



May 2006

The April demonstration on band saw safety was presented by Dave Hout

By Jerry Schaible



BANDSAW SAFETY by Dave Hout.....
 Band saws should have a very good cast iron frame, due to the fact that it is under tension after blade tensioning. The bandsaw should be tuned up to run correctly and be in safe working order. The plane of the upper wheel and lower wheel must be in alignment. This means that the sides of the wheels should be matched for vertical alignment. One may use a long straight edge to measure the accuracy. If one puts a riser block on the metal frame, then they have to make sure that this alignment takes place. Delta has pins in their riser block for this alignment. As a general rule, the more tension of the blade, the more accurate the cut. There is an inherent problem with over tightened machines in that it will start to flex the

frame. Then the blades will not run true. Extra tension will stretch the blade and it will run more accurate. The question is the purpose of the bandsaw and what our needs are. Most band saws are used for cutting out bowl blanks and not for accurate cutting. Most rough cut blanks will be turned on the lathe and the saw kerfs will disappear. Dave uses a lower tension on his blades than what is called for and allows the saw to do the cutting rather than forcing the bowl blank through the machine. Blade material and style of teeth will vary. Some blades are made of a flex material with hardened teeth. Some blades have hardened backs and these are used for fast straight cutting in production facilities. Some blades are made up of two metals that are fused together. Usually there are HSS teeth that are welded to mild steel blades. Some blades are made with carbide teeth, however these are not cost effective, because they are priced at over \$100. Dave uses rather cheap blades due to the fact that occasionally one may come across rocks and nails. Blade guides are very important to accurate cutting. There is usually a bearing on the back side of the blade and then square blocks on either side. Metal blocks will usually overheat and therefore cause premature failure or breakage. Cool Blocks are a resin material that run a lot cooler and are used as replacements to the metal guides. There should be a clearance of a sheet of paper between the blocks and the

blade. Carter guides are bearings on either side of the blade, behind the gullets. No clearance is necessary for these guides, since the bearings are revolving continuously. The cost of the Carter Blade Guides is approximately \$120. These are used when the operator is cutting a lot of wood. This will also extend the life of the blade. This blade guard could be used for scroll saw types of cutting. This system will not work well for 1/8 inch blades.

This tool has the highest accident rate of all woodworking tools. The blade guard should be about 1/4 inch above the work piece. Never put your fingers in line with the saw blade kerfs. For resawing, one should use a 3/4 inch skip tooth blade. This has deep gullets for sawdust removal. A hook tooth blade is very aggressive and the teeth are located at a sharper angle. These blades will have a tendency to pull the work piece toward you to provide a dangerous cutting situation. The skip tooth blades are less aggressive, since every other tooth is removed and therefore providing a deep gullet for sawdust removal. Dave uses the 4 tooth per inch skip tooth blade to do most of his cutting of bowl blanks. Thanks Dave for an excellent demonstration on our new Delta bandsaw.



Presidents Soap Box

This month's meeting is our annual auction. This is our only real fund raiser other than our annual \$20. a year dues. Round up any useful items you may no longer need and donate them to the club. Remember that you can take a tax deduction for your donation. I will be bringing a truckload of great turning stock (some donated by Doll Lumber) bowl blanks, tools and other great items.

Our own professional auctioneer, Tom Nero, will conduct the auction. It is always a fun and entertaining day with Tom at the helm. There may be lots of great bargains to be had, so bring lots of cash or your checkbook. Remember it's for the benefit of our club. Looking forward to seeing you all at this month's meeting.

Also would like to remind you that it's not too late to sign up for the AAW Annual Symposium in Louisville, Ky. on June 22nd thru the 24th. That's Thursday, Friday and Saturday. I can guarantee you won't be disappointed. Hope a lot of our members can make it.

Larry McCardel

Below is Dan Greaser with his winning platter in the April show & tell



Tools For Sale

Woodfast model MC908, 16" capacity-- 39" between centers, with 6" & 12" tool rest, adjustable 10" tool rest. 3", 4" & 8" face plate, live center, drive center, drive chuck with 1 1/4" - 8 tpi, wrenches. 220v ac to dc variable drive motor. cast iron legs & 2-6 frame, extra drive card for motor control.

