



**JANUARY
2018**

What's Inside

Bowl Champion
Page 2

Prez Sez
Page 3

January Demo
Page 4

**Show and Tell
Gallery**
Page 5

Pen Wood of Month
Page 13

Anatomy of Wood
Page 16



Bob Eberhardt
demonstrated how to
sharpen many different
edges - large and small -
using jigs available for
purchase and many Bob
made to solve several
sharpening problems.

Feed My People Bowl Champion

2

Paul Meske has once again set a new record for the most bowls turned for the Feed My People Bowls Campaign. Paul has made 63 bowls outdoing his record last year of 55. Way to go Paul!



PREZ SEZ

Duane Walker

Sorry, if doing this on my phone is a problem, but out of town on business. Houston TX as a matter of fact.

Hopefully no more coats and mittens for our clubhouse. I went through everything inside finding no problems so contacted the heating contractor who installed our rooftop unit. He found a burned out top limit switch. Replacing it put the furnace back on line, so we should be back to turning without mittens on.

Just a reminder to all about turning those soup bowls. I know that I asked everyone to try for 25 bowls. Please don't let that number scare you from doing what you can. 5 is good, 10 is great, 15 is wonderful, more makes you a champion for the cause. Just do what you can and thank you so much. Remember we need them turned by our February meeting.

Now weather permitting, I will fly back north and will be back in the winter wonderland soon.



January Demo: Sharpening Tools

Bob Eberhardt

Bob Eberhardt educated us on aspects of sharpening, as well as the tools to do so: Wet and dry grinding wheels, stones, and hones. (as well as dressing tools, safety devices, and grinding machines themselves)

Safety: Part of safety is wearing the right protective gear: safety glasses and a face shield. If the other safety mechanisms fail, this will at least hopefully preserve your sight and minimize personal damage.



OSHA (Occupational Health and Safety) specifies that the tool rest must be 1/8" or less from the wheel to prevent things from being jammed between the wheel and tool rest.

In addition, the tongue guard should be 1/4" or less from the wheel. The purpose of the tongue guard is to prevent broken shards of the wheel from being launched by the rotation of the wheel.

Here's an actual OSHA page:

<https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_id=9839&p_table=STANDARDS>

The stone like grinding wheels are comprised of a cutting material and a binder. The cutting material has an associated grit. Both of these components vary. The most common grinding wheels are grey. These wheels are made of impure aluminum oxide, corundum, and a soft binder.

These stones wear away quite quickly and need frequent dressing. The cutting material doesn't fracture, so it gets rounded over like pebbles in a bond. As a re-

sult steel gets heated up rather than sharpened.

These wheels are good for mild steels, but not good for modern tool steels. For modern tool steels the grit needs to be friable. This means that the grain actually fractures in use to provide a new cutting edge.

The most common grinding wheel for most lathe tools is the white aluminum oxide grinding wheel. The aluminum oxide is pure, and combined with the binding material is friable. They cut through steel relatively coolly. They are also relatively economically priced.

Never grind aluminum on these wheels, the wheel will overheat, and could explode.

The grit determines how quickly the stone cuts through the steel, as well as how fine an edge may be produced. Many inexpensive grinders come with a 36 grit grey wheel which is fine for sharpening lawn mower blades and the like. They aren't for putting a fine edge on your best set of knives in the kitchen. For putting edges on lathe tools a grit of 120 is reasonable.

Over time the wheel will wear, and usually will wear in the middle leaving a concave (or dished) surface to the grinding wheel. This is not suitable for fine sharpening, especially for sharpening things like plane blades or knives. The two points of contact make refining a keen edge difficult. For this reason wheels are dressed, and are usually dressed to a slight convex or crowned shape. This guarantees that only one point of contact will exist between the wheel and the object being sharpened.

There are a variety of dressing devices: wheel dresser, silicon carbide bars, and diamond wheel dressers. Bob prefers diamond wheel dressers, and these are available inexpensively from Harbor Freight.

