Buckeye Woodworkers & Woodturners 1992

Contains October, 2014 Minutes

November, 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
October 11, 2014

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

The meeting was called to order by Pres. Bill Seabolt at 9 AM. He requested that any visitors should identify themselves and there were five visitors in attendance. He wished that they would have a good time at our meeting and encouraged them to join our club if they desired.

Pres. Seabolt informed the club that the Tennessee Woodturners will be having a symposium in January 2015. He encouraged members to pick up the flyers that are available for further information about the event.

It was noted that North Coast Woodturners had a representative from the Pittsburgh wood turning club visit them and explained that the AAW Symposium will be held in Pittsburgh in the coming year. They requested that any volunteers from the Cleveland group would certainly be appreciated to help put on this symposium. The representative has requested to speak to the Buckeye Woodturning group in the near future. This request is being taken under advisement by the executive committee.

Bill Stone, VP, gave a summary of the Paul Bunyan Show in Cambridge Ohio. He stated that it was a 3 day event at the county fairgrounds. Our presence was in support of Jim Doll and his staff as they put on the festivities. We volunteer our time so that we can do some wood turning and also represent our club.

Our volunteers this year were Ray Marr, Lee Grant, Dave Wells, Harold McMillian, Ben Fix, and Bill Stone. Next year the topics will be based on education issues.

Today we will have a 4 stage demo with lathes spotted around the room. The purpose of today's demo will be to show how to make some Christmas ornaments for the upcoming season. Dave Wells, Mark Stransky, Ben Fix, and Jerry Schaible will provide the demos.

The November meeting will be held on Nov. 8, and Dave Hout will be presenting a metal spinning demo. There will be a Hands On activity in the afternoon for those who are interested and submit the $5 fee to Mark Stansky, Treasurer. Dave will share some of the closely held secrets of the metal spinning community. You will be making a wood form on which you will be spinning the flat piece of metal. Several people signed up for the afternoon event during the meeting. If you are interested in this hands on activity, contact Mark Stransky to sign up.

Pres. Seabolt informed the group that we received a Thank You note from Becky McCardel. She said that “Larry was always proud to belong to the BWWT club”. She also thanked the members for helping with the sale of all his tools and machines for woodturning.

Bill Stone, a member of the nominating committee, stated that Richard Rohr was nominated for V. Pres. of BWWT. Treasurer, Mark Stransky, and Sec. Jerry Schaible, had indicated that they would run again for their respective offices. There will be a vote taken in the Nov. meeting, at which time nominations from the floor will be taken. It was noted that if anybody wished to nominate an individual outside of the current slate that they had to get their permission prior to the Nov. meeting date. The elected officials will then be able to sit in at the Executive Meeting in December and begin to take office in January of 2015.

The name tag drawing was won by Dave Conroy and he received a gift certificate to Hartville Hardware.

The Show and Tell part of the meeting was held and Bob Stone, Chuck Nunley, and Tom Nellis were asked to explain their projects for this month. Bob Stone selected his 12" diameter piece which was a maple bowl with bark inclusions. He had put two coats of sanding sealer on the piece and stated that he will add some shellac later to increase the finished look.

Chuck Nunley described his segmented vase. He indicated that this was the first time he had completed a segmented piece. He used a poly wipe on finish for a gloss look.

Tom Nellis showed his Ambrosia maple platter that was turned from a blank that was 11" by 2" and eventually produced a 10" piece. He had 4 coats of poly on the piece as well as one coat of Renaissance wax. He said that he used the Beall Buffing System to buff out the piece. He used brown tripoli, and white diamond compounds to buff the piece.

Bill Stone indicated that he had some very nice Yew wood from two trees that were offered by a friend of the club. He said that he will be able to pick them up in a couple of weeks and that the pieces should be ready for the next meeting or possibly the December meeting at the latest. He indicated that he had read some very nice aspects about this wood and that he would try to get as much as he could for the members.

