



Contains May, 2013 Minutes

June 2013

**NO MEMBERS OR VISITORS SHALL ENTER OR EXIT THE CAMP VIA THE CHRISTMAN ROAD ENTRANCE. MEMBERS MUST ENTER AND EXIT FROM MT.PLEASANT ROAD.**

## **BUCKEYE WOODWORKERS AND WOODTURNERS May 11, 2013**

The first order of business was to welcome all the members to the regular May meeting of BWWT. There were 55 members in attendance. Included in that number were 5 visitors from various parts of the county. The president thanked everyone for coming to the meeting.

Marty Chapman was introduced to explain the Minerva Art Fest in Minerva Ohio on June 8, 2013. The Turn Off session will begin with members setting up their turning stations at 10:30 AM and then they will begin turning their projects at Noon and continue until 5 pm. All turners will have a tent of awning to provide shelter for their tools and equipment. Turners are invited to sell their projects or other turned items that they bring to the sale. The show will have other artists there to show what they can do with their talents. There will be musicians, weavers, artists and of course food available for our consumption. There will be demonstrations throughout the afternoon and everyone will

have a lot of fun. Currently there are close to 20 woodturners that will participate in the days' activities. Members are encouraged to bring their own lathes and equipment as well as the turning blanks that they will need for their projects. Call Marty if you have any questions about the day of turning.

Bill Stone indicated that the June meeting will be at Doll Lumber Co. in Southington Ohio, which is northeast of Ravenna. This meeting will be held on June 15, 2013. Please note the change from our regular meeting date, so as to coincide with the activities of the Doll scheduling calendar. The meeting will start at 9 am and continue throughout the morning and end with a picnic at noon. There will be a tour of the sawmill as well as a demo on Wood Electrocuting by Bill. This will consist of taking a turned item, such as a platter and then stimulating an electric charge to go through the wood from one electrode to another, producing a very delicate artistic pattern. There will also be time allotted for Peter Kerns to show us the new sanding products created by the Mirka Corporation. Time will also be given to Bill Haughn, an Akron horticulturist on wood species, as an update from his last meeting. Approximately 30 members thought that they would attend. North Coast woodturning club will bring approximately 20 members. The cost of the picnic will be \$5 per person. It was also noted that there will be many selected turning blanks available from Doll Lumber for our individual purchase.

Pres. Bob Taylor indicated that the July

meeting of BWWT will be our annual club auction. This will be held on July 13 at the Day Camp pavilion . Enter from Cristman road which is across the lake or west of our current meeting location at Kastner Hall. Members are to donate any items that they no longer need or use in their shops, to this auction. There will also be items there donated by Doll Lumber, Hartville Hardware and Keim Lumber for our bidding. Please be present for annual event.

Bill Stone gave a woodturning hint that Larry McCardel uses to put burned lines into his turnings. He uses a small piece of Formica and places that on the surface of the turning and the pressure will make a burned decorative mark in the turning. He uses this rather than a hot wire where one might burn their fingers if they touched the wire. It was noted that Larry has had very good results with this method.

Ben Fix mentioned that we will be having the wood turning sessions for the young Y Noah campers again this year. We need at least 12 people each week to instruct the young campers in the art of wood turning a flower vase and a writing pen. The sessions will last from 5 pm to 9 pm each Wednesday evening that the sessions are held. We need turners who can instruct youth, clean up throughout the evening, and set up and take down the lathes. The sessions will run from June 5 with the counselors and June 26, to August 7 with the campers. Please sign up with Ben if you are able to help out.

We need to have a slate of candidates in October for the 2014 elections of officers. At this time, no one has come forward to be on the nominating committee. Please see Bob Taylor if you are interested.

Two individuals have volunteered to oversee our library of wood working books and manuals. They are Bob Hasenyeager and Dirk Falther. Please see them if you wish to check

out the books or instruction manuals. We are so pleased to have them oversee the ordering and maintenance of our library.

For the Show and Tell explanation, Jack Weaver was selected to talk about his hiking stick. He stated that it was made from spalted maple and was in three pieces. He said that at the end of each piece was a threaded fitting so that the pieces could be screwed together. The brass fittings were purchased from Craft Supply in Utah. He used an Easy Wood scraper and a skew to turn down his long spindles. Then he used sandpaper to put a nice finish on the hiking stick. David Wells said that he used last months' demo on the stamp dispenser to be his guide to make small pedestal boxes. He showed three boxes that he made out of English walnut and bocote material. He finished them with polyurethane and then used the Beall buffing system to put a nice shine on his projects. Hoby Horn showed a painting that he did but also the decorative format that he used on the wood frame. This was done with the electrical charge placed on the wood to get a very beautiful and natural pattern. He indicated that he was using 12,000 volts of electricity but with extremely low amperage. The wood was wetted down with an electrolyte to conduct the current using the process of electrolysis.

