Contains January, 2014 Minutes

February 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.

NOTICE DATE CHANGE The February Meeting Will Be Held On The Third Saturday February 15, 2014

BUCKEYE WOODWORKERS AND WOODTURNERS January 11, 2014

Pres. Bill Seabolt, welcomed all the members to the meeting and introduced himself as the new president of the club for 2014. From the warm reception he received, it was obvious that the members were pleased to see him back in a leadership position. Bill identified a total of three visitors to the meeting and welcomed them to the club. We did have a name tag drawing and Jon Foltz was the winner.

Pres. Bill Seabolt mentioned that Bob Taylor, past president of BWWT, had taken a fall on the hill at Kastner Lodge while getting water for coffee for the club meeting. We hope for a speedy recovery for him.

Pres. Seabolt stated that the next regular meeting of BWWT will be changed to February 15. Members are to note that this is a change from our normal meeting time of the second Sat. of the month. This change was necessary due to the fact that Camp Y Noah will be having a large number of Campers that weekend.

Pres. Seabolt mentioned that we have an opportunity to have Nick Agar from England visit with us in April. He will be visiting the U. S. and be staying with Bill Blasic from Erie Pa. It was noted that Mr. Agar will be visiting with the Erie Pa. wood turners during the first week of April and that we would have an opportunity to have him visit us on April 5. It was quickly noted that this is not the regular time of the BWWT meeting and that we would take a vote of the membership to see if they would agree with changing our regular meeting date. Bill Stone made a motion that we change our regular meeting date in April to April 5, 2014. The motion was seconded by Jon Foltz. The motion was passed in favor of the date change with no opposition. It was stated by Pres. Seabolt that this will be an all day event at no cost to the members. It was noted that Nick Agar was a worldwide recognized wood turner and would show us various techniques that he has perfected over the years. Members were encouraged to bring sack lunches so that we would not have to leave the camp area and miss some of the afternoon activities. The actual subject matter

has not been discussed with Mr. Agar but would be determined in the upcoming weeks.

Pres. Bill Seabolt selected Hoby Horn and Cooper Wrobel to describe their projects from the Show and Tell table. Hoby had a hollow vessel turned from catalpa with a lighter wood insert. He said that it took about 2 to 3 hours to turn the piece but about 8 hours to complete all the embellishments that were on the piece. He said that he used a 12,000 volt transformer to create the branch style natural burning as well as the hand carving and Dremel styled tool for the other designs. Cooper showed his chess board that he made from maple and cherry squares that were glued up and then a mahogany border that surrounded the completed chess board. The border seemed to have a 1/8" round over edge that was created with a router. The finish was an antique oil and wax that was rubbed into the wood. Cooper indicated that it took him several days to complete the project.

Pres. Seabolt stated that the club had 9 magnetic based lights in our inventory and that we are not using them for what they were purchased for. We will be selling them to the members at our cost. They were originally purchased at a sale at Hartville Hardware. These lights were manufactured by Steel City Corp. All lights were sold by the end of the meeting.

Treasurer Mark Stansky gave the treasurers report for the year. He also indicated that we had received 29 new members during the last year. Mark also stated that we had tool steel available for sale and that prices varied depending on the steel bars you requested. Dues are $25 for the 2014 season and unpaid members were encouraged to sign up for the year. Name tags are also available and to see Mark if you wanted one.

Ben Fix, educator consultant, stated that there would be two Turn and Learn sessions coming up in the near future. One will be on tool making and the other one will be on box making, both side grain and end grain. Members were encouraged to sign up as soon as possible.

Vice Pres. Bill Stone indicated that we need volunteers to sign up for the demo committee and our AV technical group. The demo committee would be responsible for helping plan the rest of the 2014 year and the AV group would learn about the AV equipment that we are currently using and help run the equipment if needed.

A monthly raffle was held for the wood and items brought into the meeting.

Respectfully submitted

Jerry Schaible, Sec.

