Buckeye

WOODWORKERS & WOODTURNERS 1992

Contains October 2017 Minutes

November, 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 December 10, 2016

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

*****Note*****

November BWWT Meeting date MOVED to 11/04/2017 due to Camp Y-Noah's schedule

BWWT Meeting
Oct. 21, 2017.
Camp Y Noah

Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.

The regular meeting of BWWT was held at Camp Y Noah in Kastner Hall. The following items were discussed in the business meeting……

1. President Bob Stone welcomed all the members to the meeting and hoped that they would have a good time during the day.

2. Pres. Stone indicated that there had been a change in the meeting in that Dale DeHoff, who was normally scheduled for a demo on making a cigar pen, had an important commitment to attend to and he will give his demo in January 2018. George Raeder, Richard Rohr, and Dave Wells, will give the demo today.

3. Pres. Stone stated that there were several events in the coming months that we might like to attend:

a. The Mid Atlantic Woodturners will be having a wood turning symposium in Lancaster Pa. Further information will be available from Bob Stone, if you are interested.
b. The next BWWT regular meeting will be held in 2 weeks, on Nov.4th. This change is due to the fact that Hartville Hardware will be having a huge tool sale on the 3rd. Sat. of November and many members of the club will be attending the big sale and could not make the regular meeting.
c. On Oct. 30 and 31, Hartville Hardware will be having their Bag Sale. Customers will get 20% off on all things that they can get into the paper bags that will be available at the store.
d. On Nov. 17-18, there will be a huge tool sale at Hartville Hardware, as mentioned above in item B. They are to have more salesmen than ever before in the history of the store. BWWT will operate one of the booths and put on wood turning demonstrations, throughout the day. We will need members to put on the demonstrations. So bring your bag of tools and wood blanks and turn a bowl of platter of your choice. It was noted that there will be only one lathe available for our use this time, due to the large no. of tool salesman that will be present.

4. BWWT will host Tim Niewiadomski as the December demonstrator. He will show us some segmented bowl designs that he has created. He will describe how these designs are cut and glued together, to make the shapes that he desires.

5. For the January 13, 2017 meeting we will have Dale DeHoff demonstrate his Cigar Pens. There will be a Hands On activity after the regular meeting and demo have been completed.

6. On Jan. 26-27, Stuart Batty, Betty Scarpino and others will hold a wood turning symposium in Franklin, Tenn., near Nashville. For further information, contact Bob Stone.

7. On April 19-21, The Northeast Ohio Scrollers will be hosting a symposium on scroll sawing. This event is being sponsored by the Lions Club of Cuyahoga

Falls. They are looking for some wood turners to demonstrate during their symposium. For further information, contact Lee Neiden at 330-356-2408.
8. Mark Stransky, BWWT treasurer, indicated that members who wish to participate in the Hands On activity for making cigar pens, should sign up with him during the meeting today. He also stated that Membership Renewal is now taking place for 2018. Send you check and registration forms to Mark to become a 2018 member. He also stated that Dave Floyd has made a donation to BWWT of sharpening stones in a very handy carrying box. The lid of the box was engraved by Dave with the BWWT symbols.

9. Bill Stone indicated that
A. We had enough members at the Cincinnati Wood Turning Show, that he was able to get another CBN composite wheel Ken Riza. This means that with the donation of the second wheel by Ken, we are able to have a grinder with one wheel being 180 grit and the other wheel at 300 grit. Ken Riza is owner of Woodturning Wonders and excellent it doing business with them.
B. Bill Stone also indicated that we do need wood turners at the Hartville Hardware Tool Sale in Nov. He asked for members to bring their own tools and wood blanks and plan to make projects that are small and quick to complete so that other turners can use the equipment. He indicated that Hartville Hardware always supports us a great deal throughout the year and now it is time to support them.
C. Bill also noted that the Akron Ash Project is coming along nicely. He said that the Akron leaders were astonished by how nice the pieces looked and with such a variety of styles. They took all the projects that were presented to them. There is currently a discussion going on about using a room at the Akron Art Institute to display the pieces. The projects will eventually be sold and that money will be used to foster future projects from the Akron Ash Tree. He also stated that there were two identical platters that were made with the Akron Seal cut into the center of the platter. These platters were made by Jack Boggio. The mayor of Akron stated that these two platters will be sent to Akron's Sister City in Germany and Israel for their use. In total, Bill stated that there were a total of 61 pieces that were submitted.

