

## Consequences of a reed diameter that differs from the bed diameter

Related products : Oboe, bassoon, and bagpipe gouger.

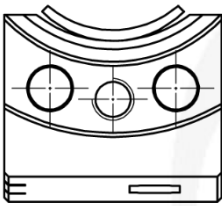


Image 1

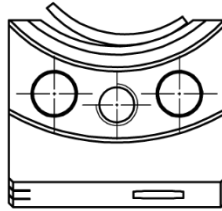


Image 2

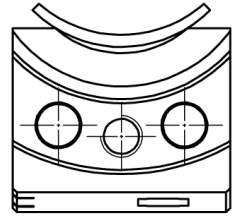


Image 3

If the cane diameter is not equal to the bed diameter there is an airgap between the cane and the bed. This airgap results in unexpected thicknesses of the gouged cane.

The following situations are possible :

- The cane is too small and symmetrical in the bed set (see image 1). In this case the sides of the gouged cane will be equal in thickness but thinner than expected.
- The cane is too small and asymmetrical in the bed set (see image 2). In this case the sides of the gouged cane are not equal in thickness and one side will be thinner than expected. Besides this the thickest part of the gouged cane is not in the middle.
- The cane is too big (see image 3). In this case the middle of the gouged cane is thinner than expected, and there is a risk that the cane will crack during gouging.

The bigger the diameter difference between the cane and the bed set, the more the thicknesses of the gouged cane differs from the expected thicknesses.

The diameter of the cane should not differ more than 0,5mm (for bassoon and bagpipe), or 0,3mm (for oboe), from the bed set diameter.

We have calculation models for the thicknesses of gouged cane. You can find them here :

- [Calculator for the thickness of gouged oboe cane.](#)
- [Calculator for the thickness of gouged bassoon cane.](#)