Karl Kerstetter….Longworth Chuck

Jan. 11, 2014

The purpose of the Longworth Chuck is to turn the exterior bottom of a nearly completed bowl without the use of a tailstock to get in the way of the finish turning. Generally the Longworth Chuck consists of two pieces of plywood circles with appropriate grooves / slots cut into the body of the circles. These circles of plywood can be 10", 12" or larger, depending on the size of the lathe that they will be used on. The maximum speed of the lathe cannot be more than 600 revolutions per minute when using the Longworth chuck. A 6" faceplate can be used for the 18" diameter chuck but smaller faceplates can be used for the 10" or 12" diameter chuck. The plans for this chuck can be acquired from Capt. Eddie Castelin of Louisiana. Parts that are needed for this project can be purchased for about $30, from R&M Wood Corporation. The plywood circles should be made from ½" or

¾” cabinet grade plywood so that there are no voids or warped material. The number of grooves / slots that are needed are about six for the 12” chuck and about 8 slots for the 18” circles. The key factor here is that one does not have so many grooves or slots that the middle of the circle discs are weaken where the slots come together near the center.

To begin, take the cabinet grade plywood squares and find the center. This is done by drawing a straight line from opposite corners. These two lines will meet in the center and where they cross, using an awl, push an indent point into the plywood. This marking needs to be accurate since everything in the drawing will be measured from this hole or indent. Now if six veins or slots are going to be used then 6 lines must be drawn that are 60 degrees apart and radiate from the center indent hole to the outside of the circle. This is derived from the 360 degrees in a circle divided by the 6 lines, therefore they will be 60 degrees apart. [If 8 grooves are used, then there will be a total of 8 lines and they will be 45 degrees apart.] Mark the lines with a protractor and draw the six lines in place. Draw a 4” circle in the center using the indent point created by the awl. This will be known as Circle E. The face plate needs to be centered inside of this circle and this can be done by using a wood plug with nail through the center. The diameter of the plug is to fit tightly through the threaded hole in the faceplate. The nail driven through the center of the wooden plug will align the point in the indent hole created by the awl. This will place the faceplate dead center onto the circle. The faceplate will be attached later. Using a trammel, draw a complete circle with a 6 inch radius completely around the exterior limits of the plywood blank. This will be known as Circle A. Draw a second circle with a diameter of 11 ½ inches using the indent awl point as a center. This will be known as Circle B. Scribe the circle line on the plywood. Measure another circle that is one half the distance from B to E and this will be known as Circle C and it should be 7 ¾ inches in diameter. Draw another circle, Circle D, that is one half the distance between circle C and E and it should have a diameter of 5 7/8 inches. Using the location or intersection of each of the six lines where it crosses or intersects with Circle C place the anchor point of the compass or the trammel and draw an arc from Circle D to Circle B. Create six arcs from Circle D to Circle B around the plywood disc using the anchor points suggested above. In effect, Circle D will be where the grooves or slots will begin and Circle B will be where the slots will end.

Locate 6 finger holes along Circle A and draw ¾ inch circles where the finger holes are located. Place 3 or 4 screws into the location of the holes or about every other finger location. This is to hold the two circle boards together. Use a router and cut through both plywood boards where the arcs are located. Cut each of the 6 arcs located on the circles. Use a circle cutter on the router base for accurate cutting of the arcs. Now cut out the circle on the band saw with both boards screwed to each other for accuracy. When the circle has been cut out, place a reference mark on both or two edges of the circle cutouts. This reference mark is needed so that when you flip one board around for proper usage, you will be able to line up the marks. Attach the faceplate now and make sure that it is an accurate placement. Drill a 3/8” center hole where the center indexing indent was located. This center hole will be used for the index bushing. The outer plate will rotate against the fixed plate with the faceplate attached. Keep the 3 or 4 screws in place to hold the two plywood plates together. This 3/8” bushing should be 1 ½ inches long if using ¾” plywood. This bushing can be purchased at Hartville Hardware. The bushing length must be equal to the plywood thick-

