



Contains March meeting minutes

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
March 11, 2016**

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

BWWT Meeting
Camp Y Noah
March 11, 2017

*Respectfully submitted,
Jerry Schaible, Sec.*

The regular meeting of BWWT started at 9 am on March 11, 2017. The following items were discussed.....

1. Jamie Donaldson from Kentucky would be our special professional turner for the demonstrations today. We were glad that he was here and available to us.
2. Members were reminded to set their clocks ahead today so that if they were coming to the Hands-On activity on Sunday, that they would not be late for the event.
3. One of our club members had maple blocks available for 50 cents if anybody wanted them. They were to check at the back of the room later.
4. The name tag drawing was held and it was won by Ben Darrah.
5. We had one visitor from Solon Ohio.

6. Marty Chapman introduced the membership to the Minerva Art and Jazz Fest to be held in Minerva Ohio. He noted that the art fest would be held on May 20th.and be held on the main street in Minerva. Festivities will begin at around 10 AM and go until 5 or 6 pm. All members are invited to attend;. They are to bring their own tools, materials and wood supply. Everyone will get a tent and space for free to demonstrate the wood turning hobby to the visitors. The main objective would be to have fun and associate with other wood turners in the area. In the past we have had between 20 to 25 woodturners in attendance. A sign up sheet is available to put your name down as a participant.

7. President Bob Stone indicated that there will be a summer youth turning and learning session to be held at Camp Y Noah for the young campers in attendance. We try to have a one on one situation for learning whereby we will have one club member as a mentor and one student to learn from the situation. Please sign up to help in this program.

8. Past president Richard Rohr stated that it was by unanimous decision of the members of the executive committee that any local member demonstrator from BWWT would get a free annual membership to BWWT in the year after the demonstration was presented. This program will be started in the 2017 year of demonstrations.

9 Pres. Stone stated that the demonstrator for April will be Joe Herrmann, past editor of Woodturning Design. This demonstration will be on April 8, 2017.

10. There would be no raffle table today, due to the demonstration by Jamie Donaldson.

11. Meeting was adjourned for a short break before the demonstration.

[Jamie Donaldson](#)
Square Rimmed Bowls
March 10, 2017

*Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.*

Jamie Donaldson stated that he is from New Lexington, Kentucky, (near Georgetown, Kentucky). He indicated that he would be demonstrating the turning of a square rimmed bowl. There will be three variations of this style, but all of them carried similar characteristics and traits. Jamie stated that he started turning square rimmed bowls because exotic woods came in square blanks and he really did not want to waste the fine exotic because the corners that were usually considered waste, could actually enhance the project. So he figured out a way that it could be utilized in the project and enhance the beauty. He figured that there was actually a 20% loss of material when the waste was cut off to make a round bowl.



Winged bowl with open bowl concept and square corners

He stressed that usually when he wanted to make a new bowl or turned item, he would have to purchase a new tool, as that would make the project better. He warned about becoming a tool fanatic, but to use the



tools that one has in the tool rack. So he stated that to make this project, he would use a 5/8 inch and 1/2 inch bowl gouge, a spindle gouge and a screwdriver scraper. He indicated that he would show how to make the

screwdriver scraper later in the demonstration and then show how he would use it for the turning of his project. He said that he used the big bowl gouges so that he would have stability of the tool shaft when he was turning deep into the square blank. The square blank or block that he used was about 2" x 6"

x 6 inches. He also stated that there was an indent from a point on both sides of the blank at the dead center of the piece. He stated that he would be using dry hard maple for his projects.

Jamie indicated that one should have a solid lathe to do the project on. He said that he has a Woodfast lathe, a Stubby lathe, and a Delta mini lathe. He warned against purchasing a medium quality lathe to start and then think that will be good enough. He said that before long you will grow out of it and want a bigger, more stable lathe and have to figure out how to sell the small lathe and then purchase a large lathe anyway. Jamie also warned that when using a chuck that one should never expand the jaws beyond the body of the chuck because that is too dangerous to have jaw segments flying around so close to your knuckles. He stated that the tool of choice is the 5/8 bowl gouge. He stated that he does about 90% of his turned projects with the big bowl gouge. He grinds the side wings back to give him a longer cutting surface of the tool. He uses that slanted wing edge of the tool, to cut the square rim extensions. He cautioned that a wood turner should use a face shield at all times to protect ones face.

