Buckeye Woodworkers and Woodturners

The Official Newsletter of the Buckeye Woodworkers and Woodturners

Your Officers

President

Fred Totts 330-325-7517

Vice President

Bruce Lance 330-633-9622

Secretary

Jerry Schaible 330-673-6512

Treasurer

Louis Mineweaser 330-656-5699

Librarian

Don Karr 216-591-1853

Newsletter Editor

Howard Lorson 330-493-4846

Membership Administrator

John Dilling 330-887-1227.

!!! Time & Day Change !!!

April Meeting

The April meeting is on the 24th at 1:00pm at the Hart Design building in Hartville. The Hartville Design building is several blocks North of SR 619 on Market St (which is a few blocks West of Hartville Tool.) The address is 13163 Market. It is by a large metal Quonset hut. Hope to see you there. It is a real nice facility.

President's Corner

Due to factors beyond the club's control we had to reschedule the meeting to April 24th. Sorry, if this has caused you any inconvenience.

Fred

BUCKEYE WOODWORKERS

AND TURNERS

March 20, 2004

V-Pres. Bruce Lance called the meeting of the Buckeye Woodworkers and Turners to order at 1 pm on March 20, 2004. He welcomed the membership to the meeting. There were approximately 45 members in attendance. He indicated that there were coffee and donuts available at the back of the meeting room and that we should help ourselves. He suggested that we should make a contribution to the coffee money jar to help pay for the costs of the refreshments.

VP Lance raised concerns that the BWT club might have to consider moving to another location, due to the fact that the Hart Design business enterprises will be expanding in the near future and the interior space that we now use for a classroom will have some large storage shelves in place in the near future. He suggested that maybe we could rent a building in conjunction with Northcoast Woodturners and share the facility. Jim Arnett suggested that he was in the process of moving his wood shop for senior citizens from its current location to the old Barberton High School on Second Street in Barberton. He indicated that there was going to be plenty of space there to hold meetings and he would see

what the possibility would be for us to hold our meetings there. No action was taken other than to express concern for a possible move. Bruce Lance suggested that our movement from one place to another over the last several years has hurt the continuity of our program.

Dan Greaser reported on the trip to Honduras that he made with other medical staffers from the Akron area. He thanked us again for making a contribution of a Jet lathe and numerous old tools to the Central American program. He stated that they were much appreciated by the students. He indicated that the had been accustomed to doing only spindle turning and so he introduced them to bowl turning and use of a lathe chuck. The students were amazed at the newly discovered turning techniques. He indicated that it was the goal of each turner there to eventually own their own lathe.....preferably a Jet lathe. Dan indicated that he was going to see if he could write a grant for the AAW scholarships to purchase some lathes for these individuals. Bruce Lance indicated that we should discuss in the next meeting about whether we would like to take this on as a project, in order to help this group out on a consistent basis. Dan indicated that he would try to do this for 3 or 4 more years to help them get on their feet. He stated that if any of us had any old lathes or tools, that he would be happy to see that they get shipped to Honduras at no charge. The items would be sent along with their medical equipment. As an indication of the enthusiasm, Dan informed us that there was this elderly gentlemen that would walk two hours from an outlying village in order to take lessons on woodturning each day. He just received electricity in his village in the last couple of months and would love to have his own lathe for making turned items. It was obvious that this program was a great success.

Lou Mineweaser, BWT treasurer, stated that we had $6836.69 in our bank account. He also stated that he had contacted Lyle Jamieson but found that he was on a teaching assignment. Lyle will be getting back to us in the next week or so to finalize plans for his visit. Lou also stated that name tags were available and that he was taking names. He said that a supplier had to be found to make up the plates.

Jim Arnett indicated that the Barberton Library informed him that the month for BWT woodturning display items would be in April and that he had larger display cases to fill this year. He said that he received this information on very short notice and asked the membership to help him out by supplying him with sufficient woodturning projects to fill the cases. He said that he needed the members to gather up some of their finished items and get them to him in the very near future so that they could be put on display at the appropriate time in the Barberton Library. He indicated that he lives in Barberton just south of Rolling Acres Mall.

Raffle tickets were sold and about 30 pieces of maple, walnut, cherry, and poplar were made available by Ray Marr. He made a special trip to a Kidron sawmill to bring back these turning blocks. The club was very appreciative of his efforts and

there certainly will be some great pieces of woodturned art created in the near future. Thanks again to Ray for taking the time and having the concern to provide us with all this turning material.