ness of both circles. Use CA glue on the bushing in the plywood circle with the face-plate attached. Sand all surfaces of both plywood discs, both sides and edges. Sand the surfaces that will meet and touch each other. Take a rasp and ream out the grooves or slots or wrap sandpaper around the rasp. Do this while the plates are still screwed together. Separate the plates and sand the inner surfaces. In the end, all surfaces need to be sanded and finished. The surfaces can be sealed with a shellac. Sometimes Karl will use a 1/3 lacquer, 2/3 lacquer thinner mix for the first coat of finish. Then he will come back with a ½ lacquer – ½ lacquer thinner for the second and successive coats. Use silicone spray in the grooves or slots to make them slippery and allow the bolts to move freely when making adjustments for different size bowls. Flip the outer disc or plate around and match up the alignment marks. Insert bolts and silicone rubber bushings in place. Use rubber stoppers with one hole through the center if rubber bushings are not available. R & M Woods will sell a kit for the Longworth Jaws which have all the parts included. This kit is part no. LW – BTN – R – 03 – H. It is to include bolts, washers, rubber bushings to fit the Longworth Chuck. Contact Karl for a worksheet on construction procedures and diagrams.

Repectfully submitted

Jerry Schaible, Sec.

Karl Kerstetter….Jigs and Fixtures

Jan. 2014

Karl Kerstetter indicated that he was a woodworker, originally interested in flat work and making furniture, specifically colonial and Shaker styles. Later as the need arose, he got into spindle turning, but never worked on bowls or vases. He then came across our clubs activities and his interest in woodturning developed to a more serious level. He said that Hoby Horn and several other members gave him many ideas and that increased his interest and desire in making wood turned projects. He said that in flat work projects, it helps the construction of the project to move forward with accuracy and speed if you have some fixtures and jigs to hold your wood pieces and then apply the cutting techniques needed to build the project. He learned many of the jig ideas from the TV show starring Norm Abrams. He felt that over the years he has been a wood turner, jigs and fixtures might work well with this wood hobby also.

Karl indicated that the reason one uses jigs is that there is an element of safety created by using a jig specifically for certain operation, like holding a wood board in place while a woodworking step is done to the piece of wood. Also there is uniformity in the construction process. And lastly, there is repetition of the piece and therefore, productivity is very fast. Listed below are the many fixtures, jigs, and ideas that Karl brought to the meeting to describe and show to the members.

1. Morse taper cleanout… Karl used a piece of cherry blank and turned a taper to fit the interior of a Morse taper #2 to clean out the oil, chips and debris that can collect there. The taper also had a couple of thin saw kerfs cut into the taper so that it could cut into and collect the debris for removal.

2. Favorite finish…..Karl likes to use a mixture of 1/3 boiled linseed oil, 1/3 shellac, and 1/3 denatured alcohol on his pro-

jects.

3. Cleaning metal……Karl uses a 4 inch round ball of cotton cloth with a ¼" mandrel to hold into the chuck of his hand drill. He spins this at high speed on his lathe bed so remove any dried finish or rust that has accumulated.

4. Tailstock alignment……He uses two Morse taper inserts with a turned point on them. He said that these metal tapers can be purchased at Harbor Freight also. He uses two of them and inserts one of them into the head stock and one into the tailstock. He brings the tailstock up close to the head stock and sees if they align properly and the points touch perfectly. If not, then he is able to make adjustments to the headstock or tailstock as necessary.

5. Longworth chuck……the plans and chuck accessory parts are available from Captain Eddie Castelin from Louisiana. More will be said about this later.

6. Handy Grips……Karl stated that any pipes or hand tools that you are using that are slippery, may be made more appropriate for the hand holds if you use silicone tape and wrap it around the tool shaft. It provides a nice grip that one can hold more conveniently.

7. Garage shop……..If one has a shop in his garage, one needs to be very protective of metal tools and equipment machines that are stored there. They will rust quickly. He uses a rust inhibiting spray to coat the bare surfaces.