Jamie also recommended using a dust mask to enhance breathing clean air while wood turning. He also suggested that when using the long handled bowl gouges, one should always lower the handle to anchor the back of the handle on ones hip for greater security and stability.

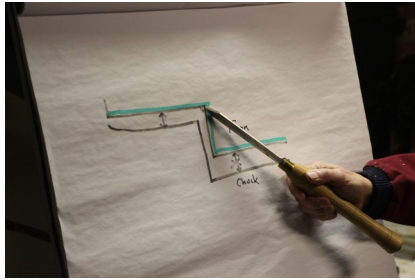
Jamie placed the hard maple blank on the lathe between centers. The area that he will consider the bottom of the piece will be nearest the tailstock. Begin turning the bottom of the small bowl and toward the outer wings or corners of the blank. Use a pull cut along this area and shape the bowl bottom as desired. He used a push cut from the outer wing corners to the bottom body of the bowl. Make sure that the under side corner is clean and clear of ridges, so that it does not take as much sanding to shape it. One could use a spindle gouge with a swept back design to get into



that very tight location. Jamie reminded the members that you are cutting in open air and then solid wood, then back to open air as the piece is turning. He recommended a good alignment of the tool and a solid stable hand hold on the tool. When finished, one should turn a tenon on the bottom of the bowl so that when you turn it around on the lathe you can mount it on the chuck. Make sure to check the diameter of the

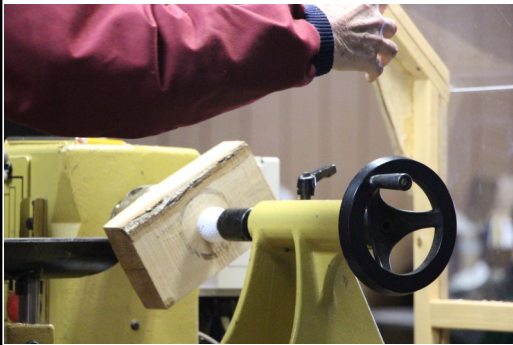
jaws with a go – no go gauge to make the correct sized tenon on the bottom of the bowl. Use a parting tool to make this cut for the tenon. One could make a slightly dove tail cut here to match the jaws of the chucks.

Try to get a 90 degree angle between the side of the tenon and the bottom of the curved bowl location. Jamie said



that depending on where the chuck was made, it may turn to the right to open or turn to the left to open with the use of the chuck wrench. He recommended using the letter O with an arrow showing the direction of opening and a C with an arrow for the direction of closing the jaws. He said that this might prevent a piece from falling out of the chuck and causing some damage to the piece as it hits the

floor. When turning the piece around or reversing it in the chuck, he will use a golf ball placed on the tailstock ball



bearing center to place equal pressure on the turning blank so that it can be evenly placed in the chuck jaws. The golf ball will have a center indent drilled into the ball so that it can receive the point of the tailstock center. This even pressure toward the chuck jaws will provide for accuracy in jaw placement on the tenon.

The first thing that Jamie did after reversing the piece in the chuck was to use the bowl gouge to make very light cuts from the base of the bowl on the back side to the top of the wings. Please note that he turned over the bowl gouge so that he was cutting with the bottom of the grind on the tool. He was taking very light pull cuts to provide a smoothing cut along the bottom of the wings. He used the pull cut from the base of the bowl out to the wings.. He kept the handle low and anchored it to his side. He noted that the smoothing cuts must be done now and not after the bowl has been hollowed. He stated that if the bowl is hollowed out, you will get movement of the wood and it will become out of round when you try to smooth it out. You may sand the backside of the piece at this time if you choose.

At this time Jamie cut the top of the bowl to refine the wing cuts. He cut from the wings or edge of the bowl in toward the center. Sometimes he leaves the corners of the bowl a little thicker and then sands the thickness away later. Cut the wings to the thickness desired. One is to look for uniform thickness from tip to tip or corner to corner of the piece. He will also use the 1/2" bowl gouge to make the final cuts. He noted that it is more aggressive than the 5/8" bowl gouge but makes cleaner cuts. With the 1/2 inch gouge, he will hollow out the center of the bowl. He will be very accurate in watching the exterior line of the bowl as it flows through the winged portion so that it aligns with the bottom exterior surface. The exterior line must flow

through the entire piece. One can use a set of calipers to check the thickness of the wall of the bowl.



