

Chippewa Valley
Woodturners Guild



**MARCH
2020**

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**Bowl shaped like a heart? Not
an illusion.**

AAW AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF WOODTURNERS

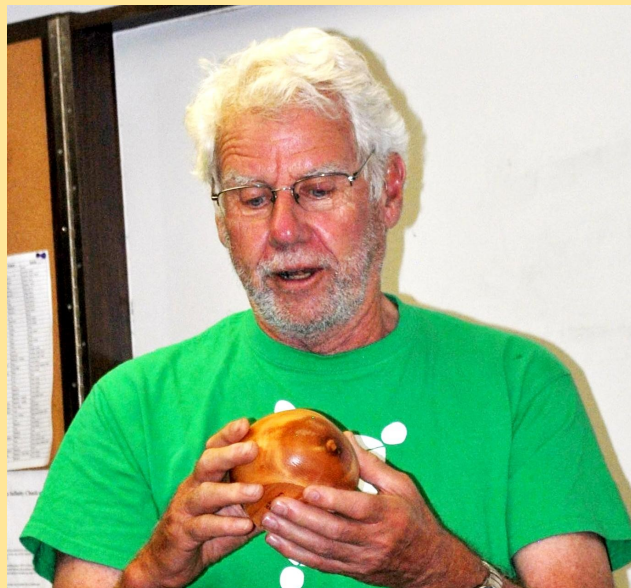
PREZ SEYZ

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Prez sez he is proud as an peacock to be part of this club. Empty Bowls served over 3000 people and made over \$100000 dollars for the poor last week.

Our club donated about 450 bowls. Some went into the silent auction which netted almost \$6000 (not all bowls) We donated bowls for a contribution to the cause and that made over \$800 dollars---all from CVWG. The other 400 or so were attendance buys at \$12 apiece, Wow!!!

At the April meeting Rich Thelen will be taking orders for CVWG logo shirts and hats so bring your checkbook. The Prez challenge for May is something at least partially turned and not a bowl, pen or ornament. Engage your brains? See you next month and TURN TURN TURN



30 second Tips

Fred Steffens had a solution for tangled electrical wires on power tools when stored in a drawer. He used various plastic containers, particularly prescription drug bottles which he sawed off the bottoms and curls the wire neatly inside the container.

Fred also uses these prescription bottles to hold small sharp tools by cutting a slit in the cap to insert a tool blade.



John Layde had a solution for determining whether a wood piece is flat. He uses a metal measuring stick and places it against the piece to note any unevenness.



Editor Musings – March 2020

The AAW sends out a digital weekly sort of a newsletter in which there usually a short article, a picture of a turning of some sort that I couldn't imagine how it was done, and a video made by a reputable AAW member usually showing some basic in woodturning.

One of these videos featured Sam Angelo who is with the Wyoming Woodturners and a popular maker of videos on varied subjects. His subject was wet sanding. But what caught my interest was the wood he used to demonstrate how to wet sand. He uses a Citrus Degreaser to wet sand. Seeing the wood he was turning dry I, thought it might be a dark Cherry. But after he sprayed it with the Citrus Degreaser I decided it was an exotic wood. It wasn't until the end of the video that he revealed that the wood was Mopani.

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=wet+sanding+wood+turning+videos&view=detail&mid=C76E3AD096859C435F2FC76E3AD096859C435F2F&FORM=VIRE>

Mopani? Never heard of it. Not that I have heard of all the types of wood. Checking it out on the web, all that came up was Mopani driftwood. It appeared to be a popular item and it turned out that it was used mainly in aquariums and terrariums. It must be a really heavy wood to sink in an aquarium! (Janka hardness is rated at 3,390. Oak is only 1,200).

In order to find available Mopani for sale I had to search on exotic wood sites. Two had this wood – Exotic Woods and Bell Forest. Prices were reasonable from \$2.50 for a pen blank to an 18" long turning square for \$45.75.

Tom Leonard



March Demonstration

Bowl from a Board – Stacked Rings

Ron Bartz

Bowl from a board is essentially taking wood that was designated as lumber - cutting and assembling it by gluing to turn on a lathe. It can be simple or complex. Complex by making intricate patterns by using segmenting techniques.

Tools for Design

Various tools are needed to design the bowl: Protractor Rule; Compass Divider; T-Bevel; Graph paper ¼ inch squares; Angle Gauge; Layout.

Design is made on the graph paper to find angle, spacing and number of rings.

