



Next Meeting - Thursday, June 7, 2010 - 5:00 PM

Demo Topic: Hollowing Tools

Speaker: Michael Goodman

Learn & Turn: Wine Stoppers 5:00 to 6:30 PM

Leader: Richard Hunt

Reminder—Project Goodwill

The June meeting is your last chance to bring your items in for this years sale

President's Message:

Dave Eaton



What a nice turn out we had for the Tibbetts demo on segmented turnings. Malcolm always has some great info that helps inspire segmented work and some good info that is transferrable to others who don't do such specific lay ups. Thanks to all who attended and those who participated in the demo by being involved, asking questions and the like. Oh and good luck to you if he has inspired you to try a shot at your first segmented art form. Special thanks goes out to Jerry Sambrook who not only coordinated the demo but also housed Malcolm for us. Thanks!

See you all once again very soon for our next exciting meeting. Remember to please bring in a piece or two of some nice wood for the woodswap and that our club challenge is back on - bring a show and tell item that is a box or cup based on the type of work Frank White demoed.

Regards, Dave

Pleasing Profiles

Every cut you make at the lathe involves a straight line, cove, or bead. The success of your piece depends on how you put the three together.

-David Nittmann

Minutes: 4/3/2012 **Eric Holmquist**

Attendance: 50 ±

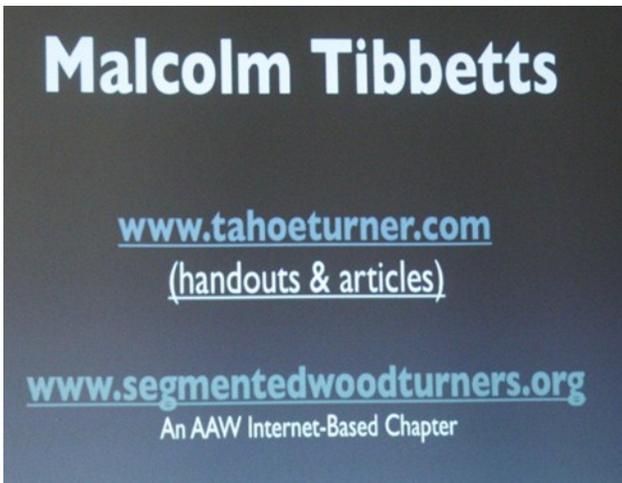
Business meeting was suspended to allow all meeting time to be devoted to the presentation by Malcolm Tibbetts.

Library: Rent more videos!

Store: Buy more stuff!

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Malcolm Tibbetts @ CNEW



Malcolm Tibbetts was enthusiastically received by over 50 very interested turners. His very interesting and varied presentation of segmented turning techniques generated numerous questions throughout the evening.

He started the evening by giving a general overview of his career and how he evolved into a woodturner and specifically a segmented woodturner.



Originally a New Englander, born in North Conway, NH, he moved to Lake Tahoe some 40 years ago to begin a career in the ski industry.

As most turners, Malcolm started young with flat-work and migrated to turning and segmented turning about twenty years ago.



Malcolm's First Segmented Project



He started the evening with a showing of his first video, "Seggy's Dream". This is an interesting over view of segmented wood tuning with the message that energy and persistence conquer all things.

Seggy

His initial message for segmenters is that the most important considerations are "form", "joinery" and "consistent grain direction" He went on to discuss several additional things to be aware of, including "the base should only be large enough to support the vessel", "gentle curves are better than straight lines" "there should be smooth transitions between curves" "generally thin walls are better" and "gravity produces the most pleasing curves"

To demonstrate the gravity comment, he held a rope in both hands and observed the resultant curve.

He went on to explain that the most common mistake

is the failure to accommodate for wood movement. Wood changes dimension sideways, not lengthwise. Creating a glue joint at 90 degrees to an adjacent segment longer than about 1" is generally asking for trouble.