10. It was noted that we will be using the Crush Grind Pepper Mill for the pepper grinders in next month's demo. These can be purchased from the Craft Supply catalog. Dirk Falther will be doing the demo. Bill Stone mentioned that at the Cincinnati Symposium, Nick Cook was making pepper mills and during the demo he stated that he liked the older style of pepper mills.

11. Pres. Bob Stone stated that in Nov. we will be voting for officers for the 2018 season. He said that Mark Stransky will be running for the office of Treasurer and Tom Nellis will be running for the office of V. Pres with the understanding that he will become the president of BWWT in 2019. At this time there is no one that is running for the office of secretary of BWWT. Bob made a plea for some member to step up for this office. George Raeder also indicated that it is imperative that this office be filled for 2018.

12. The Name Tag Drawing was won by Bill Seabolt,.

13. The raffle table items were won by a host of members, young and old.

George Raeder
Wayne Center for the Arts
Oct. 21, 2017

Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.

George Raeder gave a brief demonstration on the turned items that he had at the Wayne Center for the Arts. The first piece that he showed to the membership was a flat hollow form. George described how the piece was made. It was turned in two pieces or halves. The bottom was made from an approximately 2 inch thick blank. The exterior shape was turned and then the blank was hollowed out like as if it were a shallow bowl. Then a rim of approximately one inch thickness was turned and cut perfectly flat so that it would mate up with the top half of the hollow form later in order to be glued together and provide a good glue joint. The top half of the hollow form was turned in the same manner as the bottom with the interior removed in the same manner as the lower half. Then they were glued together and an opening of appropriate design and form was cut into the top half of the hollow form. One may need to return the glued joint in order to bring them into exact dimensions with the bottom turning.

The second turning that George showed to the membership was an open bowl with a nice wide rim at the top edge. He made this rim a decorative section of the turning. He stated that he used Sharpie pens of various colors. He said that he has found that the Sharpie pens will not bleed into surrounding areas of the decorative rim. George used some decora-

tive geometric designs that he drew on the top of the rim. Then he colored them with the Sharpie pens of various colors. He felt that this added a very neat decorative design to the piece.

The third piece that George showed was a very large end grain bowl with a narrow foot at the bottom. The thickness of the walls, were less than 3/16 inch. His turning techniques consisted of turning from the high point down the walls in order to take advantage of the grain orientation, and therefore getting a very smooth cut with the bowl gouge.

Thanks to George for sharing his skilled techniques to us and the format that he uses to create such exquisite turnings.

Richard Rohr
Scroll Saw Panel Display
Oct. 21, 2017

Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.

Richard presented two panel miniature houses or structures with an interior lighted design The first was a square model with four posts that would hold the panels. The four wood panels were approximately of 1/8 inch thickness of plywood. Each of the four panels was decorated with a theme design, such as Christmas, Thanksgiving or the Fourth of July. The panel designs were then cut with a scroll saw to reveal openings to the interior. The panels were inset into the four posts, one at each corner. This middle unit was then set onto a square base of wood and secured. A square top was created to fit over the panel frame work and make the unit complete. A cord with a small light socket at the end that looked like a Christmas ornament light fixture was placed in the bottom of the piece and electrified. When lit up in the evening it provided a series of bright designs that were shown completely around the unit.

