Buckeye Woodworkers & Woodturners 1992

Contains November, 2014 Minutes

December, 2014

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 November 8, 2014

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

Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.

The regular business meeting of BWWT was called to order by Pres. Bill Seabolt at 9:00 AM. on Nov. 8 2014. His first order of business was to recognize Ray Marr for his continued use of his van to shuttle members to Kastner Hall from the parking lot at Camp Y Noah. This is a highly valued service prior to and after the regular meeting so members do not have to walk the distance over irregular surfaces as well as during inclement weather. Ray was given a gift card to be used in the coming months.

Camp Y Noah will be holding a "Thanks for Giving" dinner at the cafeteria for anyone who has helped in servicing the needs of the camp or in construction of any projects for the camp or camper activities. So those individuals from our club who have helped with the summer camper wood turning experiences as well as the shelters built near the showers or any other BWWT activity for the camp, is invited to attend this dinner and bring along members of their family. The dinner will be held on Friday night, Nov. 21 at 6 pm. Please let Bill Seabolt know if you are going to attend, prior to Nov. 17.

The Hartville Tool Sale will be held on Nov. 21 and 22 at their store in Hartville. We will be assigned a booth for BWWT activities where we will be turning some projects and continuing our activity to acquire new members. We will need members to volunteer for demonstrating wood turning and the use of wood turning tools. Bring your own tools and materials or supplies to be used by your demo. The demonstrations will be from around 8 AM and continue until around 5 pm.

A slate of candidates for the BWWT officers for the calendar year of 2015, was presented to the membership for a vote of approval. Bill Seabolt stated that the election committee has selected Richard Rohr for V Pres., Mark Stransky as Treasurer, and Jerry Schaible, as Secretary. A vote was taken by a show of hands of the membership and the slate of officers was selected by unanimous vote of the membership. There were no negative votes issued.

Pres. Bill Seabolt informed the membership that we would entertain a motion to purchase 10 Nova Mini lathes to replace the old JET mini lathes that we have been using for the past years since prior to coming to the Y Noah camp grounds. These lathes have been used for summer campers who take our course on wood turning for about 7 weeks per year as well as our club hands on demonstrations about 4 times per year as well as being taken to outside club demonstrations in the surrounding area. It was also noted that we have had to replace several motors and bearings in some of the lathes over the last couple of years. A motion was made by Hoby Horn that we acquire the lathes through a purchase agreement offered by Hartville Hardware in conjunction with the Nova Wood Lathe representative. It was noted that we should purchase ten [10] mini lathes, 10 stands, and 10 Nova chucks, for a complete set. This motion was seconded by Dave Wells. In further discussion, it was noted that we should take advantage of this opportunity before the parameters of the sale could change. Treasurer, Mark Stransky gave a financial report to assure that money was available for this purchase. It was also noted that we currently are applying for an EOG grant from AAW for $1500 to help pay for the lathes, if the grant is awarded to us. We would also

sell the old JET lathes to the members for $100 to $150 to help pay for the new lathe purchase. It was also noted that the new Nova lathes would come with ¾ hp motors as well as a larger swing to accommodate larger projects. A vote was taken and the motion passed unanimously that we go ahead with the purchase. There were no negative votes issued or observed.

George Raeder stated that he is going to have a sale of turned items from his gallery. He said that invitations and notices were sent in the mail to everyone. The sale will be from 12 to 6 pm on the dates listed on the post cards. George is located at 1417 Harmony Road, Akron, Ohio.

It was mentioned by one of the members that there is a walnut log approximately 18" in diameter and about 12 feet long that is available for our use. The log is located east of Hartville. Members are to see him after the meeting for further details. You will need to bring you own equipment to cut up the log.

Hoby Horn mentioned that there was a sycamore log behind the Element Gallery in Peninsula that is free wood for the taking, if anyone wants to turn this wood. It is located behind the gallery. Contact Hoby for further information.

The name tag drawing was held and no. 22 was the winner. Pete Cirjak was wearing his name tag and so he was the winner of the door prize.

