



Contains January 2017 Minutes

February, 2017

**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  
January 14, 2017**

**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  
Jan. 14, 2017**

*Respectfully Submitted....  
Jerry Schaible, Sec.*

The regular meeting of BWWT was held on Jan. 14, 2017, and the following items were discussed.....

1. A welcome was issued by President Bob Stone. He hoped that all the members would have a good instructional meeting. He mentioned that the demonstration today would consist of Ben Darrah discussing band saw safety and adjustments, Dirk Falther on the dangers of shop dust and breathing fresh air, and George Raeder on grinding and sharpening tools.
2. The number of guests at our meeting today was a total of three.
3. The name tag drawing was won by Britt Dougherty. Congratulations.
4. Pres. Bob Stone mentioned that Dave Wells is now the new VP of BWWT and will be taking over those duties, starting with today. He also mentioned that Keith Bellamy will become the newsletter editor for our online edition.

5. Pres. Bob Stone presented past president of BWWT, Richard Rohr, with a gift certificate for recognition of his past duties as a VP and President of BWWT for 2015 and 2016. Loud applause circulated throughout the membership.

6. It was mentioned by Pres. Stone that Dean Parham will give a demonstration in Feb. on segmented turning. It was suggested by Pres. Stone that if anyone was interested in giving a demo, they are to contact Richard Rohr for consideration in 2017.

7. Member and past president, Bill Stone, discussed the Akron Ash Tree project that we are undertaking for the city of Akron. The large historic tree has been milled and the slabs of ash are currently in the kiln and we are awaiting the final results. In early Feb. the dimensional lumber will be stored at one of Hoby Horns building sites for protection from the elements until we are ready for member usage. People that are interested in making some projects out of ash and submitting them to Akron for their acceptance should let Bill Stone know so that he can provide some turning blanks to you when they are made available. BWWT will have a committee that will procure the blanks when they are ready to be dispersed at one of the meetings. All finished projects will be submitted to Akron for their decision on what projects will meet their current needs. Akron intends to give these projects away to guests to the city of Akron, to workers of outstanding accomplishments, and to employees that will be entering retirement in the near future. These submissions to Akron will be made every two or three months, depending on the needs of Akron. The City of Akron will have a payment scale for each type of project submitted. Payment will be made to the BWWT treasurer for disbursement to the producers of the turned project and if they were accepted by the City of Akron. A small percentage will be held back in support of our treasury for ongoing projects that we undertake. The turned projects at this time will consist of pens, bowls, platters and ornaments. Approximately 9 to 12 members were interested in helping make each of the projects mentioned. It was also mentioned that Akron would be having some unique

species of wood available to members during the year from trees that had to be taken down for environmental purposes. More information will be forthcoming on this wood at future meetings.

8. The Hartville Hardware Tool Sale will be held on Feb. 17 and 18, 2017. Our club will be sponsoring a demonstration of wood turning for the public. If you are interested, please contact President Bob Stone for further information. Most tools will be on sale for 20% off the regular price.

9. President Stone drew the members attention to the Show and Tell table for the projects that individuals had brought to the meeting. He singled out Tim Niewiadomski's hollow segmented vessel. It was approximately 12 inches high and 4 inches in diameter. It was made from various colors of wood. Tim mentioned that he does not like to dye woods but use them in their natural state to get the colors that he wants.

10. Treasurer, Mark Stransky mentioned that tool steel was available for purchase. He also had a sign up list for members who want to sign up for Parfax, a CA glue with a slow drying property. He has only 5 members who want to order and he needs a total of 12 before he can send the order in. Contact Mark if you are interested in purchasing some.

11. The March demonstration will be put on by Jamie Donelson from Kentucky. The date will be March 12, 2017. The Hands On activity will be the following day and there are 10 spaces available for participation. The cost will be \$40 per member. Contact Mark if you are interested.

