



Established 1987

First Woodturning Club in New England, AAW #26

**Next Meeting
April 6th 2017
6:30 PM**

**Learn N Turn
Richard Hunt**

Demonstration

President's Message March, 2017

Special thanks to Rick, Todd, Paul, Bob, Ken, Richard, Steve and the two Mikes for helping with the Arnold Arboretum show. At this time that is all of the names I have for volunteers and I apologize if I missed anyone. I am sorry I missed the show this year and if anyone has some photos, I would appreciate seeing them.



I was in Maryland during the show and was hoping to stop in for a visit to the Chesapeake Woodturners, but they changed their meeting schedule to a time I could not make (perhaps someone let them know my plan.) What I did note from their website is they are a very active club of turners with activities in the community a couple times a month. I am eager to meet them in order to pick up some tips and ideas about community involvement. The trip to Maryland was not a total loss, the crab cakes were fantastic!

Oh, the stony silence that awaits us, the shuffling feet, averted glances; yes friends, it is once again time to elect new officers for the club. As each vacancy is announced the atmosphere is thick. Folks think, "I don't have time," "Maybe I should do it but I hope someone else does" or "Not me, let someone else do it." Eventually there is a sigh of relief as someone says, "I'll do it." It does not need to be this way. Serving as a Director is fun and kind of rewarding. None of the positions take too much time each month and, if the next executive committee schedules planning meetings the food will probably be pretty good also. Please consider volunteering. CNEW needs you.

At this writing, here are the positions that need to be filled for one-year terms starting in January: President, Internal Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Newsletter Editor. Remember, while each Director is responsible for the performance of tasks related to the job, that does not mean that the Director needs to do it all. Just ask Steve, who stood in for me about four times this year.

That is all for now, be well and keep making shavings!

Joe

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Minutes October 5th, 2017 Meeting

Mike Smith, Secretary

Steve Reznick chaired the meeting in Joe's absence.

- There were about 30 in attendance with two guests.
- Remember, elections for next year's board will take place at the November meeting. There are several openings and all members are urged to step up and run for office
- Steve asked for a demonstration for the November meeting, Frank White volunteered.
- Steve suggested the club should hold a tool swap. Members agreed. At the November meeting in lieu of the wood swap, a tool swap will be held. Members may bring in tools for the swap. Members can either offer the tool for sale and receive the proceeds or donate a tool and the receipts will go to the club.
- Charley thanked everyone for their contributions to the Wheel Chair Mission. There now have been over one million chairs donated. This year's auction generated \$1.5 million dollars. There is going to be a documentary on the Wheel Chair Mission and a preview showing is scheduled for November 1st at Kendall Square, Boston. Charley will be renting a bus leaving from his house in Worcester and invited any members who would like to go to contact him.
- Rick Angus discussed the Arboretum show. He will send out an email with the details.
- Reid Gilmore mentioned that this meeting will be Art Bodwell's last since he is moving to North Carolina. Art has been an active member for about ten years and all wished him well.
- Next meeting is Thursday, November 2nd.

Thank you to Art Bodwell for taking these minutes of the meeting.

Mike Smith Secretary

“Show’n tell”

There were no photos for “Show’n Tell “again this month, however I thought I would share some pictures of interesting turnings

WoodTurners*Wonders*

ENHANCING THE WOOD TURNERS EXPERIENCE

The Art of Sanding August 14, 2015

by Jack Morse, Artistic-Turnings.com

Quite often I observe beautifully turned pieces on display, with a poor sanding job that stands out like a big red nose. In conversations I find that many consider sanding as a necessary drudgery that has to be done against their will. They haven't taken the time to learn how fast it can be done with the right approach. Most people start with too fine a grit of paper, and then sand and sand until they are tired and discouraged. One of the problems is that on most woods the scratches are white and blend in until the finish is applied and then they turn almost black.

A few **do's and don'ts** can go a long way in solving most problems:

•**A** - It seems natural that a faster speed would produce faster sanding, but in reality, speed creates an air cushion that inhibits sanding, the slower speeds will sand faster. Speed builds up heat which will melt the bond between the grit and the paper, destroying the paper and imbedding the grit into the wood, further inhibiting the sanding. Some wood will stress crack from heat buildup and leave deep fine multiple cracks that won't sand out and you will have to recut the wood to eliminate them.

