Buckeye

WOODWORKERS & WOODTURNERS 1992

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF WOODTURNERS 19 86

Contains December 2018 Minutes

January, 2019

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 Dec. 8, 2018

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

*****Note*****

Buckeye Woodturners Meeting
Camp Y Noah
Dec. 8, 2018

Respectfully submitted,
Kim Ambrose

Pres. Dave Wells asked for new member and visitors. Dave went over the demonstrator schedule:

12/8/18 Hoby Horn – Hollowing with a camera
Jan, 2019 - George Rader, Bob Stone and Dirk Falther, turning a bowl simultaneously.
Feb. 2019 - Open
Mar. 2019 - Pete Wade
Apr. 2019 - Open
May 2019 - Keith Bedgood – *(Dave to talk with him at the Hartville tool show to decide what is being demonstrated, and possible hands on second day. Possibility of 3 clubs in the area hosting him, like Johannes.)*
Jun. 2019 - Picnic
July 2019 - Auction

Richard Rohr presented certificates and checks to the participants who made the treadle lathe. He also said Hartville Hardware wants a story to display alongside of the lathe at their store.

Dave Wells thanked everyone who came to Hartville and turned.

January executive meeting will be Jan 6, at 1:00PM.

Dave asked members to help Marshall Holmes with the show-and-tell table. Marshall needs help with moving the items for pictures and copying the information on the item tags.

Sign up sheet is available for additional smock orders. Money will due upon confirmation of order. Northcoast is handling the orders - (Ron Tomasch).

Paul Crouse has volunteered for the BWWT Secretary position.

Gayle asked for any electricians to help with breaker box issue, Paul Crouse offered to help.

Mark Stransky told the club dues are due. Membership form must be included to make sure the money is applied to the correct person.

Smocks from Ray Mawr, the sleeve has an American flag, placed on each smock. A thank you letter was circulated for signatures.

Name tag drawing winner was Bruce Minnich.

Show and tell table winner Tim Niewiadomski.

Dirk Falther explained Craft supply and Packard gift certificate was raffled to the club, won by Dave Wells.

Delta Lathe was sold and taken from the club site.

The New PowerMatic lathe, was brought to the club site.

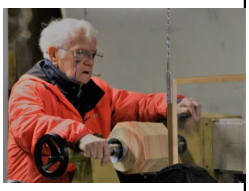
Hoby Horn is having an art sale Dec 15-16 from 2-5 PM - 5576 Waterloo Rd. Atwater, Ohio 44201.

Raffle was held.

Hollowing Using a Camera
Hoby Horn
Dec. 8, 2018

Respectfully submitted,
Kim Ambrose

Hoby chucked up a piece of Box Elder Maple & turned it round. He then turned a vase shape with a smaller opening & larger diameter body to demonstrate how a small, inexpensive camera can aid in hollowing this type of vessel.

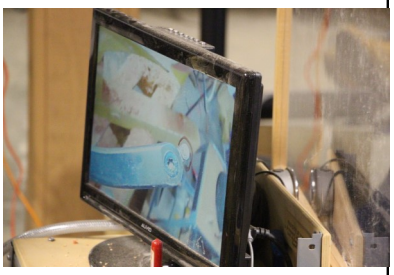


Hoby uses homemade hollowing tools, and he passed them around to the members so they could see how he made the tools.

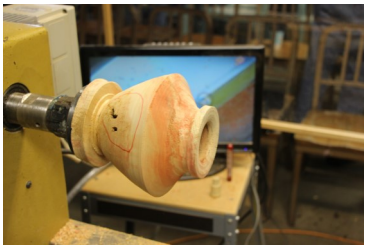
He used a parting tool to mark the bottom of the vase.
He demonstrated a high sheer cut using a bowl gouge. The handle was 80% down along side his body and he used the edge of the bevel to make the sheer cut. He explained this will give a better finish on the end grain areas.

Prior to demonstrating his camera setup, Hoby attached a laser pointer onto his homemade hollowing tool to begin the hollowing. He set the laser to point a distance ahead of the cutting edge equal to his desired wall thickness. The laser shines on the outside of the shape being turned, while the cutter cuts on the inside. When the laser dot drops off the edge of the shape, the desired wall thickness has been reached.

Hoby then replaced the laser with a small camera on the hollowing tool. With the camera attached, the cutter on the end of the hollowing tool can be seen on the TV monitor. He marked around the outside edge of the cutter image on the monitor with a dry-erase marker. This mark remains visible on the monitor screen when the cutter is placed inside the vessel. This allows Hoby to see the outside edge of the vessel and the mark on the screen indicates the current wall thickness.



