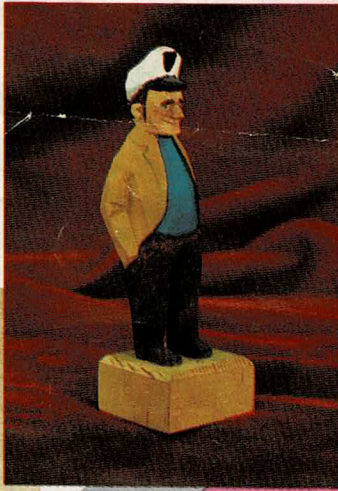


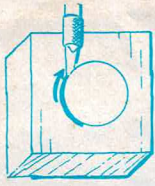
X-ACTO[®]

WOOD CARVING



RELIEF AND WHITTling
**INSTRUCTION
BOOKLET**

RELIEF CARVING TECHNIQUE Relief carving covers all works that are not completely round, from the shallowest incise cut to the deepest rounded forms possible without becoming a statue or "in the round" carving. Your stop cut is made around the exterior line of your pattern shape with the No. 1 Knife and No. 11 blade or with the carving tool holding a U shaped or V shaped Gouge. The next step is to relieve the surplus wood up to the stop cut line with the deeper cutting gouge, refining the background cuts with the selection of gouges to fit your desires. The last step is to round the raised design, by the usage of any or all the tools.



Stop cut around design



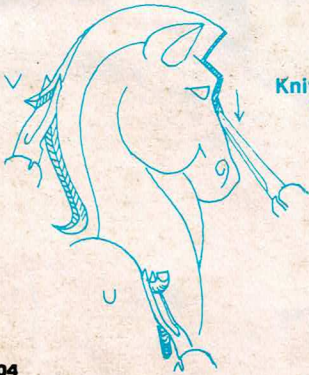
Removing waste wood from around design



Rounding raised design

Note: In removing waste wood up to the stop cut, the grain will dictate whether you work cross grain, $\frac{3}{4}$ cut to the grain path, or with the grain. Wood is never the same, so don't fight it, work with its pattern.

An incise relief, one that does not raise the design, is the most simple. In effect you are merely tracing the pattern with an X-ACTO Knife and taking out a small piece of wood. Staining will show those lines while the flat surface will take a lighter tone.



Knife Notch Trim

For incise carving, any of 3 tools will work - the depth of the cut determines the width of the stained line on finished work.

INCISE RELIEF CARVING provides many hours of enjoyment for every member of the family. And it's as easy as using a pencil. All you need is a quiet corner, good lighting, just a small work surface, the proper tools, and a little patience. It won't be long before you'll be carving a piece which you'll be proud to display in your home or give as a gift.

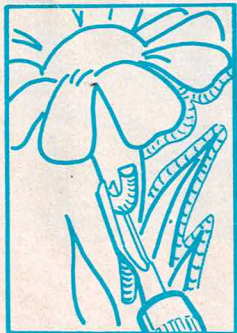
Just follow these very simple instructions:

Step. 1. Transfer the pattern of your choice to a piece of wood by simply placing a piece of ordinary carbon paper over the wood and then placing the pattern over the carbon paper. Use a pencil to trace the lines of the pattern, and these lines will appear on the wood.

Step. 2. Go over the lines on the wood with a No. 1 X-ACTO knife with No. 11 blade. Do this very lightly. The knife is held straight up and down. Do this several times until the lines in the wood are at least $1/8$ of an inch deep, but no more than $1/4$ of an inch deep. Don't do it all in one or two strokes. Go over the lines a number of times, each time a little bit deeper than the last. This is known as a stop cut.

Step. 3. Your pattern will take shape by making small V shaped cuts against your stop cut line, holding knife at a 45° angle. Not all V cuts are made in the same direction.

Remember that you cannot achieve shades in wood carving as you can in drawing. So the angle of your V cut is the only method you have of highlighting certain features which would be accentuated when stained.



COUNTRY CARVING is the easiest form of plaque carving. You simply guide the small "U" gouge along the lines. Raise or lower the handle to achieve varying depth of cuts. This will give dimension to your carving. After subject has been completely carved you are then ready to finish by staining or painting as desired.

Would you be interested in learning to Wood Carve through the mail?

