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TUTOR'S COMMENT

Band saw blades: These are hugely expensive to replace and sadly it is no longer economical to have old ones resharpened.

Please do not cut recycled wood as nails are likely to be present. Clean wood only please as dry sand and soil on the wood will surely take the edge off the cutting blade. Please use the compressor to blow away any dirt lodged in knots etc. before attempting to cut with the band saw.

Saturday morning sessions. These opportunities for additional turning time will recommence on the first Saturday after Easter. Officer in charge” ANDRE`

Saturday turners please turn up on 23rd Aptil.



Following Richard's demonstration our **JOHN** had a shot at the technique.
Success! Mission Accomplished!



BILL got it right first time. This is a very smart outcome of the RESIN INLAY process. Next step is to have a shot at angling the face of the resin.



MALCOLM Porteous tops the prize list for persistence. The enhancement of dots and grooves required much attention but the final outcome was well worth the effort.

A quality job here!

GREG got into the swing of pen making last week so this week he proved it was no fluke.

This is a slimline model more likely to fit a genteel hand.

Next step is to try different models /styles.

When buying pen kits ALWAYS request the appropriate **bushes** and detailed **instructions**.



WOOD STORAGE SPACE

The club has a lot of good turning wood currently in various stages of drying. The club often gets offers of wood from felled trees around the Hamilton community. We would love to accept more offers of than we currently do . However, storage space is the main problem. Do you have any spare space where wood cold be stored for drying?

Woodturners and the use of **SANDING SEALER**

What is sanding sealer?

What is it used for?

What are the advantages gained from its use?

What woods does it work best on?

If you want to achieve a super-smooth finish to your turning project then this stuff will help you achieve your goal. “How” you might ask?

Well, sanding sealers help fill the little pores in the wood. The sealer dries and then it must be sanded with a fine grit (320 or 400 grit).

Now that the pores are filled, any finish you apply spreads out evenly across the sealed surface.

Sealing prevents the finish from being soaked up through open pores.

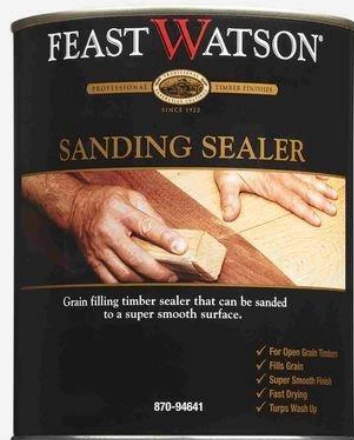
Sanding sealer can be used of any bare or uncoated wood.

Sanding sealer is a clear liquid base finish that is applied to bare natural wood or to any uncoated wood product. *Sanding sealer always must be sanded down smooth after it has dried.*

Some brands of sealer are better than others. Some brands can be thinned to enable greater penetration through pore filling/sealing.

This one can be thinned using 20% mineral turps

-apply, then a 6-hour waiting time before sanding (info provided by Bunnings paint dept.)



Has a meths solvent so waiting time usually minutes before sanding.

(meths evaporates very quickly)

I checked the internet and noted that these two brands are available from BUNNIINGS Te Rapa

Feast Watson tin @ \$19.00

The Shellac sealer @ \$33.40

What Sanding Sealer Is Made From

Polyurethane and shellac are clear coatings that are sometimes used to seal wood pores prior to coating. Sanding sealer is similar to polyurethane and shellac, with one major difference: zinc stearate additive.

Zinc stearate is added to the sanding sealer to help it produce a higher, fuller build. This gives you more material to sand.

The zinc stearate also acts as a lubricant to reduce drag when sanding and to help pulverize and slough the sanding sealer into dust. Polyurethane and shellac sometimes gum up the sandpaper; sanding sealer does not.

Some forms of sanding sealer are water-based, so clean-up can be done with mild soap and water. Any oil-based polyurethane or shellac must be cleaned with paint thinner or acetone.

When to Use Sanding Sealer

Sanding sealer should be used after the wood has been sanded down to a bare finish but before the topcoat (such as paint) has been applied. Applying sanding sealer to a stained surface is generally not recommended, as the sanding step will scuff away the stain.