Don Somich

Hermitage, Pa. Asking \$ 2000.00 or best offer

724-699-1673 cell 724-981-4374



Mortising Attachment for Drill Press (Never Used) Fits drill press with collar size, 2.60", 2.10", 1.96", 1.69" (All collars included). Can be installed on collar or quill, so measure both to determine if it will fit your press. 4 pc. Mortise Chisel/Bit Set included. John R. Green, 330-296-5283 Email whistlestop460@yahoo.com



Jet Mini Lathe, never used, reduced to \$175.00 . Contact Adrian Cook at 330-697-8284

Ridgid EB4424 Oscillating Edge/Spindle sander. Cost \$250 new, asking \$75.00 Contact Bill Seabolt 330-882-3335 or email lazybolt@aol.com

Hoby Horn has two machines pictured below for sale. A Yates American Saw for \$350.00, and a Delta Shaper for \$400.00. He says he'll take \$700.00 for the pair. Call Hoby at 330-947-3115 Or email hobe-hobby@aol.com.



Calendar of Events

May meeting at Y-Noah Saturday May 20th

Meeting starts at 9:30 am

May is our BWWT Annual fund raising Auction. Start gathering up your unwanted wood items, tools, and other misc. stuff that someone else might want. This is our clubs major fund raiser. Don't forget to bring money to buy up some of these treasures and support your club.

June; AAW Symposium June 22-24 in Louisville Kentucky

Remember the Project of the Month for June will be either a shop mallet of any size or shape, or any kind of flatwork.

Turn & Learn:

A turn and learn session will be held after the June meeting for less experience turners. A sign up sheet will be available. Plans are for spindle turning (beads & coves) with emphasis on proper tool usage and anything you might be having trouble with. Will need some experienced turners to volunteer to help with the Turn and Learn.

Please see a warning regarding a scam message going around about the AAW at the end of the minutes on page 9.

B.W.W.T. Officers For 2006

President Larry McCardel

330-325-2158

lbmccardel@neo.rr.com

Vice Pres. Ben Fix

330-497-8832

bfix@neo.rr.com

Secretary Gerald Schaible

330-673-6512

shibs@worldnet.att.net

Treasurer Louis Mineweaser

330-656-5699

lbmine@adelphia.net

Co-Librarian Don Karr

216-591-1853

dlkarr@voyager.net

Co-Librarian Marty Chapman

330-868-6400

lawmart@aol.com

Newsletter

Editor David Floyd

330-821-9919

dfloyd@neo.rr.com

Web Master John Adams

330-838-1122

JADAMS@NACS.NET

BUCKEYE WOOD-
WORKERS AND WOODTURNERS

April 15,
2006

The regular meeting of BWWT was called to order by Pres. Larry McCardel at 9:30 AM on April 15, 2006.

Guests to the meeting were asked to stand and identify themselves. A total of four visitors participated in today's meeting. Joe Herrmann, editor of Woodturning Design, was introduced to the membership. Approximately 50 members were in attendance.

Lou Mineweaser, treasurer stated that we had \$1709 in the treasury, with \$174 received for the monthly raffle, as well as \$31.30 from the coffee and donuts. This is in addition to any annual dues received. Lou indicated that the annual dues were \$20 and if members did not sign up by today, they would be dropped from the mailing list. A final check was also received from the AAW Educational Grants for the amount of \$170. This completes the grant contract for 2006.

Larry stated that for today's meeting, we would have a band saw demonstration by Dave Hout and then a panel discussion with Hoby Horn, Dave Hout and George Raeder, on woodturning.

We received a nice card from Tim Williams of Doll Lumber, for our donations of turned pieces to the Annual Lumberman's Society. These pieces were turned by our members and donated to their benefit for children. We also would like to thank Doll Lumber for their donation of turning block blanks to our annual club auction in May. Dave Hout indicated that the sawmill was very receptive for our club to visit them again this summer to tour their facilities. Larry indicated that we would consider the

offer.