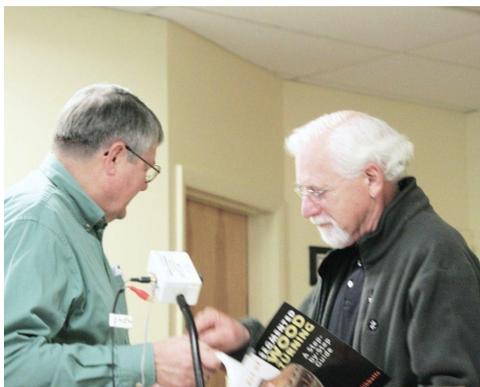


Explaining how to add a ring to a vessel

He continued discussing design by explaining the use of the "golden ratio" to locate designs and feature rings in a vessel. The golden ratio is 1.618, which is the one point where when cutting a length into two parts, the ratio of the short section to the long section is equal to the ratio of the long section to the whole.

There are many ways to apply the golden ratio. If you design a turning 12" tall and want a pleasing location for the feature ring, or just the largest diameter, divide 12 by 1.618. The result of 7.4" (from either end) would be a good location for the feature ring.

He concluded by briefly discussing stave and ribbon construction.



Open Shop with Todd Heino



Todd Heino, who lives in Natick, opened his shop to club members on Saturday, April, 29. Todd is a carpenter, by profession, who two weeks earlier bought a new Jet

lathe, similar to the one owned by the club. His shop is on the second floor of his spacious garage. Todd has plenty of wood logs stored outside, including cherry and birch. In attendance were John Robinson, Mike Smith, Bob Kennedy, and Don Pillsbury. While Todd and John were doing some pen turnings on Todd's mini-lathe, Mike and I decided to baptize the new Jet lathe. I had trouble rounding a burl I brought along even with the help of Mike Smith. After some frustrating minutes, Bob Kennedy noticed to our embarrassment

that the head stock was not tight, but in fact moving along the lathe bed. Todd had just set up the new lathe the previous week and it was largely unused since then. Mike brought along some green walnut and we decided that would be an easier project to make use of a variety of new hollowing tools Mike had brought with him. Everyone got a chance to do some hollowing. Lunch was very appetizing and included some delicious potato salad and very chocolate brownies.



We learned quite a bit about each other's hobbies in addition to wood turning. In the early afternoon we helped Todd turn a bowl from a nice birch log, and Todd mentioned that he had such a good time he is thinking about having another Open Shop later in the summer.

Richard Hunt



Safe, effective use of a wood lathe requires study and knowledge of procedures for using this tool.

Read, thoroughly understand, and follow the label warnings on the lathe and in the owner/operator's manual. Safety guidelines from an experienced instructor, video or book are also a good source of important safety procedures. Please read the following guidelines carefully.

1. Always wear safety goggles or safety glasses that include side protectors. Use a full face shield for bowl, vessel or any turning involving chucks and faceplates.
2. Fine particles from a grinder and wood dust are harmful to your respiratory system. Use a dust mask, air filtration helmet, proper ventilation, dust collection system or a combination of these to deal with this serious issue. Be especially mindful of dust from many exotic woods, spalted woods or any wood from which you notice a skin or respiratory reaction.
3. Wear hearing protection during extended periods of turning time.
4. Turn the lathe "off" before adjusting the tool rest or tool rest base (banjo).
5. Remove chuck keys, adjusting wrenches and knockout bars. Form a habit of checking for these before turning on the lathe.

6. Tie back long hair, do not wear gloves, and avoid loose clothing, jewelry or any dangling objects that may catch on rotating parts or accessories.
7. When using a faceplate, be certain the work piece is solidly mounted with stout screws (#10 or #12 sheet metal screws as a minimum). Do not use dry wall or deck screws. When turning between centers, be certain the work piece is firmly mounted between the headstock driving center and tailstock center.
8. Make certain that the belt guard or cover is in place.
9. Check that all locking devices on the tailstock and tool rest assembly (rest and base) are tight before operating the lathe.
10. Make sure the blank is securely fastened.
11. Rotate your work piece by hand to make sure it clears the tool rest and bed before turning the lathe "on." Be certain that the work piece turns freely and is firmly mounted. A hand wheel on the headstock simplifies this process of spinning the lathe by hand before turning on the switch.
12. Be aware of what turners call the "red zone" or "firing zone." This is the area directly behind and in front of the work piece—the areas most likely for a piece to travel as it comes off the lathe. A good safety habit is to step out of this zone when turning on the lathe, keeping your hand on the switch in case you need to turn the machine off. When observing someone else turn, stay out of this zone.
13. **ALWAYS CHECK THE SPEED OF THE LATHE BEFORE TURNING IT ON.** Use slower speeds for larger diameters or rough pieces, and higher speeds