•**B** - Sandpaper is a cutting tool, it becomes dull with use, and unfortunately can't be re-sharpened. Worn-out 220 grit sandpaper doesn't equal 320 or 400 grit sandpaper. "Use the sandpaper as if someone else was paying for it!" Good sandpaper is expensive, but your labor is worth more. If you are able to do the job faster, with less effort, and end up with better finish, you will learn to throw away that worn out sandpaper!

•**C** - If you sand with the lathe running, put it on a slow speed and keep moving the sandpaper back and forth. Don't wrap it around the wood and hold it there, or you will end up with those ugly rings around the wood. Take the time to learn what the scratch marks produced by each grit of sand paper looks like!

•**D** - Stop often and inspect the work with a strong light at a 45-degree angle and look for light white marks. If you have problem scratches that won't come out, change the direction of the sanding to make sure you aren't creating them with buildup on the paper. Buildup on the sandpaper can be easily removed with coarser sandpaper lightly pulled across it.

•**E** - Most bowls are turned with the wood grain at a right angle to the lathe bed which means that 70% of what you are sanding is end grain. The end grain is more subject to tear out and damaged fibers, besides being harder to sand so extra effort is required. It's not possible to do a thorough job of sanding with the lathe running and holding sandpaper against the wood, or power sanding with the lathe running. I prefer to sand the trouble spots first and then power sand with the lathe running to blend in any ridges I might have created while concentrating on individual spots.

•**F** - When I have sanded to the point that I am satisfied the job is done, I always apply a thin coat of lacquer sanding sealer and let it dry and further inspect the work. What is going to show up in the final finish will show up here, and it is much easier to sand the sanding sealer than anything else you could put on it. The sanding sealer will also harden up the fuzziness and enable them to be sanded off with little effort. If nothing shows up with the sanding sealer, a light hand sanding with 400 grit paper will finish the process, and you are ready to put on any finish you desire. Do not use steel wool or Scotch bright at this point for it will equally dull everything, It will look smooth, but there will still be ripples in it. If you wiped sanding sealer on or the excess off, you could have streaks in it that will show up again when you put the finish on. Hand sanding with 400 grit will sand off the high spots while the low spots will still be shiny until it is all sanded evenly.

•**G** - Quite often some tool marks won't show up until you have sanded down to the finer grits of sandpaper and the last thing you want to do is go back to coarser sandpaper, so you sand and sand with that fine paper until you are tired and discouraged. You go ahead and apply the finish thinking it won't show up. Well guess what, not only did it show up, it is worse than ever. You then leave it to the next day hoping it will look better then! The reality is that had you gone back to that coarser grit you would have finished in less time with a lot less aggravation.

Save time! Start with a coarser grit than you think you need and sand with it longer than you think you need to, until all tooling marks and damaged wood fibers have been removed, then the rest of the job will go quicker and be more satisfying.

Put as much pride in your sanding as you put in the rest of your project. A good sanding job will not be seen, but a poor sanding job will stand out above everything else.

A good sanding job looks like it hasn't been sanded, where as a poor job is the first thing noticed. Think about it!

Jack Morse

johnmorse@bellsouth.net

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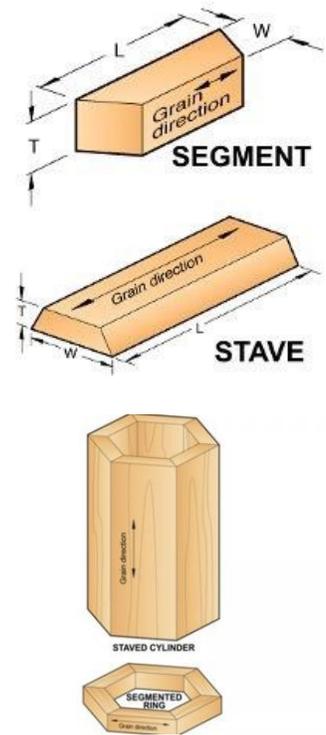
Staves and Segments

Staved or segmented construction figures in a lot of projects, from ornamental bowl turnings to porch pillars. A question we often hear is: What miter angle (or bevel) do I need? Another recurring question is: How long (or wide) should I make the pieces? Finding those answers is relatively easy. Here's how to do the math.