### **Bandsaw Adjustments and Safety.**

**Ben Darrah  
Jan 14, 2017**

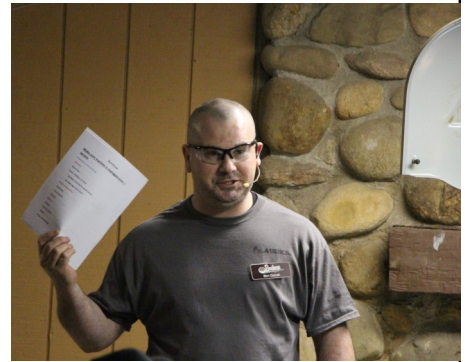
*Respectfully Submitted....  
Jerry Schaible, Sec.*

Ben Darrah stated that a band saw is an extremely valuable tool for wood turners in preparation of wood blanks for the lathe. It can be used to cut small logs into segments for vases. It can be used for cutting thick blanks for making bowls as well as cutting dimensional lumber into round blanks for plat- ters. He indicated that they can also be set up to cut tenons for flat work material. But he stated that they have to be set up accurately in order to do so.

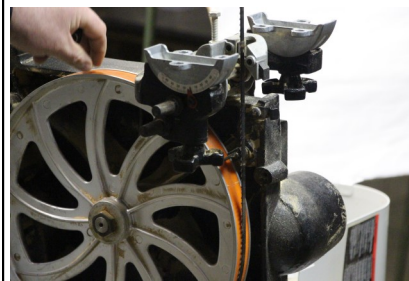
Ben mentioned that the first thing one wants to do is inspect the machine. To do so, the first step is to UNPLUG the machine prior to inspection. This means to physically unplug the machine from the

wall outlet so that no power is presented to the motor under any circumstances.

To begin the inspection process, one needs to remove the band saw table from the machine and carefully set it aside in a safe location. One should also wear safety



glasses to prevent any dust or debris from getting into the operators eyes. One also needs to wear a short sleeve shirt so that one cannot get sleeves caught on any parts of the undercarriage. One should also use hearing protection to protect the lobes and inner ear from high pitched sounds. With the table removed, one can now see and inspect the undercarriage. At this point, it may be a good idea to shop vacuum any pockets of dust collections out of the undercarriage area so that the dust will not fall into the area where one is trying to make adjustments. Locate the wheels and give them a finger flick to make sure that they move with ease. When checking the bearings, make sure that there is no wobble on the wheels. When turning the wheel, make sure that there is no noise coming from the bearings. If the bearings need replaced, then one can go to Akron Belt and Bearing and get replacements.



Next, check the tires that are around the wheels. Make sure that they are in good shape. The older rubber tires came on the older machines. New machines now may come with polyure-

thane wheels. The poly wheels last longer and are easier to install than the old rubber ones. If the tires need to be changed then the new ones should be glued down onto the wheels. The reason for this is that centrifugal force generated when the machine is running may cause the tire to loosen up. Put a good quality glue under the tire. If there is no damage to the tire, then simply clean it effectively and it should be ready to go.

The next area to inspect is the guide assemblies. This is the area that guides and controls the direction of the blade as it is moving at high speeds. Some guide assemblies have bearings. Some may have metal, wood, or cool blocks to guide the blade from moving to the right or left of the blade direction. A good set of bearings are made by Olson and provide

the least resistance to the movement of the blade.

Metal blocks are usually what come on the band saws when they are sold new.

Some people will replace the metal blocks with wood. A good wood to use would be

*lignum vitae*, because it has an oily resin that helps in reducing friction on the blade. Other approaches would be to use cool blocks. These are a resin impregnated material that is sold in almost any large hardware store. One needs to make sure that the new blocks will fit their saw since many sizes are available. To set the blocks correctly to the saw blade, one needs to have a thickness that is appropriate. Some people have used a credit card or playing card as a measuring device to set the distance. Others have used a dollar bill thickness on each side of the blade for the appropriate distance.