Mark Stransky gave the treasurers report as well as indicating that he had tool steel to sell and also name tags if anybody wanted them.

The meeting was adjourned and the monthly raffle was held.

The planned demonstration on pyrography and finishing by Paul Kosmos from the Cleveland chapter of AAW, known as North Coast Woodturners was cancelled due to the failure of the speaker to show up for the activity. In place of the planned demonstration, we had a question and answer period using several woodturners from our club to answer

wood turning questions from the membership. Many questions were answered and wood turning tips were shared. Those members who answered questions were Executive Comm. member Hoby Horn, Pres. Bob Taylor, Education Coordinator Ben Fix, and Sec. Jerry Schaible as well as other members of the audience.

Respectfully submitted  
Jerry Schaible, Sec.

## **Buckeye Woodworkers and Woodturners Question and Answer Session May 11, 2013**



The following questions were asked by the members with follow up answers by given by several individuals chosen by Ben Fix as well as other members at large. The questions were as follows.....

1. What do I use to fill some of the cracks that I get in bowls from nature or because of drying cracks? One can use epoxy to fill the cracks but make sure that you tape the back side so that the epoxy does not run out. Some people use CA glue.....fill the crack with sawdust from the bowl or a contrasting colored wood and then add thin CA and let it harden over. The disadvantage here is that the thin may run everywhere and leave a dark image on the wood surface and that will be tough to sand out. Some suggested that use shellac on the edge of the crack and let dry. That will prevent wicking of the CA glue to the surrounding parts. Bill Stone suggested that he collects dust after he

sands a piece and it is always a supply for later use. He has different sawdust colors in small jars. Another answer was that one can use coffee grounds to stuff in the hole or crack and then use CA glue to bind it to the wood. Another suggested that one can use a resin with the sawdust and then use a vacuum to suck it into the crack.

2.

2. How does one turn punky wood where there is a lot of tear out? Bob Taylor suggested that one can use a lot of CA glue and saturate the soft areas and then let them harden. Then turn the piece and the hardened areas should not pull out or fracture. Hoby indicated that one might want to use lacquer as a sealer over end grain and let it dry. Then use a deep shear cut with a lowered handle to get a fine thin cutting action rather than a blunt scraping motion of the tool edge. Therefore use good wood to start with. Someone suggested that you could use a watered down version of yellow carpenter glue and then let it set up. Ben stated that one could use Danish oil and put several coats on over several days to make sure that drying has taken place. Then turn the piece. It was once stated by Richard Raffan that "life is too short to turn crappy wood".

3.

3. One individual asked if it was OK to use a skew to turn the outside of the bowl? It was determined immediately that this was an extremely dangerous process and should never be done.

4.

4. Could one use the microwave oven for drying wet wood turnings? It was determined that one could use this process if the turning had very thin walls and then use a very low heat setting and turn the microwave oven on for about 10 minutes and then let the piece sit for about a half hour and let it cool down. Repeat this process with very low heat until it is dry. It was determined that this process would take a rather long time. One might find it more advantageous by turning the green wet blank to the desired shape and leave the walls 1" thick and then wax the piece or set it aside and let it dry naturally for about 9 months to a year. It will dry in a slightly oval shape but there will be enough wood remaining in that 1" to turn the oval true to a round form. Some people also turn the bowl to the thin finished thickness and then put the piece in four paper grocery bags and let it dry naturally. When the walls of the bowl are less than 1/4" checking and cracking should not occur. If you use a plastic bag, then you will have to change the bag inside out every day and that is

time consuming, because the process will take several weeks. You will get some warping of the walls by this method. It was determined that one should cut down about two inches from the top of the bowl and turn to finished thickness and then move on two the next two inches. But do not go back to return past steps because they will be out of round already. Moisture content in Ohio should be around 12% but in Arizona, it could be 8% if one wants to check it with a moisture meter.

5.

5. Can one use a refrigerator to dry the turned pieces? It was stated that one can put a hole in the top of the old unused refrigerator with handle removed and another hole in the bottom. Then wire up a light bulb of 40 to 60 watts to be placed inside the refrigerator as well as a fan for air circulation. This slow drying process will dry out the turned pieces.

6.