A special thanks goes out to the refreshment committee for providing the coffee and donuts at today's meeting. It was a great help to the Pres. and V-Pres. to have this new committee take over this responsibility.

Bruce Lance introduced Greg Jensen for the demonstration on woodturning tools.

WOODTURNING TOOLS AND BOWL TURNING BY GREG JENSEN.....

Greg Jensen stated that he had just moved to the Cleveland area from Cincinnati and was pleased with NE Ohio. He informed us that he was a US representative for P&N Tools manufactured in Australia and also Kelton Industries of New Zealand, the maker of fine turning tools and accessories for woodturning application. He said that these tools could be purchased in the US from Lee Valley Tools, Craft Supply of Utah, and Woodcraft Supply stores and catalogs. He indicated that he would be turning a wet wood bowl for todays demo, from roughing out stage to the finished piece prior to sanding. He stated that he would use a Kel McNaughton Standard Center Saver core tool so that he could get several bowls out of the same blank. He said that this process is used when a turner has a very nice piece of expensive bowl blank material and would like to get several nested bowls out of one bowl blank rather than one bowl and a mountain of wood shavings.

He mounted the bowl blank between centers providing for a balanced spinning blank and then adjusted the tool rest for clearance. This mounting resulted in the grain direction of the piece to be perpendicular to the lathe bed. He used the slowest speed of the Woodfast Lathe at around 350 rpm. The 15 inch bowl blank was placed with the pith side of the piece nearest the headstock. He began to turn the bottom at the tailstock side of the lathe. Most turners would find this to be a more comfortable position to work the bottom side of the piece rather than to turn nearest the headstock. He concluded this first step by turning a tenon on the bottom of the bowl so that it could be accepted by the jaws of the chuck. His completed step resulted in an exterior shape and a tenon foot at the bottom. He stated that he normally uses a chuck at home but in a demostration before a crowd, he likes to use a faceplate for safety reasons.

He discussed the kinds of grinds that were used on various bowl gouges. He said that the Ellsworth grind is between 50 degrees and 60 deg. on the nose grind. With the use of grinding jigs, this angle can become quite constant from one sharpening to another. He also said that with the jigs that you are able to get a a side angle grind where the bevel is 16 deg. less than the 60 deg. bevel or at 44 degrees. He went on to mention that if you use this grind, you will get tear out

when you turn end grain and that would be very hard to sand out. This endgrain condition is encountered and accentuated when one is turning at the bottom 1/3 of the bowl interior. When these problems were discussed with Stuart Batty from England, he indicated that end grain tear out could be held to a minimum if one used a nose bevel of 40 degrees for the bowl gouge and 30 degrees for a spindle gouge. So Greg uses the following technique to create the 40 degree bevel. In step one of the sharpening procedure, he grinds the left side of the gouge. Step two is designated to grind the right side of the gouge. Then step three is used to blend the grind from one side to the other swinging past the nose of the gouge. He indicated that you should roll the tool from the left to the right in order to get a continous grind of a single facet. He recommends the use of 60 grit wheels on grinders with 1725 rpm and an 80 grit wheel on a 3650 rpm grinder. Most professional turners use the grinders with slow speed grinders for less heat buildup on the tool edge. The Tormek is a fine grinder but very slow. It produces a very sharp edge and one must be extremely careful to handle tools properly. He uses the Tormek for grinding his plane irons for cabinet style woodworking.

Greg then rotated the bowl blank so that the bottom was nearest the headstock and used the scroll chuck to grip the bottom tenon. He indicated that the blank must sit deep into the jaws so that the bowl is sitting flat against the chuck jaws. This would insure that the piece would not fly off the lathe. He then began to square off the top face of the piece so that he would get an even rim. He would rotate the bowl gouge so that he would be turning with the left edge of the tool. He would use a push / pull style cut. Now that he had the top face of the bowl squared off, it provided him with a good base to begin coring out the center pieces and then remove the smaller cored blanks. He indicated that he found it saved time if he cored out the smaller bowls first and then move to the next larger piece. In this way he did not have to rechuck each separate piece when starting with the larger blank. He used the Kel McNaughton Standard Center Saver for this coring proceedure. He stated that all one has to do is to push gently toward the headstock and the tool will automatically curve to the bottom of the smaller bowl. He used a 1 1/2 tool kerf width to provide enough room for the tool to do its coring work. When near the center of the bowl blank, he would be able to twist off the connecting nub and the small bowl blank would be freed from the larger blank.

