Great Falls Woodturners Newsletter

www.gfturners.org

Volume 6, Number 10 May 2015

A Very Special Thanks

For quite some time the club has been wanting to implement a more safe method of turning on the club lathe during demonstrations. We kicked around various version of a safety shield for the lathe and it seemed that all we did was kick it around.

Then two of our members **Paul Snyder** and **Wayne Petrini** decided enough of the discussion and and took action. Paul researched what would be the best and safest material to construct the shield. With help from TC Glass, he purchased the Polycarbinate and got together with Wayne.

Wayne helped design the frame, did the welding and painting. When that was completed they assembled the shield. The next step was how to mount it to the lathe. Paul determined the method and drilled the hole to mount it to the clubs lathe which now simplifies having the shield in place for the demos.

We are most grateful to these two gentlemen for demonstrating initiative and giving us all a safer way to observe demonstrations. **A hearty thanks to you both.**

Correction to the 'We Moved' Article, April Edition

I inadvertently left off **Tom Krajacich's** name of those who helped with the move. My apologies to Tom.

We've Moved

On Saturday the 11th we moved from the College to the Great Falls Fire Training Station on 9th Street South and 19th Avenue South.

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From April 18 until September 2015 all meetings will be at the Great Falls Fire Training Facility at 1900 9th Street South (behind the Boy Scouts Headquarters) See schedule below

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Club Demonstrations

Chuck Kuether – Apr 18th

Chuck gave us an outstanding demo on creating trivets and the holder that is necessary to create them.

He gave us an overview of using the holder and how it's adapted to do a center and off center turning.

He discussed the method of cutting out the blank parts and gluing them together and gluing on the patterns used in turning the circles.

Finally, Chuck demonstrated the making of the holder and raffled it to the attendees. The winner of the holder was **Del Johnson**.

Finished Trivet

Chuck provided the instructions and copies of the patterns on making the trivet both via email and hard copies that will be available at the May 12th meeting.

Having said all that about the demo, one of the very important items that Chuck brought to our attention is: **Band Saw Drift Angle** as noted in the document provided via email to all club members. We all have encountered the drift especially when re-sawing and it is/was most frustrating. A non PDF document about the drifting is included at the end of this newsletter..

Thanks Chuck for an outstanding demo and information.

Barry Rockwell – May 12

YES Virginia, wood chips can really fly!

Barry covered several aspects of turning a bowl during his demonstration.

First, he went over the process of taking a log and processing it with either a band saw or a chain saw to remove the pith from the log. He covered using the two halves of a log for bowls and then using the wood bordering the pith for handles, plates, etc. (depending on the size of the log. Also covered was the processing of using an appropriate size of pattern to cut the bowl blank out of the half log.

After entertaining questions on that process, he then showed us the method of mounting a green bowl blank on a screw chuck to rough turn a bowl. That was when the chips really began to fly.

Mounting the blank and securing it with a live center in the tail stock, he was ready to true and shape the blank for a bowl. He stressed safety and covered alternative methods throughout the entire process.

During the turning process, he emphasized the fact that while turning a rough turned bowl it was the greatest opportunity to practice any and all cuts using all the tools during the process. One of the processes he used was the shear cut using a shear scraper at a 45 to 60 degree angle. This method reduces tear out and greatly reduces sanding the blank.

He then turned the inside of the rough turned bowl and left it approximately 1 ½" thick for the drying process which allows for turning after all the movement of the wood has completed. He emphasized a Mike Mahoney point to reduce the possibility of the bowl cracking by rounding both the inner and outer edge of the bowl.

Once that process was completed he then mounted the blank in a set of bowl jaws and removed the tenon and created a flat surface for the bowl to set even. Again he used the shear scraper to minimize sanding.

Thanks Barry for an outstanding demo and educational process on turning.

A very special THANKS to:

All of you that come in early to help set up for the meeting and those of you that stay after the meeting to clean up and secure the equipment. It is deeply appreciated.

Thanks to **Darrell Young** for providing the plug to convert our lathe extension cord to adapt to the new facility electrical outlet.

Thanks to **Dirk Johnson** for videoing the Apr 18th Demo.

Thanks to **David Stratton** for doing the camera work at May 12th Demo.

Thanks to **Chuck Kuether** and **David Stratton** for their time and effort to create and duplicate the DVDs of the demonstrations.

