



Contains October 2015 Minutes

November, 2015

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 17, 2015**

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

**BWWT Regular Meeting
Oct. 17, 2015**

**Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.**

The regular meeting of BWWT was called to order by Pres. Bill Stone. He did state that BWWT was having trouble with their website and hoped that it would be fixed soon. He did say that we had advertised the meeting change of our regular meeting since May and that all should have gotten the message.

Bill stated that members should be aware that tickets for the raffle at the end of the business meeting will be available during the morning activities.

Bill mentioned that the introductions of a new slate of candidates will be made in October and that a vote will be taken in November to select the new officers. He stated that a VP will be selected and that the following year that person will become the president of the club. He also stated that at the November meeting, any nominations can be made from the floor to any of these positions, provided that the person nominated must know ahead of time and authorize or permit his/her name to be placed on the ballot. The nominating committee recommended that the members should consider the following nominations for the 2017 officers of BWWT: Bob Stone, VPres., Mark

Stransky, Treasurer; and Jerry Schaible, Secretary. Again it was noted that the election will be held in November, 2015.

President Stone indicated that today's demo will be put on by George Raeder in the use and advantages of vacuum chucking on the lathe. He also stated that Bob Hasenyager will have the demo in November and it will be on making cryptic boxes. Bill also mentioned that he will attempt to select a turner from the Cincinnati symposium who was quite good in his demonstration. He was Mark Sillay from Georgia. He has several demos on U Tube and is quite good in turning items quickly as well as unique styles of sharpening his tools. Others that are under consideration are Chris Ramsey from Kentucky that turns natural edged bowls. He also found Mike Trucco and Fred Dutton from Columbus to be very effective. Bill also stated that we are attempting to bring in Glenn Lucas from Ireland for the April demo. So decisions will be made in the coming months to see how they might fit into our demonstration schedule for 2016.

President Stone reminded the members to be aware of the Hartville Hardware Tool Sale that will be coming up on November 20 and 21. Woodturning tools are usually 20% off during the sale which lasts all week. There will also be an annual bag sale at Hartville Hardware in the coming weeks. Hartville Hardware is also placing a stage down stairs in their store for use during the tool sale. They will have demos taking place down there all day long during the sale days of Friday and Sat. The current list of demonstrations will be as follows, 9 AM—New Sanding Techniques by Mirka; 10 AM—Water based finishes by General Finishes; 11 AM—Working wood without a table saw; 12 PM—Bandsaw Techniques; 1PM—Carving; 2PM—How to make pens; 3PM—Wood Stabilization by Dave Hout.

Bill Seabolt won the name tag drawing for this month.

George Raeder mentioned that the Senior Group from Bath Ohio will be having a sale next Sat., Oct.24 and

Oct. 31 at 365 Springcrest Drive in Bath. He had printed a partial listing of items that were for sale but stated that it was going to be an entire shop.

It was also stated by Tom Nellis, that Dave Oblisk of Tallmadge, will be having a shop sale of many turning tools and items. He can be reached for further information at 330-634-1894.

Denise Stone showed her small tables with bun legs that she had made. It was noted that there were some very nice woodburned artistic designs cut into the surfaces of the tables. Cooper Wrobel showed off his very large 18" bowl that was made from Ambrosia maple with all kinds of bark inclusions. That is probably the largest bowl every placed in our Show and Tell tables.

Richard Rohr, VP, gave an update of the collaborative project, the spinning wheel that was made by about a dozen members of BWWT. He said that the first one was placed at the Wooster Art Show, in Wooster Ohio. The second one is currently being finished. He said that a video of the process will be shown next month at the regular meeting.

Mark Stransky stated that he had CA glue and tool steel available for sale to members. He also stated that club memberships are due next month and that it would really help the process if members used the membership blank that they received in the mail.

George Raeder Large Platters and Vacuum Chucking.

**Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.**

George stated that in selecting wood for the turning of a large platter, he tries to use a ratio of 8 to 1 in order to get the proper proportions in the turning. So, for an example, he said that for a 1 1/2" thick piece of wood, he would need a diameter of about 12" or larger for the proportions to come out right. He said that if there is a curved bottom to the



piece, then he considers that to be a decorative platter and in need of a narrow bottom. However if there is a flat bottom on the piece, then he considers that to be a functional tray and useable for holding veggies or other items. George showed some of his turned work that was around 21 inches in diameter.

The work was absolutely beautiful with some rims



having curved carvings and some having small wedges glued in place. All work seemed to enhance the pieces.