It should have the same thickness throughout the piece. He felt that after more experience, one can use their fingers to check wall thickness throughout the piece. During the entire turning, Jamie used a golf glove on his left hand for protective purposes. At this time one could power sand the piece with 2" discs in an electric drill or right angle drill. He recommended that one hand sand the corners for a much neater and safer experience.

At this time, Jamie reversed the bowl, so that the bottom was facing the tailstock and the piece was supported by the revolving tailstock center. He used the chuck in the headstock with a thick mandrel that was about 3 inches long and about 2.5 inches in diameter. The end of the mandrel was curved and padded with some light rubber padding or foam sponge material. The interior of the top of the bowl was placed over the padded mandrel and then the tailstock was tightened up to provide light tension. The purpose was to remove or turn away the tenon on the bottom of the bowl. He used a parting tool to remove the tenon up



to the remaining nub. Jamie had made a small scraper out of an old screwdriver. The blade was ground away and a round scraper tip

was ground on the edge. It consisted of a sloping grind to the tip and then a 50 to 60 degree grind across the front of the scraper and down each side. He used this new tool to cut the nub from the bottom of the bowl. He made sure that the bottom was of concave design so that it would sit flat on the table. What remained was a tiny nub that he knocked away with a small chisel after he took the bowl off the lathe.

Winged Bowl with Up Sweep Design

In this design, Jamie used a block that was 3.25" by 4.5" by 8 inches in length. This design provided for an up sweep design with a small bowl in the center. Many of the steps for this project are similar to the project in the previous directions. Use a 4 prong deive center with a tailstock center point. Make reference indents in the turning blank.



Turn the base or bottom and wings. Use pull cuts and do not take the cuts to the opposite corners. There will be a bowl in the center. Bring the cuts up

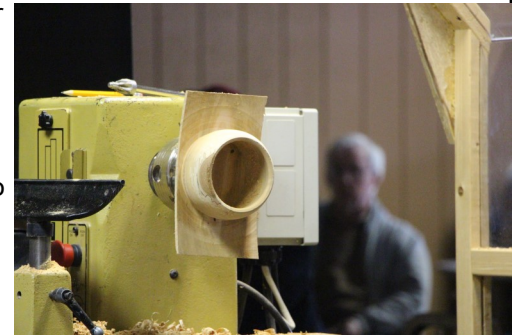


to about half the thickness of the blank. Bring the base diameter to the bottom of the bowl design. Use and up sweep shape for the wings. This is a

more artistic design. Use about 1/3 of the thickness of the blank to make the up sweep. Cut a tenon in the bottom of the bowl for use in the chuck jaws later. Reverse mount the piece in the chuck jaws using the jaws to grip the tenon. Use the golf ball to provide even pressure on the blank to the chuck jaws. Hand spin the piece to make sure that it clears the tool rest. Jamie suggested that one should make smaller projects to understand the concepts before trying a larger piece, simply because they are more dangerous. Use small light cuts on the back side to clean up the wings of the bowl. Use the tool handle down so that you will get cleaner shearing cuts. Push cut the top of the wings into the bowl area. Jamie stated that "one should be

conscious of the direction of the grain and use it to your advantage". Cut the wings in toward the bowl shape. Shape the bowl sides to match the exterior bowl profile

on the lower part of the bowl. Use a swept wing grind on the spindle gouge to make the bowl shape toward the wings.



After the exterior of the bowl has been established, use the bowl gouge to drill a shallow hole in the center of the bowl. Clean out the interior of the bowl with the bowl gouge. Start at the top edge and go towards the center. Jamie will also use the Hunter Hollowing Tool No.5 with a circular carbide cutting disc. He warned to never stick the tool in flat and make contact. Always turn it at a 45 deg angle to get a nice slicing cut. Use a draw or pull cut only with this tool. This tool will go where other tools will not go. To remove the tenon as previously discussed, reverse the bowl and use an inside grip of the jaws. Use only light pressure on the jaws so as not to mar the bowl. Use the screwdriver scraper to remove the tenon and then knock off the nub with a chisel.