Information Tip – Sam Sampedro

Here are a few sites that address Sharpening a Forstner Bit. They address the several different kinds of bits.

http://www.woodmagazine.com/woodworking-tips/techniques/drilling-boring/how-to-sharpen-forstner-bits/?catref=wd130&page=1

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EGqQyVoR5RQ

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bt4weRZs0HM

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bJza0t1EnCw

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bJza0t1EnCw

http://www.highlandwoodworking.com/sharpeningforstnerbits.aspx

http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=8&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CEcQFjAH&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.leevalley.com%2Fen%2Fhtml%2F06j0104ie.pdf&ei=mppHVcXRHJbYoASRpIDgDQ&usg=AFQjCNFjvHnl1X253TuUSccCYImZ-XSm9A&bvm=bv.92291466,d.cGU

http://on.aol.com/video/how-to-sharpen-forstner-bits-with-a-rotary-tool-302212014

https://www.google.com/search?sourceid=navclient&aq=&oq=how+to+sharpen+forstner+&ie=UTF-8&rlz=1T4GGHP_enUS560US561&q=how+to+sharpen+forstner+bits+video&gs_l=hp..1.0l2j41.0.0.1.9952.....0.s13ci9sAgvs#q=how+to+sharpen+forstner+bits+video&start=10

Shop Tip – Sam Sampedro

I was using my clean buffing wheel to buff a finished platter. When I was done I decided to buff my older face shield to see what it would do.

When I buffed it, it returned the clear plastic to a sharp and clear plastic. No, it didn't remove all the little scratches, but sure made it clear. I just used a clean buffing wheel with no resins or polish.

Shop Tip – Sam Sampedro

Check out the new Elio Drive by Langer Craft Works

Very interesting…..

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tQQI_Zr7bC8

Shop Tip – Chuck Kuether

So, you'd really like to use a Skew and not to just open a can of paint? Here's an opportunity to view a video (that may have been around before) by Richard Raffan on the proper way to use the skew and the pitfalls associated with the skew. Take a look….

http://www.finewoodworking.com/woodturning/video/understanding-woodturning-catches.aspx?&lookup=auto&V18=R&V19=7&V20=9&V21=R&V22=&V23=0&V24=0&V25=24.4&V26=8.99&V53=01-AUG-2016&V54=33.39&Taun_Per_Flag=true&&utm_source=email&utm_medium=eletter&utm_content=fw_eletter&utm_campaign=fine-woodworking-eletter

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2015 Syposium Corner

September may seem a long way away, but it's just around the corner.

Silent Auction Items: In the last two symposiums that the club had, one of the popular items of the symposium is the silent auction. It gives attendees the opportunity to pick up an item or two inexpensively to add to their tool collection.

With that in mind, please start giving some thought to any items that you aren't using any more or have replaced with something better and is taking up valuable space in your shop to donate for the silent auction. Any and all

contributions will be very much appreciated.

Symposium Grand Door Prize

The Grand Door Prize for this year's symposium is a **Three Day Basic Turning Class at Craft Supplies USA.** It was graciously donated to our club by Craft Supplies USA. Please support this generous business as much as you can.

Club's Appreciation

Editor's Comment: My thanks to the following individuals who helped with the content of this newsletter:

Chuck Kuether

Instant Gallery

Photos

(Great Photos by Paul Snyder)

Darrel Young

Del Johnson

Robert Price

Del Johnson

Dirk Johnson

Roger Wayman

Tom Mcquillan

Terry and Ben Hill

Barry’s Friend from Canada

Tom Mcquillan, Missoula (First Segmented Bowl)

Del Johnson

Del Johnson

Paul Snyder

Sam Sampedro

Del Johnson

Dirk Johnson

Paul Snyder

Paul Snyder

Sam Sampedro

Sam Sampedro (Toothpick Holder)

Sam Sampedro

Great Falls Woodturners

Fifth Annual Family Picnic

August 15, 2015

Noon until 5 PM

Burgers, hot dogs, sodas, & water will be provided.
Please bring a hors d'oeuvre, hot dish, salad, or dessert to share.

Family & Friends Are Welcome

Location:

Barry Rockwell's House
22 Cox Creek Lane, Cascade

Take I-15 south to Exit 244, then go south on the Recreation Road 2.3 miles to Cox Creek Lane. Go up the hill to the 1st house on the right, a brick house.