Safety Considerations

Sanding sealer is a toxic substance and should be handled with care. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Methoxymethylethoxy propanol is toxic and can be absorbed through the skin, so wear latex gloves and protective clothing.¹

Since the point of using sanding sealer is to create dust, wear breathing protection. Sanding sealer creates fine, airborne dust that can irritate breathing passages.

How to Use Sanding Sealer

1. **Sand Wood:** While sanding sealer will help smooth down the surface, you should get the bare wood as smooth as possible to start with.
2. **Clean Wood:** First, use a vacuum to remove any residual dust, then clean off the remainder of the wood dust with a [tack cloth](#) or with rags.
3. **Mix Sanding Sealer:** Gently mix the sanding sealer with a paint stirring stick. Do not shake the can, as this will cause the product to develop bubbles.
4. **Apply Sanding Sealer:** Dip the paintbrush in the sanding sealer. Completely cover the wood surface with a thin coat of the sanding sealer. Do not apply a second coat at this time.

Tip: Try lifting the grain on bare wood using a damp cloth. This action will lift the grain fibres and open the pores a little more to then take in the sanding sealer. *Remember that the grain lifting technique must occur before applying the sealer.*

5. **Sand Down Sanding Sealer:** After letting the sanding sealer dry for at least an hour, [sand it with 320/400/600 fine-very fine grit sandpaper](#).
6. **Clean Surface:** Clean off the sanding sealer dust (vacuum or rags)
7. **Apply Topcoat:** You can immediately paint or clear-coat the surface after cleaning off the dust.

When sanding down the sanding sealer, be gentle. The aim is to sand down the product smoothly, but not to sand through to bare wood.

If you do happen to sand through the sealer, repeat the process. Clean the wood, apply a second coat, and sand again.

Do not apply stain to the top of the sanding sealer.

To work properly, [wood stain](#) needs to soak into the pores of the wood.

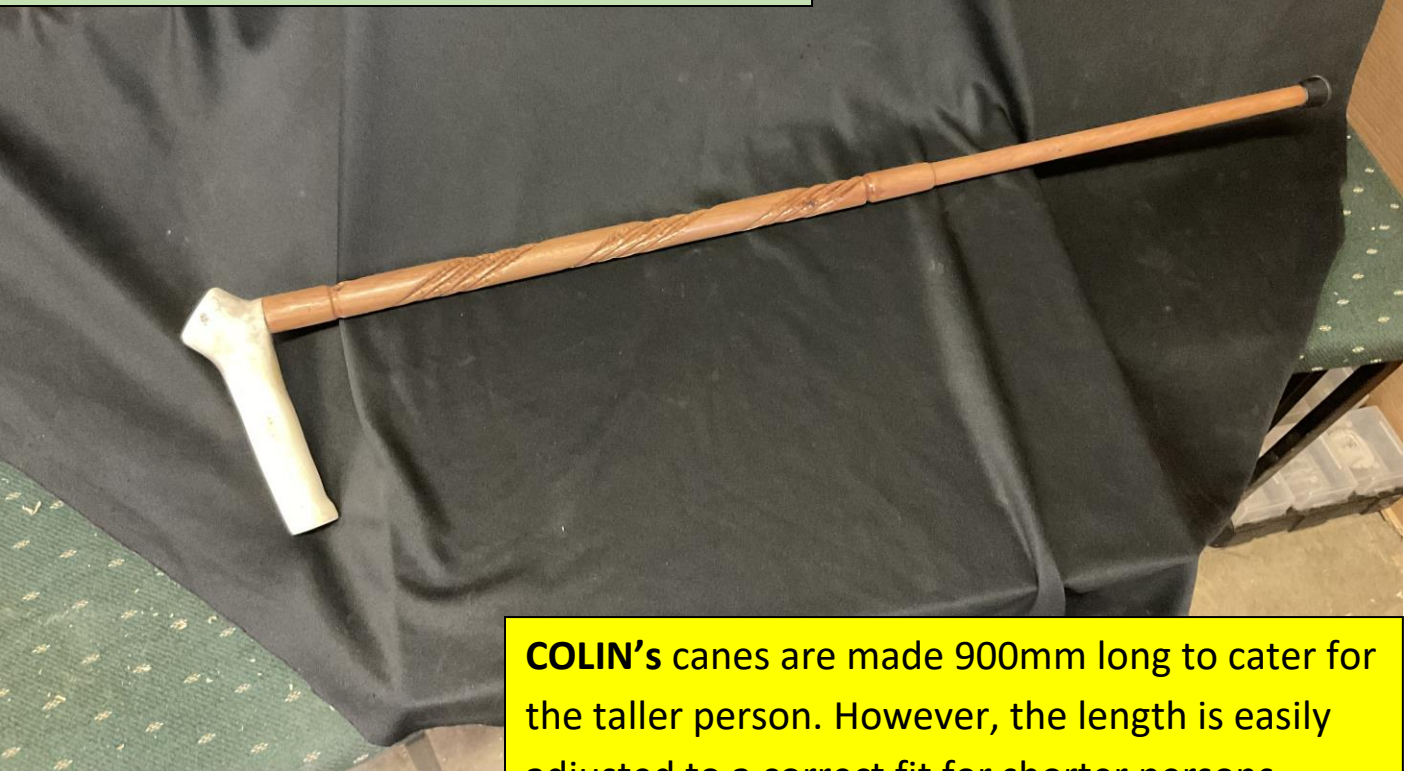
Sanding sealer negates this process. The stain will sit on the surface and not be absorbed.