Four Footed Bowl

Similar steps were used in this bowl as described in the previous projects. The bowl blank that was used was 2.5" by 5" by 5 inches. Place between centers and tighten down the tailstock. Make indents in the center of the blank. Turn the bottom of the bowl with

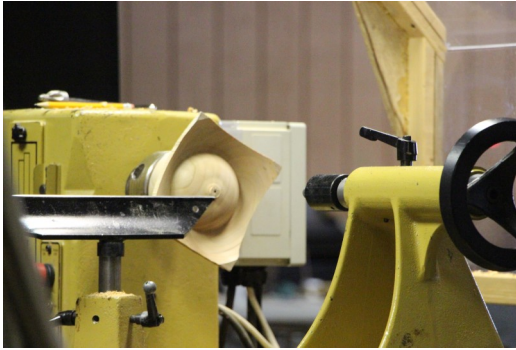


pull cuts toward the bottom of the feet on the corners. Cut a tenon on the bottom of the bowl. The tenon will later be removed and the piece will stand on the four feet on

each corner. Reverse the blank and turn a slope on the bottom to match the thickness of the slope of the winged feet. Use pull cuts to provide a fine finished edge. Cut the lines to match the profile on the other side. Use a spindle gouge to cut into the tight "corner" between the bowl and the feet. Sand as much as you can with 220 grit. Reverse the blank and hold with an internal grip/. Use tissue paper on the jaws to protect the bowl surface. Remove the tenon with a bowl gouge. The edge of the sloped

feet may look thick. The reason is that the angle of the edge is sloped. You can use sandpaper or a small knife edge to cut away some of the sharp edges, so that it is square with the sloped sides.

The finish that Jamie uses is 90% lacquer and 10% acetone. It is a clear finish and he will use two



coats. He will wipe it on and let it dry. He will use this as a surface preparation or also as a final finish. He went on to say that Mineral Oil is the safest finish available. It is food safe. Wiping polyurethane is a very durable finish. He recommended that wood turners should be specialize in 2 or 3 finishes and learn what they can do for you. He likes to power sand all his pieces with a 2 inch disc. He stated that VincesWoodnwonders in Louisville Kentucky has many ideas on their website for you to ponder.

Photographing Projects
[Jamie Donaldson](#)
March 10, 2017

Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.

Jamie Donaldson gave a brief introductory description of the equipment needed to adequately photograph the projects that woodturners create. He said that quality photos are needed if you are going to submit the turned piece into a juried show. The better the photos, the better your chances are to have your work submitted to the show.

He stated that a camera is basically a box with a function to control exposure, contain a medium to record the exposures and mount a lens for rendering the images. He said that exposure is a means to allow a specific amount of light to capture the images. A shutter will provide light to enter the camera for a specific amount of time. Sometimes the light is needed for a fraction of a second and other times the light is needed for longer periods. An aperture is a way to control the amount that enters the camera. Normally this is called an f-stop setting to control amount of light. With the use of small numbered f-stops it will require longer exposures of light entering the camera but it will provide a greater depth of field or that area of distance that will remain in focus. So therefore if taking a picture of a bowl from the side

view, the front rim of the bowl will remain in focus as well as the back edge or rim of the bowl. However with the smaller f-stop or aperture [high f-stop number], it will allow less light to enter the camera and therefore you will have to have a slower shutter speed to allow sufficient light to acquire the correct exposure. It may mean that the camera needs to be set on a tripod to steady the camera so as not to blur the image. If one were taking a picture of a runner, these settings would not be correct, because the end result would be a blurred runner. So the setting would have to be with a large lens opening and fast shutter speed to capture the image correctly. Obviously these settings would have to be with a large aperture and a very quick shutter speed to capture the proper image. Color balance will be another feature that a woodturner may consider when taking the picture. This is referred to as Kelvin color temperature. Various light sources will produce different colors of the spectrum. One needs to be aware of the light source and what colors are featured in the light that is given off by the source.

Jamie stated that he has a light tent that he uses to place his projects in so that he can control the amount and source of light. His light source is mounted inside the tent. With the different colors of woods, it is important to get the proper image that you are hoping for. He may have several reflective panels that he can use to get the proper image on film or digital recording equipment. He noted that with digital display, one can get immediate results to see if what you are doing will bring out the desired results. In the past, he said, one would have to take the film to get it developed and printed and it might be a week or more before the results would be known. He stated that everyone is going digital now and the results are much faster. However, he did say that one should have a way to back up the images and save them to another source, just in case the originals are lost. He said that there are numerous software storage capabilities out there for sale and some are even free. He stressed that when making an image, one should always work on the copy format of the work and not on the original files. For long term use, one can transfer the images to a CD-R, or a DVD, or even using an external hard drive.