Please RSVP to Barry Rockwell by August 1, 2015
468-9857 or barryrockwell@aol.com

Or

Sam Sampedro by August 1, 2015
761-4145 or csampedro@bresnan.net

YWCA Empty Bowl Program

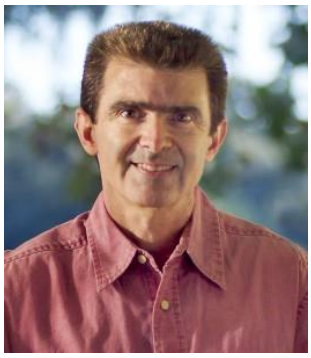
To everyone who contributed to the YWCA Empty Bowl Program a great big

Thank You

Great Falls Woodturners 2015 Symposium

Featuring





Rudy Lopez

http://www.rudolphlopez.com/gallery.html

Turning Bowls, Creative Shapes and Much More

When: September 26 & 27, 2015
9:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Place: Great Falls Fire Training Facility
1900 9th Street South
Great Falls, MT 59405

Grand Door Prize: Three Day Turning Class at Craft Supplies USA, Provo Utah

Door Prizes Silent Auction

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Registration Fee: Per Person:	$125.00
Discount if PAID on or before September 1st :	$125.00 – $30.00 = $95.00
One Day Attendance:	$60.00 (no discount)
Children Under 18 Accompanied by Adult:	$15.00
College of Technology Students	$30.00
Includes lunches on Dates of Attendance	(All Currency U.S. Dollars, Check or Money order)

Great Falls Woodturners Symposium 2015
Rudy Lopez Demonstration Registration Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State_____Zip Code_____

Telephone:_____EMail Address _____

Total Payment Enclosed $_____

Names of Persons Attending (Including under 18:_____

_____

Registration Fee: Per Person:	$125.00
Discount if PAID before September 1st :	$125 – $30 = $95
One Day Attendance:	$60.00 (no discount)
Children Under 18 Accompanied by Adult:	$15.00
College of Technology Students	$30.00
Includes lunches on Dates of Attendance	(All Currency U.S. Dollars, Check or Money order)

Mail Completed Form and Payment to:

GF Turners c/o
David Stratton
2120 3rd St S
Great Falls, MT 59405

WOODTURNING DEMONSTRATION
AND WORKSHOP

The Chinook Woodturning Guild

is pleased to host

CINDY DROZDA

Master woodturner and artist

Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 23-25, 2015

Cindy Drozda is among the most accomplished and innovative woodturning artists working today in North America. See her art and craftsmanship on her website: **www.cindydrozda.com**

There will be an all day demonstration.
Saturday 23 May, 2015, 9am-4pm Registration: $60 (Students $30) includes lunch (Non-members $70)

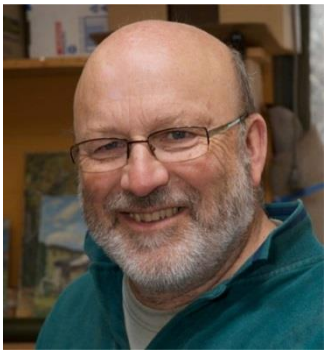
Location: CASA Building, 230
8th Street South Lethbridge,
Alberta T1J2H2, Canada

Please register to attend by contacting:
Vern Miller 403-892-6729 (verntheturner@gmail.com) or Dan Michener 403-331-9177 (danmichener@shockware.com)

ALSO
Cindy will lead two full-day hands-on workshops on Sunday, 24 May, and Monday 25 May, 2015. (If enough woodturners register.) **Registration for the workshop is $175** (non-members $190) The workshop is limited, so please call Vern or Dan if you would like to attend. **Register before 31 January, 2015.**

Woodturners of Olympia
Present

Creativity in Woodturning Symposium 2015



A Day With
RICHARD RAFFAN
Saturday July 25, 2015

Workshops July 26-29, and August 1&2 2015

Richard Raffan is perhaps one of the best known woodturners in the world and is the 2012 recipient of the AAW Professional Outreach Program Merit Award. At this symposium Richard will share his life-long knowledge of and passion for woodturning.

Symposium Demonstrations:

- **Back to Basics**
- **Bowls**
- **Lidded Bowls**
- **Suction Fit Boxes**

Workshops:

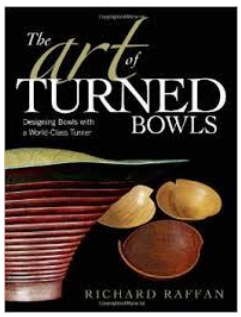
- **Basics Revisited**
- **Bowl**
- **Boxes**

A couple of years ago, Richard noted that 'he is drifting into his retirement years' and may not be coming to the 'States' much anymore. Now, after he had to cancel his participation in our 2014 Symposium, we are **thrilled** to have another opportunity to host him in 2015. *Consider this Symposium a 'must attend' event.*

Register at http://www.woodturnersofolympia.org/

Don't miss this rare opportunity!

RICHARD RAFFAN July 25, 2015 in Olympia Washington!