Pres. Seabolt indicated that there were a couple of dates that we should keep in mind. On October 27, 28, and 29, there will be a 20% off bag sale at Hartville Hardware. Anything that you can put in this bag, will receive the sales discount. On November 21 & 22, Hartville Hardware will have their Tool Sale, with all machinery and tools discounted by the manufacturers. There will also be factory reps on hand to explain the attributes of their equipment. Our club will have a booth where we can demonstrate woodturning techniques.

Pres. Seabolt stated that we do have brochures available to read about the value of belonging to the AAW. He encouraged anyone that is interested in joining the national wood turning organization to see Mark Stransky.

It was made known by the president that much of the wood on the raffle table was given by Jim Doll as well as some wood from the Larry McCardel inventory sale.

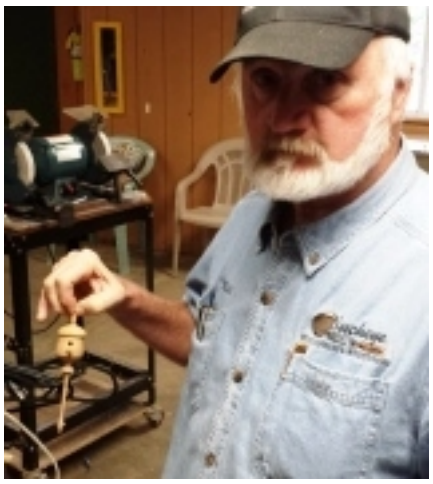
There was a request by some individual to turn a cabbage stomper. If interested, you should see Bill Seabolt or Bill Stone.

Treasurer, Mark Stransky, reported our balance on our BWWT account. He also stated that there is some tool steel for sale and that annual dues are to be paid in Nov. and Dec.

The raffle was held and a total of 48 winners selected their prizes of the month.

Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.

Dave Wells……Acorn Birdhouse



The following instructions were submitted by Dave to construct an Acorn Birdhouse with an icicle……

1. Select a hardwood blank that is straight grained. It should be cut to measure 1.5" X 1.5" X 7" long. Locate the center of each end of the blank.

2. Place the spindle between centers with a drive center at the head stock and a ball bearing center at the tailstock. Using a half inch spindle gouge or a roughing gouge, turn down the corners to provide a round spindle. Make a tenon on both ends of the spindle.

3. Remove the turned down spindle from the lathe and remove the drive center from the headstock. Place a 4 jaw chuck of choice on the headstock and place a tenon end of the spindle in the chuck.

4. Drill at the top end with a 5/64 inch drill bit placed in a Jacobs chuck in the tail stock. Drill a hole about 1

½ inches to 2 inches deep.

5. Turn the spindle, end for end, in the chuck so that the 5/64 inch hole is in the scroll chuck and bring up the tailstock.

6. Begin forming the finial / icicle with a small spindle gouge and sand smooth.

7. Complete the icicle in ¾" or 1" increments. Sand each section before moving on to the next section.

8. Shape the acorn.

9. Drill a birdhouse opening in the acorn. Use a ¼" brad point drill bit and drill about ½" deep.

10. Below the opening, drill a small hole for the perch. Use a 3/32" drill bit for the perch hole.

11. Shape the acorn cap and undercut the bottom.

12. Texture the acorn cap with a chatter tool, if you so desire.

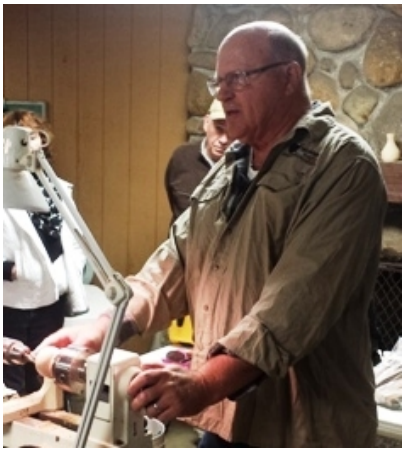
13. Sand the acorn to desired finished surface.
14. Shape the acorn stem and stand.
15. Part off the lathe with a parting tool.
16. Glue the perch and wire eyelet or screw eye in the acorn stem.
17. Apply finish of choice.

