



Contains Nov. 2007 Minutes

December 2007



Bill Grumbine of Kutztown Pa. was our December demonstrator in an all day three demo series.

Bill is a nationally known Woodturner and lecturer. He has been turning since 1993 and on the lecture circuit since 1995. His first emphasis of the day was to explain the safety measures that he uses in his shop while woodturning. He stated that he always wears glasses with side wings in order to divert any of the small chips that come off the turned piece. He also uses a full face shield with a powered air supply. This also accords him a form of breathing protection. He also utilizes a nylon apron with Velcro tear away straps to keep his clothes clean and his wife happy.

The Finished Edge Bowl

Bill started this demonstration using a bowl

blank of curly maple approximately 18 inches in diameter. He positioned the bowl blank so that the rim of the bowl would be near the center of the tree. He attached a faceplate to the top of the bowl using green deck screws.

He indicated that the deck screws are not drywall screws, which should never be used since they are very brittle and might snap during the turning process. He mounted the blank onto the headstock and brought up the tailstock with a ball bearing center, for additional support. He sharpened his bowl gouge throughout the whole cutting edge, because he indicated that he would use the entire edge to turn the bowl.

His first step in turning the bowl was to prepare the bottom of the bowl. Since many bowl blanks have uneven bottoms, he started midway between the ball bearing tailstock center and the outer edge and presented his tool. He used a pull cut where he pulled the tool to the outer rim. He wanted to remove small amounts of wood in order to prevent a radical catch in the blank. He used a 45-45-45 degree presentation of the tool. Basically it amounted to 45 deg. away from the bed, 45 deg. handle drop, and 45 deg. rotation of the flute toward the outside rim. This would give him a very good cutting edge to the bowl blank. He emphasized that one should use his body when turning, if at all possible....not just the arms. He indicated that you could get a lot more support for holding

the tool and carrying it through the full range of cutting the bowl blank with great accuracy. He stated that using just the arms will not yield a very good cut.

He attempted to establish a bottom curve of the bowl. He indicated that you should make the bowl shape with a gentle slope to get the best finished look. He used a parting tool at the rim to indicate where the top of the rim would be. He wanted to establish that with an indent line rather than a pencil line which might rub off. He used a bowl gouge to make the tenon on the bottom to fit the scroll chuck. He cuts the tenon and then readjusts the curve of the exterior of the bowl to give it a nice pleasing look. In turning wet wood, he stated that some bowls will have to wait for about six months before they have reached a state of equilibrium where they will not shift any more. He indicated that tenon should be straight and crisp in order for the jaws to fit accurately. Straight jaws need a square shoulder and straight tenon sides. A dovetail chuck needs to have dovetails at a



good angle. Some woodturners will make a 1/4" scraper just to cut the dovetails and dedicate the tool for that reason.

After the tenon and exterior of the bowl

has been shaped, he will reverse the bowl on the headstock. First he will remove the faceplate and then attach the scroll chuck on the previously cut tenon. At this point you should start with the tool at the midpoint between the ball bearing center and the outer rim of the bowl blank face. Using a pull cut true up the face and then move closer to the center of the bowl blank to complete the turned top.

If you were going to core out the center of the blank to make two bowls from the same blank, it should be done here. He used the McNaughton coring system to remove the center piece. He first cut a tenon into the cored smaller bowl. This is so he could have immediate mounting in another chuck. In the coring procedure he tried to center up the cutting knife on the center of the bowl blank. He stated that the handle must be up as far as you can get it into the gate. If you find excess friction, you should move the tool rest a little bit in order to make a wider cut. He cored out the center bowl using an 800 to 900 rpm speed. He said that he will demo the cut at around 600 rpm to show that it could be done at lower speeds. He stated that the wall thickness should be about 10% of the diameter of the bowl blank in order to have sufficient thickness to dry effectively.

When the core has been removed with the coring system, you should true up the exterior of the bowl blank. Here you should use light cuts with the handle dropped very low and look for very light, thin shavings. These clean cuts will yield a very smooth surface.

Now one is to turn the interior of the bowl to the desired shape. Here one should try to follow the exterior contour of the piece. To thin a bowl, it will yield a funnel and to thick will yield a chunky look. One should continue to measure the interior depth so that one does not go through the bottom. Once it has been measured you can thin

the side walls and leave a small nub in the bottom to determine what material has been removed since the last measurement. This determining factor will help in preventing cutting through the bowl bottom.

Once the interior shape has been determined, you should clean up the outer rim. You can do this with a pull cut that will give a nice clean look. You should trim off the edge sharpness to a rounded design. This is done to prevent the starting of a crack. The bowl should be placed in a paper bag for about a month to allow for slow drying process. The bowl can be removed at that time to return it to a finished shape for finishing.



Bill Grumbine— on natural edged bowls

A natural edged bowl is defined as a bowl made from a half log segment where the top rim follows the curved slope of the bark diameter and the bottom of the bowl is near the center of the tree.. Bill selected walnut as the wood of choice since it would leave a very nice dark center to the bowl when completed and a white band near the natural edge.