During the Show and Tell episode, Bill Stones name was drawn and he showed off his Ambrosia and spalted maple bowl. He said that the finish was a Deft sanding sealer that was mixed 50/50 with lacquer thinner. He noted that he got his Deft sanding sealer from Hartville Hardware. He said that he puts on about 6 coats and buffs with steel wool between each coat. Then he uses the Beall buffing system to produce a nice shine. The second piece that was drawn was turned by Tim Niewiadomski. The project was the use of small cut offs and pieces of wood that he had glued together to make clocks. The clocks were mounted in some of the turned cutoffs and then mounted on elevated stands for use on ones desk.

He finished his pieces with a Turners Finish that was available in stores.

Pres. Seabolt noted that we need more volunteer photographers to take pictures of club events and submit them to the Bob Stone, newsletter editor for publication on the internet website. Bob indicated that emailing the pictures to him at bstone@neo.rr.com would be fine.

Treasurer, Mark Stransky, stated that members need to pay their dues for the 2015 calendar year. Dues are $25 per year. He also noted that tool steel is available at the officers table. A new shipment just came in from Phil Brower.

Ben Fix noted that the skew demonstration will be next month. He also stated that right after the regular meeting there will be a short class on sharpening the skew as well as how to use it. This will be more of an open forum for a learning and training session on the skew.

Dave Hout, Metal Spinning
Nov. 8, 2014

Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.

Dave began his presentation with a question to the membership. The question was to determine which process was older, wood turning or metal spinning? It was determined that metal spinning was older by around 500 years. This process began about 4000 years ago in Mesopotamia. Artisans began with clay forms and then used lead over the form to create the shapes. Lead was used because it was easily moved and shaped over the form. The problem with lead was that it caused lead poisoning in individuals who used the vessel to hold food or drink. Later in history, pewter was used but it also contained certain amounts of lead. Today, after certain laws were passed in the 1940's in the US, pewter can no longer be made with lead. Today it is made with tin, bismuth and antimony. Pewter is very nice to spin because it flows so nicely to the form that is used. You do have to know where your pewter sheets come from, because if they come from different parts of the world, they still may contain lead. All the pewter that Dave uses comes from Providence, Rhode Island.

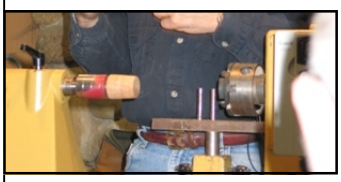
The tools used today to spin metal are very few. Dave indicated that the drag tool or "spoon" that he uses, is the only one he needs to get the shapes that he desires. The end of the tool does look or resemble the back of a spoon from the dinner table. One

side of the end of the tool is flat and the other side is rounded or shaped like the spoon. Dave mentioned that you will use only the rounded end or side of the tool because by using the flat end, it will produce to much heat and anneal the metal to fast. He also indicated that the surface of the metal end must be very very smooth or it will leave marks in the metal surfaces. Dave uses a buffing wheel to polish the end of his tool so that he gets a very smooth surface. He will use a 220 grit to start the smooth surface and then finish up with the buffing wheel to get a very high polish. If you get a small burr, then it will leave marks in the surface of the metal spun piece. He said that he has seen some metal spinning done with broom handles and even axe handles and a fine result occurred. He also indicated that there are some tools made that have a roller wheel with bearings to help move the metal. These are principally used where the metal that is being spun has a metal thickness that is greater than usual and it takes considerably heavier pressure to perform the spinning technique. Dave did mention that in some cases, wood turning tools could be used in the metal spinning process.

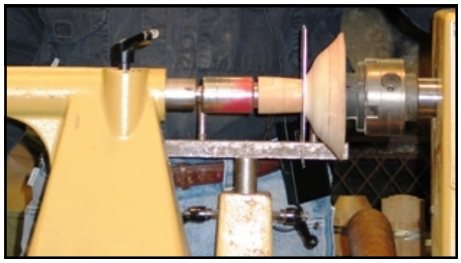
In most larger cities, there are at least two or three commercial shops that do metal spinning. There are three metal spinning shops in Akron. However the metal spinning process is very secretive and therefore very little information will be given out about the techniques of metal spinning that each shop uses. In history, the metal spinning process or techniques are very closely guarded secrets. In many cases, each shop is a family owned business and only the family members are entitled to the proprietary information of metal spinning. Dave Indicated that he learned the metal spinning process from Rudy Osolnik from Kentucky. Rudy learned the process from one of his professors at college. He indicated that they needed to make some craft items to sell to earn money and thought that the metal spinning activity would yield some financial gains for them.

