

Carve a ball-and-claw foot

BY EUGENE LANDON



FRONT



SIDE



BACK



BOTTOM

The ball-and-claw foot is thought to have originated in China as a dragon's claw grasping a pearl, but by the mid-18th century it had become firmly associated

with the Chippendale furniture style. The design lends itself to interpretation and there are variations associated with different parts of the 13 colonies. While the claws and the talons may appear intimidating, carving them isn't.

The secret is in the layout lines. With these to guide you and by following the correct sequence of cuts, carving these feet is like carving by numbers. Nor do you need a cabinet full of carving gouges: Five or six will get you by, with a 1/2-in. bench chisel doing much of the work. After perhaps one practice foot on an easily carved wood such as basswood, you'll be ready to slice into mahogany.

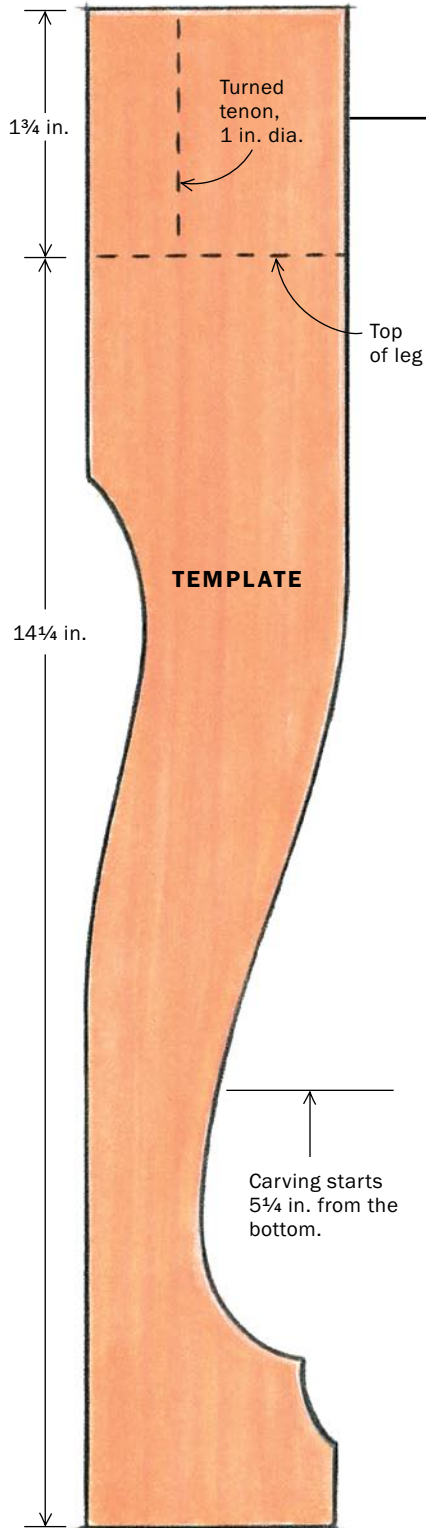
Bandsaw the blank and lay out the lines

After bandsawing the leg blank (in this case 2 3/4 in. sq. and at least 16 in. long), I begin by marking out the base of the foot (see photos, facing page).

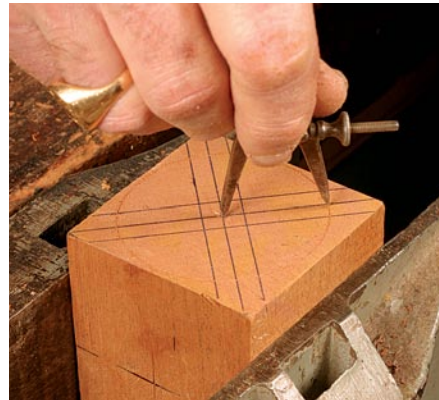
Many carvers use a chisel to define the edges of the talons, but I saw down the layout lines until I reach the outer circle. (I know this quicker method was used in the past, because I have found traces of sawtooth marks when examining antiques.) On the front talon and the front faces of the side talons, you can keep the saw perpendicular to the base of the foot; but on the remaining cuts, saw only the bottom half of the ball to avoid cutting into the ankle. In all cases, saw just outside the line to preserve the full width of the talon.