The second structure was made in the round and it was a turned project. The base consisted of a turned segmented piece with approximately 2 inch wide segments and approximately ¼ inch thickness. When completely glued up, they represented a completed segmented ring. The bottom ring was approximately 11 inches in diameter. The second ring was glued on top of the bottom ring and was approximately 9 inches in diameter. They were glued in position to represent layers and when dried, they would be turned on a lathe to make a base of a stepped design. The interior of the piece was turned so that the middle unit could be set in position and glued. The middle section was glued up of four posts and four design panels, similar to the first unit described in the above paragraph.

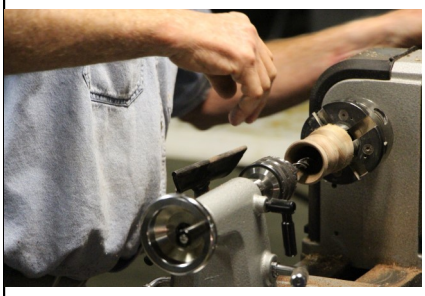
The "roof" of the house was made similar to the base only it had four rings of consistently smaller sizes, from 11 inches of the largest size, down to about 4 inches, for the smallest size. By stacking them in a roof shingle fashion, one would get the roof concept. Again, these were all segmented pieces that were cut to shape to fit the desired diameter that was needed. The completed glue up was then turned to clean up the tiny 'shingles' of the roof stepped design. Finally on the top of the roof, a small ball final with a base was turned and a tiny spike finial was placed on top of the ball. The interior of the turning was cut to allow it to fit over the middle section. The middle section consisted of four posts that held the curved theme panels in position. The curved theme panels were cut with a scroll saw when the panels were flat. The themes consisted of holiday formats. After the panels were cut with a scroll saw, then they were steamed in order to get the curvature needed to blend into the whole design and give a circular effect to the whole piece. They were then inserted into the base and the roof

placed in position to give the unit a structure effect. A light cord was placed in position in the base to illuminate the structure for the holiday season. The completed structure was about 14 inches high and 11 inches in diameter. His wood used for the panels was birch plywood. The wood for the turning of the base and the roof, was a spalted maple.

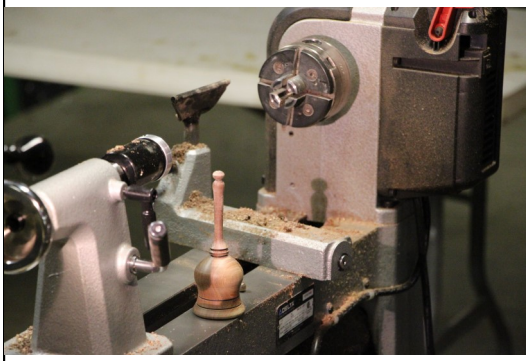
Dave Wells
Holiday Bell
Oct. 21, 2017

Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.

Dave Wells showed how to make a holiday bell that can be used as a tree ornament or set on a table To begin, Dave used a 3x3x4 blank for the base of the bell. He placed the blank between centers and used a 3/8 inch fluted bowl gouge for the turning process. He used a 3/8 inch bedan for cutting a tenon on the end of the blank. This was so that he could mount it in the scroll chuck. To hollow out the piece, he used a 5/8 inch Forstner bit to drill the center hole and he drilled to the depth he needed but to leave a thickness at the top of the bell. He brought up the tailstock ball bearing center for support and then turned the exterior of the bell and created a nice shape. He used the bowl gouge to turn out the interior waste so that he could get a nice opening. He sanded as he moved through the project. He burned two dark lines at the base of the bell for an attractive feature. The exterior shape was matching the interior shape for a continuous wall thickness. After he hollowed out the interior, he used a 7/16 drill bit and drilled a hole in the top of the bell to hold the handle and eventually the clapper. He took time to round over the top of the bell shape so that it looked like a completed bell.