6. What do I do to get the sanding lines out of the bowl surfaces? It was suggested that one move from a 120 grit range through the grits up to 320 or 400 grit. Do not move on to the next grit until you see that all the lines from the previous sanding grits have been removed. It also has to be recognized that when you are sanding with the lathe on, the outer rim of the bowl is moving much faster than the interior center of the piece. Therefore when the outer edge of the bowl looks smooth, the center may still have sanding grooves in it, because it is moving at a much slower rate. It was also recognized that one can use one grit for sanding on the lathe by hand and then the next grit placed on a right angle drill with a 2" or 3" flat mandrel that us used in auto body work. Add a closed cell foam pad to the mandrel and then some hook and loop links. Purchase some hook and loop sandpaper and attach it to the mandrel. Place the mandrel into the chuck of a right angle drill and turn the lathe up to about 1300 rpm and use the drill at around 1300 rpm. Place the top edge of the mandrel swirl at right angles to the hand sanding grooves and that will take out the round sanding grooves. Then move up a grit and hand sand the bowl using the above procedure. Then move up a grit and use the right angle drill and mandrel. Continue the grits until you are pleased with the result. It was noted that one can use a bright light and shine it across the grooves to get them to show up better.

7.

7. How do you get the bottom of the bowl smooth to the touch without tear out? It was men-

tioned that you could use a second bowl gouge with a very blunt grind on the end in order to get a shear cutting action with the tool. To use the same bowl gouge the complete way to the bottom cannot be done with the sharp grind that is on some bowl gouges. If the bowl is deep, you cannot make the turn and get the same cutting action with the tool edge. You will rub the top lip of the bowl.

8.

8. I have a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " bowl gouge and it is difficult to use on some of the smaller projects and turnings, what should I use? The most popular bowl gouges are the  $\frac{3}{8}$ " and  $\frac{1}{2}$ " bowl gouges. These tools are not as grabby as the larger  $\frac{3}{4}$ " gouge and are more adaptable to the smaller projects.

9.

9. How do you determine how far you can turn before you go through the bottom of a bowl? Hoby indicated that he invented the "Hoby Stick" for that very purpose to determine the bottom of the bowl and when to stop turning to prevent a hole in the bottom of the piece. He claims that a piece of wood can be turned with a Morse taper 2 at one end and a blunt end on the other side. This "measuring device" is placed into the tailstock and brought up to the scroll chuck to see where it will bottom out. Then a mark is made on the tailstock base where it meets the bed rails of the lathe. A corresponding mark is made on the side of the bed rails. The piece exterior is turned and set into the lathe chuck. The inside of the bowl is turned and created all the way to the bottom profile. At that point one can bring up the tail stock with the Hoby Stick inserted into position. Touch the bottom of the bowl and see where the marks line up on the side of the lathe bed with the tailstock. The distance between the marks will be the resultant thickness of the bottom. However it should be duly noted that a much simpler device has been created and found to be much more accurate. It is called the "JerryJig". It consists of three pieces of wood,  $\frac{3}{4}$ " x  $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 8" long. Glue the three pieces together to make two corners at 90 degrees. Use wood angle braces in the corners for support if you wish. In one remaining open end, thread in a small L bracket with threads. On the other end, drill an enlarged  $\frac{3}{8}$ " hole through the end to meeting the L bracket. Place a  $\frac{3}{8}$ " dowel through the hole until it touches the bracket end and mark a line on the outer edge of the dowel. That is the bottoming out of the dowel at zero. When you place the small metal L bracket into the inside of the chuck jaws, it will touch the bottom of the exterior bowl. Place the dowel inside the bowl and touch the bottom. If you look at the mark on the



dowel you will see how much space remains in your bowl bottom.

10.