Next one needs to inspect the blade. Make sure that the teeth are sharp and that there are no fatigue fractures on the band. One should make sure that the set on the teeth are the same all the way around the blade. Check the weld to make sure that there are no cracks or damage to the weld. Determine what kind of sawing you intend to do with the saw. If you are going to cut out small shapes and need to make a lot of tight curved cuts then one should have a narrow blade with many teeth per inch of blade. If you are going to resaw boards or cut large pieces of wood and need to make straight cuts then it would be appropriate to have only 3 or 4 teeth per inch of blade, with large gullets to remove the sawdust from the cut quickly. To install a new blade, one is to remove the blocks or bearings out of the way so that one can get the blade in position. Put the new blade on the wheels and set the tension lightly. All new band saws will have a tensioning release lever. Make sure that is released so that the new blade can fit easily onto the wheels. The tension should be released when the saw is not in use. The metal blade has a position memory and may not run true if it has continuous tension on it for weeks on end. When setting the tension on a new blade, check to see that the spring is in good working order. One should ignore the markings that are set by the manufacturer. Different blades can stretch differently. Old springs are weaker. Simply check the upper wheel with a finger flick to make sure that it is moving smoothly. Place the blade in position so that the

bottom of the gullet in the blade is at the center or crown of the upper wheel. The crown is there to prevent the drifting of the leading edge of the blade. The leading edge should be on the front of the tire. There needs to be more tension on the wider blades to keep them in position. The tension gauge is the most accurate method but the devices are very expensive and are in the \$300 range. Many users of bandsaws use the deflection method. This method states that one is to raise up the upper wheel so that tension is placed on the blade. With the blade guides out of the way, tap the blade and it should deflect less than 1/8". With moderate pressure, it should deflect less than 1/4". With too much tension, the blade will snap. With too little tension the blade will drift when the saw is being used. You can use short bursts of the motor in an

"on" position to check the drift of the blade.

After the blade is in position, one should use a fine stone or sandpaper and flatten the back of the blade. Make sure to round the back corners of the blade also. That will insure smooth cuts on curved directions.



Set the rear guide assemblies so that the bearing is not turning when the saw is running but with no cutting of wood. The blade should be able to run freely and the bearing in a stopped position. When wood is being cut, then contact with the bearing edge should be taking place. The bearing should not spin when you turn the blade by hand. The side or lateral guides should be set next. One should set them 1/16" behind the gullet...The guides should almost touch the blade. You may need to adjust the upper guides when adjusting the height.

Adjust the motor drive belt as needed. The weight of the motor is usually what is needed to put enough tension on the belt to drive the bandsaw. This can be checked to see that the deflection of the belt will move 3/4" to 1" midway between the pulleys.

Reinstall the table and the throat plate. If one uses the factory throat plate, then there will be more of an opening for small cut pieces to catch on. However there will be better dust collection taking place with the factory plate. With Zero Clearance plates, smaller pieces will not fall into the under carriage where it might get jammed. Insert the table alignment key or



bolt so as to keep the table level front to back.

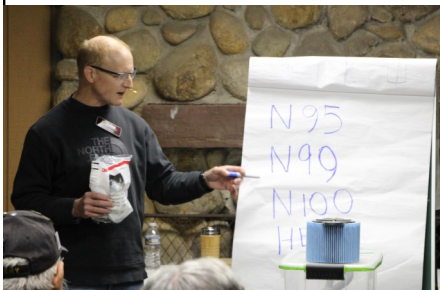
When lubricating the blade, one should lubricate only the teeth to the gullet and the back of the blade only. Commercial lubes or paraffin can be used. When lubricating the bearings, one can use Slipit or Bloeshield. Ben stated that when everything is back together, he will use a machinist square to reset the table to the blade.



Double check all adjustments to make sure that the settings are tight and nuts and bolts are in position as needed.

### Personal Protection Gear Dirk Falther Jan 14, 2017

Dirk Falther stated that one of the most dangerous items to our health would be the dust that we cannot see with the naked eye. He said that the big chips are not what will be able to hurt us, but it is the dust that is less than 3 microns that is floating in the air and we cannot detect it. He said that wood dust is a carcinogen agent and it will have chemicals in the wood that might or could harm us. He said that some of the glues that are in wood are made up of chemicals that may harm our health. It is these un-



seen particles that may be of serious harm to our health.