To make the handle, Dave used a blank that was ¾ x ¾ x 4 inches and turned between centers. Once round, he would put the piece in the scroll chuck and bring up the tailstock for support. He made a tenon on the end that was about 7/16 inches in diameter so that it would fit into the hole at the top of the bell. Then he would taper a nice handle on the rest of the blank, with a slender design. He would put a small ball on the top of the handle to set it off nicely. On some handles he made a nice bead or thin sharp turning below the ball. He might burn a couple of lines in the handle for effect. He drilled a tiny hole in the center of the tenon to accept the wire from the clapper. From the remains of the handle, he would turn the tiny clapper ball that was about 3/8 to 5/16 inch in diameter. He would drill a small hole in the clapper to insert the wire from the clapper to the interior of the bell handle. Glue would be used to hold the wire in position. He would use a nice finish to bring out the features in the wood.



Resin Casting Hands-On Session Sept 16 -17, 2017
Jack Boggio

Fifteen BWWT club members participated in two different resin casting hands on sessions at Jack Boggio's workshop on September 16 and 17, 2017. Each session explained how to stabilize "punky" wood, create different types of poured resin turning blanks, decorate banksia pods with two different types of fillers, create poly

Stabilizing "punky" wood blanks

When trying to work with wood blanks that have started to deteriorate and become soft, it is possible to reinforce the wood by forcing a stabilizing resin into the pores of the wood. The resin used was Cactus Juice, a single part polymer resin.

Place the wood blanks to be stabilized into a clear glass pot. The blanks should be weighted down so that they don't float in the resin. Pour enough resin into the pot to cover all of the blanks by about 1". The pot of resin and blanks should then be put in a sealed vacuum chamber. Vacuum should be applied so that the air in the pores of the wood is pulled out of the wood and the resin is drawn in. You should see the air bubbling out of the wood; the bubbling will stop after about 15 – 20 minutes, depending on the size of the batch being stabilized. After the bubbling has stopped, relieve the vacuum pressure and let the wood soak in the Cactus Juice for twice the amount of time the wood was under vacuum pressure.

After the wood has soaked, remove it from the glass pot and wrap the pieces in aluminum foil taking care to be sure that the wood is individually wrapped so there is no contact between the pieces. All of the wrapped pieces should then be put in a toaster oven at 200°F for 2 – 3 hours or until the Cactus Juice has stopped flowing out of the wrapped pieces.

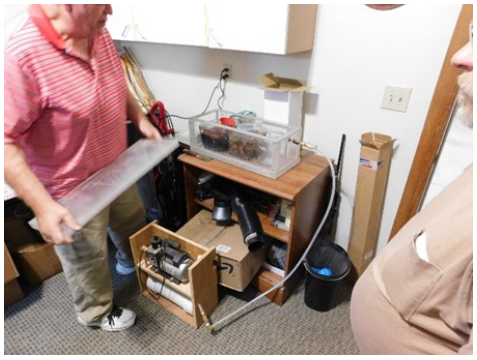
After the pieces have been removed from the oven, remove the aluminum foil and allow each of them to cool. After they have cooled, they are ready to be turned.

Colored dye can also be added to the Cactus Juice to add color to the piece when stabilizing it. Use Artisan dyes or Alumilite dyes to color the Cactus Juice.

After the stabilizing is complete, the remaining Cactus Juice can be reused for stabilizing more wood. Make sure that when the leftover resin is returned to the storage container that the colored resin isn't mixed in with the uncolored resin. The remaining resin must be refrigerated. If it is left out and ambient temperature is above 85°F, it will harden in the container.

Some of the blanks that were stabilized

Adding Cactus Juice to the blanks



Loading the stabilized blanks in the chamber

Stabilizing under vacuum

Wrapping the stabilized blanks in foil

"Cooking" the stabilized blanks

Making cast blanks with Alumilite white

Alumilite is a 2-part resin that is mixed in equal amounts. The first thing to remember about Alumilite is that it doesn't like moisture. If you are using it with wood, make sure the wood is completely dry. It may be necessary to dry the wood in an oven before using it with the Alumilite.