First, let's get our terminology straight. Staved cylinders and segmented rings may seem alike, but they're two different breeds of cats. As shown in the Staved Cylinder and Segmented Ring illustrations, the individual pieces in a segmented ring are miter-cut (shown in the Segment illustration) and joined at the ends. In a staved cylinder, the component parts are bevel-cut (shown in the Stave illustration) and joined edge-to-edge.

So, things can become confusing when we start talking about the distance between the angles. On a stave that distance is the width, but on a segment, it's the length. For this article, we'll refer always to length. Substitute "width" if you're cutting staves.

Also for simplicity, we'll call the angled cuts miters, even though we know they may be either miters or bevels. Note, too, that this article only covers straight-sided cylinders or flat rings. Tapered cylinders or rings with sloped sides call for compound cuts.



What's Your Angle?

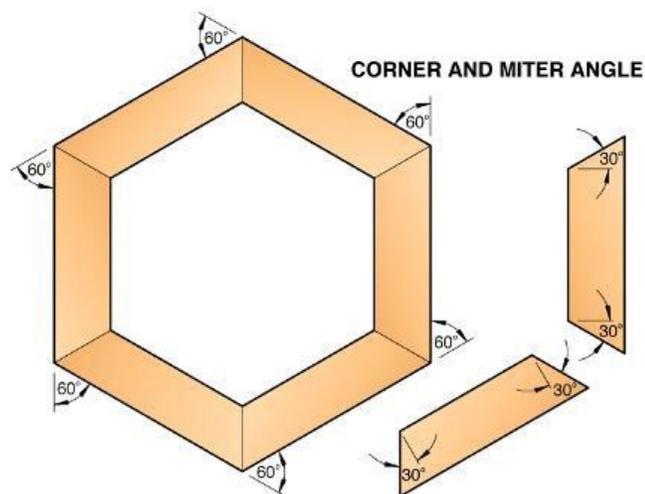
A full circle contains 360 degrees. So, to make a closed construction out of straight pieces, the corner angles must add up to 360 degrees. In the simple figure with six equal-length sides shown in the Corner and Miter Angle illustration **below**, the six 60 degree corners add up to 360 degrees.

But, as shown, 60 degrees is not the angle you need to cut on the ends of each piece. Because two sides come together to make the angle, each side must be miter-cut to exactly half the total corner angle, or 30 degrees.

Here's the rule for finding the angle: To determine the corner angle for a figure with any number of equal-length sides, divide 360 degrees by the number of sides. To find the miter angle, divide the corner angle by two.

Corner and miter angles for various numbers of sides

no. of sides	corner	miter
6	60°	30°
8	45°	22½°
10	36°	18°
12	30°	15°
16	22½°	11¼°



How Big Will It Be?

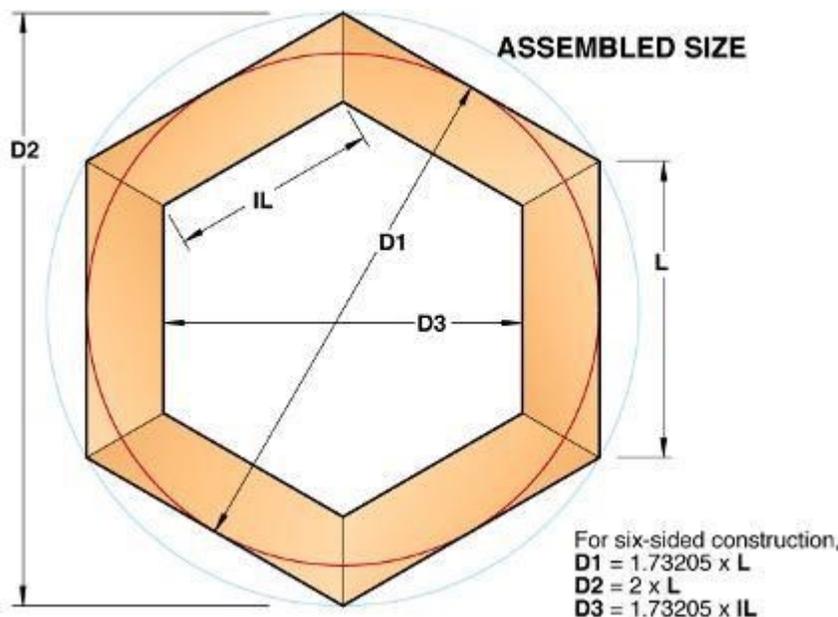
To figure out the measurement across the assembled construction, shown as D1 in the Assembled Size illustration, multiply the side length (L) times the inside-diameter factor for the appropriate number of sides from the chart **below**. This dimension, which is the diameter of the largest circle that can be drawn inside the outline of the glue-up, also represents the diameter of the largest round piece that could be sawn or turned from the assembled ring.