Great Falls Woodturners
Meetings/Demonstations Schedule

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From April 18 until September 2015 all meetings will be at the Great Falls Fire Training Facility at 1900 9th Street South (behind the Boy Scouts Headquarters)

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**May 23	**Demo – Tom Krajacich**
*Jun 2	**Meeting/Demo – Wayne Petrini**
**Jun 20	**Demo- Roger Wayman**
*Jul 7	**Meeting/Demo – Sam Sampedro**
*Aug 4	**Meeting/Demo/Club Elections – Demo - Dirk Johnson**
**Aug 15	**Club Picnic – See enclosed flyer**
Aug 22	**Move back to college (This is tentative assuming the college conversion is completed)**
*Sep 1 or 8	**Meeting/Demo - Ken Quaschnik**

Please note that there is a possibility that we may have a gentleman from out of state to give us a demonstration. If it occurs, we'll be providing information as soon as we have it.

Sep 12	**Move equipment to the college (if they weren't ready for us on Aug 22)**
Sep 26 & 27	**Rudy Lopez Symposium**

How to Resaw Wood

Slicing Wood: The Fine Tuned Bandsaw

A Guide to Successful Resawing

Bandsaw Resawing from the beginning: resawing is cutting a sawn plank of wood into thinner planks on a bandsaw. Thus the cut runs through the plank's width, which distinguishes bandsaw resawing from ordinary bandsaw rip cuts where the blade runs through the stock's thickness. It's all ripping in any case, and the techniques we'll review here apply just as well to ripping 8/4 stock as to sawing 10" veneers or 5" drawer sides. The bandsaw is the ideal tool for this job. It's far safer than a circular saw, because it doesn't cause kickback. Its narrow kerf and vertical blade movement make it extremely efficient, wasting minimal wood and cutting relatively easily and quickly even with a low-power saw. Resawing on a bandsaw is easy; all you have to do is cut straight lines (very straight indeed). This requires nothing more complicated than appropriate bandsaw blade selection, adequate tension, effective stock control, and practice.

Bandsaw Blade Selection: No Contest

As you saw through very thick stock, each saw tooth shaves out an enormous amount of waste. In order to maintain a reasonably productive feed rate, there has to be somewhere for that waste to be stashed out of the way until the teeth emerge from the cut. Otherwise the gullets between the teeth fill up and stall further advance until they've cleared the stock. Blades with about 3 teeth per inch (tpi) have large gullets which can accommodate as much waste as you'll generate by sawing through thick stock, and they'll handle anything less substantial with no trouble at all. You've made the best choice of all with our Wood Slicer, whose thin-kerf, variable pitch 3-4 tpi design makes it the smoothest and quietest resaw blade on the market.

In principle, the wider the bandsaw blade, the higher its beam strength and the better it can maintain straightness. Wider, however, isn't necessarily better. Almost all US woodcutting bandsaw blades over 1/2" wide are .035" thick, thicker than the Wood Slicer's total kerf width. 3/4" blades are set far more coarsely as well, so the doubled load on your saw and their rough cuts make wider blades a distinct step backward.

High Tension: No Worries

Tension may be the least important factor in successful resaw setup, but it's significant nonetheless. Adequate blade tension helps keep stock centered even if your control

isn't flawless, and it reduces the bandsaw blade's tendency to flutter under thrust. It's easy to set a satisfactory amount of tension. Install the Wood Slicer on your saw, with lateral guides and thrust bearings opened up and backed off both above and below the table so they do not contact the blade. Crank on some tension, and then give the blade a sharp sideways poke about halfway between the upper and lower wheels. The blade will deflect a short distance and then seem to hit a wall; if you push a lot harder it will bend farther, but there's a fairly distinct point where it quits deflecting easily. Add tension until this sideways movement is just 1/4" to 5/16" on saws with 6" depth of cut, or about 3/8" on saws with 12" depth. By the way, don't look at the saw's built-in tension gauge until you're finished; there's no need to confuse yourself with arbitrary numbers. After you've gotten the hang of tensioning by feel, check the gauge and use its reading as a setup guide.

Once the blade is tensinoned and tracked properly, there's one last bit of tuning you can do that can make a real difference in performance. Before you bring the lateral guides and thrust bearings up close to the blade, close the wheel covers and turn the saw on. If vibration blurs the blade, try increasing or decreasing the tension very slightly until the blade runs smoothly in a straight, quiet line from wheel to wheel. Cuts will be smoother when you eliminate this source of fluttering in the kerf, and the saw will run quieter and more efficiently as well.