Unfortunately, shortly after starting with the camera on the tool, the side of the vessel blew out due to a punky area in the wood.



Extra Info:

*Here is a link to Inland Northwest Woodturners with more information on Deep Holloing Techniques, including their take on the use of video cameras: https://inwwoodturners.com/member-resources/deep-hollowing-techniques

*And here is a link to a youtube video on “Hollowing on the cheap” https://youtu.be/lsku3CKcZXg

-with some additional information on making homemade tools and hollowing.

Help for new turners:

Bob's 17 Tips for Beginners

Get a Good Start at the Lathe
By Bob Rosand

People just getting started in turning usually have as many questions as a new runner hoping to finish a 5k race:

• What's the best chuck on the market?

• What kind of tools should I buy?

• What grit is best for sharpening?

• Should I buy a sharpening jig?

• What's the best way to sand?

If you teach or demonstrate frequently, you've heard all these questions many times over.

Sharpening

1 What grit do you recommend for sharpening tools?

Alan Lacer wrote an excellent article on sharpening, which appeared in the Fall 2003 issue of American Woodturner.

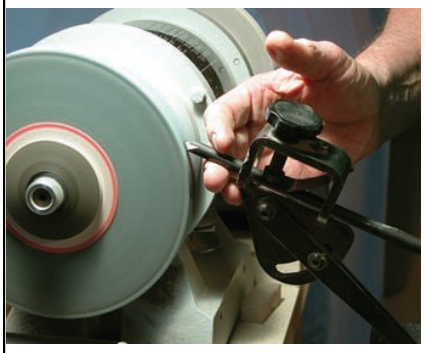
Regular use of a wheel dresser will true your wheel and expose fresh grinding surfaces.

Pitch the gray wheels that accompany most grinders and sharpen with a 60- or 80-grit aluminum oxide wheel. Although Alan and others advocate honing, I find it unnecessary for most woods and projects I turn. I go directly from the sharpening wheel to the lathe.

Over the years, I've discovered that a Oneway diamond-tip wheel dresser tears up the wheel less than a star wheel dresser. If used properly, the diamond-tip dresser prepares a true wheel and your lathe tool Will not bounce (a problem with handheld dressers).

2 What speed grinder do you recommend?

Instead of the better-known 3,500- rpm grinder for general woodworking, I prefer to sharpen lathe tools with a 1,725-rpm grinder, sometimes



If you don't turn frequently, a sharpening jig may become your best friend.

referred to as a slow-speed grinder. The slow-speed grinder removes metal at a slower rate and allows me to work with the edge of the tool a bit (it's also more forgiving of errors). When I first started turning, I shortened the life of many tools by attempting to sharpen at 3,500 rpm. Don't make the same mistake.

3 Should I buy a sharpening jig or should I learn freehand sharpening?

I often repeat Bonnie Klein's answer: "If you turn a lot, you probably don't need a grinding jig. But if you only turn a couple of days a week, it's well worth it."

I'll go one step further: Even though I learned freehand sharpening first (jigs weren't commonly available then), I now use a sharpening jig all the time.

If you use a jig for sharpening, keep in mind that it will not sharpen the tool for you and you still need to know what you want the grind to look like.

4 I just want to turn. Why is sharpening so important?

John Jordan has popularized this saying: "If you can't sharpen, you can't turn." I think that John is absolutely right. You'll never become a proficient turner without first learning to sharpen your tools. Andit's not only about speed and proficiency: A dull tool is far more dangerous than a sharp tool.

Before you get too excited about turning, I suggest investing a few hours of time (and money, if necessary) standing shoulder to shoulder with an expert

sharpener.

Buying tools

5 What set of tools should I buy?

My answer is don't buy a set. Every set I've seen seems to include one or two tools that you don't need. It's better to buy individual tools andlearn how to use them.
When you shop for tools, make sure you buy high-speed steel (HSS) tools. They hold an edge better than the carbon-steel tools that used to be popular. If you stumble across some garage-sale bargains or inherit a set from a relative's estate, chances are those are carbon steel. (Some deceptive marketers actually pass off new carbon steel as HSS. If the price seems too good to be true, be careful.)
There is nothing wrong with carbon steel, but if you are just starting out and have difficulties sharpening, you will probably blue

With distinctive handles, you'll quickly locate the next tool for your turning task.

the steel, removing the temper. The great thing about HSS is that you can blue the edge and the tool will still stay sharp. (The blued edge dulls instantly.)
I've also had people tell me that they purchased yard-sale tools (old, worn-out carbon-steel tools) to pra tice on until they got better at turning. The problem with this is that as a novice turner, you're compounding your problems: Now you have some inferior tools that you're not sure how to use.
Buy the best tools you can afford, even if you buy only one tool at a time. Another reason I dislike tool-sets is the uniformity of handles.
A matched set of tools looks great hanging on your wall, but when you are turning and the chips cover the bed of your lathe, it's difficult to identify each tool. Virtually all of my tools have different handles, and I can identify each one amid the chips when I am hard at work.