Before beginning to mix the resin, plan what colors are to be used for both the main color and also any colors that will be swirled into the mixture. Keep in mind that for the most dramatic look it is a good idea to make sure there is a strong contrast between each of the colors for them to show.

The next step is to determine how much resin is needed to fill the mold. To do this, pour dry rice into the mold approximately 1" deep so the total volume can be measured. Measure the rice volume and then put half of the rice into a mixing cup. Mark the cup at the level of the rice and then empty the cup.

After the rice has been poured out of the mold, be sure to coat the mold with mold release. PAM cooking spray was used in our sessions.

Weigh the empty cup on a gram scale and then tare the scale. Add part A of the Alumilite resin to the marked line on the cup. If the resin is to be dyed, add up to 5% by weight Alumilite dye to the part A resin.

Record the weight of the resin mixed with the dye. Tare the scale again and add the same weight of part B resin to the mixture.

Thoroughly mix the resin and dye. Keep in mind that there is only a 3 minute working time after starting to mix the resin.

Pour the resin into the mold. Quickly add a few drops of dye of the colors to be swirled through the mix. Use a mixing stick to swirl the dye.

Place the mold in a pressure pot. Pressurize the pot to at least 40 p.s.i. (50 p.s.i. was used in the class) for approximately 15 minutes. After the 15 minute cure time remove the mold from the pot, remove the block from the mold and allow it to cool.

Keep in mind that the natural color of Alumilite is opaque white after it has cured. It will mix clear and turn white during the curing process.

Making cast blanks with Alumilite water clear and material fillers

When making Alumilite blanks with a filler material, use the same mixing methods as described above. The main differences would be that the dye use to color the resin is Pearl-Ex and when determining the amount of resin to be used, the filler that will be used should be included with the rice when determining how full the mold will be. Remove the filler material from the rice before measuring it.

Pour the resin mixture into the mold and then add the filler. Make sure the filler is evenly mixed into the resin. The working time for the clear resin mixture is approximately 15 minutes.

Place the mold in a pressure pot. Pressurize the pot to at least 40 p.s.i. (50 p.s.i. was used in the class) for approximately 2 hours. After the 2-hour cure time remove the mold from the pressure pot, remove the block from the mold and allow it to cool.

After the Alumilite blocks have cooled, cut the molded blocks on a table saw to the desired size.

In order fill the pressure pot as full as possible, make a cradle that will hold as many molds as can be fit into the pressure pot. Directions for the sizes of the molds and the cradle can be found at www.turntex.com/help-center/alumilite-casting-resources

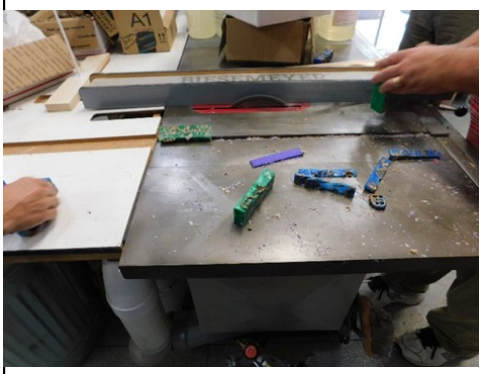
Mixing Alumilite resin part A

Adding Alumilite resin part B and dye

Cleaning walnut shells

Loading the mold with walnut shells

Molded block of blanks



Cutting blanks to size

Finished products

Easy Cast Resin casting

Easy Cast Resin is a 2-part resin that is mixed in equal amounts by volume. This method of casting resin pen blanks makes full pen blanks without having to cut a block of cured resin. The resins can be colored when it is mixed and fillers added to make a unique blank.

Some items that can be cast into the resin blank are wood chips, cherry pits, pistachio nut shells, pepper corns or anything that would add to the appearance of the turned piece. Make sure that the items cast into the resin can be easily cut with wood turning tools.