Pres. McCardel stated that the AAW Symposium will be held in Louisville, Kentucky on June 22-24, 2006. Our members were encouraged to attend, due to the fact that it is very close to us, geographically. It is approximately a 5 hour drive from Summit County. There will be approximately 34 demonstrators to provide excellent information and woodturning knowledge. Demonstrators will include, but not limited to: Trent Bosch, JP Fennel, Giles Gilson, Mike Mahoney, Ben Pho, Mark St. Leger, and Betty Scarpino. Door prizes this year will be 5 new Oneway lathes and fifty \$100 gift certificates to Packard Woodworks. Student members will receive a raffle ticket for a full turning outfit, which includes lathe and tools.

There are Oneway and Craft Supply catalogs available for any member that would like them. Local clubs and members will get a club discount if they will mention this during their phone order, or insert the club name in the code box for internet sales. Members will get a 10% discount on all finishes during the year. Watch for monthly specials by Craft Supply.

John Campbell Folk School has provided catalogs of their current offerings. Members are encouraged to pick up these booklets in order to sign up for classes. There are many courses on craft skills.

Starbond is making available CA glue at a seriously discounted price of \$5 for a 2 oz supply, however one must order in case lots. Contact www.starbond.com for further information.

Our next month's meeting is to be held on May 20th and it will be our Annual Auction.. All members are invited to bring in their surplus tools and wood for the club to sell

at auction.

A member donated about 8 CD's on woodturning. These were placed in our library for club members to use. Don Karr, the librarian, has purchased a book on segmented turnings.

Don Karr indicated that our club was originally formed in March 27, 1993 and therefore has been established for 13 years. Original members were Dave Hout, Gary Lansinger, Joe Herrmann, Bruce Lance, Don Karr, and Fred Taylor. The original name was Buckeye Shavings and Chips. Don Karr is to be thanked for providing this history of the club. He is asking anyone who has past newsletters from 1993 to submit them to him so that he can make a record.

Dave Floyd stated that he has purchased some excellent books on woodturning from Amazon.com for very reasonable prices. Members need to check out this website.

The set up committee chairperson, Ben Fix, has requested a purchase of fiber-glass tables for our club. The current wooden ones that we have are very heavy and difficult to move in and out of our storeroom. A motion was made to sell all the old wooden folding tables at the May auction and then buy the new tables for club use. The motion passed unanimously.

There will be a Turn and Learn session after the future meetings. Topical projects have not been decided.

Marty Chapman stated that the Southern States Six will be holding a symposium on April 28, -30. This session will be on woodturning and will be held in Gainesville, Georgia. Interested individual should contact Marty at the end of the meeting.

Ben Fix, Vice Pres., suggested that we should place a suggestion box on the table so that members could issue their views as to what demonstration topics and projects should be. They should also include any ideas that they have on the direction the club should go. This is necessary to get feedback from the membership so that their needs can be met at future meetings.

Hoby Horn indicated that he brought in numerous jigs that can be used in woodturning. Any member is to see him after the meeting for a further explanation.

The club needs volunteers to help plan an outing for the club membership. Ideas that have been suggested are field trips to picnics. The committee will decide the social activity.

The monthly raffle was held for participating members.

BANDSAW SAFETY by Dave Hout..... Bandsaws should have a very good cast iron frame, due to the fact that it is under tension after blade tensioning. The bandsaw should be tuned up to run correctly and be in safe working order. The plane of the upper wheel and lower wheel must be in alignment. This means that the sides of the wheels should be matched for vertical alignment. One may use a long straight edge to measure the accuracy. If one puts a riser block on the metal frame, then they have to make sure that this alignment takes place. Delta has pins in their riser block for this alignment. As a general rule, the more tension of the blade, the more accurate the cut. There is an inherent problem with over tightened machines in that it will start to flex the frame. Then the blades will not run true. Extra tension will stretch the blade and it will run more accurate. The question is the purpose of the bandsaw and what our needs are. Most band saws are used for

cutting out bowl blanks and not for accurate cutting. Most rough cut blanks will be turned on the lathe and the saw kerfs will disappear. Dave uses a lower tension on his blades than what is called for and allows the saw to do the cutting rather than forcing the bowl blank through the machine.