10. What kind of finishes are you using on your pieces? Bob Taylor indicated that it was determined by what you are making. For his pen making he uses a CA thin glue and just puts one drop on the pen blank and then tries to get to the other end of the blank. He lets it dry and then puts on another coat. He puts on about 5 coats and uses the quick dry spray to get it to dry quickly. Then he sands through the grits up to 12,000 grit for that fine finish. It was also mentioned that there are several finishes on the market. Shellac has been used for about 2000 years by the Egyptians and comes from the lac bug. However, it dries quickly and sometimes there will be overlaps and a buildup of finish that will be unsightly. Then sanding must be done to get rid of that appearance. Lacquer can be used but it has an odor that can be objectionable. Ray Allen from Arizona used to use this on his finely crafted Southwest Bowls with native Indian design. He used thin coats and then buffed them. It was noted that buffing should be used only after a long drying time of about a week or more, or you will get a goo or smearing of the finish on your piece. At that point, it must be sanded smooth to start over again. It was noted that Ray Allen had some very fine looking pieces and had perfected this process. The easiest, no fail finish to use would be Danish Oil. It is a mixture of varnish, linseed oil or tung oil, and thinner. The application is that you wipe on the finish and let set for about 5 minutes until what wants to soak in will and then wipe off all the excess. It is imperative that you wipe the finish clean or you will get a sticky mess that will not dry out. You can add more Danish oil as desired to get the coverage that you seek. Make sure to wipe off each coat until it is clean and dry. All rags used in this process should be allowed to dry outside or in a metal can partially filled with water and seal with a lid. Spontaneous combustion can occur if the rags are allowed to be left folded to dry. This is a wipe on / wipe off finish but you cannot build one layer on top of another for a thicker layer. This will soak into the fibers. The last finish is merely a polyurethane finish that can be thinned. This is a wipe on poly with very thin applications, but this one can be built up to a thicker finish, layer on layer. Most turners use about 5 coats of this finish on their pieces, with the first two acting as a sealer and the remaining coats for the nice sheen. Some ratios have been suggested as 1 part thinner to 3 parts of poly or 4 parts of poly. A handy individual juice container that holds about 10 oz of liquid makes a

great container for the mixtures. Merely take a rag, or a paper towel and wet it with the finish. Wipe it on the piece so that all areas are covered with a thin coat. Let the piece dry for about 3 or 4 hours and apply the next coat. Overnight dry is usually the best. Each coat should take only about 15 to 20 seconds to apply. Apply five coats or until you feel you have the sheen that you want. Most turners use a satin finish poly for this finish. Again, all rags should be dried outside or in a proper metal container with water and seal the lid.

11.

Respectfully submitted  
Jerry Schaible Sec.

## PICTURES WERE SUBMITTED THIS MONTH by Darrell Dube

**Anyone wishing to submit pictures for the newsletter please send them to the editor within two days of the meeting**

## BWWT CLASSIFIEDS

Shopsmith bandsaw with "Carter" guides mounted on a power station.

Shopsmith strip sander also mounted on a power station.

Shopsmith power station for sale at very good prices. If interested contact Tom Ho-garth at (330) 467-7202

## Calendar of Events

**PLEASE NOTE**  
**BWWT MEETINGS ARE NOW**  
**HELD ON THE SECOND SATURDAY**  
**OF EACH MONTH BEGINNING AT**  
**9:00AM**

## NOTICE DATE CHANGE

June 15, 2013...Field Trip to Doll Lumber in Southington, Ohio Peter Kern from Mirka Abrasives will speak and Bill Stone will demonstrate making "Electrocuted" wood using 12,000 volts of electricity.

July 13, 2013... Annual Club auction will be held at the "DAY CAMP" pavilion of Camp Y-Noah. Enter from Christman Road.

August 10, 2013...Marty Chapman will demonstrate a "Green Wood Bowl" There will be a "hands on" afterwards

September 14, 2013...A "Marble Bowl" will be demonstrated by Tom Olechiw from the Northcoast Woodturners.

## NOTICE DATE CHANGE

October 19, 2013... George Raeder will demonstrate offset turning technics.

November 9, 2013....Hoby Horn will demonstrate a "natural edge" bowl. There will be a "hands on" session after the meeting.

December 14, 2013.....Tim Niewiadomski will demonstrate "segmented turning".

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**CAMP VIA THE CHRISTMAN**  
**ROAD ENTRANCE. MEMBERS**  
**MUST ENTER AND EXIT FROM**  
**MT.PLEASANT ROAD.**

## BWWT OFFICERS FOR 2013



### **President**

Bob Taylor  
 330-497-1914  
 bettyt44720@yahoo.com



### **Vice President**

Bill Seabolt  
 330-517-7070  
 lazybolt@GMAIL.com



### **Secretary**

Gerald Schaible  
 330-673-6512  
 gschaible001@neo.rr.com



### **Treasurer**

Mark Stransky  
 330-688-1690  
 mastran@neo.rr.com

### **Librarian**

Dirk Falther  
 330-310-4570  
 dfalther3@att.net

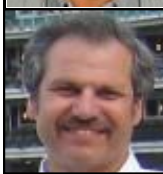
### **Librarian**

Bob Hasenyager  
 330-334-8314  
 bobhasenyager@gmail.com



### **Newsletter Editor**

Bob Taylor  
 330-497-1914  
 bettyt44720@yahoo.com



### **Web Master**

John Adams  
 440-838-1122  
 JADAMS@NACS.NET



### **Membership Admin.**

Phil Brower  
 330-688-7244  
 fbtoad@aol.com