He stated that one of the ways that we can protect ourselves is to use a dust mask over our

face to filter the air. But the question that needs to be asked is whether the dust mask is capable to filter down to less than 3 microns, where the dangerous chemicals exist? There are some masks that will filter down to an M-95 which means that it will filter out 95% of the 3 micron dust particles. The M-99 will filter out 99% of the particles down to 3 microns. He noted that if you are using sand paper that is 1200 grit, that will make dust that is less than 3 microns.

He said that one needs to watch the seal around the face. Dust will bypass the mask and filtration efforts

and we will breathe it in. This is a tough decision with people who have beards. Dust can get into the eyes also. He said that one can get some filters that are HEPA related. Dirk said that stands for High Efficiency Particulate Arrestance.

Some are in the 99% range and are very good. The problem is that they will clog up in about 2 or 3 hours.



Dirk indicated that if any of us power sand our projects, we really love the results that we get from the process. However that process will put a huge amount of dust into the air and we will end up breathing it into our lungs.

Dirk stated that with the help of the medical industry and an article which appeared in the Woodturners Journal, that he has figured out how we can get clean fresh air to our lungs and still enjoy the wood turning experience. He had created a clean air system that results in a positive air flow to our lungs. It will use the C PAP machines needed in the cardio vascular medical field. The new ones are very expensive and range in the \$3000 to \$4000 range. He said that used machines works just as well also. He said that you simply put the C PAP machine into a sealed plastic container. He cut a hole in the lid and glued a HEPA filter over the hole. He said that he purchased the HEPA filter from Home Depot. He attached the round filter to the lid with silicon glue. He then purchased a



helmet for his head that came with an air adapter. He hooked the hose from the C PAP machine to the helmet. It had a positive air flow to the shield and all the air was filtered.

The article that was used by Dirk for the construction of the positive air flow system came from Woodturners Journal. The article was entitled C PAP or Dust Mask. It appeared in the June 2013 magazine, Volume 28, No. 3.

### Grinding and Sharpening George Raeder Jan 14, 2017

George Raeder stated to the membership that using a Wolverine Grinding Jig was certainly the way to keep your tools sharp and save on grinding away excess metal when compared to hand grinding wood turning tools. He said that one can use 6" or 8" grinding wheels but the 8 inch wheels are better. He said that they have now come out with some new CBN wheels that are very expensive but worth the money in the long run. Some of those wheels will cost between \$140 and \$160 per wheel. He uses the 100 grit wheel for fine grinding and the 60 grit wheel for shaping his tools.



The Wolverine Jig has some adjustments that one has to make in order to get the correct grind on your tools. For bowl gouges and spindle gouges, George said that he likes a 45 degree setting of the jig. He said that once he finds the correct feel of the tool, then he leaves it set at that adjustment or position.



He showed the membership the small blocks of wood that he uses to set the gouge adjustments. It has some holes in it so that he can select the proper angles for the gouge jig. The final adjustment will be for the length

of the adjustment bar that is beneath the grinding wheel. The grinding jig has the ability to move the adjustment bar in or out to set the angle of the tip of the turning tool. He suggested that one can get a piece of measuring tape that is sticky on one side and place it on the arm of the grinding device. That way one can get the exact grind on the tool each time one decides to sharpen it. George likes the 40



degree angled bevel on his tools. He suggested that beginning turners should use that angle until they get more accustomed to how the cut is and then change if necessary.

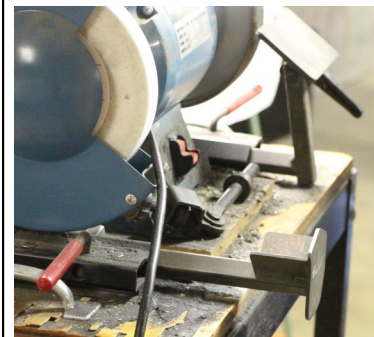
Sometimes George will use a secondary block in the arm of the tool to get a micro bevel on the tool edge. This is merely a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " piece of wood in the tool tray. This



will also control the side grind on the tool. Because George is a highly accomplished wood turner, he has several bevels that he likes to use, depending on what his turning needs are at the moment. As stated above, he likes the 40 degree bevel, but also has tools with the 30 degree bevel.