Typically Greg will cut the complete log into bowl blanks immediately after felling the tree. Bowl blanks consist of cutting down the center of the tree diameter through the pith or center of the tree. The pith is the most unstable part of the tree. Then he will core out the bowl blanks within two days of log segmentation. He discussed the plague of wood checking on fresh cut logs. He stated that is why he will core out the blanks as soon as he can when the wood is still wet. He cores out the pieces so that each core is 1 inch to 1 1/4 inch thick.....and that would include the bottom thickness. He said that is necessary so that it will not crack. If the bottom is thicker, the blank will almost assurdly crack every time. Due to the extremely cry conditions during the winter, Greg will use a green wood

sealer like Anchor Seal. He will spread this completely on all sides of the piece. Typically he will lose very few bowls to this method, due to checking or cracking. He then will set the bowl blank aside for about 2 to 3 months and allow drying and stress adaptation to occur to the blank. There are other methods of drying pieces...such as using brown

paper grocery bags. The technique here is to provide for very slow removal of moisture from the wood fibers and thereby reduce checking with more even drying capability. Some people use plastic bags, but they are very labor intensive, since they have to be changed inside out every day. Excess moisture that is not allowed to escape and evaporate will allow mold to grow on the bowl blank. Some individuals will microwave their pieces. That is also very labor intensive because low heat or defrost cycles are to be used and then long periods of temperature equalization is necessary. Typically one would microwave the piece on low heat for 2 minutes and then let it cool for 1/2 hour. This cycle must be repeated numerous times until the weight stabilizes, assuring that the moisture has been removed. Another method is to boil the piece. In this process, a rolling boil must be used for a rate of one hour per one inch of bowl thickness. Greg uses a rock placed on top of the bowl to submerse it properly. He stated that when boiled, it will dry much quicker and there is less than 1% loss due to checking. He also mentioned that liquid soap is now being used by individuals to keep their pieces from checking. This was mentioned by a writer in a national magazine and now many turners are trying it. Greg suggests that all that is accomplished with this soap mixture is preventing the moisture from escaping. Since he is employed by a chemical company, he is very aware of the bad chemicals that are in the liquid soaps. He fears that they become airborne when the blank is turned and that they are breathed by the turner. He fears that this is not very good for our health. He likes to use Anchor Seal and the very low price is cost effective, even compared with the cost of liquid dish soap. Anchor Seal is retailing for around $5 per gallon.

Greg then began turning the interior of the bowl in 2 inch depths. He commented that one should turn to that depth and at a finished wall thickness and don't back. When removing the interior wood of a bowl, many stresses are released and that the bowl will become out of round. So he likes to finish to a thickness of 1/4 inch or less. He does not worry to much about undulations or turning ridges in the piece as these are easily removed by sanding. When he gets to the bottom 1/3 of the interior bowl, he switches to a bowl gouge with a 40 degree bevel. He stated that the dynamics of the bowl will change to an end grain format. It is here that a 40 degree bevel will be able to shear off the fibers so that there is no tear out of the grain.

For sanding, Greg uses a power orbital sander with air supply. He recommends Dynabrade orbital sander as his first choice and secondly he would suggest a Sioux orbital sander. This one is also powered by an air compressor. Performance Abrasives from Cincinnati provides donut discs for sanding. He

indicated that the regular sanding pads are usually used on the edge and then their effectiveness quickly disappears. The donut pads provide for a pressure release spot so that more of the sanding disc touches the bowl surfaces. These can be purchased from Performance Abrasives if you indicate to them that you are a club member and also know Greg Jensen. They will not sell to the general public. Random orbital sanding uses only 1/4 the amount of time it takes to hand sand a piece. Sanding lines disappear quickly by this method. He said that he uses a 3 inch diameter sander that has a 3/16 inch orbit. If one does not have an air compressor, there are electric model orbiter sanders on the market.

The best he has found is the Metabo 3 inch electric model. He recommends the use of light pressure to allow the orbit action to occur at an optimum performance level.

When finish sanded, he will reverse the completed bowl on the chuck so that he can finish turn the bottom. If he were at home, he would use a vacuum chuck to hold the piece. He also uses a jamb chuck, with maybe some masking tape to add security.

Greg uses Mike Mahoney finish, which consists of walnut oil and drying agents. He will apply two coats and then a finish coat of

carnauba wax. These finishes are available from Craft Supply out of Utah.

Greg suggested that he would be able to return at a later date for another club demonstration on other facets of woodturning.

Our club was truely impressed with his demonstration of bowl turning and the use of the latest tools on the market. We certainly would like to thank Greg for his presentation and we look forward to his future demonstrations.