for smaller diameters and pieces that are balanced. Always start a piece at a slow speed until the work piece is balanced. If the lathe is shaking or vibrating, lower the speed. If the work piece vibrates, always stop the machine to check the reason. As a starting point, consult your operator's manual for recommended speeds for a particular lathe. Make sure the lathe speed is compatible with the size of the blank.

14. Exercise extra caution when using stock with cracks, splits, checks, bark pockets, knots, irregular shapes, or protuberances. Beginners should avoid these types of stock until they have greater knowledge of working such wood.
15. Hold turning tools securely on the tool rest, holding the tool in a controlled but comfortable manner. Always contact the tool rest with the tool before contacting the wood.
16. When running a lathe in reverse, it is possible for a chuck or faceplate to unscrew unless it is securely tightened or locked on the lathe spindle.
17. Know your capabilities and limitations. An experienced woodturner is capable of lathe speeds, techniques and procedures not recommended for beginning turners.
18. Always remove the tool rest before sanding, finishing or polishing operations.
19. Don't overreach, keep proper footing and balance at all times.
20. Keep lathe in good repair. Check for damaged parts, alignment, binding of moving parts and other conditions that may affect its operation.

21. Keep tools sharp and clean for better and safer performance. Don't force a dull tool. Don't use a tool for a purpose which it was not designed or intended.
22. Consider your work environment. Don't use a lathe in damp or wet locations. Do not use in presence of flammable liquids or gases, and always keep a fully-charged fire extinguisher close at hand. Keep your work area well lit.
23. Stay alert. Watch what you are doing, pay close attention to unusual sounds or vibrations - stop the lathe to investigate the cause. Don't operate machines when you are tired or under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
24. Guard against electric shock. Inspect electric cords for damage. Avoid the use of extension cords.
25. **Never leave the lathe running unattended. Turn power off.** Don't leave lathe until it comes to a complete stop.
26. A significant number of accidents to woodturners occur while using saws, especially band and chain saws. Learn and follow the safety guidelines for these machines before operation.

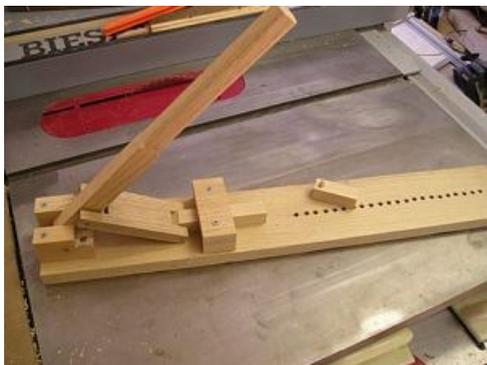
Reprinted from American Association of Woodturners website.

List of current CNEW Mentors

Below is a list of members willing to spend their valuable free time with other members in hope of helping to promote education and skill building by sharing of their knowledge. Anyone interested in being "Mentored" by a more advanced or seasoned turner please contact one of the members below.

Rick Angus Moosup CT 860-564-3660 rick.angus@gmail.com
Ray Asselin Wilbraham MA 413-596-8292 ray@bowlwood.com
Ray Boutotte Lancaster MA 978-368-0004
ray.boutotte@gmail.com
Dave Eaton Natick MA 508-653-6364 dave@eaton9999.com
Al Faul Leominster MA 978-534-3683 agf369@gmail.com

Building a pen assembly press by Al Faul



There are many ways to assemble a turned pen. I wanted a way to assemble my pens which was easy and portable. You can buy assembly presses in the stores and catalogs but I wanted to make my own using my years of experience. This is my second generation effort. Building the first generation prototype allowed me to work out all the bugs and to arrive at such a strong final unit.