Some internet sources that Jamie uses are as follows.....

dpreview.com a practical and impartial review of digital cameras and equipment
pcworld.com PC World magazine site
cnet.com electronics and reviews, many downloads
epaperpress.com Monitor calibrations [Quick Gamma]
bryce-alive.net Monitor calibration
consumersearch.com product reviews
bhphotovideo Standard source for all photo equipment and pricing

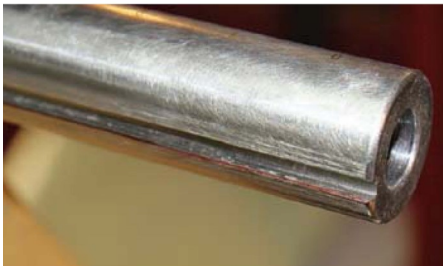
Tip of the Month:

Tight Quill Solution

Forstner bits are useful to quickly remove excess wood when starting a turning; however, they create significant torque compared to a live center. As the quill is retracted and the drill bit drawn out of the wood under pressure, the threads on the stop screw act as a rake and drag metal toward the outer edge of the quill notch. The resulting burr drags on the inside wall of the quill housing, causing tight movement of the quill.

If the quill on your tailstock is hard to extend, and cleaning and oiling it did not solve the problem, try this quick fix. Extend the quill and check the quill notch for a burr along the lower edge (red line in photo). Take a diamond card file and lightly file the edge of the notch to remove the burr. Wipe the surface clean and re-oil the quill. If you do a lot of work with Forstner bits, file a little more aggressively to put a slight bevel on the lower edge. This will make it harder for a future burr to form.

~John Franklin, New York

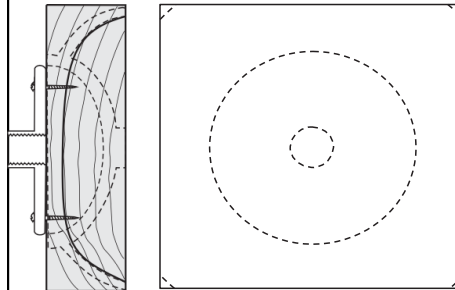


NZ Woodturning Tips:



A SQUARE BOWL

Note: The drawings shown here are not to scale. Your chucks, your faceplates, and your wood, may all be slightly, or considerably, different in size.



For your first square bowl I suggest a block of medium density wood 200 x 50mm. You may progress to smaller or larger work, or

long rectangles, or rectangular with the bowl offset.

Cut the wood perfectly square and dress the four narrow sides. Plan the shape of the bowl, and the wings, carefully bearing in mind the steps needed to clean the foot off the bowl later.

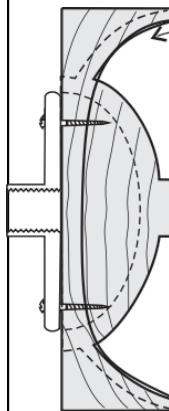
On at least one

side of the wood draw the curve that will flow from foot to foot right across the underside of the bowl rim.

Mount this wood perfectly central on a faceplate or screw chuck.

When using a faceplate

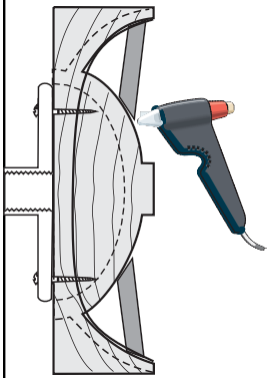
be sure that the screws are inside or outside your intended finished work. Rotate the wood slowly to mark the outer face with a pencil held firmly on the toolrest. Check that the wood is perfectly central on the faceplate or screw chuck.



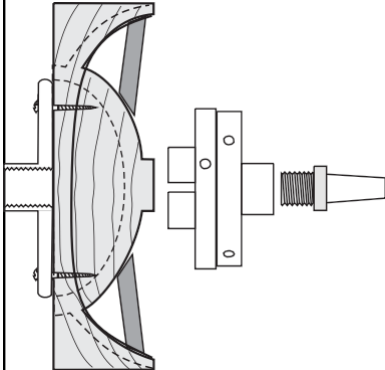
For most of this bowl use a freshly sharpened 10mm bowl gouge with a cutting angle of about 35°.