Mathematically use: $\tan^{-1} = [(D-d)/2nh]$ where D = Diameter outside, d = Diameter inside (center), n = Number of Rings (include center), h = thickness of material.

Mark Alignment line on one half of material.

Most cut the rings at 45 degrees but bowls can be cut at other angles and Ron has cut some from 40 to 60 degrees.

Methods of Cutting

Materials can be cut with a lathe, a bandsaw, a scroll saw or a ring cutter.

Scroll saw: Drill hole at each ring for inserting blade. Set table at desired angle and cut free hand. Use block cut at angle for guide when drilling hole.

Band saw: Mark center of blank. Cut material in half for each half of the bowl. Use fine blade ¼ to 3/8 inch wide. Set table angle. These can be free hand cut or use circle cutting jig. A reasonably priced circle jig from Woodcraft is \$89.99 called the AccuRight Bandsaw Circle Cutting Jig.

Lathe: Use parting tools with a backer plate.

Ring Cutter: One can be purchased one for a lathe or a complete unit. Ringmaster (ringmasterlathe.com) has 2 very pricy units – a single speed for \$699.99 and a multispeed for \$799.99). See video for how a Ringmaster is used.

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=bowl+from+a+board&&view=detail&mid=64B8208479A10ED423EB64B8208479A10ED423EB&&FORM=VDRVRV>

Home built cutter. There are also many videos on how to make your own circle cutting jig from the simple to the complex.

Material Prep

Ron emphasized the importance of preparation. Know what it will look like before starting by drawing it out on graph paper. The materials used must be square and parallel and well finished. Thicker pieces work better for bowls or at least 1 inch or thicker. Laminated boards are more stable.

Making the rings

Ron first cut a board in half to make 2 half rings. To cut the rings Ron made a circle cutter jig which uses a center pin inserted into a drilled notch in the wood being cut. The bandsaw table with the circle cutter was set at 45 degrees and Ron turns the wood through the blade freehand. Half rings are being cut to be glued together to make a complete ring. One of the half pieces must be indexed to keep the 2 pieces in alignment.

With the glue up, Ron recommends that the ends to be glued be roughed a little with 40 grit sandpaper first and then with some 80 grit sandpaper. He says this provides the glue with something to bite on. After applying the glue to the ends, let set for a few minutes until the glue gets a little tacky before putting the ends together. His point here is that the glue needs to be absolutely dry or later a finished piece could crack at spots where the glue didn't dry. Ron does not use clamping partially because it would be difficult to do so with a ring and he also feels it is unnecessary since if properly flattened and glued it will be fine.

When asked what glue he uses he said Titebond original or II. Titebond III can be used outdoors and is a more elastic glue.

Assembly of the rings

Using the lathe, make a turned piece to serve as a tenon and glue it to the piece designated as the bottom piece of the bowl. Glue the ring with the smallest inside diameter to the bottom piece and begin gluing and stacking rings. Before gluing, use previous technique of sanding with 40 grit and 80 grit.

Stack rings checking fit and pattern. Glue first ring and let dry for 20 minutes. Sand surface and glue next ring. Continue until bowl is complete. Let dry for 24 hours.

Turning the bowl

Ron didn't turn a completed assembled piece because it might come apart which has happened on more than on occasion. He did give some tips on turning such a piece. An assembled piece when turned must be supported. Ron starts with the inside first using varied sized jam chucks.

He turns from the top to the bottom taking on an inch or so at a time then switching to a smaller jam chuck to get the next few inches on down to the bottom. The outside is turned using only the larger jam chuck to provide support for the bowl.

Patterns and Design

Bowl blanks can be done with solid wood or glued up patterns or segmented patterns. "If you can dream it, you can make a bowl from it." Quote from Ron Bartz.

Note: This write up was done by combining Ron's notes and my notes. Tom Leonard

There are many videos showing differences and similarity's of Ron's demonstration.



Left: Setting up the shop made circle cutter.

Below Left: Measuring a 45 degree angle.