Now lay out the rest of the ball (see photos, facing page). First draw lines on the bottom of the foot from the intersection of the talon lines and outer circle to the edge of the foot. Then, on all sides of the foot, mark the break point (the widest point of the ball), the height of the ball, and the center point of

Lay out the foot



Lay out the leg. Use the template to lay out the cabriole leg on adjacent sides of the blank.



Lay out the base. Draw lines connecting the opposite corners and lines $\frac{1}{4}$ in. on either side to define the width of the talons. Then use a compass to scribe the diameter of the ball at its widest point and at the floor.



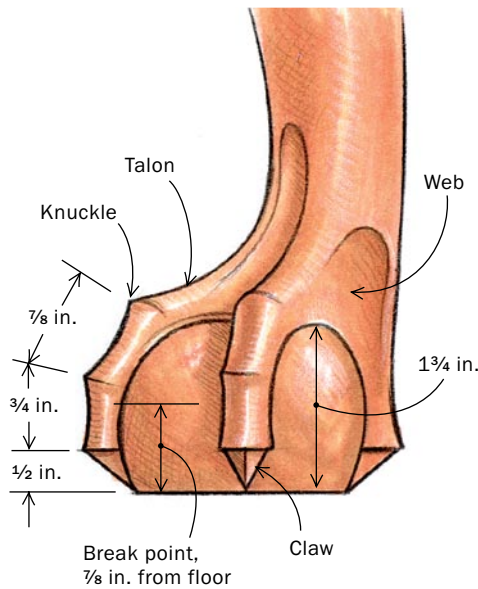
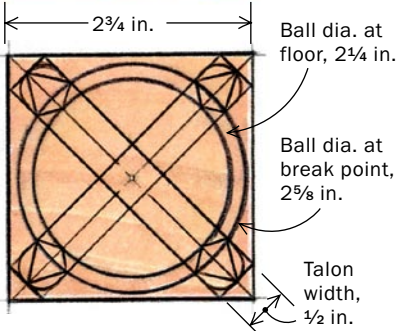
Define the talons. Use a fine-tooth saw to cut just outside the lines marking the width of the talons.



Where the talons meet the ball. Draw lines parallel with the edge of the foot from where the outer diagonal lines intersect with the outer circle.



The top of the ball. Extend the lines you drew in the previous step until they reach the break point of the ball. Then draw an arc from these points that connects the midpoint at the top of the ball.



Carve the ball

BEGIN BY MAKING A CYLINDER



Start with the back quadrants. Use a #7-18 mm gouge to define the arc of the ball and then to remove the wood outside it, creating a trench around what will become the ball.



Create a cylinder. Use a 1/2-in. bench chisel. Cut down to the outer circle and use a square to check that the whole surface is perpendicular to the bottom of the foot.



The front quadrants are different. Use a gouge and chisel to create a semicircular hollow that forms the top of the ball, then shape the cylinder at the base.

the ball. Next, extend the lines you drew on the bottom up to the break point, and then outline the top curve of the ball connecting the center point down to the break point. Now you can finally pick up a gouge and start carving.

Carve the front and rear of the ball

The first step is to relieve the wood around the sides of the ball. Beginning with the back quadrants of the foot, make vertical cuts around the top half of the ball and then relieve the cuts by removing wood from the top side of the cuts. The cut needs to extend 5/16 in. deep; measure it with a depth gauge or improvise with a nail driven through a small piece of wood. Extend the channel down the bottom sides of the ball.

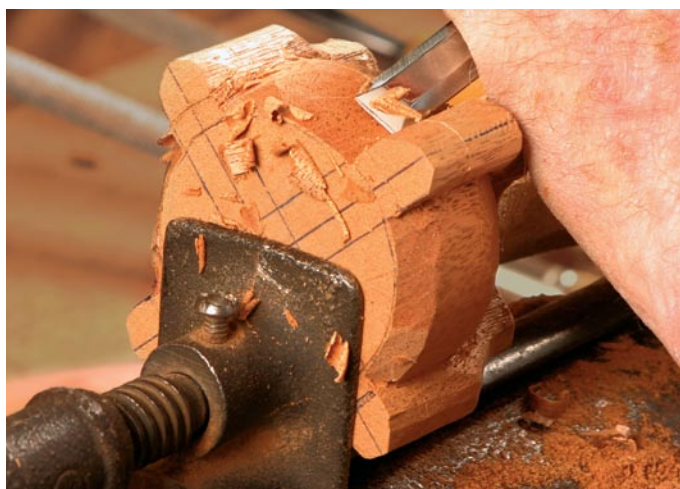
Before shaping the ball, establish a cylinder. Pare away wood until you get down to the outer line on the bottom of the foot. Use a square to check that the surface of this cylinder is flat.