Bill gave the following directions in turning a natural edged bowl:

1. Use a chisel to dig a hole into the cen-

ter of the bark side. This is to seat the 4 pronged spur drive center into solid wood. This would prevent the slipping of the drive center when turning the exterior.

2. Bring up the live center of the tailstock and tighten into the flat side or interior part of the bowl blank. Spin the blank to make sure that it does not hit the tool rest.

3. Face off the front flat surface to remove uneven surfaces. Use a pull cut to accomplish this step.

4. Begin to shape the exterior or outside curve using a pull cut. Move your body rather than just your arms to get a cleaner and more supportive cut. Use the pull cut from the bottom of the bowl toward the rim. Create and complete the exterior shape by this method.

5. Create a tenon on the bottom to fit into the diameter of the scroll chuck.

6. Turn the bowl blank 180 degrees and mount into the scroll chuck at the headstock.

7. Use a bowl gouge to true up the exterior after mounted in the chuck. Here one can use a planing cut with the bowl gouge. Extend the handle down below the bed and 10 deg. toward the tailstock. The flute should be held at 90 deg. toward the tailstock. Rub the bevel lightly to get very thin shavings. This technique will help remove end grain tear out which is so common on two areas of the exterior shape.

8. Hollow the interior of the in stages from the rim toward the center. Finish each stage to get a completely smooth cut from rim to center of piece. When turning toward the center, one needs to slow down the feed rate of the tool, to get a completely smooth cut.

This is due to the very slow rotation of the center of the piece.

9. When completely turned, begin sanding with 80 grit to 100 grit sandpaper. This is done so as to remove rough undulations quickly and then move through the finer grits in order to achieve a very smooth surface. Sanding is necessary since if one

just used a tool to get to the completed stage, one could see the difference of the cutting edge and the burnished edge of the bevel.

10. Create a waste block mounted in the chuck. The profile should match the interior of the natural edged bowl. Mount the open top of the natural edged bowl onto the waste block and bring up the tailstock for support. There should be only light tension on the tailstock end. Take light cuts to hollow out the bottom and make creative designs. Remove any scroll chuck marks at this time and create the bottom profile to desired shape. The bowl is ready to set aside to dry and apply finish when appropriate.

By Jerry Schaible



In the photo above, Bill demonstrated a shearing cut to remove torn grain.

Bill Grumbine - Winged Bowl

The winged bowl by Bill Grumbine is defined as a bowl design with a small thin board pushed through it, like the planet Saturn, except that the "ring" might be round or square, depending on personal design. This bowl is turned in several delicate stages.

1. Select a half log with nice grain fea-

tures as the bowl blank.

2. Mount the flat side or pith side toward the head stock on a face plate. Bring up the tailstock for support in the early stages.
3. Flatten off the bark side of the bowl with a bowl gouge using a pull cut.
4. Create a bowl bottom to approximately 1/2 the distance to the rim.
5. Turn a tenon on the bottom of the bowl to fit the scroll chuck opening.
6. Turn the blank 180 deg. and place in the scroll chuck..
7. Use a pull cut and true up the flat surface on the tailstock side.
8. Remove some wood from the top rimmed portion of the bowl to equal the amount removed from the bottom below the extended ring or wing. Be careful when turning on the winged portion of the piece since there will be a lot of cutting in air. This may have an effect of removing more wood than is desired at the wing edge or board edge.
9. The board or wing should be approximately 3/8 inches thick so that when finished turned, it will become about 1/4 inch thick.. The bowl thickness should be 1/4 inch thick also. When finish turning the wing, the bowl gouge handle should be in a down position, so that you are able to get the finest cut possible.
10. Hollow out the center of the bowl to the proper depth as determined by a gauge.
11. Sand the piece throughout, using various grits until a desired finish has been achieved.
12. Reverse the piece on a waste block and cut the bottom foot to a desired shape, thereby removing the tenon and scroll chuck indented marks.
13. Apply finish of choice after the piece has dried adequately.

by Jerry Schaible

Calendar of Events

The December meeting will be held at Camp Y-Noah on Saturday Dec. 15

The December 15 demonstration will be the Making of Christmas Ornaments. We will have 5 different turners making ornaments at the same time. The different styles represented will be hollow ornaments, box style ornaments in two halves, reverse ornaments, sea urchin ornaments, and spindle ornaments.

January Demo, Making Your Own Tools And Handles Featuring **Marty Chapman**

February Demo, Building Bird houses. Flatwork with **Hoby Horn**. *This will be of special interest to our non turning members.*

March Demo, "Not How But Why", all about tools and their usage with **George Raeder**.

April Demo, Featuring Joe Hermann, Editor of Wood Turning Design. Joe will build a wall hanging coat rack using both flat work and turning skills.

May Demo, Professional Turner and instructor **Dave Hout** will provide an all day demo. Lunch will be available at a nominal charge.

June, Field trip being planed.

July, Our annual auction. Start putting aside those unneeded items now for the auction! This is our main fund raiser for the year.