6 What tools should I start with?

I'd suggest a 3⁄4" spindle roughing gouge, a 3⁄8" spindle gouge, a 1⁄2" skew, and a diamond parting tool. If you want to turn bowls, select a 3⁄8" or 1⁄2" bowl gouge, although my personal favorite is a 3⁄8" bowl gouge. The next tools I would add are a 1⁄2" roundnose and 1⁄2" squarenose scraper.

6
From left: 1⁄2" bowl gouge, 3⁄8" bowl gouge, diamond parting tool, 3⁄8" spindle gouge, 1⁄2" skew, 3⁄4" spindle roughing gouge, 1⁄2" squarenose scraper, 1⁄2" roundnose scraper.

Setting up a turning area

7 What's the best lathe height?

Your lathe may be set to the proper height, but I doubt it. Measure the distance from the floor to your elbow. That should be the same as the distance from the floor to the centerline of the headstock. If you have to raise your lathe, I recommend reading the Del Stubbs article, "Tuning Up Your Lathe" (Spring 1995 issue of American Woodturner). Del discusses how to fabricate a solid base for your lathe so that it doesn't walk around the shop when you are turning. If your lathe is too high, build a stable platform that you can stand on and not trip over.

8 How much light do I need?

I've done countless demonstrations in shops with pitiful lighting. I don't recommend traditional fluorescent lighting because of the strobe effect it causes. (This is less noticeable with newer ballasts.) I prefer incandescent light. At my small lathe, I have three 100-watt bulbs overhead and one swing-arm lamp that I can focus on my work.

9 What's the big deal about a face shield?

Always wear a face shield! When I first started turning, I did not wear a face shield or safety glasses of any kind. What a fool. After scratching my cornea numerous times and stopping to flush chips out of my eyes on many occasions, I won't even turn on the lathe today without a face shield.

10 How much upkeep does a lathe require?

Every day, spend a few minutes doing some lathe maintenance. Feel around the bed of the lathe for rough spots and file them off. If the tool

Tune up your tool rest by regularly filing (top) and then sanding (bottom) the surface.

rest is new, file it and round over the edges. If the rest is old, file out the nicks and dings, and then smooth with 220-grit sandpaper. Rub a little paraffin (canning wax) on the surface of the tool rest. You'll be amazed at how it helps the tools slide.

Turning

11 How high should the tool rest be?

I cut right at the centerline. So when I'm using a cutting tool, the handle needs to be down in relation to the tool rest. That means that the tool rest needs to be a little below the centerline of the lathe. If it is set just at the centerline, you will have to lift up on the handle to complete the cut because you always complete the cut at the centerline. If you switch to a smaller tool, you will need to raise the tool rest a little.
With a little experience, tool-rest height becomes intuitive and you find yourself making only slight adjustments as you are turning. If you have to raise the tool handle every time you finish a cut, you probably need to lower the tool rest.
If you are using a scraper, the handle needs to be up in relation to the tool rest. Scrapers are almost always used this way. Using a scraper with the tool handle down is asking for a big catch.

Set your tool-rest height slightly below center with the tool on center.

12 How close should I put the tool rest to the wood?

Keep the tool rest as close to the work as you can. Turning is a bit of a leverage game, and if you extend the tool too far over the tool rest, you are asking for trouble. If you are roughing a square block into a cylinder, bring the tool rest as close to the work as you can and rotate the piece to see that it does not bind. Start the lathe, rough the block partially, then shut off the lathe and move the tool rest closer to the work and repeat.
Moving the tool rest while the lathe is running can result in broken tool rests and possible injury.

13 At what speed should I turn?

I doubt you'll find any turning instructors who will offer up a firm answer to this question.
Variables include your skill level, what wood you are turning, even the kind of lathe you own. But if you have to ask that question, you should slow down a bit. On the other hand, it's possible to turn too slow, but that's far less dangerous than turning too fast. A good rule of practice is to reduce the speed, turn on the lathe, increase the speed gradually just to the point of vibration, and then back off a bit. (This is easy with a variable-speed lathe.) As the piece comes into round, slowly increase the speed. Your comfort level will change with time and experience. Finally, its safest to stand to the side of the lathe when you turn it on.