Carving the front quadrants begins slightly differently. Where the line marking the top of the ball and the center line of each quadrant intersect, make a series of vertical cuts with a #7-18 mm gouge, working progressively toward the front. Next, with a 1/4-in. bench chisel, make small horizontal cuts to create a semicircular hollow. Then

THEN TURN THE CYLINDER INTO A BALL



Mark the middle of the ball. Before turning the cylinder into a ball, use a gauge to mark the widest point, known as the break point. From here, the ball breaks downward in both directions.



Now carve a ball. Use a 1/2-in. chisel to turn the top of the cylinder into a ball. Don't worry about leaving a series of facets; these can be sanded later. Round over the bottom half of the ball until it meets the inner circle on the bottom of the foot (left). You should now have a multifaceted but recognizable ball divided into four parts by the unfinished talons.

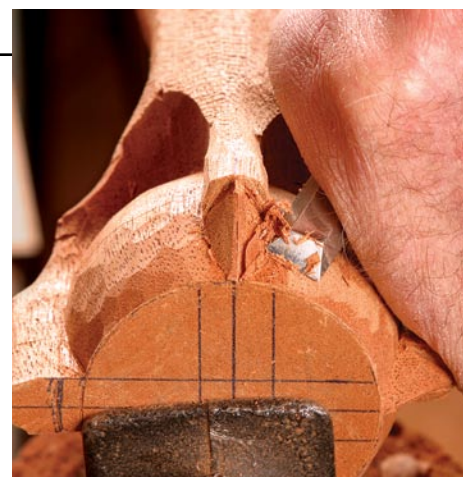
Carve the talons and claws



Rasp the talons. Use a patternmaker's rasp to flatten the triangular profile from the second knuckle to the base. Then create the concave profile between the second and third knuckles (above).



Create the claw profile. Use a chisel to slice downward from the first knuckle to the base of the ball to create a flat, sloping plane.



Carve the claws. With a chisel, square off the bottom of the first knuckle, then pare downward on both sides from the center line. Finally, cut away the claw (above) until it comes to a point at the bottom of the ball.

follow the same steps as the back quadrants and establish a flat cylinder.

Reestablish the break-point line at $\frac{7}{8}$ in. from the bottom. With the $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. chisel, create the top curve of the ball (see bottom photos, p. 104) and then pare down to the inner circle on the bottom of the foot to establish the lower curve of the ball.

Shape the talons, claws, and web

It doesn't matter if you start shaping the talons before you finish carving the lower side of the ball. The first step is to use a #49 patternmaker's rasp on the triangular bottom section of each talon; then create a concave profile between the second and third knuckles. Use the rasp to round the ankle of the leg and round over the shin area.

Round over the flat-topped knuckle and claw section using a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. chisel. With a marking gauge set to $\frac{1}{2}$ in., mark the junction of the first knuckle and the claw. With the chisel, refine the concave sections between the lower two knuckles on the front three talons. The rear talon has only the lowest knuckle.

To carve the claws, use the $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. chisel, and start by carving a flat slope from the first knuckle down to the inner circle on the bottom of the foot. Extend the line on the bottom of the foot up the

center of the slope to mark the center of the claw. With the chisel parallel to the bottom of the foot, drive it into either side of the slope at the first knuckle until the corners of the chisel just touch the center line and the surface of the ball. You are undercutting the first knuckle. Then pare away the wood on either side of the center line to create the claw.

The final step is to create the concave area between the front tendon and the two side ones. Known as the web, it represents the stretchy skin found on the

feet of birds of prey. Create the center of the groove, and then establish the top and the sides. Then flatten the center of the web with a #5-16 mm gouge, and if necessary, reestablish the line where the webbing meets the ball with the #7-18 mm gouge.

Your ball-and-claw foot is complete. Go back and smooth the ball with small rasps and files, and the ankle and talons with files and a scraper. Leave a few carving facets to show that this was created by man and not a machine. □



Carve the web. Use a #8-13 mm gouge to hollow out the areas between the center and side talons (left). Work upward from the ball until you feel the wood start to tear, and then make relief cuts downward. Use a #9-7 mm gouge to create the sharp transition from the web into the tendons (above).