

Steering Committee Meeting

Central Florida Woodturners

Denny's Restaurant

August 21, 2008

Bob Walker called the meeting to order at 5:45 pm. In attendance were Bob Walker, Richard Elenberger, Dave McNeeley, Mike and Susan Brooks, Gene Gross, Harvey Driver, Jim Donovan, Stuart Lilie, Dave Barriger, Rick Coffman and Jeff Matter.

Treasurer's report: Dave McNeeley reports the treasury contains \$4250.00.

Secretary's report: The minutes are turned in. She suggests that the club send a letter to UK Woodturners Association inviting British woodturners vacationing in Florida to attend our monthly meetings.

Mike Brooks suggests that when the time comes to purchase a new projector, the committee should check out Butterfly Photo on the web for competitive pricing.

Rick Coffman said John Mascoll is not coming tonight due to an injury. Dave Barriger will fill in as the demonstrator. Next month Jeff Matter will demonstrate making segmented Christmas ornaments. There will be a hands-on session at Richard Elenberger's shop to teach making segmented ornaments on Saturday, September 20. Cherry or maple will be used as a base wood. A demonstrator is needed for October, when the Christmas ornaments are due. Stuart Batty has confirmed he will be here for a January 2009 class and meeting demonstration. Larry Hasiak will demonstrate in November using Norfolk Island pine. Trent Bosch is available for March/April 2009 and a three-day class at the

Hockenberys. A demonstrator is needed for the October meeting. Perhaps Tony Cortese can fill in.

Ron Browning will be doing a cowboy hat turning demonstration at the Titusville Woodturners on September 20. This fundraiser will benefit the new club. Harvey Driver knows the details.

New Projector, projection screen, TVs. Dave Barriger, Bob Elliott and Bob Walker met at the new Woodcraft store to check out a projection screen. Dave Barriger brought the large screen tonight to see if it is large enough. Bill Dalton is setting up his own projector at Woodcraft to see how it and the screen work out in the new meeting room. We already have two TVs that cannot be hung from the ceiling. Perhaps they can be donated to Lake Yale, or used in Richard Elenberger's shop. The club's A/V cabinet is now stored in Woodcraft's woodshop. Where is our large power cord? Our new AAW banner is hanging in the new Woodcraft store.

Central Florida Woodturners

General meeting

WoodCraft in new location in Casselberry

August 21, 2008

About 29 people are in attendance.

Bob Walker, President, opens the general meeting at 7:00 pm. Members are asked to check their name on the roster list. Guests: Dave Curtis, Winter Garden and his son Sidney. Steve Spurlock, Orlando. Melanie Bischof and Wendy Zehgnebot from OMART.

Secretary's Report: The minutes are turned in. She suggests that the club send a letter to the United Kingdom Woodturners Association inviting

British woodturners vacationing in Florida to attend our monthly meetings.

Treasurer's Report: Dave McNeeley, Treasurer, reports the club's bank balance is \$4250.00

Vice President Rick Coffman reports: Next month Jeff Matter will demonstrate turning segmented Christmas ornaments. This Sunday workshop at Richard Elenberger's shop will be from 9:00am to 3:00 pm. Christmas ornament finials will be turned. Eight people plan to attend. On Saturday, September 20 Jeff Matter will do a hands-on workshop on segmented Christmas ornaments. Larry Hasiak will demonstrate turning Norfolk Island pine at the November meeting. Stuart Batty has confirmed that he will be in Orlando for a class and a meeting demonstration in January 2009. A sign-up list for Stuart Batty's workshop will be passed around. Trent Bosch will visit during March/April 2009.

Al Hockenbery is absent tonight, so there is no report on AAW activities.

The large screen in the front of the meeting room is on loan from Dave Barriger. Bill Dalton owns the projector in use tonight. The club's new AAW Banner is now hanging over the wood room door.

Scott Carroll, manager of WoodCraft, is our host and we should support his business. Scott welcomes us to his new store location. He will put display stands on wheels to open up the wood room for our meetings. Scott is donating a WoodCraft lathe guard for tonight's auction.

Stuart Lilie has agreed to serve on the nominating committee for next year.

Gene Shields in the hospital for five weeks for chemotherapy but can have visitors. Bob will send out email to the members with Gene's

home number. He is in the hospital in Sanford. Can he have a mini lathe?

Richard Elenberger apologizes for turning without safety goggles during last month's demonstration.

Mike Brooks announces the biannual meeting of Ornamental Turners International (an AAW chapter) in St. Louis, MO at the end of September. Contact him for details. www.ornamentalturners.org

Ron Browning is well known for turning cowboy hats. He will give a demonstration of hat turning as a fundraiser for the Titusville Woodturners on September 20. This is an all day demonstration at \$25/person with lunch provided. Make a reservation by calling Harvey Driver (321-757-8579) or Paul Puliot (321-750-1241) or Jack Gregory (321-269-5855) to make your reservation. The hat will be auctioned off. Email with details will be sent to members.

John Russell has no new news on the 2009 Florida Woodturners Symposium. Repeat old details.

