

Another new member meets with success



The Hamilton Wood Turners' Club is pleased to welcome another new member who joined the TUESDAY session last week.

DENIS has completed his first spindle turning project with a well-made knockout bar.

Along the way Denis learned heaps of basic turning skills including an understanding of “rubbing the bevel”, precision-fitting of a ferrule and an early introduction to sharpening a bowl gouge.

Great to have you on board the Tuesday team Denis.

TOP TURNINGS THIS WEEK



Courage, vision and determination go a long way to achieving success.

MURRAY spent hours putting his black walnut project together.

The result: An outstanding mix of wood choice, shape and finish.

Top job Murray!

ROBERT Pendergrast from the Tuesday group made a great job of his blackwood bowl with good balance to shape.

The glossy appearance to his turning project was achieved via using EEE which prepared the wood for his favourite finish.



This week's useful video clip



Understanding a starter set of lathe chisels (YouTube)

This video is targeted primarily at our large group of members new to wood turning BUT there are some very useful ideas for ALL levels of experience.

Can you use a skew to make a bead?....watch the video and learn an easy way with the skew.

A basic set of chisels for SPINDLE turning

1. A large roughing gouge
2. A small roughing gouge
3. A parting tool
4. A skew chisel
5. A round-nose scraper

This video will remind all our members about the use of roughing gouges.

The skew chisel often sits in our lathe racks and is largely ignored. The skew is a VERY useful tool. The video will show you a few ideas for its use.

Safety: Use spindle gouges with spindle turning. Use bowl gouges on bowl turning.

Go to Google

Type in: "Understanding a starter set of lathe chisels"

Click on.. **video**

Watch **how each chisel is used for SPINDLE turning.**

Then.....**have a go when next at the clubrooms or at home**



The TT Information section

Gathering and drying your wood at home

- **Process logs in a timely fashion.** If a tree has just been cut down, or there has been recent storm damage, it's best to process the logs into lumber as quickly as possible; doing so will help to open up the wood and aid in drying, which can prevent rot or stain from marring the wood. Bark on whole logs can act as a natural moisture-barrier, and if left unsawn, can contribute to fungal decay and deterioration in some species.
- *A hallmark of poorly processed, do-it-yourself lumber is the presence of spalted or partially rotted wood.*
- **Cut the wood slightly oversized.** Remember that wood shrinks as it dries. This, along with the material that will inevitably be lost when the boards need to be jointed/planed smooth, mean that green wood should always be cut larger than the desired finished size. (And you usually don't need to bother jointing/planing the wood prior to drying, since it will no doubt distort at least slightly during the drying process, and the edges should be dressed after the wood has dried to EMC—an exception to this is that two surfaces of a log should be jointed level to facilitate getting even and predictable cuts on the band saw.)
- **Seal the ends.** In addition to processing logs in a timely manner to prevent stain and decay due to excessive moisture, the opposite is also to be avoided: allowing the wood to dry out too quickly will result in splits and end-grain checking. It is important to remember that moisture escapes from wood about 10 to 12 times faster on the ends than through other surfaces. Sealing the end-grain forces the moisture to exit in a slower, more uniform manner. If this is neglected, the ends will tend to shrink faster than the rest of the wood, creating tremendous stresses on the piece that's ultimately only relieved with end-grain checks—a very common drying defect. (Although there are specially formulated end-grain sealers on the market, just about anything will do in a pinch: paraffin wax, polyurethane, shellac, or even latex paint can be used to seal the end-grain surface. The key is to build up a thick, obstructing film that will inhibit moisture from escaping at the ends of the board.)

- In order to minimize the risk of checking, **it is best practice to coat lumber ends within minutes—not hours or days—after coming off the saw.**
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- Having lumber of uniform lengths and thicknesses greatly aids and simplifies the stacking process; once a log is sawn up into planks of satisfactory dimensions, it's crucial to stack them in such a way that they will be exposed to air on all sides—**fillets** are typically used for such a task. **Fillets** are small pieces of wood (usually about 3/4" x 1 1/2") that are used to add space between sawn planks, which increases ventilation and aids in a more uniform drying process. Fillet spacing varies depending on the species and thickness of the lumber being dried; a conservative spacing scheme would be every 12", though usually 16" or 24" spacing can be safely used on thicker pieces.
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- **Add weight.** Once the stack of wood is stacked and filleted properly, it's helpful to add weight to the stack. The lumber at the bottom of the stack is probably weighed down sufficiently by the wood on top of it, but boards near the top greatly benefit from added weight. Weighing the stack of wood down helps to prevent warping or distortion which, is especially important during the initial drying phase when going from green to an ambient EMC. Neatly and properly stacking, "stickering", (i.e. placing the fillets in between slabs) will go a long way towards ensuring that the drying process will result in flat, stable, and usable lumber.