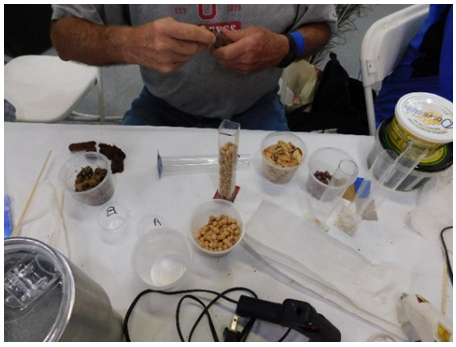
The mold for these blanks is made from either square or round plastic tubing that can be bought in longer sizes and cut to the length needed for the blank. It is best to cut the tube about 1" longer than the intended length of the blank. After the tubes have been cut, use hot melt glue to glue a square piece of card stock to the bottom of the tube. Make sure that there are no gaps between the tube and the card stock for resin to leak out of.

Add the items to be cast into the blank to the plastic mold. Mix the Easy Cast Resin in equal parts by volume. Color the resin with Pearl-Ex and pour it into the plastic mold. You may need to tap the side of the mold to work out the air bubbles and to settle the filler material. Leave the resin in the mold overnight to fully cure.

If you find a void in the blank while turning, mix up some 5 minute epoxy and color it with the same color used for the resin and fill the void.

It is not necessary to remove the plastic tubing used for the mold. The mold can be cut away during the turning process

Hot melt gluing card stock to tube



Loading up the tube with cherry pits

Topping off the tube with resin

Finished products and supplies

Pour-On Resin Casting

Pour-On Resin is available at Michaels, Home Depot, Menards and other craft stores. This resin is clear and is mixed the same as the Easy Cast resin, in equal parts by volume. It should only be cast in 1/8" poured layers if it is used in a mold that lays flat. If it is poured in thicker amounts it will heat up and generate bubbles that get trapped in the resin. Air bubbling is not a problem when pouring this resin into plastic tube molds that stand vertically.

Pour-On Resin can be used to enhance a number of objects. Some examples would be pheasant feathers, computer images, snake skin and fish skin. The process to incorporate these items in a pen blank would be to apply them to a white pen tube with spray adhesive. When using pheasant feathers it is more noticeable if several feathers are applied with an overlap to make sure the entire pen tube is covered. After the object is glued to the pen tube, apply 1 or 2 coats of thin CA glue to seal the decoration. After the CA glue has cured, insert small corks in each end of the pen tube to prevent resin from flowing into the tube.

Use card stock to make the mold for the resin casting. Cut strips of card stock about 1" wide and 4" – 5" long. Fold 2 pieces of card stock with about a 1" long leg. Use hot melt glue to glue one end of the cork in the pen tube on the short end of the card stock about 3/8" from the bottom. Do the same for the other end of the pen tube. Use hot melt glue to glue the mating edges of the 2 sides and the bottom edge of the card stock mold to a third piece of card stock, forming the base of the mold.

Use Pour-On Casting Resin to pour the pen blank up to a thickness of about ¾". Remember to pour in 1/8" thick layers. After the resin has cured, remove the blank from the mold and trim it to the length of the pen tube.

Gluing on pheasant feathers

Snake skins ready to be glued up

Molds ready to use

Banksia Pods

Banksia pods can be enhanced before turning. The process for decorating banksia pods would be to drill a hole through the length of the pod for a brass pen tube. Glue in the brass tube and after the glue has cured rough turn the pod to about ¾" diameter.

Prepare a filler to fill in the holes in the Banksia pod. 2 kinds of fillers can be used.

- Pour In-Lace or a similar material into the holes and openings and soak with thin CA. Multiple applications can be used until all of the holes are filled to your satisfaction.
- Make a mixture of water putty colored with acrylic paint. Press this mixture into the holes and openings of the Banksia pod and allow to cure.

After the filler has cured the blank is ready to turn.

Polymer Clay

Polymer clay can be purchased with colors already swirled into the clay or with different shapes included in the clay. You can also mix different colored clays by kneading the different colors together.