Step by step, easy-to-follow lesson plans available. For details, write to:

X-ACTO Lesson Plans Room W-1
45-35 VAN DAM STREET, LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.
11101

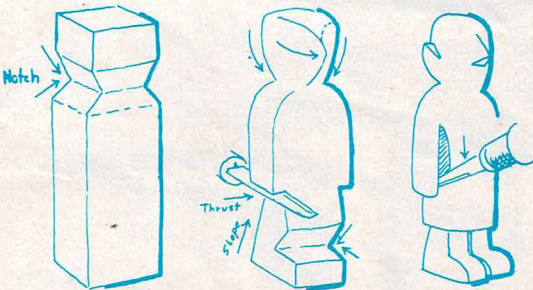
CARVING IN THE ROUND

This is mainly a series of notches. To shape a head, you press your No. 0101 Blade in across shoulder line, then notch cut down against this stop cut. This is continued all the way around. Larger flatter trims will shape a rough head. Then the same notch principle is used to bring out the hands from the sides and to make a pronunciation of feet and legs from below the coat or upper torso protrusion.

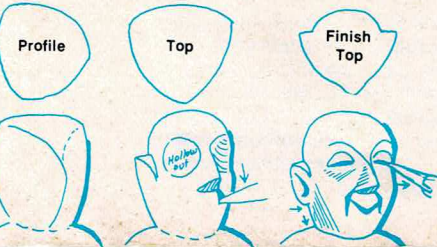
The front and rear view of arms uses a thrust in cut and a slanted notch out running down the grain. This helps to round the body. A straight in slash downward cut, followed by a slanted slash cut will relieve an elongated notch.

Avoid the common beginners tendency to make heads like round balls with button noses and tiny ears. Exaggerate a triangle shape with wide protruding ears slanted out to pointed nose. The refinement can come with practice. Remember, you can cut chunks away, but it's not easy to put them back.

At all times hold the carving stock firmly with free hand. Do not try and force knife too deep. Rely on a repeated series of easy cuts. Whenever possible trim away from your body, and when trimming towards your thumb keep the woodstock between thumb and blade for safety purposes.



The head is shaped in a rounded triangle both from profile view and from top view. The features are refined by trimming and notching with the blade tip. Make a stop cut, then slant blade and take out small waste notch. The exaggeration of the rounded triangle will allow your stock to refine to your taste.



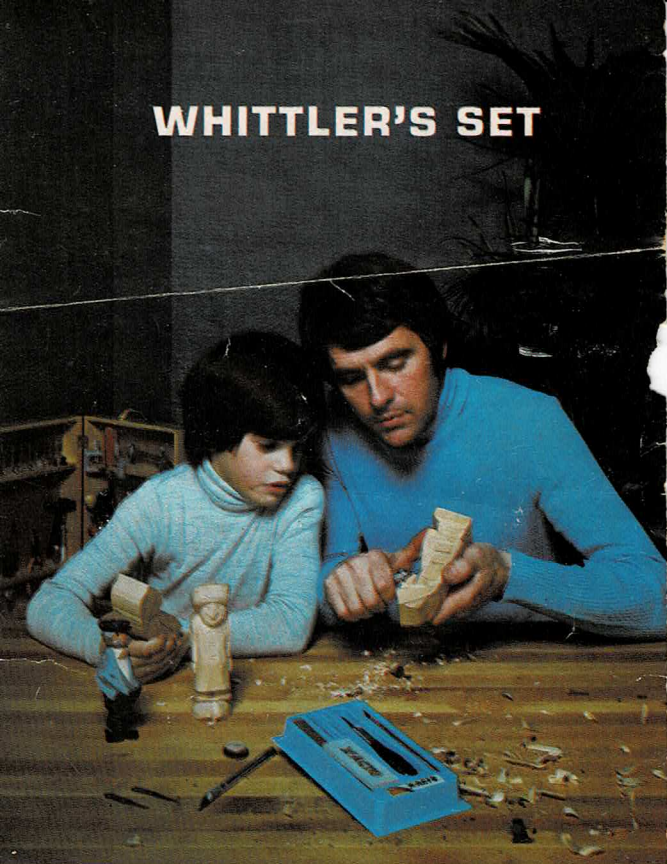
This rounded triangle shape is basic for both the profile and a top view of a head.

RELIEF PLAQUE CARVING SET



No. 5101-2, contains No. 3061 woodcarving handle with No. 0101 blade; No. 1 Knife, package of (5) No. 11 blades; 1 each of (4) style gouge blades; and instruction booklet ...package in a thermoformed storage tray.

WHITTLER'S SET



No. 5102-2, contains No. 3061 woodcarving handle with 1 each carving blades Nos. 0101, 0104, 0106; No. 1 Knife; No. 1 blade asst.; flexible abrasive; leather strop and instruction booklet... all in fitted thermoformed storage tray.