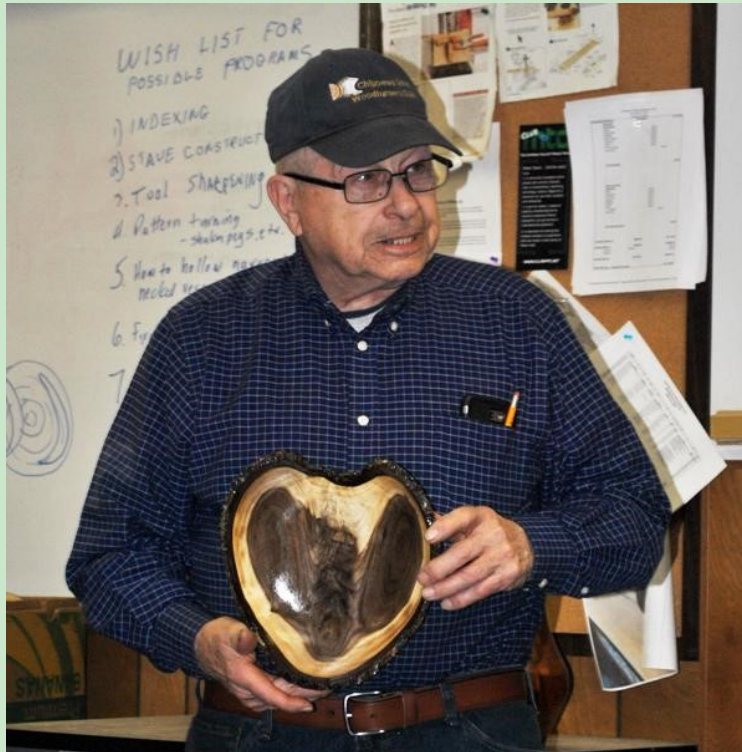
Below Right: Cutting a half circle.



Left: Demonstrating how to approach cutting the ringed board bowl.

SHOW AND TELL / GALLERY

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Joe Nycz with a Walnut natural edge bowl shaped like a heart. Joe has offered to demonstrate how to make this type of bowl.





Above: Joe Nycz with a bowl made of Mesquite.

Below: Joe Nycz with a Walnut bowl made from the same tree as the heart bowl.





Mark Palma with many and varied examples of rim treatment to bowls. Rim treatment vary in color and object placed in the rim. Upper left: Mark shows a leveling stand which is a must to insure the rim treatment is even in the rim.



Mary Weider with two bowls—one of Cherry and the other spalted.



Bruce Tremble with a sandpaper cutting device. Base is made of Walnut and the cutter is an attached hacksaw blade with the tension adjustment.





Barry Grill with two long segmented vases. The one on the lower left was donated to the Feed My People Bowl Event auction.



Above: Dan Goller with a box that he chip carved. He donated it to the Feed My People Bowl Event auction.

Below: Tom Leonard with January pen and wood of Jarrah wood and February pen and wood of eucalyptus.





Ron Bratz with a segmented bowl of Walnut and Maple. Ron donated the bowl to the Feed My People bowl Event auction.





Four of Ron Bratz's bowls from a board. The one to the upper left was donated to the Feed My People Bowl event for auction.

Apologies to Rob Jackson

Rob's Show and Tell was a bowl made from White Oak Burl. He said he oven dried the bowl at 170 degrees for 2 hours. Apparently no pictures were taken of his bowl.



Duane Walker wasn't able to get to the meeting but he sent this picture of a candy dish made with the veneers that are available. It certainly shows what a WOW! project that can come from using these veneers.

Keith Boesel—A Woodturning Memory

It was with shock that several members learned of Keith's passing because they remembered he was at the February meeting on the 5th and passed on February 25th. His wife Pat said that his heart just gave out. Keith was inspired to take up woodturning at age 69 by members Rick Bauer, Fran Passe and Steve Schwartz. In Memory of Keith here are the items he had presented at President's Challenges.



His first known work that he entered in the President's Challenge for sculptures in December of 2015. He submitted a unusual hollow form made of Silver Maple and an sculptured ice cream cone.



In September of 2016 he entered the President's Challenge for a 6" or more bowl. He submitted 2 bowls both of Curly Maple. One of the bowls Keith had added a turquoise inlay to fill in the cracks.



In June of 2017 he entered 2 platters in the President's Challenge for platters. One platter was called a cake platter and was also on a pedestal. The other platter was made of Curly Maple.

Keith will be missed by us all.



Pen Wood of the Month

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LACEWOOD

Common Name(s): Lacewood, Brazilian Lacewood, South American Lacewood

Scientific Name: *Panopsis* spp. (*P. rubescens* and *P. sessilifolia*)

Distribution: Tropical South America

Tree Size: 30-50 ft (9-15 m) tall, 2-3 ft (.6-1.0 m) trunk diameter

Janka Hardness: 710 lb_f (3,160 N)*

**Estimated hardness based on specific gravity*

Color/Appearance: Has a very conspicuous flecking that gives this wood its namesake. The wood itself is a reddish brown with grey or light brown rays, which result in a lace pattern when quartersawn.