In sharpening the skew, George will turn the adjustment arm upside down in the bracket. Then he will use a wood arm that he has made with holes or cups on each end. He will clamp this device to the arm of the Wolverine Jig and lightly grind the end of the skew to a very sharp edge. He noted that not much metal needs to be ground away to get the tool to a sharp edge.

George did mention that he had several grinders at his shop and each one is set up for a certain way for accuracy. So when sharpening a certain family of tools, he is able to step to the correct grinder and only spend a few seconds and that tool is sharp and ready to be used on the lathe again.



George stated that when grinding a small tool, you may need a smaller wood plate to set on the table provided by the Wolverine Jig. Otherwise the ferrule of the small tool will prevent one from getting a good grind because you are not able to get close enough to the grinding wheel.

#### Other tools in Georges Bag.....

1. George also has a 3 point tool that he uses and you need to grind a flat edge that is 60 degrees from the other flat areas on the tool. It comes to a sharp point on the end.
2. He also has a round tool where he has ground down a flat surface to the center of the tool diameter. Then he rounded off the back side to the design of a spindle gouge. He felt that this was a very good tool

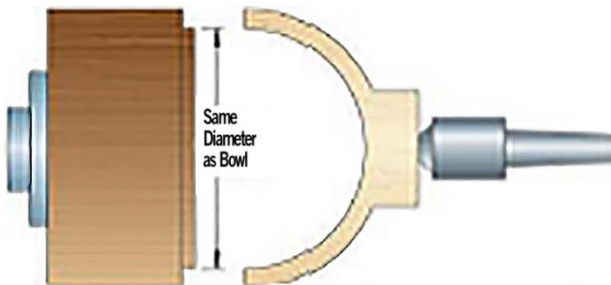
to get into tight places.

3 He also made a tenoning tool that is angled back on one side. It is made from 1/4" HSS and ground back on two sides. He is able to make nice tenons on pieces where needed. Another angle is ground on the other side, 180 degrees away from the previous angle. This allows him to cut tenons going in both directions.

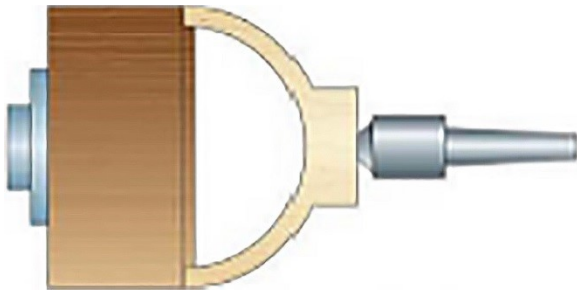
## Monthly AAW SHOP TIP:

### Better Success with Jam-Chucking

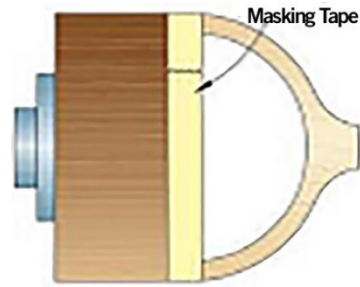
I've helped a few woodworkers who have had problems when turning with a jam chuck. This three-step process might help you be more successful.



**Step 1:** Turn a jam chuck with a small tenon that fits inside the bowl. Turn the outside diameter of the jam chuck so the diameter matches the outside diameter of the bowl.



**Step 2:** Fit the bowl over the tenon and apply pressure with the tailstock. For added security and anti-slip protection, wrap the joint between the bowl and jam chuck with masking tape.



**Step 3:** With the foot turned, leave the masking tape in place but back off the tailstock. Slow the lathe speed and turn away the nub. When removing the nub, use light cuts that apply pressure toward the center of the form and toward the headstock. Then sand the bottom.

Find more tips like this one on the AAW website in the tips library at <http://www.woodturner.org/default.asp?page=Tips> ----

*This tip was contributed by Chris Wright, Los Angeles, California*



## Calendar of Events

### PLEASE NOTE

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

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SHALL ENTER OR EXIT THE  
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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/uVS1S>

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