8. Measuring devices…..Karl made a measuring device out of walnut for the cross member and a brass rod that slips through a drilled hole to determine the depth of a drilled hole. He also has a brass plate that is screwed to the edge of the approximately 8" cross member. That brass edge plate is held in position with 4 brass screws. The brass rod is held in position with a small brass knurled tightening screw in order to get a positive measurement.

9. Center drill……To drill a center hole into the center of a bowl blank, he made a small wood turned tool handle and then inserted a twist drill that measured 3/8" X 12" long. Then while the blank is being turned in the headstock at slow speed, he can drill out the center hole to the depth of what he would like the interior of the bowl to be.

10. Hand held drill chuck…..He said that he found a drill chuck at a local yard sale and mounted it on a turned handle. This gave him the ability to hold onto small parts or drill bits that he needed to sharpen on the grinder.

11. Tailstock Soft Point……Karl used a Sorby ball bearing tailstock center with the threaded tip and turned a "soft point" to fit the threaded end. The soft point consisted of a turned wooden blank about 1 ½" in diameter by about 2 ½" long. He turned it into a cylinder and drilled a hole through the center. At the back end of the hole he tapped some threads to fit onto the Sorby ball bearing center threads. At the other end, or the piece that is nearest the head stock, he tapped a bushing in place with the flat surface of the T bushing on the exterior rounded nose of the turned piece. This piece was extremely useful for turning pens where there are different length barrels. This makes a standard pen mandrel into and adjustable mandrel to fit any length of barrel blanks. One can slip the tailstock end of the mandrel into the hole of the soft point and tighten up the tailstock sufficiently to hold the mandrel with enough friction to hold the turned pen blank in place. The metal bushing needs to have enough clearance

opening to let the mandrel shaft slip into place and remain centered.

12. Pen Press…….Karl made two Morse taper #2 centers, one to fit the headstock drive center and one to fit the tailstock. Then he glued a hardened surface on the exposed end of the centers. The hardened surface could have been small pieces of Coran counter top material or hardwood material, like maple or cherry.

13. Steady Rest no.1……Karl had the first of several steady rests made from small wood parts. It had a round circle for the main support with three small arms at 120 degrees from each other. At the end of each small arm, he had a small ¾" to 1" bearing mounted. So when turning a spindle of less than 4 or 5 inches in diameter, he could have this supported by the end of each bearing arm. This would give him stability for long spindle turnings so that they would not vibrate while he was turning them with his turning tools. It could also be used for small vases to provide stability. Each of the arms could be tightened with a bolt and wing nut to remain in place during the turning process.

14. Steady Rest no.2…..This steady rest was different in that it had only one bearing and it was mounted on the end of a vertical shaft which was connected to a base that was attached to the lathe bed. The base consisted of a ¾" thick piece of wood with an elongated slot down the middle of the base. The elongated slot allowed the base to be adjusted forward and backward depending on the size of the turning. It was attached to the lathe bed by means of a notched plate under the ways of the bed and a bolt and wing nut connected between the steady rest base and the plate. The bolt fit in the elongated slot in the base and a hole in the plate. The vertical shaft was connected to the base at the end of the elongated shaft and held in place by two screws from the base up into the shaft. At the top of the shaft was the "bearing" or a single inline skate wheel from an old pair of inline skates. This could be purchased new from a sports store, or used at any second hand store or Goodwill Enterprises. The height of the inline wheel was right at the height of the lathe between the center of the headstock drive center and the tailstock.

15. Steady Rest no. 3……..This was a large circle cut from wood with an opening in the center. It was attached at the bottom to the lathe bed with a similar small base and bolt attachment as mentioned above. The enlarged circle had three arms coming into the center and spaced at 120 degrees similar to steady rest no. 1 mentioned above. Wheels that could be used could be roller skate wheels or inline skate wheels similar to the ones mentioned above. This was adjustable enough to hold small thin spindles up to large vases of approximately 8 inches in diameter.