Jerry Schaible….. Hollow Christmas Ornaments

Jerry turned the hollow ornaments using limb wood that was fresh cut or using dry wood will work just as well. A blank was selected that was curly maple. Other woods with unique grain patterns or irregularities will make very nice ornaments also. The wood segment is placed between centers using a multi spur drive center or one can also use a 4 pronged drive center in the head stock and a ball bearing center in the tailstock. If any bark is present, it is removed using a ½ inch spindle gouge, or a roughing gouge. Once the bark was removed, he took a special ground parting tool and made a tenon at one end of the blank. He cut a dovetail tenon so that it would fit in the scroll chuck. The blank was mounted in the scroll jaws and the ball bearing drive center from the tailstock was brought up for support and a safe turning procedure. The turning blank was turned to approximately 2 ½ inches in diameter. I pencil was used to mark off the length of the globe at approximately two inches. A somewhat squatty appearance is desired rather than a completely round design. Leave a tenon of about 1 inch to the waste block for support when hollowing is begun. After the globe has been shaped, then it is sanded with 120 grit and then moving through all the grits until 320 grit is reached. The globe could be finished with shellac or HUT finish if desired. Jerry prefers to wait until the complete ornament is made and then finish is applied with a spray can of poly. The hollowing of the globe will be the next step. He measures the exterior of the globe height and subtracts the wall thickness. This distance is marked on the 3/8" or ½" drill bit. This drill bit is mounted in the Jacobs chuck and placed in the tail stock for the drilling procedure. He drills out the center of the globe with the drill and removes the chips as he is drilling so that he does not overheat the interior of the globe. He then removes the tailstock and drill from the lathe for safety while hollowing the interior of the globe. The tool rest is placed slightly above the opening of the drill hole. He uses a ¼" bedan that was made from tool steel sold at the club meetings. The bedan has a 45 degree bevel on the front and a convex grind along the lower corner of the tool. This is so that it will not interfere with the interior of the rounded globe walls. He used a push cut into the side of the drill hole and swung the tool towards the center of the hole with a sweeping style of cut. He continued the same technique until he reached the wall thickness desired on the interior. He stopped several times to clean out the chips that had built up on the inside. This happens more frequently on wet wood then dry. These chips will have to be removed or they will pack against the interior wall and cause a catch of the tool and possibly break the thin walls of the globe. It is important in the hollowing experience that the fulcrum of the tool occurs at the opening of the hole and not on the tool rest or near the fingers. In any case, do not allow the shank of the tool to touch the

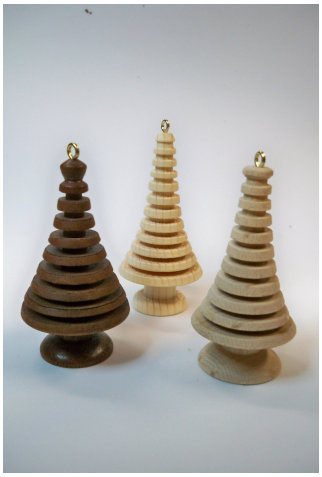
sides of the hole opening or it will widen the hole or possibly break the thin globe walls. After the globe hollowing has been complete, then it is time to cut the globe free from the waste block. Use the same drill as before, and mount it in the tailstock which has been placed back on the lathe. Insert the drill into the hole and drill the hole 1 inch deeper and then back out the drill slightly. Use a skew with the long point down, and cut away at the tenon until there is a smooth appearance and surface at the top of the globe. The last cut should be near the globe and push the toe of the skew into the motionless drill bit. This technique will not hurt the skew since neither one is in motion……it is the globe that is turning.

