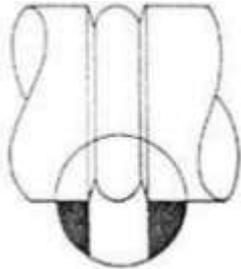




Captive Ring Tool – HCT130-132

Techniques for cutting captive rings

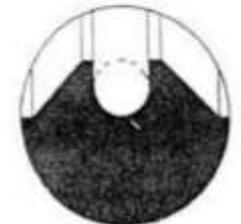
Method A – (With the aid of a Bead Forming Tool)



1a Cut semi-circular bead with desired size of Bead Forming Tool. Slight side to side handle movement will assist the cut.



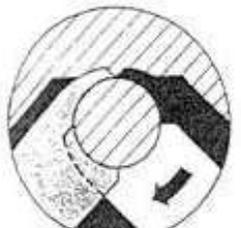
2a With a suitable parting tool, cut to a depth equal to, or slightly deeper than, ring diameter.



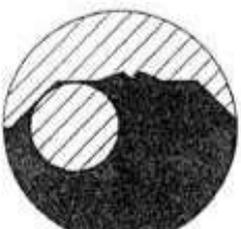
3a Remove the areas to either side to give adequate room to manipulate the ring cutting tools.



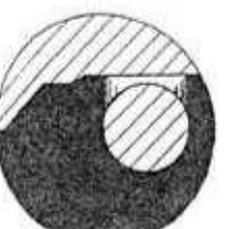
4a Locate the nose of the RH side of the tool very lightly against the bead and rotate the cutter 90 degrees anti-clockwise. Avoid pushing the tool forward into the work as this will reduce the diameter already cut with the Bead Forming Tool.



5a Repeat the procedure with the L.H side, moving the cutter clockwise to complete the captive ring.

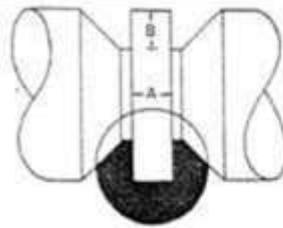


6a Move the ring to the side and turn down to desired diameter.

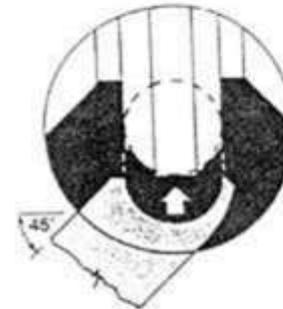


7a The ring can be moved along to gain access to remaining area.

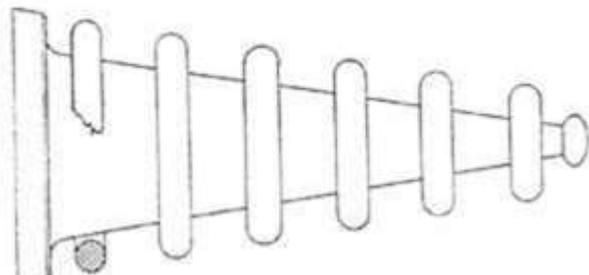
Method B - (Without using a Bead Forming Tool)



1b Prepare piece as illustrated. Width A should be the same depth as B and equal to the size of Ring Cutting Tools.

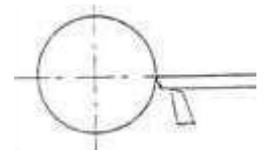


2b Removal of the square corners will reduce the work of the Ring Cutting Tools. With the R.H tool held at an angle of 45 degrees advance the tool lightly until a bead is formed. Rotate the tool through 90 degrees as 4a and follow remaining steps.



Several rings of varying diameters can be cut from a conical workpiece. This makes a good practice piece but can also be used to make bangles of difference sizes.

IMPORTANT: The top face of the cutters must be on line with centre, with the tool held horizontally.



RESHARPENING: Do not attempt to regrind the hollow form. Sufficient material can be safely removed on an oilstone – sharpen on the top face ONLY.