Start the cuts near the corners with care to avoid breaking off the entire corner. Initially you will be cutting a lot of air so use as much speed as you are comfortable with. The curve you have drawn, and the cuts you now make, will later determine the more visible curve on the upper side of the bowl. Cut the complete underside of the bowl. Create a spigot

for reversing the bowl onto a chuck later to cut the upper side. Sand to a finished condition all of the underside except the spigot.

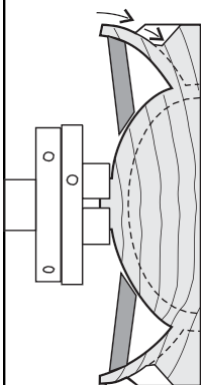


If you are planning thin legs at the corners of the work, or the wood is fragile, the corners will need some support. Apply a sealer to all of the underside of the work to reduce hot melt glue flow into the pores of the wood. Then use hot melt glue to add a wooden strut between each corner and the body of the work.

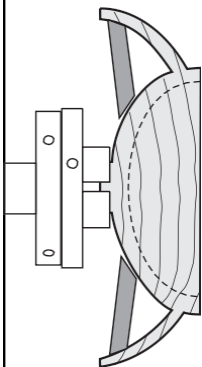


To get perfect consistency in the thickness of the square bowl edges and the size of the four feet it is very important to remount the bowl on a chuck perfectly. This can be helped by using a reverse adapter to hold a

chuck on the tailstock. Slide the tailstock and chuck up to the bowl and grip the spigot. Now remove the entire assembly of faceplate, bowl, and chuck from the lathe. Remove the faceplate and return the work to the lathe mounted on the chuck.

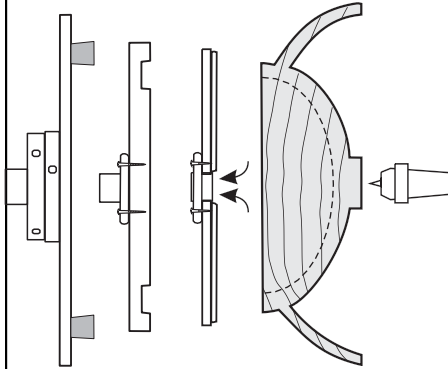


With the wood turned over and held in a chuck, start turning the top side from the extremities of the wings by thinning down to the desired thickness bit by bit while leaving adequate support further in towards the bowl proper.

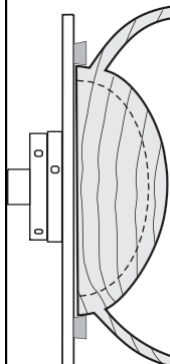


Complete the wings. Get an even thickness of the wood edges that show between the feet. Ensure that outer edge of the bowl rim is an exact continuation of the curve from the bowl bottom. Hollow the bowl. Here it will be easier to use a 10mm bowl gouge with a cutting angle of about 55°. Sand the top side and edges to a finished condition. apply the finish of your choice to the top side. You can now

Remove the work from the chuck. Remove the struts supporting the wings. You can use a hot air gun, denatured alcohol, acetone, or lacquer thinners to soften the glue. The struts may lift off or be assisted by the use of a hot knife. Then clean the work with denatured alcohol, acetone, or lacquer thinners.



A square bowl of this shape may be held in Cole jaws (an external fit, possibly with shortened buttons), or a jam chuck, or a vacuum chuck, or pressed against a faceplate with the tailstock. It could have been designed with a taller bowl rim to ensure an easy fit in Cole jaws.



Cut away the spigot. Sand all the underside of the bowl to a finished condition. You can now apply the finish of your choice to the under side and edges.



This project sheet was printed from www.sawg.org.nz

Calendar of Events

PLEASE NOTE

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

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

BWWT Library Online Guide brought to you by the BWWT Club Librarians, Dirk Falther and Bob Hasenyager.

The online guide lists the books and videos that are available in our club library along with descriptions on the subject matter and other useful information. Follow the link below to check it out.

<http://uh.cx/uVS1S>

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