Blade material and style of teeth will vary. Some blades are made of a flex material with hardened teeth. Some blades have hardened backs and these are used for fast straight cutting in production facilities. Some blades are made up of two metals that are fused together. Usually there are HSS teeth that are welded to mild steel blades. Some blades are made with carbide teeth, however these are not cost effective, because they are priced at over \$100. Dave uses rather cheap blades due to the fact that occasionally one may come across rocks and nails.

Blade guides are very important to accurate cutting. There is usually a bearing on the back side of the blade and then square blocks on either side. Metal blocks will usually overheat and therefore cause premature failure or breakage. Cool Blocks are a resin material that run a lot cooler and are used as replacements to the metal guides. There should be a clearance of a sheet of paper between the blocks and the blade. Carter guides are bearings on either side of the blade, behind the gullets. No clearance is necessary for these guides, since the bearings are revolving continuously. The cost of the Carter Blade Guides is approximately \$120. These are used when the operator is cutting a lot of wood. This will also extend the life of the blade. This blade guard could be used for scroll saw types of cutting. This system will not work well for 1/8 inch blades.

This tool has the highest accident rate of all woodworking tools.

The blade guard should be about 1/4 inch above the work piece. Never put your fin-

gers in line with the sawblade kerf.

For resawing, one should use a 3/4 inch skip tooth blade. This has deep gullets for sawdust removal. A hook tooth blade is very aggressive and the teeth are located at a sharper angle. These blades will have a tendency to pull the work piece toward you to provide a dangerous cutting situation. The skip tooth blades are less aggressive, since every other tooth is removed and therefore providing a deep gullet for sawdust removal. Dave uses the 4 tooth per inch skip tooth blade to do most of his cutting of bowl blanks.

Thanks Dave for an excellent demonstration on our new Delta bandsaw.

THREE PANEL DISCUSSION ON WOODTURNING QUESTIONS, by George Raeder, Hoby Horn, and Dave Hout.

The Wolverine Bowl Gouge Jig has numerous settings that one can use to sharpen bowl gouges, depending on the type of grind that the turner would want. If the jig is set with almost a vertical or forward location, then the grind will be rounded at the tip of the tool. If the jig is set with a very steep angle or facing toward the rear of the jig, one will get a more aggressive fingernail grind. It is recommended that one should not go any further than the middle of the settings. The most difficult situation of turning a bowl is the transition from the sides to the bottom of the bowl.

Wall thickness on turned pieces is determined by whether the wood is wet or dry. On dry wood, most turners like a little thicker bottom and then go to a thinner edge near the rim of the piece. This is used to provide balance. On wet wood, it is imperative that the thickness be consistent throughout at nearly 1/4 inch or less. This is to provide even drying and therefore prevent cracking.

The kind of lathe that one should purchase is based on the money available to purchase the largest and heaviest lathe avail-

able. However, it may be difficult to take a novice turner and suggest that he purchase a new lathe for \$2500. A good route to go will be to purchase a mini lathe in the neighborhood of \$300 and gather serious interest in the hobby. Then one can always move up to a bigger lathe if the desire is there. One should also take into consideration whether he would like to turn bowls or use the lathe for furniture making. If one is to turn bowls, then they should purchase a lathe with the greatest swing for the headstock. If one is to use the lathe for furniture, then buying one with a long bed might be the better purchase. Turning tools should be either Sorby or Crown Tools and made from High Speed Steel [HSS] These will provide the longest life for the turner.

The best solution to use to have the end grain match the straight grain of a board, is to make a solution of 1/3 white glue and 2/3 water. This solution should be brushed on the end grain only to help seal the wood pores. Oak has very porous endgrain and may need 3 coats, whereas maple is very tight grained and may need only one coat. There should be some sample work done on scrap boards to test this procedure.

