2 ½"  
5 ½"  
8 ½"
3. Draw lines across the board at the above measurements.

### ROSETTE

1. Set compass at 1" and draw a 12-point circle.
2. Carve out the center petals.
3. Carve out the outer triangles.
4. Add stab knife accents.

### POSITIVE and NEGATIVE

1. With compass set at 1", draw a 12-point circle.
2. Set compass at 1-1/16"; draw a circle around the existing one.
3. Set compass at the outer edge of the center petals and draw a circle.
4. Carve opposite sections above and below the center line.

### INTERSECTIONS

1. Carve the half circles first.
2. Carve out the triangles, pay attention to the intersections.

### Chip Carving Helpful Hints

Keep your knife sharp.

It's always a good idea to "test the mood" of yourself and your knife. Try a few cuts on a practice board before you work on a project, or after a long period of carving inactivity.

Try to keep as little of the blade in the wood as possible. Keep the tip down and the handle up.

Keep cuts at 65 degrees. This will allow the cuts to "eat light." Shadows are what makes chip carving interesting.

Always make your first cut away from the work you have already done.

Try to make the cut with the straight grain first or second cut. The straight grain is the weakest part of the cut and will try to break away.