Like other woods that exhibit the strongest figure in quartersawn pieces, (such as Sycamore), Lacewood has the most pronounced figure and displays the largest flecks when perfectly quartersawn; this is due to the wood's wide medullary rays, whose layout can be seen the clearest when looking at the endgrain.

Grain/Texture: Has a fairly coarse and uneven texture due to the difference in densities between the regular wood tissue and the rays. The grain is usually straight.

Endgrain: Diffuse-porous; small to medium pores in tangential rows; solitary and tangential multiples of 2-3; deposits in heartwood occasionally present; growth rings indistinct; very wide rays easily visible without lens; parenchyma banded, diffuse-in-aggregates.

Rot Resistance: Lacewood is rated as non-durable and is also susceptible to insect attack.

Workability: Overall a fairly easy wood to work with, taking glues, stains, and finishes well; though there may be some difficulty in planing, with tearout occurring. Some species of lacewood can also have a moderate blunting effect on cutting edges.

Odor: No characteristic odor.

Allergies/Toxicity: Although there have been no adverse health effects reported for Lacewood in the *Panopsis* genus, several other genera in the *Proteaceae* family have been reported to cause eye and skin irritation. See the articles Wood Allergies and Toxicity and Wood Dust Safety for more information.

Pricing/Availability: Prices for Lacewood vary depending upon the specific species, but tend to be medium to high for an imported wood.

Sustainability: This wood species is not listed in the CITES Appendices or on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Common Uses: Veneer, cabinetry, fine furniture, musical instruments (guitars), and turned objects.

Comments: The name "Lacewood" is used very loosely and can be applied (and misapplied) to a number of different wood species. In its vaguest sense, the term "lacewood" is used to describe any wood that displays figuring that resembles lace. Attempts to identify a specific board macroscopically may be difficult.

Two Australian species, Northern Silky Oak (*Cardwellia sublimis*), and Southern Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*) can both look very similar, and are sometimes sold as Australian Lacewood. Additionally, Leopardwood (*Roupala spp.*) looks similar, but tends to be slightly darker brown, and is significantly heavier.

Related Species:**Proteaceae family:**

- **Leopardwood** ([Roupala spp.](#))
- **Macadamia Nut** ([Macadamia integrifolia](#))
- **Silky Oak, Northern** ([Cardwellia sublimis](#))
- **Silky Oak, Southern** ([Grevillea robusta](#))

From the Wood Database:

<https://www.wood-database.com/lacewood/>

Pen Kit of the Month

Slimline Pro Click Pen

The Slimline Pro is an 8mm version of the familiar Slimline/ Funline series done over as a click pen instead of a twist pen. Penn State Ind. calls this "a beefed up Slimline style with Parker style pen mechanism." Can be had for \$5.95 with bushings at a similar cost of \$5.95. An 8mm bit is also a mere \$5.95.

The Lacewood was purchased on ebay from Brian Hatleberg. Three Lacewood pen blanks were purchased for \$22.00.



Lacewood vs. Leopard Wood

These two related woods are very much alike . As can be seen from the pictures below. Similar grains but difference in color.



Top: Lacewood

Bottom: Leopardwood





Top: No picture of the Lacewood tree could be found—only a close view of the bark.

Middle: Lacewood flowers

Bottom: Lacewood leaves





Card holder



Small cross



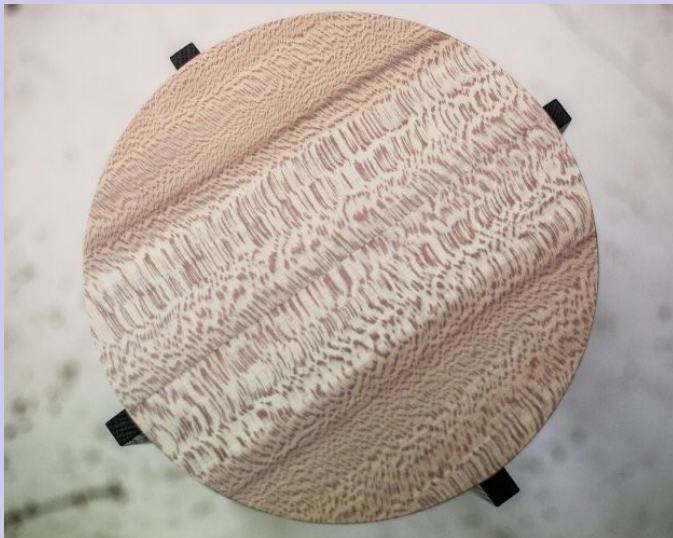
Spiral form



Lacewood veneers used for a guitar.