Roll the clay to a thickness suitable for the thickness of the part you need. The clay can be rolled with one of the following methods:

- Use a noodle rolling press set to the desired thickness
- Use a rolling pin or other round object that rolls on wood rails that are the desired thickness of the clay.

Apply the clay to the pen tube being careful to make sure the seam of the clay is blended in. After the clay has been applied to the tube, bake the tube in a toaster oven as directed on the polymer clay package.

After baking and cooling the blank is ready to be turned.

Silicone Molds

Create a master object that needs to be duplicated in a poured resin.

Silicone molds are made by mixing 100% silicone caulking with a few drops of acrylic paint. The colored mixture is then thickened with corn starch. Use enough starch to make the mixture into a dough that is no longer sticky.

After the dough is no longer sticky, put the mixture in a small container and form it around the master of the object to be duplicated. Determine which area of the mold will be used to fill the mold with resin and make sure the silicone is clear of that area.

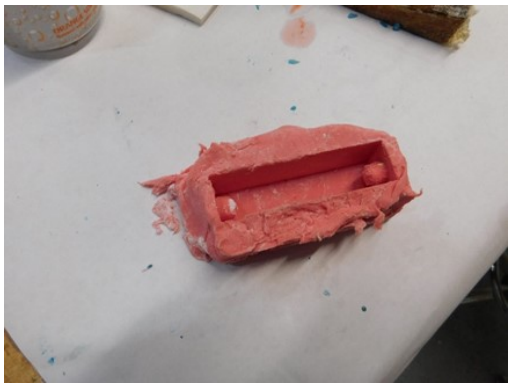
After the dough has cured (approximately 2 hours) remove the object from the silicone mold.

The mold is now ready to be used for pouring cast resin blanks. Be sure to spray the mold with mold release before you pour any resin into it.

Silicone caulk

Mixing the silicone

Making the mold



Finished and ready to use

Wrap Up

There were many other tips and tricks that Jack passed on to all of the participants. A way to drill a hole straight through the middle of a corn cob and how to trim a corn cob (or any other irregular round object) to a square were only a couple of the many tips. This hands-on session was well worth the time and all who attended learned a lot of new things. Everyone had a great time as the pictures show.

Saturday session

Sunday session

A BIG Thank-you to Jack Boggio!

Resource Links

Alumilite water clear - https://www.alumilite.com/store/p/1045-Alumilite-Water-Clear.aspx
Alumilite white - https://www.alumilite.com/store/p/934-Alumilite-White-Amazing-Casting-Resin.aspx
Cactus Juice and vacuum chambers - https://www.turntex.com/
Easy cast resin - https://www.amazon.com/Environmental-Technology-128-Ounce-Casting-Craft/dp/B004Y46G10/ref=sr_1_4?ie=UTF8&qid=1504192232&sr=8-4&keywords=easy+cast+resin
Pour on Resin - Home Depot, Michael's, Menards or https://www.amazon.com/Environmental-Tech-EnviroTex-Finish-gallon/dp/B000VKZFLI/ref=sr_1_2?s=arts-crafts&ie=UTF8&qid=1504192284&sr=1-2&keywords=pour+on+resin
Small banksia pods - Roy@RoysWoodenWonders.com
Inlace - https://www.turtlefeathers.net/product-category/inlace-products/
Pearl-Ex - https://www.jacquardproducts.com/pearl-ex-pigments.html or amazon.com, Dick Blick or most art suppliers
Plastic tubing - https://www.mcmaster.com/#catalog/123/1605/=196iomy
Casting mold cut list and pressure pot mold rack - https://www.turntex.com/help-center/alumilite-casting-resources

Calendar of Events

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

NO MEMBERS OR VISITORS SHALL ENTER OR EXIT THE CAMP VIA THE CHRISTMAN ROAD ENTRANCE. MEMBERS MUST ENTER AND EXIT FROM MT.PLEASANT ROAD.

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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