George indicated that he uses a screw chuck to begin holding his piece. This screw chuck consists of a threaded part that will screw onto the drive shaft of the lathe, a flat area that is about 4 inches in diameter and then a screw that protrudes from the center of the flat diameter toward the tailstock. He drills a hole in the top of the blank piece, to a depth that will allow him to seat the flat top of the blank to the flat of the screw chuck. If the turning blank for the platter is too thin, then he will use some wood washers in between the blank and the chuck to take up some of the screw thread space. He does not want the threads of the screw to protrude into where the bottom of the platter will be. Normally the screw threads are about 3/8 inches in diameter, so the hole that is drilled in the blank needs to be of a smaller diameter, like 5/16" or less.



If the platter is of a functional nature then George will be looking to place a wider bottom on the piece so that it has stability. If the platter is to be decorative in design, then he will look to place a narrow fancy bottom in place with maybe some other designs, shapes, or accoutrements.

Using a pull cut with a bowl gouge, he will begin to shape the bottom with a slant or a curved design. He will also clean up the rim after the bottom has been



shaped and he will use parting tool for a very accurate and delicate cut. This cut also has the purpose to remove some of the warp of the rough blank from the top side. He also said that when making platters, one always is working with curves. He has found that by using a short length of chain and holding one end in

each hand, he can allow the drooping of the chain to create the proper curve that he is looking for. As he moves his hands further apart, he will be



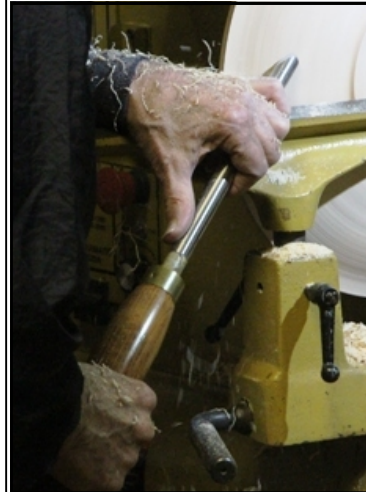
able to create a wider curve, if that is what is desired. He claims that this is called a "catenary curve". He then will allow the eye to follow the curve from the rim through the base to get the proper shape. This basic curve will allow for graceful smooth curves throughout the piece.

George likes to make the base about 40% of the total diameter. He will square off the bottom so that it is flat. He will measure with this with a small straight edge. Then he will tilt the edge of the tools rest so that it is about 3 or 4 degrees inward. That will allow his finger to follow that direction so that he can get a slight slope or recess. He said that it is



about 1/16" depression over the length of a 6 inch ruler or straight edge. He has made a template of what the limits of his scroll chuck are at the geometric limits of almost a perfect circle for the chuck jaws. This will provide for the maximum contact of the jaws at 360 degrees with the wood recess. This will allow for maximum holding power and control of the wood blank. George uses a round skew to get the angle on the side of the recess for the dove tail jaws to fit. He made the round skew from 3/8" round steel stock.

At this point, George begins to use a 1/2" bowl gouge to



make the finishing cuts on the bottom. He will use a pull cut for this process along the side edge of the bowl gouge grind. He will use the lower edge of the grind with the groove of the gouge pointed toward the bottom of the platter. The tool handle will be held low and pointed at the person's thigh. This angle of the tool will give the cutting edge about a 45 de-

gree angle to the rotating direction of the platter. This will result in a shear cut at the cutting angle as opposed to a scraping cut. The shear cut will leave a much smoother surface than the scraping cut which may yield some grain tear out. George prefers to have a wider base rim that is about 1 1/8" or 1 1/4" wide band, with the recess jaw space located in the center. This wider band that will eventually be in contact with the table is necessary to provide support for the chuck jaws. Thinner recess rims will break out when putting too much pressure in the tightening process of the jaws. George likes to put some thin cut lines in the inner circle of the recess. He will use these to sign his name, put in the year date and also the type of wood. These small lines can also be placed there with the tip of the small round skew.



Now it is necessary to determine the width of the rim on the top side and allow for the final finishing cuts on the bottom to be made. Use small final pull cuts to get the final shape to the bottom curves and provide contour for the top rim. Shape the bottom to the thickness needed to match to the rim contour that you have in mind. You could have a simple straight edge for the rim, or you could use a return curve style, or possibly a rolled edge. Use light pull cuts on the bottom and look for light angel hair shavings that are made with the shear cuts. George

likes the rim to be no more than 1/8" thickness.