The next step is to make the icicles Jerry places them between centers on the 4 pronged drive center or the multi-spur drive. He turns the top cap first on the tailstock end of the blank which measures ¾ x ¾ x 7 inches long. He will stop the lathe and measure the opening of the globe hole to the tenon on the top icicle. When a good fit occurs, he will turn a simple top of two beads, one smaller than the other. There should be a tight fit between the icicle and the globe or one may have to undercut the flange somewhat. The lower icicle is turned with a small 3/8" spindle gouge. He uses to beads near the top. One half bead next to the tenon, a small bead below that, and another half bead as a gradual sloping moves to the bottom of the icicle. There will be a very small ball turned on the extreme bottom or tip of the icicle. After turning the icicle, it is sanded through the grits and then is ready to be removed from the lathe with a parting tool. The three parts are glued together and set aside to dry. A spray lacquer or spray poly is used to cover the piece. Usually five thin coats of finish are used or until one is satisfied that all parts are covered. Several days are allowed for the drying time. Later they are given a Beall buffing with brown Tripoli or white diamond compound. A small eyelet is made from 20 or 22 gauge wire and molded over an 8 penny nail. The bottom of the eyelet is twisted until the wire is tight. These are very delicate and work well in design as opposed to the eyelets that one can purchase. They seem to be rather heavy in appearance.



Give an ornament to a friend and watch their eyes light up. They will be much appreciative. Write your name on the bottom of the globe as well as the date and the name of the wood species used.

Next up is a George Raeder Style Christmas Tree Ornament submitted by Mark Stransky.



Materials

- 1 ½" x 1 ½" x 4" spindle blank
- 5mm screw eye

Finish of choice

Tools and equipment

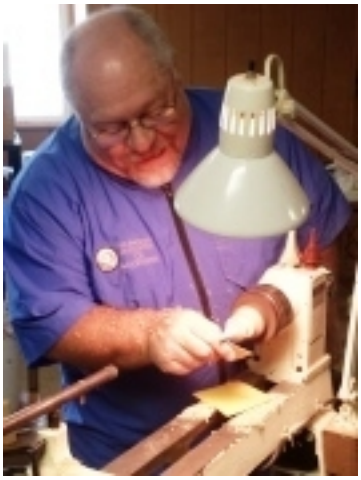
- Safety glasses or face shield
- 4 jaw chuck
- Spindle roughing gouge
- ½" spindle gouge
- 3/8" spindle gouge
- 1/16" narrow parting tool
- 3/16" parting tool
- Pin drill with very small drill bit
- Small carving gouge

Sandpaper – 100, 150 and 220 grit

The process

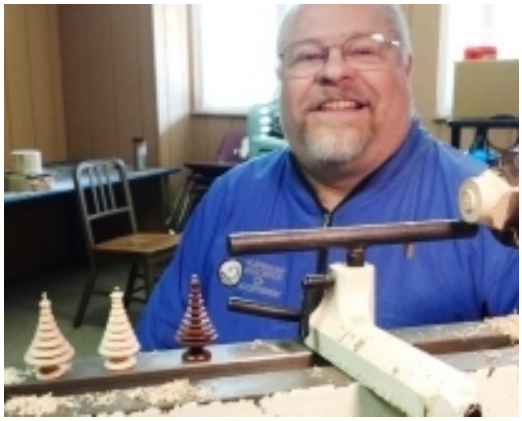
- **USE ALL REQUIRED SAFETY AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT!**
- Securely mount the spindle blank in the 4 jaw chuck. Make sure the blank does not contact the tool rest while the blank is spinning.

- Use the spindle roughing gouge and ½" spindle gouge to turn the blank round.
- Use the ½" spindle gouge to shape the rounded blank in the approximate shape of a pine tree.
- Shape the top of the tree as desired. Be sure to make a detail that will accommodate the screw eye that will be on the top.
- Sand the shape of the tree and the top of the tree through all of the sanding grits.