HOLEY MOLEY



GARY has kept himself busy while being confined to his home workshop. These two photos capture some clever skill work. Note the heavy ribbing in the above picture,

COLIN MCKENZIE used a length of Pohutukawa, a long-bed lathe, a router lathe, a straightish length of deer antler and a couple of paua dots for his super-smart walking cane. (Reckon I might be needing one of these soon)



COLIN'S canes are made 900mm long to cater for the taller person. However, the length is easily adjusted to a correct fit for shorter persons.

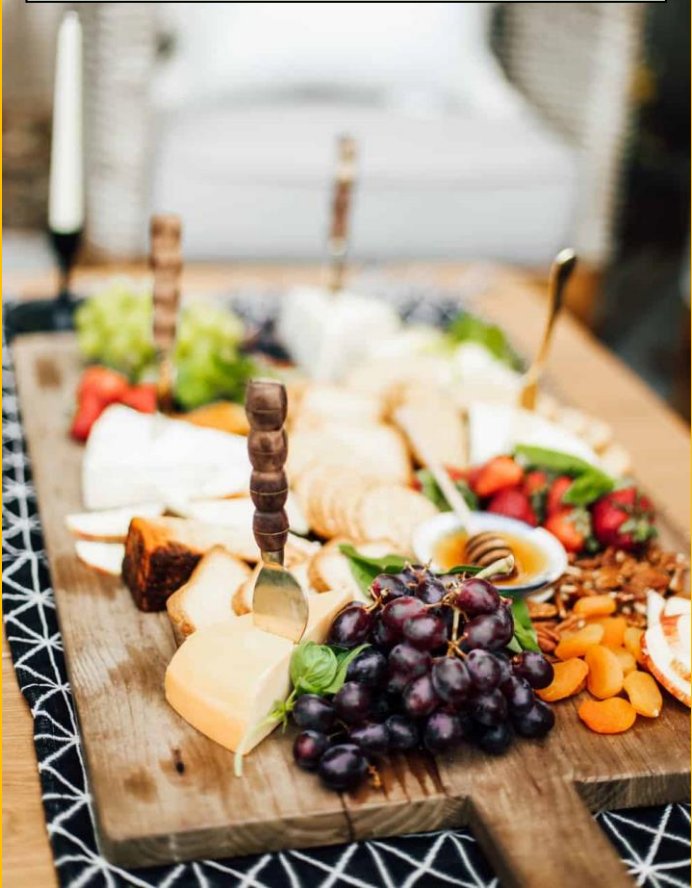
DAVID COWLEY made a top job of his liquid amber wood cake stand.

A solid base fixed to a sturdy platform.

An excellent project outcome featuring a great finish.



Bring-A-Plate next week



It's a shared feast time next week.

The evening courses have a long-held tradition of celebrating the completion of another ten-week course.

This celebration takes the form of sitting around a table sharing the good old Kiwi culture of

“Bring-a-Plate”

Go the CHIEFS