PICTURE SHOWS.....

- Timber sawn
- Stacked
- Ends sealed
- Weight added
- Air circulating
- Natural drying
- Seasoned wood for later use!

For the woodworking industry, **Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC)** is defined as the point where wood stops absorbing moisture from or releasing moisture into the surrounding air. At this point, the material is said to have reached equilibrium with the atmosphere.

Special Notice for all club members



Stephen Hughes
Melbourne, Aus



Neil Joynt
Tokoroa, NZ
turnedinwoodcraft.com



Dixie Biggs,
Florida, USA
dixiebiggs.com

WOODTURNING NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM 4 to 7 October 2018 at Wesley College, Paerata, Auckland

More on www.sawg.org.nz/symposium



Derek Weidman
Pennsylvania, USA
derekweidman.com/



Richard Raffan
Canberra, Aus
richardraffan.com/



Sally Burnett,
Newcastle under
Lyme, Staffordshire, UK
sallyburnett.co.uk/



Eli Avisera, Israel
turninggalleries.org
/eli-avisera.html



Chris Ramsey
Kentucky, USA
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Philippe Cristophini
Marquesas Islands,
French Polynesia



Ken Rays
Queensland, Aus



Keith Tompkins
New York, USA
keithptompkins.com/



Neil Turner
Perth, Aus
neiltturnerartisan.com.au/

There will be trade stalls selling all the woodturning tools you need, an instant gallery, competitions, raffles, evening entertainment, and endless tea and coffee.

More information: South Auckland Woodturners Guild website www.sawg.org.nz/symposium or contact Dick Veitch, 09 298 5775, 021 171 7289 or email events@sawg.org.nz

DYLAN used matai wood to turn a pot. Heavily ribbed rings and a contrasting smooth interior create an interesting appearance.



MICHAEL Doyle's hollow form using macrocarpa wood is full of interest as it was completed using a doughnut chuck.

(What's a doughnut chuck?)

The pen is also interesting as it was made using the wood from an old **grape vine**.

Mountain Birch or Cedar????

Someone (hopefully) will confirm the wood used in this mini-bowl project made by **BRIAN** Daly.

Careful sanding and EEE prep prior to adding a finish created a high gloss appearance.





Among his cache of ancient kauri **OSCAR** found a chunk of gnarly old stump wood. After a few hours on the lathe a highly coloured, random grained bowl was turned out. Woo Hoo!



MELISSA



Melissa excels in making quite small objects such as the bantam's egg and braid bobbins shown in the pictures.

Melissa can turn an old branch into tiny treasures.



ROBBIE, a new turner, is making rapid progress with his basic skills. Great tool work and a special finish to a top job.



OK all round to **MALCOLM VAILE's** for an ice cream. The rimu handle has been neatly embellished with the "\$10" tool.



KELLY had a go at one of the more difficult challenges in a woodturning workshop – replication!

Getting the handles to look exactly the same can be a tough ask. “Eyeometers” and calipers are great tools to use. Well done Kelly! (Kelly is now searching through Edmonds cook books for scone recipes)

Abrasive grain.

The **abrasive** aggregate is selected according to the hardness of the material being cut.

Grinding wheels with **diamond** or **CBN** grains are called superabrasives.

Grinding wheels with aluminum oxide (corundum), silicon carbide, or ceramic grains are called conventional abrasives.



This is a CBN grinding wheel. **OURS HAS BEEN DAMAGED!**

PLEASE go to google:

Type in “How to sharpen a tool with a cbn wheel”

Click on: Video 6.27

If you choose not to watch this video then do not use the club’s cbn grinding wheel.