16. Steady Rest no.4……this steady rest is for small finials to stabilize the end of the long thin turning. This steady rest consists of a Morse taper #2 tapered center for the tailstock. This could be easily turned out of wood to fit the taper. Mounted onto this taper would be a cup or turned box bottom that was about 3 inches in diameter. The box was turned so that it had about a 3/8" or ½" thick sides. The open end needs to be toward the headstock when it is mounted on the tailstock Morse taper. It was mounted with a screw on the turned taper. Four nails were placed in position equidistant around the rim of the open end of the box. The nails looked to be about 8 penny nails. Then a string, about a foot long, was attached to one of the nails. When turning the finial at the beginning, one is

to turn a ball at the one end with room for a notch next to the ball that would be about ¼" wide. Then the cup would be placed in position so that the string could be wrapped from one of the nails over the notch next to the turned ball or knob to another nail with some friction and then to another nail with similar friction and on to another nail and etc. The string must touch the ¼" wide notch every time it is wrapped over the finial. If wrapped enough times it will provide support for the turned finial. It should look like the turned ball is "poked" through the web of string. It is the turned ball that will provide the true support and not come off. Turn the lengthy finial until complete and as desired and then turn off the ball and free it from the webbed string.

17. Super Nova Jaws……make sure that the 75 mm jaws on the Nova chuck are very clean when assembling them. They can be very temperamental. Make sure that there is no rust or debris on the shoulders of the jaws or sliding bases. This will put the chuck out of round and your turnings will not be true.

18. Sanding Jigs……All sanding jigs or sanding bases should have a drawbar through the headstock drive center. This is a threaded rod that can be threaded into the end of a Morse taper to keep it from loosening up and walking out of the drive center of the head stock. The threaded rod can be held in place by the use of a wing nut and large washer on the outboard side of the headstock. The purpose is to keep the drive center or sanding disc in place while in use. If they are not tightened down in position, they will come loose and it becomes a serious safety issue.

19. Sorby Sharpening jig…….Karl has several Sorby tools as well as Easy Tools where there is a small high speed steel disc or other shape that needs to be sharpened on the grinder. He found that they are very difficult to sharpen while still on the tool, so he devised this device to hold the small replacement tips while sharpening them. He used a 10 x 32tpi steel rod and slipped it into a piece of plastic hose for protection. At one end he held the replacement tip and bolted it in position with the use of nuts and washers on the threaded rod. He had this on both sides of the tips. Then he put an acorn nut on the other end so that it would fit nicely into the V-block of the Wolverine sharpening jig. This gave him support for sharpening them on the grinder. Align the length of the steel rod so that it touches the grinding wheel at the angle with the edge of the ground tip.

20. Ellsworth Grind…….Karl used a 2-4-7 Ellsworth grind on his gouges. He made a small rectangle piece of wood that was 4" X 7" so that he could lay it in the bed of the V – block of the Wolverine jig and get the proper angle grind each time. The 4 inch side was held vertical while the V – block was 7" back from the grinding wheel edge. This would be proper for an 8 inch grinder.

21. Proper Sharpening Angles…….Karl used a small machinist protractor with a swing arm. This consists of a flat piece of metal with all the 180 degrees listed in a half circle. It has a small swing arm that can match any angle needed for sharpening tools. You merely lay the long arm into the channel or recess of a bowl or spindle gouge and use the metal plate along the angle of the bevel. While looking at the gradations you will see the angle of the turned tool edge. Continue to grind until you have reached the desired angle you prefer.

22. Duplicator……Karl used a length of rod of about 24 inches and made a series

of wood "fingers" that are drilled at one end to fit over the length of rod. He made his out of cherry. The fingers are about 3 or 4 inches in length. They are tight fitting enough on the rod so that they will stay in place when the cherry fingers are extended. Then there are small aluminum fingers that are connected to the ends of the cherry supports that are loosely attached with screws so that they drop down with ease. The fingers and joints are set in position when they are aligned with the spindle piece that is to be duplicated in that when the diameter of the spindle is reached with the turning tool, then the aluminum fingers will drop down and out of the way. You have now achieved the proper turning diameter.