Show and Tell

Guy Gerrard brought a citrus reamer turned from hard maple. The grooves were done with a motorized chisel. He also made two awls using concrete screws for scribing metal.

Bill Smith brought a tall cedar goblet with a captive ring. He also turned ball and finial Christmas ornaments from cypress, one plain and one aniline-dyed.

David brought a Christmas ornament made from a sea urchin shell with an Osage orange finial. He also made an acorn ornament from walnut and pecan. He showed a wooden truck and trailer with eight turned wheels for his three-year-old grandson.

Harvey Driver brought a natural edged bowl without bark. It was citrus finished with Danish oil and the Beall buffing system. He also turned a thin walled walnut bowl, very lightweight. He turned it for piercing but his wife says no. It has the same finish as the citrus bowl.

Steve Spurlock brought a spalted maple natural edged bowl. The style is a hollow form with a natural edge. The finish is tung oil. Super glue keeps the bark on the edge.

Gene Gross brought a hollow form vessel of Norfolk Island pine with the knots on the shoulder. He hollowed it from the bottom and bleached it to keep the yellow tones down. The other hollow form has sharp shoulders. The nurses at his clinic voted on the best ornament. The sea urchin ornament was first. They also liked the ball ornament with sides cut off for windows to see the tiny snowman inside. Gene used a Forstner bit on the square turning blank first. He will demonstrate finial turning on Sunday and the hands-on session. Two-part wood bleach is available at Woodcraft. He brushes it on and neutralizes with vinegar or water. Knots in Norfolk Island pine stay red. Use bleach on Florida rosewood to enhance the contrast between the white and dark parts. Bleach doesn't remove the dark lines in spalted wood.

Bob Harkrider brought Christmas ornaments with finials buffed with the Beall system.

Stuart Lilie salvaged Florida cherry from a tree on Fairbanks Avenue and turned a bowl with a flared rim. The crotch figure shows in the bottom but is shallow. The bowl with a bark hole is walnut. Stuart used Apoxie sculpt to fill cracks and gaps. Mix the two putty-like parts and expect three hours working time. Aves Studio, PO Box 344 River Falls, WI 54022 715-386-9097 www.avesstudio.com

Dean Throckenberry brought a lidded box of elm finished with wax. idded-bowl with a square body. The top is mahogany with a finial. It is finished with oil and the Beall buffing system.

Connie Lefebvre brought three tagua nut turnings, two with finial tops. The bark sides made a good contrast to the ivory colored nut. She turned spindles for decorating picture frame molding. Two long pieces were taped together to produce a flat back to glue to the molding. It was done without a steady rest.

Dave Barriger brought two large platters with natural holes. The rosewood platter had a tung oil finish. The ash platter with wormholes was finished with lacquer. The gloss was rubbed out with plastic wool, fibrous abrasive wool available at WoodCraft. The platters have his signature ring base with three keyholes routed so it can hang on a wall.

Harvey Driver won the Show and Tell drawing.

The wood auction brought in \$45.00, which was given to Dave McNeeley.

The lathe guard donated by Scott Carroll is worth \$200.00 but did not sell during the auction. It will be held for next month.

Richard Elenberger recommends that people attending the hands-on session on Sunday park on the driveway to avoid getting stuck. The ground around the workshop is soaked from the recent rains.

Demonstration by Dave Barriger

John Mascoll hurt his hand on a table saw so Dave volunteered to do the demonstration tonight.

Dave recalled that at a previous meeting he had talked about cutting wood to get the best figure. Using a chainsaw: Dave stresses the importance of safety. Most chainsaws now have a brake to stop kickback. He wears a helmet with earmuffs and a face shield. He cut

ventilation holes into the sides of his helmet for comfort. He wears leggings or chaps made to stop a chainsaw. An electric saw has more torque than a gas saw. He likes a saw bar with a sprocket tip to reduce wear on the chain. Keep the chain oiled with good grade chain oil, not motor oil. Low viscosity. Mix the oil and gas before putting it in the chainsaw tank. There are special gas cans made for this. He turns the bar over when one side gets worn. New chainsaw bars come with a metal guard on the tip of the bar to prevent kickback. Clean and replace the air filter when needed.

Most sawyers won't mess with yard trees because of metal in the wood but Dave will because many have good figure. Iron in the tree causes a gray stain in the wood. Use a metal detector before sawing but even that may not detect metal deep in the wood. He shows a large piece of metal from a farm machine he found deep in a tree cut at his church in downtown Orlando. It must have been there since the site was a farm decades ago.

He talks about cutting up wood to get a natural edge bowl. If he cuts through the pith (center of the log), he will get two bowls with natural edges. Burl on the side of the trunk can be positioned to make the bark edge become the bowl's rim. To cut a log in half along the long axis, lay the chainsaw bar on the long edge of log not on the end of the log. Cutting through the long side is an easier cut with big shavings. Cutting through the end is slow and makes fine shavings. Different chains are used for cross cutting and ripping. How are they different? Dave sharpens his chains with a hand file. He marks a tooth with a red marker, starts to file there and goes around the blade until he gets to the mark again. Make the same number of file strokes on each point.