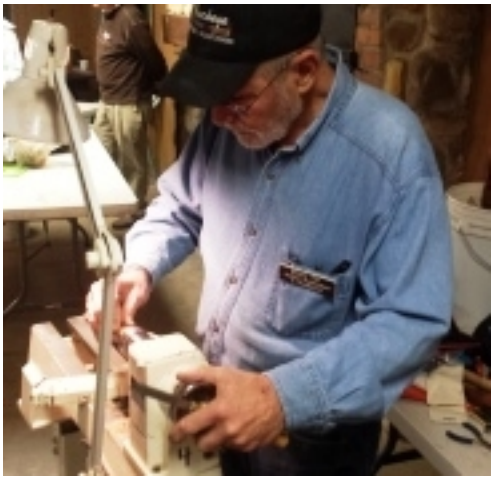
- Use the 1/16" narrow parting tool to cut into the shape of the tree down to the trunk diameter. Space the cuts into the tree as desired. I usually make them about 1/16" to 3/32" or whatever the spacing works out to.
- Use the 3/16" parting tool to turn the trunk at the bottom of the tree and also the diameter of the tree base.
- Sand the edges of the grooves to remove any sharp or rough edges.
- Use the pin drill and small drill bit to drill a hole in the top of the tree to accept the 5mm screw eye.
- Shape the base at the bottom of the tree as desired.
- Sand the base of the tree as desired. You may want to leave the trunk unsanded to show the grain of the tree bark.
- Apply the wood finish as desired.
- Begin to part off the tree from the blank below the tree base. Sand the edge of the base where you started the parting cut to remove any sharp edges. Apply the wood finish as needed to that area.
- Complete parting the tree from the blank. Use the small carving gouge to trim any leftover from the parting cut.
- Assemble the screw eye to the top of the tree.

Hang your new tree ornament where it will look best.



Ben Fix ornaments submitted by Jerry Schaible, Sec.

Ben produced several small miniature ornaments for use during the holiday season.



Miniature Acorn.

1. First Ben collected some small acorn caps that had fallen to the ground during the fall of the year. He needed the caps so that he could fit them on the small body of the acorn that he was going to turn from hardwood. The hardwood that he selected was a soft maple.
2. He cut some blanks that were about 1" X 1" X 6" in length. He placed them between centers using a small muli-toothed spur center for the headstock and a ball bearing drive center for the tailstock. He would use a small spindle gouge or a small roughing gouge to remove the corners of the blank.

3. Then he turned the body of the acorn so that it would fit inside the cap of the true tree acorn. This dimension would be approximately ¾", however a test fit would be a more appropriate measurement.
4. When the body of the acorn fit properly, then he would finish cut the acorn body with a small spindle gouge and put a small taper on it to get the shape of an acorn at the bottom. This would be sanded and then finished.
5. He then made a small eyelet from 20 gauge wire bent over a small 8 penny or 16 penny nail. He would use a 1 ½" length of wire and twist the loose ends / tails until the eyelet was formed. Then he would drill a very small hole with a drill bit and twist the end of the eyelet into the hole. This hole was placed next to the stem on the natural acorn cap. The eyelet was glued into position. The wire can be purchased in a roll from JoAnn Fabrics, Pat Catans, or Michaels.

Miniature Christmas Lights.

1. Cut a blank that is 1" X 1" by 6 inches long. Use a straight grained hardwood. Soft maple would be an excellent choice.

2. Place blank between centers, using a small multi spur center in the head stock and a ball bearing center in the tailstock.

3. Lay out the measurements so that there is mark at approximately 1 ¾ inches from the end. This will be approximately the full length of the light bulb.

4. Turn a tenon on the end so that it is approximately ½" long and 3/8" in diameter.

5. Use a small brass tube with a 3/8" inside measurement and cut a ½" long segment. Test fit the tenon so that the small tube segment will fit over the end. This will replicate the threaded fitting of a light bulb that screws into a socket.

6. Turn a tear drop light bulb shape on the remaining 1 ¼" of the spindle stock. Use a small 3/8" spindle gouge for this step. Sand the complete bulb until it is smooth. Use fine 0000 steel wool to shine up the brass tube fitting.
7. Before parting the bulb from the rough spindle, color the bulb with a bright color. Using marking pencils purchased at the craft store and with the lathe running, place the tip of the color pen against the bulb and allow the color to transfer to the wood. Then with a contrasting color, mark some thin lines around the bulb and make sure that they are evenly spaced.

8. Drill a small tiny hole in the top of the bulb. This hole should be just big enough to allow the eyelet stem to be inserted. With some glue of choice…..glue the eyelet in position.

Miniature Angel

1. Cut a blank that is 1 ¼" X 1 ¼" X 6 inches long from a fancy type wood, like birdseye maple, or curly maple or curly cherry.