The first accessory that a metal spinner needs is a 'follow block'. This is a small wooden block that is put on the tip of the ball bearing tailstock center.

This is used to keep the metal disc in place with pressure from the hand wheel of the tailstock. The follow block is a round turned cylinder that with a flat surface that meets the metal disc. If you have a One Way tailstock center, it may have threads where you can thread on the follow block. Dave has some where he has a captured nut inside the follow block cylinder to thread on the tailstock. This nut is kept in place with epoxy glue. This follow block can also be made with a pressure fit over the end of the tailstock ball bearing center. One may have to adapt to what every shape of tailstock he uses.



The chuck or form that will be used to "flow" the metal over is made from wood. A hardwood is used for this form. Hard maple is the preferred wood species that is used. If oak or ash is used, then there will be a wood grain that will show up on the metal surface of the metal spun shape after the process has been completed. Some individuals prefer to have this slight imprint of grain in the shape. Sometimes there is a metal skin that is made so that it will overlay the wood form to provide a very smooth surface. The wood chuck or form is held by a four jaw scroll chuck. A threaded screw center is used to thread into a pilot hole drilled into the flat surface of the wood blank or form. The threaded screw center is mounted into the inner jaws of the scroll chuck and held in position in the recess groove of the back end of the screw center. Make sure that the threaded screw center is held securely in the jaws of the scroll chuck. Then hand spin the blank onto the threads of the threaded screw chuck until it is solid or tight against the face of the scroll jaws. Due to the extreme pressure that is used in the metal spinning process, make sure that wood blank is threaded correctly in place and very secure. Now turn the wood blank with a bowl gouge and create a shape that would result in an open bowl design. There cannot be a 'negative draft' or where the metal would turn inward. This would trap the wood blank inside the metal design or shape and you would be unable to get it out. The metal shape

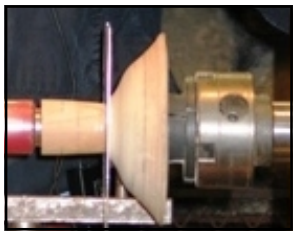


always has to get larger for this process. Woodturn the shape of the blank to the desired design you prefer. There should be a small foot on the bottom and then curved sides up to the top of the blank.

The tool rest has to have fulcrum pins in place. The tool rest can be a square bar placed over the post and welded in position. The two pins usually have four holes in which the pins can be placed depending on the location to acquire the most leverage in the metal spinning process. One needs to make his own tool rest because it was mentioned by Dave that none are available to purchase on the retail market.

For the metal discs, Dave indicated that you need non ferrous metals, such as aluminum, copper, pewter, or brass. Metal discs can be purchased in different thicknesses. The thickness needed for metal spinning is as follows…..Aluminum, 18-22 gauge…. Copper, 20 -26 gauge…..Brass, 20-26 gauge…..and Pewter, 14-20 gauge.
Most metals will work harden at certain temperatures. Aluminum works easily until about 650 degrees. Copper is more difficult to work and brass is the most difficult to deal with. Pewter is the only metal that will not work harden. There has been some contention that different gauges of metal will work differently. If the metal is to thin, then it will wrinkle. If the metal is to thick, then it will not move or flow to the form. Copper and brass will work harden quickly.