Respectfully submitted,

Jerry Schaible, BWT Sec

Dues

The membership list will be altered to include only those members that have paid their $20. If you have paid your dues and your newsletter stops, please let John Dilling or Howard Lorson know ASAP.

For Sale!

Craftsman Lathe, Model 10323070 plus tools, calipers, etc. for sale. Call for information.

Maybe some wood involved.

Contact John Mioeuszeski 330-659-9025

-

Grizzly wood lathe with stand, 14" swing, 12.25" over tool rest, 39.75" between centers, v.s. 0-3000 rpm, 1/2 hp, 110 V, 60Hz. Comes with #2 live center and spur centers, 6" faceplate and 12" tool rest.

$185

Walt Nicholson 330-923-9171

Mark your calendars!

Lyle Jamison will be conducting a two day demonstration for Buckeye Woodworkers and Woodturners members on October 29 & 30! Both days are not the same content so you will want to attend both. Come to the April 24th meeting and learn the details!

Thanks.

Lou

The following chart appeared in _American Woodturner_ June 1990,

Originally posted to rec.woodworking by Bruce Taylor
taylor@tpwosf.tay1.dec.com

-

Wood	Reaction	Site	Potency	Source	Incidence
Bald Cypress	S	R	+	D	R
Balsam Fir	S	E,S	+	LB	C
Beech	S,C	E,S,R	++	LB,D	C

Birch	S		R	++	W,D	C
Black Locust	I,N		E,S	+++	LB	C
Blackwood	S		E,S	++	W,D	C
Boxwood	S	E,S	++	W,D	C	
Cashew	S		E,S	+	W,D	R
Cocobolo	I,S		E,S,R	+++	W,D	C
Dahoma	I		E,S	++	W,D	C
Ebony	I,S		E,S	++	W,D	C
Elm	I		E,S	+	D	R
Goncalo Alves	S	E,S	++	W,D	R	
Greenheart	S		E,S	+++	W,D	C
Hemlock	C	R	?	D	U	
Iroko	I,S,P		E,S,R	+++	W,D	C
Mahogany	S,P		S,R	+	D	U
Mansonia	I,S		E,S	+++	W,D	C
	N			+	D	
Maple (Spalted)	S,P		R	+++	D	C
Mimosa	N			?	LB	U
Myrtle	S		R	++	LB,D	C
Oak	S		E,S	++	LB,D	R
	C			?	D	U
Obeche	I,S		E,S,R	+++	W,D	C
Oleander	DT		N,C	++++	D,W,LB	C
Olivewood	I,S		E,S,R	+++	W,D	C
Opepe	S		R	+	D	R
Padauk	S		E,S,R	+	W,D	R
Pau Ferro	S		E,S	+	W,D	R
Peroba Rosa	I		R,N	++	W,D	U
Purpleheart			N	++	W,D	C
Quebracho	I		R,N	++	LB,D	C
	C			?	D	U
Redwood	S,P	E,S,R	++	D	R	
	C			?	D	U
Rosewoods	I,S		E,S,R	++++	W,D	U
Satinwood	I		E,S,R	+++	W,D	C
Sassafras	S		R	+	D	C
	DT		N	+	D,W,LB	R
	C			?	D	U
Sequoia	I	R	+	D	R	
Snakewood	I		R	++	W,D	R
Spruce	S		R	+	W,D	R
Walnut,Black	S		E,S	++	W,D	C
Wenge	S		E,S,R	+	W,D	C
Willow	S		R,N	+	D,W,LB	U
West. Red Cedar	S		R	+++	D,LB	C
Teak	S,P		E,S,R	++	D	C
Yew	I		E,S	++	D	C
	DT		N,C	++++	W,D	C
Zebrawood	S		E,S	++	W,D	

REACTION: SITE: SOURCE: INCIDENCE:

I - irritant S - skin D - dust R - rare

S - sensitizer E - eyes LB - leaves,bark C - common

C - nasopharyngeal cancer R - resp W - wood U - uncommon

P - pheumonitis, C - cardiac alveolitis (hypersensitivity

pneumonia)

DT - direct toxin
N - nausea, malaise

Reference:

1. _Woods Toxic to Man_, author unknown
2. Woods, B., Calnan, C.D., "Toxic Woods." _Br. Journal of Dermatology_ 1976
3. _ILO Encyclopedia of Occupational Health and Safety_ 1983
4. Lame, K., McAnn, M., _AMA Handbook of Poisonous and Injurious Plants_, AMA 1985
5. _Poisondex_, Micromedix Inc. 1990