2. Use a spindle gouge or roughing gouge to remove the corners and conclude by making a round spindle.

3. Turn the spindle until it is 1 1/8" in diameter.

4. Mark off a pencil line that is two inches from the end near the tailstock. Manually spin the hand wheel to make a circle completely around the spindle.

5. Using a small 3/8" bowl gouge, turn a small ball at the end of the spindle that is 5/8" in diameter. This will represent the had of the angel. Narrow the cut to the neck of the angel.

6. Create a shoulder coverlet that will drape down over the shoulder of the angel. This is a tapered cut that is slopping down toward the shoulders and creates a diameter of 1".

4. Use a parting tool to cut the bottom of the shoulder coverlet. Push the parting tool toward the upper body of the angel at 7/8 inch below the top of the head. The upper body or

top of the angel gown should have a diameter slightly larger than ½".

8. At 1 ¾" down from the top of the angel head, draw another line around the spindle. This is the widest diameter of the flared gown. Use a small 3/8" spindle gouge and pivot the tip from the widest part [1 1/8"] of the gown to the narrow shoulder area in a sweeping style cut or arc.

9. Use a small spindle gouge to cut a small sweeping cut for the under skirt or gown area. This is approximately 3/16" thick under the widest part of the gown. Make the sweeping bottom cut to finish out with a ¼" tenon at the feet of the angel. Sand all parts to a smooth finish. Make a parting cut here with a parting tool to create a flat spot for the angel to sit upright without rolling on the table top.

10. Create a small flat area with a sander on the head area to represent the face of the angel. Make this flat spot at a 45 degree angle to the center of the piece.

11. Wipe the completed angel with finish of choice.

Miniature Ornament Stand

1. Cut a blank that is 3" X 3" X 6" long. True up the spindle blank with a spindle gouge or a roughing gouge so that it makes a 3 inch cylinder. Measure off a ¼" segment from the tailstock end of the lathe.

2. Use a pencil to make a mark completely around the cylinder by spinning the hand wheel.

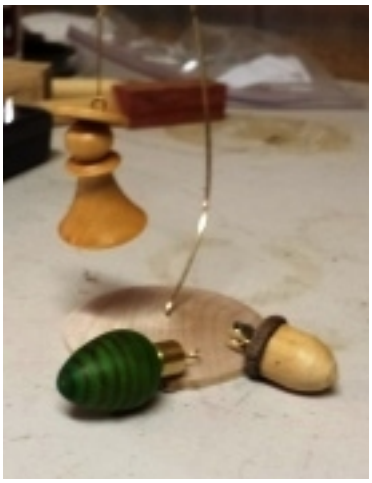
3. With a ball bearing center in the tailstock and used for support, cut a taper on the end of the cylinder so that it comes back to the edge with about a 1/8" taper to the cut. Sand and finish this outside surface.

4. Drill a small 1/16" hole in the center of the spindle with a drill bit held in a Jacobs chuck. Drill a hole of approximately 1 inch deep.

5. Bring up the tailstock for support. Using a parting tool, cut a groove into the spindle at the line previously marked at ¼". This cut should be slightly tapered or recessed so that it will stand firm at the end of the rim on a table and therefore not rock back and forth. Make this a clean cut. This will be the base to the ornament stand.

6. Cut an 8 or 9 inch piece of decorative wire. This can be purchased from any craft supply store. Make sure that it is about 20 gauge or thicker to make a supportive stand for the ornaments.

7. Bend the wire so that it will fit down into the center hole of the base and then sweep upwards in a wide curve. Make a hook effect curl at the top so that the eyelet can fit over the wire and stay secure in the hanging. Glue the wire in position at the base with thick CA glue to hold it secure.



Calendar of Events

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

November 8, 2014 ….Dave Hout will demo "metal spinning" Hands - on to follow.

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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Equipment For Sale:

1. A DeWalt 13 inch, two speed planer. Model DW735 X …New price of $650……asking $450.

2. A Powermatic 6" jointer with an extra set of blades...New price of $1019….asking $500.

If interested contact lifetime BWWT Member, Leslie Smith at 330-852-6011

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