Dave showed a huge crotch bowl with a natural edge of rotted sapwood because the bark was long gone. If you are turning for a natural edge, you want bark worth looking at. A bowl from half of a log (cut through the pith) will have two high points on the edge. A bowl turned from end grain has even surfaced edge. Thick bark shows off better than thin

bank. Dave suggested burning the graft line of walnut to emphasize change in wood from the rootstock to the grafted top.

Handout

The shape of the bowl determines the thickness of the bark edge. A bowl with steep sides will have a bark edge with even thickness. A flared shape will have two opposite sides of thick bark and two sides of thin bark.

A tree has growth rings. The outer layers of the bark are cambium, phloem, cork cambium and (dead) cork cells. The inner rings aren't really alive. The outer layers are where growth and life is found. As the tree trunk thickens, the cork cells are stretched until the bark peels or breaks apart. Trees that peel don't make interesting natural edge bowls. Bark that breaks apart makes good edges. Cut the tree when growth isn't occurring so bark will cling to wood. A spring cut tree won't keep its bark. Often we can't choose or know when a tree was cut.

Color is usually in the inner heartwood, not in sapwood. Contrast between heartwood and sapwood is attractive. Turn the wood when freshly cut to get contrast in color. Wood that has been sitting around has a uniform color.

Wood has free water that pours out when the trunk is cut across. First the shrinkage is on the end and is called checking. Slow down the water loss by sealing the end of the log or blank and then leaning it up on end. There is little shrinkage along length of the log. Radial shrinkage can be a third of tangential shrinkage. Often it is best to rip the log through the pith immediately and let it shrink.

Ed Sherman says that if a cherry log is left in log form for four months and then ripped into boards, it will be more stable. Some woods have good figure, and some don't. Oak has pores in the growth ring. These rings stay in a uniform size. Other woods have big pores in springwood and smaller pores in summerwood.

Ray cells run from the pith to the outside of the log. In some species the ray cells show well while other species don't. Oak has prominent rays. In plain sawn wood the rays show up as dots. Sycamore and beech have prominent ray patterns. Quarter sawn wood in oak, sycamore and beech has good ray fleck. A bowl will have both plain sawn and quarter sawn characteristics.

A crotch can have a feather pattern if two trunks grow together as in a graft. If it has bark between the two trunks the crotch will fall apart when cut through the pith. If bark is smooth on top of the crotch the wood usually has a feather pattern. To get bowl with feather in the bottom, position the blank with the intended bottom close to the crotch area and the rims on the outside edge of the tree.

Spalt fungus is different from rot fungus. Spalt lines are where two groups of fungus run into each other. Spalt fungus eat starch stored in parenchyma wood (sap wood) not in heartwood. Heartwood stays strong. Rot is caused by fungi feeding on cellulose (the structure of the wood).

Injuries to a tree cause stress to the cambium layer creating a callus that adds layers each year. A burl is created and continues to grow. Buds cause the wood points sticking up under the surface of the bark.

Wormholes add character to the turned pieces and give fungus an opportunity to enter the tree.

Dave shows slides of bark on trees and bowls.

How to mount a blank on the lathe. Dave uses a big forstner bit to cut a hole in the center of the bark side. He uses wedges to tip up the sides of the blank to get the flattest top. Put a circle of plywood on top, and bandsaw around the blank. Mount the bark side of the blank on the expanding jaws of the chuck using the screw center for extra holding power. Remove enough bark around the hole so the blank top is tight against the jaws. Pull up the tailstock to make a mark on the bottom of the blank and make the lathe run steady. Rough out the blank, starting

from side at the intended bottom and running towards the top but don't knock the bark off. Remove the tailstock, or push it back. Be sure to remove the live center so you don't impale your arm on it. Use a gouge to cut from the intended bottom of the bowl to the top but stop before reaching the bark. Make a tenon, using a gauge to check the size. Use your "finger gauge" to refine the tenon. Sand the outside and maybe apply a finish. Remove the screw from the chuck and mount the bowl blank in the chuck jaws.

Remove the tailstock from the lathe if you haven't already. Reposition the tool rest and use a gouge to hollow the inside of the bowl. Cut from outside to center. Check the wall thickness with double-ended calipers. (Use a plywood disk over the screw insert to keep the screw from penetrating too deeply in the bottom of the bowl) Sand with a sanding disk on a drill motor going from the center almost to the bark edge. Use a flap sander near the bark area. Use a random orbital sander to sand the outside surface but not with the lathe turning! A small random orbital sander might fit inside the bowl to smooth its inner surface.

To finish the bottom, put a wooden jam chuck in the chuck jaws to support the bowl. The wooden jam chuck should have a face that conforms to the inside bottom of the bowl. Pull up the tailstock with a live center with a cup point to hold the bowl steady. Use a spindle gouge to shape the foot and refine the shape of the outside bowl. Dave puts a couple of lines in the bottom for accent. He removes the nub with a pocketknife. Next he sands the bottom and signs his name between the lines. He uses a Picma Micron 005 #1 archival ink pen that he found at Michael's craft store. Spray with lacquer for a finish.