For sharpening Bob uses a number of assistive devices, many of his own design. For grinds like a spindle roughing gouge he has a wooden jig which keeps the gouge perpendicular to the grinding wheel. He then rotates the gouge left and right to sharpen the edge. He also has a jig to hold the parting tool on it's side and maintain it's orientation.

For gouges with fingernail grinds he uses a OneWay Wolverine grinding jig. There are other knock off products on the market. Rather than try to explain their use I will link to a YouTube video:

<<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S2RMFGjhous>>

For finishing cuts the tool can be polished with leather or felt wheels impregnated with polishing compound.

For dry grinding use a low speed grinder, 1725 RPM or less.

A burr can be produced on the tool, either as a result of grinding, or with an additional step.

When using a wet grinding wheel the bur will be on the wrong side and should be removed (polishing, as above). Scraping tools, such as card scrapers, use the burr as the cutting edge. On a lathe tool burrs are removed very quickly by the spinning wood. 🌀🌀

What To Do With Shavings and Chips

A survey of the ways to use or get rid of turning shavings and chain-saw chips yielded these examples:

Put in regular trash

Take to county recycle repositories

Put in a dumpster

Use at worm farm

Use for farm bedding

Put in chicken coop and later compost with droppings (no Walnut)

Used to soak up oil

Used to dry wet wood

Sell - Mesquite and Hickory - for smoking meat

Burn in pit

Put in cardboard egg carton and use as fire starter

Do you have a unique way of getting rid of your shavings and chips?

Share by sending to newsletter - tl9597@charter.net.

CVWG Member Dennis Ciesielski Breaks Art Barrier

7

Last year Dennis submitted art to the Eau Claire Regional Arts Council's "Fabulous Florals and Art Show" which pairs a local artist with a local florist. Dennis submitted a piece and the florist was tasked to create a flower arrangement to complement the piece.

This year, Dennis submitted another piece he titled "Nova" and it was selected for this year's exhibit.

The exhibit runs through Sunday January 21 at the Janet Carson Gallery at 316 Eau Claire street in Eau Claire. A reception for the artists will be Thursday January 18 at the Gallery from 5 to 7 pm.

From the Leader-Telegram Valley Arts section- Sunday January 14, 2018.



SHOW AND TELL GALLERY

8



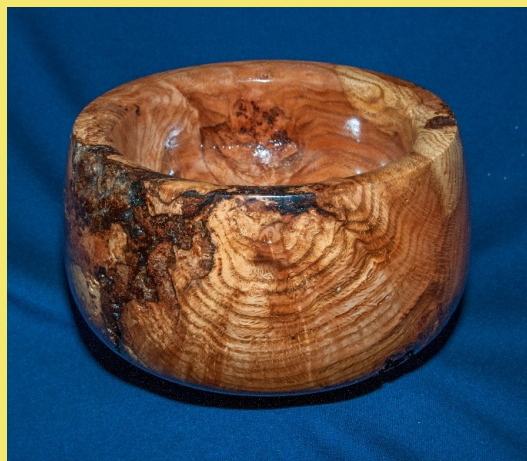
Left: Duane Walker with home-made spindle support.



Right and Below: Matt Sime with a Cherry burl bowl and another bowl.



Paul Meske with various bowls made from very deteriorated wood and tree ornaments that he added some carving embellishment.







Barry Grill with a large Yellow Locust bowl that had a bark crotch that looked like a smile. Also a smaller bowl made of Yellow Locust.



Mark Palma with double dyed Curly Maple pens made to look like acrylic and Hard Maple bowl textured with Sorby texture tool, charred, triple alcohol dyed and gloss lacquer finish. This bowl was donated to Feed My People Bowls auction. And a Hard Maple lamp with black accents





**Mary Weider with a spalted
Maple bowl**



**Kim Thalacker with a
small Maple bowl, a
Cocobolo bottle stopper
and a Wild Plum pen.**



Jeff Fagan with a Walnut M&M bowl, an Ash bowl and a White Birch bowl.