Use your finger tips to determine if there are any tool bumps in the turning surface. If so, then make



some more shear cuts to remove them and get an even flow to the surface. It should be noted that you might be experiencing some warp to the platter blank during the turning process. This can occur if the wood is still wet when it is being turned. It can also occur because you are relieving the tension in the blank when you remove the wood fibers and grain. Many times, George will turn a piece in a rough shape and let it dry for six months. Then after the drying period, he will finish turn it to perfection.

At this point, George will reverse the piece in the scroll chuck. He will set the bottom recess into the dove tail jaws and tighten securely. He will check to see if the platter is true after the jaws are secure.



George uses a Vicmarc scroll chuck for his turning process.

He stated that 95% of the time he will not use any drawings to follow. He will see what Mother Nature or the wood yields for him and turn accordingly. Now he will square up the face or top of the platter. He will use thicker cuts with the bowl gouge first and then begin to make thinner or finer cuts as he nears completion. At this point, decisions have to be made. Will this be an artistic or decorative rim? Will the rim be colored, or carved? Then the rim

needs to be wider in order to give room for the accents. If the rim is going to be functional or utilitarian, then the rim needs to be thinner so that the platter can hold more items. Do



you want a flat rim that is severely tapered, then the bowl area will be shallow. George likes a slightly rolled rim with the thicker part near the edge of the rim. He likes a 1/32" taper from the high part to the rim.

Now George turns out the center of the platter and tries to blend it to the rim shape. He stated that there are many decisions on rim design that one can use.



He said that it is important to think ahead to determine the direction you are going on rim design. He said that it is important to leave as much wood in the center as you

can for as long as you can. This will provide stability to the piece while trying to blend designs. He said that it is a good idea to use calipers often to check the thickness of the piece. He tries to a 1/4" thickness to the bottom.

Try to follow the exterior bottom curve as much as you can. As the bowl gouge tip approaches the pilot screw hole in the center of the



platter, one should roll the tip to get a better cut. Remember that the rotating center is moving very slowly, compared to the outside rim speed of the piece. Take lighter slower cuts as one approaches the center of the piece to get smooth finish cuts. When the thickness has been reached, then make final thin cuts to bring it to the desired finish and blend everything together. Remove the platter from the chuck.

At this point, George set up the vacuum chuck that he made for the club from funds from the Larry McCardel Memorial Fund. This was attached to the Powermatic lathe and then using a rubber vacuum boot on the headstock side, he placed the platter on the lathe by means of the chuck fitted into the tailstock adapter designed for the chuck threads. That



assured a centered fit on the rubber boot on the tailstock. At this point, he turned on the vacuum to mount the platter. He then removed the scroll chuck and the tailstock adapter. He turned the speed way down on the lathe so that the piece was moving slowly. He said that one can make a series of coves and beads or cut signature lines into the bottom with a 3 point tool that is made from 1/4" or 3/8" round steel stock. George uses a number sys-



tem to identify when the bowl was made and in what sequence. For example he will use 1341 as a number that is written in the bottom. It simply states that the piece was

made in 2014 and it was the 41st piece that was made that year by George. He indicated that one can also use Cole jaws that are made for scroll chucks. They are a series of four flat aluminum plates and are each in a pie shape. They do have small rubber buttons on each plate that can be shifted around due to the size or configuration of the piece that needs to be held in position. One must use slow speeds and thin cuts when using this apparatus. He will now sand through the grits from 100, 120, 150, 220, 320, 400 and so on. He will usually hand sand with one grit and get the sanding lines to go around the piece. Then he will power sand with

the next grit and get the sanding lines to go in right angles to the previous grit. He will alternate throughout the grits to get the best looking finish. He said that it is very important to sand out all the scratches from the previous grits. The idea is to get smaller and smaller scratches until none are visible. There are some lathes that have a reversing switch where one can sand in reverse. This is important because when sanding in one direction all the time, the fibers constantly layover in that direction and they are tough to remove. By reversing the lathe, one can cut those fibers off quickly. George said that it is critical when turning pine or other soft woods, but not so much of a problem when turning hardwoods or exotics. There are some spindle locks on some chucks that one can use to tighten down the threads.

George ended his discussion by saying that his favorite woods were ash, cherry and cocobolo.

George received a standing ovation at the end of his demonstration.

Show and Tell-



Calendar of Events

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

November 14, 2015....Bob Hasenyager
 Cryptex Box

December 12, 2015....Mark Sillay Wood
 slicing. All day Saturday and Hands on Sun-
 day

January 9, 2016....Bill Gougler Threading
 Boxes 2 ways– chasing threads and thread-
 ing jig

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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 de-
 scriptions on the subject matter and other useful
 information. Follow the link below to check it out.

<http://uh.cx/us4im>

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