A sled that is made to be used on the band saw has a V – cradle mounted on the main board. This is used to prevent the round limbs or dowels from twisting and catching the blade, thereby ruining the blade.

Some turners place a board at a 45 deg.. angle to the saw blade so that the outer projections of the bowl blank cut from a half log are conveniently cut to reduce the amount of turning that one has to do.

The grinding wheels that are used in woodturning are mostly 60 grit and 80 grit. The 60 grit is used for mostly bowl gouges where the finer 80 grit is used for sharpening a skew. The color wheels that are used most often are the pink and white wheels. They are made of material that will fry off or be removed easily during

grinding, thereby exposing all new grit during the next revolution. Gray wheels over heat and can become glazed over. They can be used if one has a wheel dresser to refinish the wheel often.

Thread chasing is done on very hard woods, due to the fact that the thread grooves will break off in softer woods. The hardest maple is too soft to be used for making threads. Some woods that are appropriate are cocobolo, African blackwood, and ivory.

One can round off the back edge of a bandsaw blade to provide an ease of turning corners. One should use a stone and rub it against the back edge of the blade while it is running. If there are tight corners to cut, then this procedure will work. Most work in this area will be more appropriate on a scroll saw.

Bandsaw blades are available in several areas. Olson blades are available by mail order. Hartville Hardware is a local store that has blades that can be made up to any length and are very reasonable. You can weld your own and then buy 100 foot rolls of sawblade material. One can weld with silver solder and a propane torch.

Always cut a log in half by setting on end. Then place a plywood circle on the rounded end to cut out the bowl blank.

The log always needs to be supported on the under side to prevent the thrust of the blade from twisting the blank and therefore ruining the blade by kinking it. These round plywood templates should be made in numerous sizes and nailed directly on the bowl blank, and then proceed to cut around the edge to get a rounded blank. Rounded stock should be cut off in the bandsaw sled.

One can eliminate sanding grooves in their woodturnings by making sure that you do not sand across grain. Some will sand to 400 grit or 600 grit paper until all the marks have been removed. Others will sand to only 220 grit and then sand with the grain with the lathe

turned off, to produce a fine finished surface. One can make a non motorized sanding mandrel that is powered by the direction of the lathe. Turn on the lathe and it will sand in an opposite direction or 90 deg. of the spinning lathe. This will result in fewer swirl marks. Use garnet paper so that the grit wears off smoothly and consistently. This will provide for a smoother surface. One should not use the man-made grits, due to the fact that some grit will not round off consistently. Some turners will power sand with one grit and then hand sand the next grit. Thereby using cross direction to eliminate swirl marks.

Wet wood is finished to a thickness of 3/8 inch or less, preferably 1/4 inch. With the turning of the lathe, the spinning motion will eject a lot of the moisture, and with the use of some heat applied by the sandpaper, it will dry for finishing. Some use a heat gun on low heat to help with the drying prior to adding finish to the piece.

To sand into a deep turning, one should use a mandrel made from a spade bit extension. Then use a small pipe or wooden dowel rod with a hole bored through it to act as a handle and therefore steady the sanding extension. This extension has a hole bored into the end with a set screw to hold the sanding mandrel in position.

A special thanks is extended to George Raeder, Hoby Horn and Dave Hout for a very informative and worthwhile symposium.

Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.

Our club received the following warning regarding scam messages

s
Hello MWA members,

Recently one or more people have received telephone calls to join the AAW or to subscribe to the AAW Journal (magazine). Here are the facts:

- The AAW does not do any telemarketing or phone soliciting for membership.
- The AAW does not do any telemarketing or phone soliciting for magazine subscriptions.
- The AAW does not endorse any agents to solicit AAW membership or magazine subscriptions.

Any such telephone call you receive to this effect is a form of "phishing", where an unscrupulous person is trying to get your credit card or other personal information for their illegal usage. You should not give out your credit card number or personal information as a general policy unless you initiate the phone call to a known business.

Please forward this message to all of your chapter members.

Thanks

John Hill - Chairman AAW Chapters and Membership Committee