You can calculate the width across the points, shown as D2, by multiplying the side length times the outside-diameter factor.

no. of sides	Factor to find diameter	
	inside (D1)	outside (D2)
6	1.73205	2
8	2.41421	2.61313
10	3.07768	3.23607
12	3.73205	3.86370
16	5.02734	5.12583

And if you need to know the diameter of the opening in a ring, shown as D3, just multiply the length of the short edge of the segment (IL) by the appropriate inside-diameter factor.

You can work backwards, too, to find the stave length required to produce a given diameter. In this case, divide the desired diameter by the factor from the chart. To find, for instance, the side length for a hexagon that measures 24" across (D1), divide 24" by the inside-diameter factor (1.73205). Doing this gives us 13.85641", or 13-55/64".



By
[WOOD Magazine Staff](#)

Central New England Woodturners

A Chapter of the American Association of Woodturners



Officers for 2017

- President:** Joe McGill , Sudbury, MA 978-443-5322, joemcgill96@gmail.com
- External VP:** Rick Angus, Moosup, CT 860-564-3660, rick.angus@gmail.com
- Internal VP:** Steve Reznik, Concord MA 978-287-4821, stevenreznik@gmail.com
- Treasurer:** Todd Heino, Natick MA 508-736-1117, tvheino@comcast.net
- Secretary:** Mike Smith, Hopkinton MA 508-435-4715, whitehallwt@verizon.net
- Newsletter Editor:** Paul Occhipinti, Princeton, MA. 774+641+7301, pocchipinti@missione4.com
- Photographer:** Fraser MacMannis, Mendon, MA. 508-244-2707 fmacmannis@gmail.com
- Librarian:** Roger Boisvert, Fitchburg, MA. 978-852-2636, rogerboisvert48@gmail.com
- Project Goodwill Coord:** Charlie Croteau, Worcester MA 508-756-2049, cpcroteau@verizon.net
- Woodturning Sales:** Reid Gilmore, Upton MA 508-603-1248, reid.gilmore@umassmed.edu
- Learn 'N Turn Coord:** Richard Hunt, Auburn MA 508-832-4425, rhrghunt@gmail.com
- Videographer:** Bob Pacini, Holliston, MA 508-429-7759, rpcpo78@msn.com
- Club Store Manager:** Kevin Nee, W. Boylston MA 508-835-4301, kpni@charter.net
- Big Name Demo Coord:** Rick Angus, Moosup, CT 860-564-3660, rick.angus@gmail.com
- Club Project Coord:** Steve Reznik, Concord MA 978-287-4821, stevenreznik@gmail.com
- Membership:** Ralph Viscomi, Boylston, MA. 617-513-1680, rviscomi1@verizon.net
- Webmaster:** Dominic Ryan, Littleton, Ma. 617-347-1383, m.dominic.ryan@gmail.com



Membership

To join or renew membership, please complete the form below and a check made payable to CNEW and bring it to a CNEW meeting, or pay

online at the CNEW website under "join/renew" or mail to: Treasurer, Central New England Woodturners

c/o Todd Heino, 148 Howe St, Natick, MA 01760

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 Todd Heino
148 Howe Street
Natick, MA 01760

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Please let us know of your interests:

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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? _____