23. Threading Jig……this device is used for threading boxes or other turned items. The information for this jig was published in the April 2013 issue of the AAW magazine. One needs a two way cross threading metal vise that is used by machinists on their metal lathes. This metal vise is used for holding the jigs that are made for feeding the material into the small router with a thread cutting bit. Karl used a ¾" X 10 tpi for one style of threads and a 1" X 8 tpi for a second set of threads. The threaded bolts or shafts are captured in a rectangle block of wood to give them accuracy of alignment. There was a small hand wheel at the end of each threaded rod for advancing the device. The rectangle block was held in the metal vise for stability and further accuracy. He mentioned that he uses coarse threads for the softer woods and the fine threads for the hard woods.

24. Fluting jig…..Karl used this fluting jig to cut the flutes in some of the tapered legs of tables that he was making. He emphasized that one needs to have the large end of the tapered leg to the tailstock side of the lathe. It is more advantageous in this direction because of the way the router bit turns. For this procedure he used a trim router placed in a hold her made and small ¼" bits. He said that with further jigs one can do a very favorable job for the set of legs. It would be necessary to have a lathe with an indexing head.

25. Waste Blocks…….Karl makes his waste blocks from cut off pieces of wood. He gathers these from his wood pile and glues them up into sizes that he might need. He puts them on the lathe and turns them round. This particular waste block has a tenon on one end so it can be used in his scroll chuck. Then he faces off the other side and turns a slight recess. He drills a center hole so that he can tap it with threads of the particular size that he needs. This allows him to mount a piece of wood blank in position and secure it with a bolt. If he is making a wheel for a toy, then he can turn half of it and flip the piece over for turning the other half of the wheel. It is to be noticed that no tailstock is needed for this operation.

26. Double Stick Tape……the best that he has found is called Surtape and it is sold by Lowes Hardware Stores. This is good for many applications in woodworking.

27. Cole Jaws……these can be made from wood. He marks the indexing holes with permanent markers of different colors so that he can find them easily. He cautions that the maximum speed for these jaws is 600 revolutions per minute.

28. Vacuum chucks……..Karl uses PVC drain pipe fittings for these chucks. He makes them in 3" and 4" sizes. He turns a wood plug or waste block with a tenon on the end. The turned piece is thick enough to go to the first step in the molded PVC pipe. This would be at least 2 inches or possibly 3" thick, with the tenon on top of

that. There is a hole drilled through the whole turned block to create the vacuum. At the other end of the PVC, he will have a silicone seal or rim attached to the PVC pipe. This is to provide a solid seal of vacuum. He said that he had these tested in his lab and found that they worked beyond his expectations. He uses lamp rod for the connecting link to the vacuum pump. It has a 1/8" ip pipe thread and is used through the headstock to the hookup for the vacuum linkage.

29. Circle Cutouts……Karl uses old plywood for cutting circles on wood to make bowl blanks. He has a center hole that he places a nail through and nails it to the rough blank. Then he will cut around the exterior of the circle with his bandsaw and create the bowl blank. Other applications would be to use the circle as a pattern on flat wood and draw with a pencil and then locate the center hole with a mark.

Respectfully submitted

Jerry Schaible, Sec.

NO PICTURES WERE SUBMITTED THIS MONTH

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

BWWT CLASSIFIEDS

Delta Midi Lathe $200.00 Call Bob Taylor 330-497-1914

Robinair vacuum two stage pump $80.00… Bob Taylor 330-497-1914

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 Hogarth 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

February 15, 2014…… Paul Kosmos from the Northcoast Woodturners will demonstrate coloring wood and pyrography (wood burning)

March 8, 2014……. Dave Hout on the topic of impregnated woods

April 5. 2014…. …..Nick Agar from England

May 10, 2014……. TBA

June 14, 2014…. Annual Club outing/picnic at Doll Lumber in Southington, Ohio. More details to come.

July 12, 2014…. Annual Club auction at Camp y-Noahs day camp pavilion on Christman Road

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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 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