Lacewood boards reflex different ways the lumber is cut.



The wide medullary rays noted in the color / appearance above can be appreciated in this table top.

Did You Know?

Did you know there are colored Ca glues? There seems to be 2 main brands of colored ca glue.

Stew Mac (short for Stewart - McDonald) has 3 different colors: black; amber; and white. This company is mainly a parts supply for guitars making and repairing but sells this colored glue. Apparently colored Ca is useful in repairing some type of damages to guitars.

https://www.stewmac.com/Materials_and_Supplies/Glues_and_Adhesives/Glues/StewMac_Super_Glues/StewMac_Tinted_Super_Glue.html

Starbond has 2 colors: brown and black. Starbond claims to have a black Ca that is “rubber toughened.”

<https://www.starbond.com/>

You tube has an excellent video called “Shaken, not stirred,” demonstrating the use of the Starbond black ca glue. You will have to make your own judgement as to the resulted turning.

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=woodturning&&view=detail&mid=946ED3CEB371365BD562946ED3CEB371365BD562&&FORM=VRDGAR&ru=%2Fvideos%2Fsearch%3Fq%3Dwoodturning%26FORM%3DHDRSC3>



Reaching Out Events

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Again this year the CVWG was invited and did participate in two events to share the craft of woodturning. On February 8th we had a table set up at the Dunn Co. Historical Society “Frost Fair” in Menomonie. Turned items were for sale and the proceeds were donated to The Bridge to Hope, a domestic violence program that serves Dunn and Pepin Counties.

On February 29th we had a table set up at the Chippewa Valley Museum for the “Fiber Arts and Folk Life Festival” event. Turned items were also for sale and the proceeds were donated to Bolton Refuge House, also a domestic violence program that serves Eau Claire, Jackson and Buffalo Counties.

Both events furthered the introduction and outreach education of woodturning. For a few who expressed an interest in wanting to learn more about our craft were invited to our Guild meetings and learned the benefits of becoming a member. I do expect to see some new people at our upcoming meetings.

The CVWG is also on the agenda again for the Chippewa Valley Museum 4th of July annual family event. I would also like to note that our table sat next to the Western Wisconsin Wood Carvers Guild, a friendly group that do create significantly fewer wood chips.

Be aware of other like events that you might be willing to take the lead by contacting the organizing person and participating in the event on behalf of the CVWG.

Dennis Ciesielski

Opportunity for Woodturner Sales Event

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The Mondovi Area Historical Society is having their annual ***The Past in the Park*** on July 5, 2020 11am to 4 pm. This year commemorating the 75th anniversary of the end of WWII.

If interested in being a vendor contact:

Steve Mikelson

715-835-0336

Email: mondovihistory@yahoo.com

You Don't Need A Lathe to Turn A Bowl



Next Demonstration

Fearless Segmenting With Jigs

Bruce Lindholm

Demonstrator:

Bruce has been with the CVWG for several years and has served as the meeting photographer for several years of those years. He has shown a multiplicity of items at Show and Tell: ornaments; pendants; lidded boxes; butcher block; cork trivet and segmented bowls.

Demonstration:

Bruce says “I am going to cover how to do segmented bowls with a table saw and a lathe. Other needed jigs can be shop made. I plan to show the steps to start segmenting with only the basic tools. “



COMING EVENTS

Meetings are first Wednesday of the month at 7 pm. Open house—Coffee and Chips - is the second Saturday of the month from 8 am to 12 pm

Meeting Dates and Demonstrations

April 1—Bruce Lindholm—Fearless Segmenting With Jigs

May 6—Tom Leonard—Something Different

June 3—John Layde, Ron Bartz, Mark Palma and Joe Nycz—
Jigs and Gizmos

July 1—Rich Thelen—Winged Bowl Revisited

August 5 –Joe Nycz—Heart Bowl

September 2—Ron Bartz—Carbide Tool—It's Hard to Go Wrong

Open House-Coffee and Chips Dates

April 11

May 9

June 13

July 11

August 8

September 12

Meetings and Coffee and Chips are held in the Eau Claire Insulation building at 1125 Starr Ave in Eau Claire. Entrance on the north side of the building.

Board of Directors for 2020

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*Photos of Show and Tell / Gallery items
provided by : Mary Weider*