Stock Control: A Leading Question

Cutting straight lines is easy: find out how the saw wants to do it, and do it that way. That might sound facetious, but it's actually a fair description of what works. Every bandsaw blade, unless there's something seriously wrong, can cut straight lines, but each will do so in its own way; each blade has its own "lead angle". If you're resawing just one or two pieces, it will be easiest to use a point block fence, a curved fence tall enough to hold your stock upright while leaving feed direction up to you. Mark the cut line full length on the stock (leaving a generous margin for error:, set the point block to your target width and freehand the cut, adjusting feed direction as you go. It's an imperfect technique; you'll waste more wood and spend more time at the thickness planer than ideal, but overall you'll get the job done quickly. When you need to resaw more than a couple of pieces, however, it will probably be more productive to set up a straight fence and make the cuts with predictable, repeatable accuracy, minimizing waste and finishing time.

Here's where most of us go wrong, so pay attention: When determining the proper feed direction for cutting straight lines with any particular blade, it's what cuts that counts, and nothing else. Your miter slot doesn't cut wood, so it doesn't help to set your rip fence parallel to it. The front edge of your table doesn't either, so don't bother reaching for your square. If your fence can't be skewed right or left at least

1/2" out of parallel to the miter slot you won't be able to use it, so make your own or get one of our Kreg bandsaw fences instead. Outfit your fence with an auxiliary face high enough to hold your resaw stock securely vertical—5" or 6" should do.

Take a piece of 8/4 scrap wood two or three feet long, joint an edge straight, and mark a line parallel to that edge. Rip freehand along the line, adjusting your feed direction until you're cutting consistently straight down the line. When you've split the line for 4 or 5 inches, stop. Hold the stock still on the table and shut off the saw. Mark a pencil line (which can be erased later) on the saw table along the straight edge of the test piece, then set your rip fence parallel to the pencil line. This is a first approximation; now you're ready for fine tuning.

Make a short resaw cut, either in the work at hand or scrap of similar hardness and roughly similar width. With the cut completed, stand a straightedge against the resawn face of the board. Unless you're just plain lucky, you'll see that the blade bowed left or right within the stock. The way the blade bowed tells you how to fine tune your fence for very precise resawing. You know that the solid body of a blade can't simply move sideways through solid wood. To create a bowed cut, the teeth must lead to one side or another within the wood (where they're free of the lateral guides' constraint), twisting the blade and making it saw its way out of vertical. To keep the cut vertical, adjust your fence to match the way the blade twisted. If the blade bowed to the left, adjust the rear of your fence slightly to the right: if the blade bowed to the right, adjust the rear of your fence slightly to the left. Make another test cut and check the face of the wood again. It may take three or four tests to get the fence set for flawless sawing, but once that's done you can resaw piece after identical piece, with cuts so straight that one pass through the planer is all it takes to produce clean, flat wood at your target thickness.

Slicing Wood: Just Do It

Once you've done all of the above successfully, you can't go wrong--unless you feed too fast or too slow, or let the bandsaw blade get good and dirty. Feeding too slowly will cut the wood okay, but it will wear out the blade a lot faster than need be. You're feeding too fast when the completed cut shows pronounced bands of wide diagonal tooth marks. Practice feeding at a moderate, consistent pace, just slow enough to leave a smooth surface.

Several species of timber can cause rapid buildup of debris on the blade, and any wood eventually will bake on a load of trash. Material crusted around the teeth can make it as hard for them to cut as if they were dead dull, and it can affect the blade's lead angle, too. The longer you wait to clean a bandsaw blade the harder it will be, so clean it often. If a quick scrub with a Scotch-Brite pad laced with mineral spirits doesn't do the trick, take the blade off the saw and hose it down with our Blade and Bit

Cleaner, wait a few minutes and then wipe clean. If you saw resinous wood regularly, BladeCote blade treatment will help retard accumulation of resins and junk.

There's one last detail to cover: keeping your fingers attached. The bandsaw may be the least hazardous resawing tool in the shop, but please remember that anything that turns hard wood into sawdust can do much worse to you. As you resaw, you'll often find yourself pushing the stock with one hand while holding it against the high face of your rip fence with the other. It's tempting to let your pressure hand slide along toward the neighborhood of the bandsaw blade, but that's not cool; imagine the blade bowing within the wood and unexpectedly sawing its way out through the face your hand is pressed against. It can also be temping to push the wood right up to the last half inch and then pull it through the final bit of the cut. Once again, imagine the worst case where an unseen crack allows the last two or three inches of the plank to split apart suddenly, just as you're pushing firmly toward the bandsaw blade. Use a bit of scrap as push block instead.

There's plenty more to know about resawing, of course, but this should be enough to get you started successfully, after which doing it will teach you anything else you wish to know. So go do it!