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PRESIDENTS SOAPBOX

December 2007

Merry Christmas, 2007



I can't believe 2007 is almost over, it sure went by fast. I personally had a blast. I watched Doug Thompson unbelievably go inside a spinning 50 lb block of timber with some sharp tools and a bright light and extract a cowboy hat. I was entertained by Jim Burrows and Barb Crockett turning on lathe axis unfamiliar to me. I was privileged to watch gouges in the hands of a surgeon as King Heiple carved square stock to a beautiful candlestick. I met some wonderful young people during eight weeks of workshops for the Y-NOAH campers. I listened to some great music and ate my fill at our club picnic. I spent a very informative morning with everyone at Doll Lumber in June and at our club auction in July. I participated in some and watched as a number of our members gave demos at our regular meetings. I had the opportunity to assist at several club hands on Turn and Learn

sessions. Finally, I was able to see many beautiful works of art created by our members for the monthly show and tell table.

My personal goal for 2007 was to ensure that at the end of my term the club would be as viable as it was when Larry McCardel completed his term as President. Through no small effort on his part, he left the club in great shape going into 2007 and it appears that due to the huge amount of support all of you have given I haven't screwed it up.

I want to thank each of you that helped BWWT successfully complete its mission in 2007. I would list all of those that gave of their time and money, but the list would be too large for this article. Some that deserve special thanks are Mark Rinehart and John Adams for their work on the website, Dave Floyd for creating the monthly newsletter, Marty Chapman and Gordon Seto for taking all of the Show and Tell photos, Larry McCardel and Glenn Graham for our new display cabinet, those serving on our Demo Committee led by Larry McCardel, everyone who helped with the Camp Y-NOAH projects, John Dilling our membership administrator, Don Karr our librarian, everyone who arrived early

to set up, sell raffle tickets and those that stayed late to help cleanup and most important all of the members who granted us the funds to do it all. If I missed mentioning anyone or anything, I apologize. Please take the time to reflect on what we accomplished in 2007 and give yourselves a pat on the back for a job well done.

Based on 2008 planning discussion, Phil Brower and the executive group will have plenty to do in 2008. I ask that you continue to give the same support that you gave us in 2007. I suspect that 2008 also will be a year that goes by quickly, so jump in where you are most comfortable and make 2008 a better year than 2007.

Lastly, I personally want to wish you and your families a safe and enjoyable Christmas. Be sure to take the time to relax and spend time with those most important to you. Please allow a little time to remember our soldiers who are far away from home and family, in a foreign land fighting for our freedom to observe the holidays in whatever way we choose.

Wishing you joy, peace and a lot of tools,

Benny



**BUCKEYE WOODWORKERS
AND WOODTURNERS
Nov. 17, 2007**

The regular meeting of BWWT was called to order by V. Pres. Phil Brower at 9:30 AM.

He welcomed all new guests and members. We had a total of six new members join our club from Atwater, Columbiana, Minerva, Perrysburg, North Olmsted, and Canton Ohio.

V.P. Phil indicated that Marty Chapman would be taking photos of our Show and Tell table and be placing them into our gallery on our website.

Lou Mineweaser indicated that we had three open spots for the Hands On session on Sunday with Bill Grumbine. The cost would be \$40 per person. He also mentioned that dues were being collected for the 2008 season. John Dilling, the membership chairman, indicated that the membership list is updated each month and that he was glad for all the new members that we have been getting.

Larry McCardel, the demonstration committee chairman, stated that he was working on the instructors for the 2008 year and he was almost completed with the planning. He indicated that he had been in contact with Dave Hout, Jim Duxbury, and Joe Herrmann, as future guest demonstrators. The planning for the 2008 season should be finalized in a couple of months.

George Raeder indicated that the Wayne Co. Art Center will be holding an art show from June 11 to July 28, 2008. Many different mediums will be displayed, of which wood turned items would be of interest to our club. He indicated that the director has estimated that approximately 500 people will view the exhibit. A group of woodturn-

ers from approximately three clubs will establish the rules and regulations of entry. The various categories will be bowls, platters, vessels, boxes, spindle turning, segmented turnings, and sculpture and misc. shapes. Each member can submit 2 pieces per category and there will be a charge of \$5 per entry. This will support the prize money in the judged items. There will be two judges from each club plus the director to judge each turned piece. Judges will not be allowed to judge pieces from their own club members.

Woodturning clubs from Erie Pa., Toledo, Cleveland, and BWWT have been asked to participate. They expect approximately 100 turned pieces in the show. There will be a fee of 20% of the established price to go to the Wayne Co. Art Show. This is a chance to have your wood turned pieces displayed and possibly sold. April or May 2008 will be the deadline for submitting your pieces and delivered to the show.

The December 15 demonstration will be the Making of Christmas Ornaments. We will have 5 different turners making ornaments at the same time. The different styles represented will be hollow ornaments, box style ornaments in two halves, reverse ornaments, sea urchin ornaments, and spindle ornaments.

Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.