A motor used for metal spinning should be at least 1 hp to have enough power to work with the stresses of the process. The tailstock needs to accurately line up with the headstock so that nothing is out of round but runs perfectly. The process begins with inserting the metal disc between the headstock where the completed wood blank form has been mounted in the



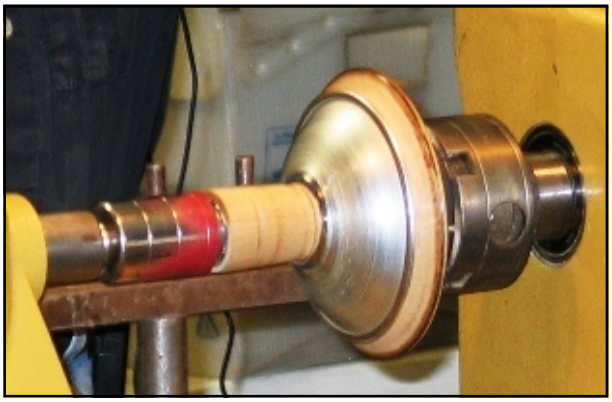
scroll chuck and the tailstock with the 'follow block' in place. Use slight pressure to hold the disc in position. Turn on the lathe to spin the metal disc. Use a wood stick to push on the edge of the metal disc to align it to spin true. Then use a lubricant to coat the tailstock side of the disc. The lubricant is made from 1/3 paraffin, 1/3 toilet bowl ring, and 1/3 beeswax. As the disc is spinning, rub the lubricant from the follow block to the outer edge. Dave said that spinning lube can be purchased from a Westlake, Ohio company. They do make a food safe lubricant. In some metal spinning circles this is called "German Brown Soap". The formula was acquired from an old German metal spinner that was at a craft show and the president of the company got into a conversation with the crafter. The conversation of not being able to purchase this lubricant in a retail environment caused an adjustment in the capitalist endeavors and investment.

In metal spinning, the speed of the 6 inch disc should be about the same as in woodturning. Try the lower speeds at around 1200 rpm. If you move to higher speeds then there will be increased friction and this will work harden the piece faster.

The first pass of the tool should be merely to spread the lube across the surface of the metal disc evenly. Move from the outer edge to the center. The second step should be to provide a "locking on" of the metal disc to the wood mold or form. Use the tool and rub near the tailstock point or the follow block. This step locks the metal disc onto the form. The third

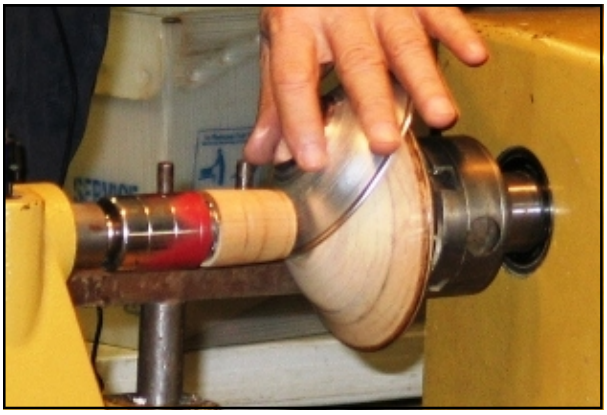
step would be to spin the metal with the tool, all the way from the center to the outside edge and then back again. The metal will "flow" or stretch along

the piece as it "grows" to the outer edge. Move the tool from the center to the outer edge and back again several times to smooth out the metal surface. This step should only take about 30 to 45 seconds. Do not totally finish the outer edge to the wood blank because one will have to roll the edge back for a finished edge. With the outer edge standing away from the blank somewhat, one can trim the edge with small spindle gouge used for woodturning. Take very light cuts and this will trim away the excess metal. Using a wood stick or broom handle, roll the outer edge until it forms back on itself to pro-



vide a very nice clean and finished edge. He said that a rolled edge will make the piece look better than a sharp edge. It will also make the edge a lot stronger.

To finish the piece, one should go for a satin finish. Dave uses 3M abrasive pads that are colored, in red, gray, green, and white. He uses Never Dull as a polish and it really cleans the surface of the metal. He also stated that polishing by chemicals is wonderful to use.



Calendar of Events

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

December 13, 2014……Ben Fix, Skew demo

January 10, 2014……Tim Niewiadomski, Square bowl

February 14, 2014….George Raeder, vacuum chucks

March 14, 2014……Dave Wells, using a bearing to support spindle turning.

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BWWT OFFICERS FOR 2014

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

Vice President
Bill Stone
330-896-3687
wilsto@neo.rr.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 Stone
330-928-3221
bstone@neo.rr.com

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

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