Here are all the parts that I cut to make the unit. They are mostly 3/4" stock with the exception of the joiner board (connects the handle to the slide) and the top to the slide guide. All of this wood was scraps in the shop. You can pick your own sizes for all the pieces.

I've layout out the pieces basically in the way that you would use them. The top piece is the base. In the second row, from the left to the right, you have the bottom lever blocks, the joner board, the slide sandwiched by the bottom slide guides, to the right of the slide (and guides) is the top to the slide guide and finally the press board. The last piece on the bottom is the press handle. Approximately 1/2 of the handle has been rounded over to make holding it more comfortable.



The first step was to cut the base. I cut it ~4 inches wide and 24 inches long. Then I made a handle that was 3/4 inch square and 14 inches long. I used the router to round over the edges on the first 7 inches. I placed the two bottom lever blocks on each side of the handle and screwed them to the base.



Once the bottom lever blocks were installed. I used the drill press to drill a hole through the blocks and the handle. I planned to use 3/16 inch steel rod as my lever pin. I bought 3 feet of it from the local hardware store.



Next I took my 3/4 inch square slide and attached it to the slide joiner board by drilling it and inserting a length of the steel pin. I used a hacksaw to cut the steel pin. You can also see that I've rounded over the end of the joiner board with a belt sander.



Now I've attached the joiner board to the handle with another steel pin. You can also see that I've decided to notch the bottom lever blocks to give me more clearance. The key to the entire jig is that the distance from the bottom to top pins on the handle is equivalent (or close enough) to the throw of the slide.



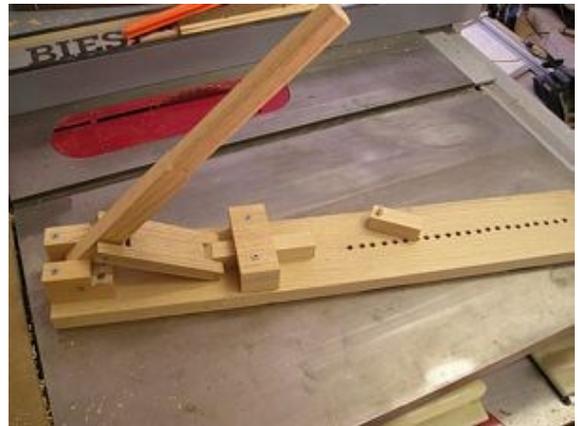
To ensure that the slide runs parallel to the base, I've added a slide guide. It's just two blocks (one on either side of the slide) and a top. The screws go all the way into the base. I made the length of the slide guide so that the joiner board barely hits it when the handle is completely down and the slide sits slightly proud of the guide when the handle is up.



Here is a side view of the slide guide



To work, the slide must press against something, so I've created a stop using a peg and a set of holes set 1/2" apart. I've seen stepped stops but I like the ability to move the press board in small increments.



Here is the finished unit. The last thing that I did was to use CA glue to attach a piece of thin (1/16") plexi-glass to both the end of the slide and the end of the stop. This way, the sharp point of the pen tips will not damage the wood.

Best of luck in making yours!!

*Originally printed in Woodturning on line.
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An accident at the lathe can happen with blinding suddenness— other problems can happen over years



Membership Application

To join or renew membership, please complete this form and a check made payable to CNEW and bring it to a CNEW meeting or mail it to:

Treasurer, Central New England Woodturners
c/o Mike Peters
3 Forge LA
Sutton, MA 01590

Annual dues: \$30 including e-mail delivery of newsletter; \$35 for postal delivery of newsletter.

Central New England Woodturners
A Chapter of the American Association of Woodturners



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Annual dues: \$30 including e-mail delivery of newsletter; \$35 for postal delivery of newsletter.

Name: _____

Please check appropriately below

Street: _____

New Member

City: _____

Returning Member

State: _____ & Zip: _____

e-Mail Newsletter (\$30.00)

e-Mail: _____

Snail Mail Newsletter (\$35.00)

Please let us know of your interests:

How long have you been turning? _____

What programs would you like to see at meetings? _____

Would you like to demonstrate at a meeting? Yes/No If so, what topics do you offer? _____