14 When am I ready to turn big bowls and platters?

I often get this question at hands-on workshops. I have no problem with bigger bowls, but the techniques to turn a 6" bowl are the same as the techniques to turn a 24" bowl. If you are just learning and blow up a small bowl with an oops, you have far less time, energy, and money invested in the small bowl than you would in the large bowl. Plus, it's a lot safer turning smaller pieces
Start small and work your way up. Some people have made a career of turning small items.

15 What is the best chuck?

Pull back on those reins; there will be plenty of chances to plunk down money on a 4-jaw scroll chuck after you get your chops. After you've turned for a bit, you'll know exactly what kind of chuck you need.
Don't buy any chuck until you know what kind of turning you like to do. If you want to turn small items (up to 10"), a chuck such as the Oneway Talon or Penn State Barracuda 2N is ideal. But until you settle on what you like to turn, use a faceplate. It's a lot less expensive and you can do almost everything with a faceplate that you can do with a chuck.

For example, if you want to turn a weed pot, you can use a small chuck with #2 jaws, turn a shoulder on your turning stock, and grasp the weed-pot stock with the jaws.
You can turn the same project with a faceplate. After attaching a wasteblock to the faceplate with screws, use cyanoacrylate (CA) glue to adhere the turning stock to the wasteblock.

Sanding and finishing

16 What grit sandpaper is that?

I wish I had a dollar for each time I've been asked this question during a demonstration. How I sand depends upon what I am turning.
If I'm turning a weed pot or a ring holder, I might start with 120- or 150- grit sandpaper and work up to 600 grit. On a good day, I might start with 180 or 220 grit. However, when I first started turning I generally started with 80 grit or even 60 grit. But now that my skills are better, I can cut better and I have less tear-out, so I can start turning with a higher grit. I do like to use a good quality sandpaper. I'm particularly fond of the gold sandpaper from Klingspor (800-645-5555; klingspor.com), but I also use a blue zirconia paper from Red Hill Corp. (800-822-4003; Supergrit.com). Norton and 3M also make outstanding sandpapers for efficient removal.
If I am sanding something like a bowl or a platter, I sand a little differently. I generally start by handsanding with 120 or 150 grit with the lathe running (slowly) to about 220 or 320 grit. I then shut off the lathe, drop down to 180 or 220 grit, and use 3" sanding discs in a drill to finish the piece at least to 600 grit.
As a general rule, I like to slow the lathe down a bit when I am sanding, because it generates less heat. For protection, I often use a foam pad between the sandpaper and my fingers. I sand at the highest grit possible, but won't hesitate to drop down to a lower grit if necessary. The problem with sanding with lower grits is that you can easily sand away those fine details in your turning.
Finally, don't be stingy by trying to reuse sandpaper. If it's still cutting okay, fine, but if it's loaded up or clogged, throw it away and use fresh sandpaper.

17 What's the best finish to apply?

New woodturners shouldn't worry about a finished project! I know that sounds odd, but when you're just starting, your job is to have fun at woodturning. You need to get used to the tools, how they work, and what they will do. When you have mastered the tools, then you can start looking at finished projects.

Start Easy

When I lead hands-on workshops, I limit students to small projects and usually bring sufcient material to complete three of the same projects (three birdhouses, three ornaments). I always tell the students not to worry about nishing the rst project, but to go through the process, learn from their mistakes, and improve the next project. Most people are determined to complete their rst project, but those who learn from their mistakes and get on to the next project are usually happiest with their results.
Finally, don't use valuable wood for practice sessions. Go out to the rewood pile and turn that wood until you are competent with the tools. Years ago, at one of the early symposiums, another turner and I purchased some beautiful redwood burl slabs. When we saw David Ellsworth, we asked him what we should do with it. His response was, "Put it away until you know the answer to that question."

I like the feel and look of an oil finish such as Waterlox. If I am in a rush, I may resort to a spray lacquer, let the piece dry, and then buff it. For things like my Christmas ornaments, I hang them in a row and spray them with a Deft satin lacquer.

Bob Rosand
Bloomsburg, PA

Calendar of Events

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

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

http://uh.cx/uVS1S

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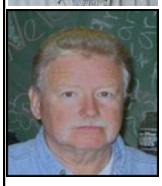

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