Rich Waller with a wooden iron . They are used to crease fabric when sewing or paper when doing origami. Some had a secret compartment that held a laying tool (a pointed thing to hold down fabric while it is going through the sewing machine).





Tom Leonard with closed end pen made of Redheart, pens made with Wild Plum, Granadillo and Lilac. Also White Ash bowl .

PEN WOOD OF THE MONTH

16

YELLOWHEART

Common Name(s): Yellowheart, Pau Amarello

Scientific Name: *Euxylophora paraensis*

Distribution: Brazil

Tree Size: 100-130 ft (30-40 m) tall, 3-5 ft (1-1.5 m) trunk diameter

Color/Appearance: Heartwood color ranges from pale to golden yellow, darkening only slightly with age. Sapwood is a pale yellow/white.



G r a i n / Texture: Grain is usually straight, though some figured pieces may have wavy or interlocked grain. Fine uniform texture and a naturally high luster.

Endgrain: Diffuse-porous; large pores in no specific arrangement, few; solitary and radial multiples of 2-3; heartwood deposits occasionally present; growth rings indistinct; narrow to medium rays visible without lens, normal spacing; parenchyma not visible with lens.

Rot Resistance: Rated as moderately durable in decay resistance, with mixed reports on its resistance to insect attacks.

Workability: Yellowheart is normally easy to work with hand or machine tools, though it can be more difficult if interlocked or figured grain is present. Yellowheart also has a moderate blunting effect on cutters. Glues and finishes well.

Odor: Yellowheart has a mild, unpleasant smell when being worked.

Allergies/Toxicity: Yellowheart has been reported to cause skin irritation in some people. See the articles [Wood Allergies](#) and [Toxicity and Wood Dust Safety](#) for more information.

Pricing/Availability: A commercially important and widely harvested timber in Brazil. Good availability as lumber in a variety of widths. Should be fairly inexpensive for an imported hardwood.

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

Common Uses: Flooring, furniture, boatbuilding, accents, and turned objects.

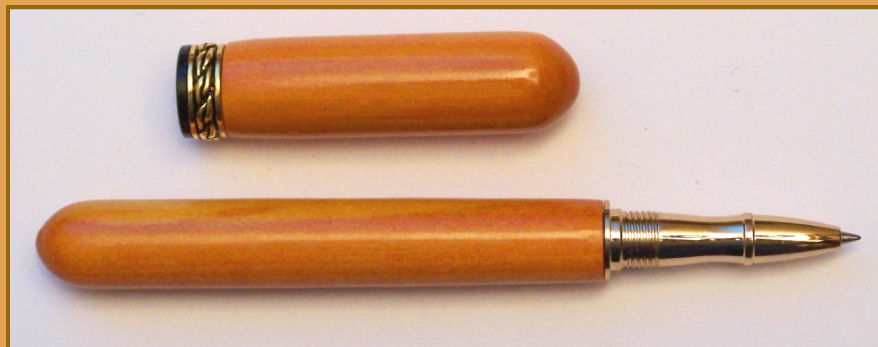
Comments: Commonly referred to as Pau Amarello— which is Portuguese for “yellow wood”—few woods are as consistent and vibrant a yellow as Yellowheart. The wood is also sometimes sold as Brazilian Satinwood, though it is not to be considered a true satinwood.

Yellowheart has an unusually high amount of radial shrinkage when compared to its tangential shrinkage, giving it a remarkably low T/R ratio.

Related Species: None available.

From the Wood Database (www.wood-database.com)

Pen kit is the Olympian Elite Closed End. These pens tend to be rather long but it's due to the Rollerball refill that requires a spring. Drilling the lower blank requires two different drill bits and the drilled out part goes down 3 inches.



The Yellowheart Tree and Example Items

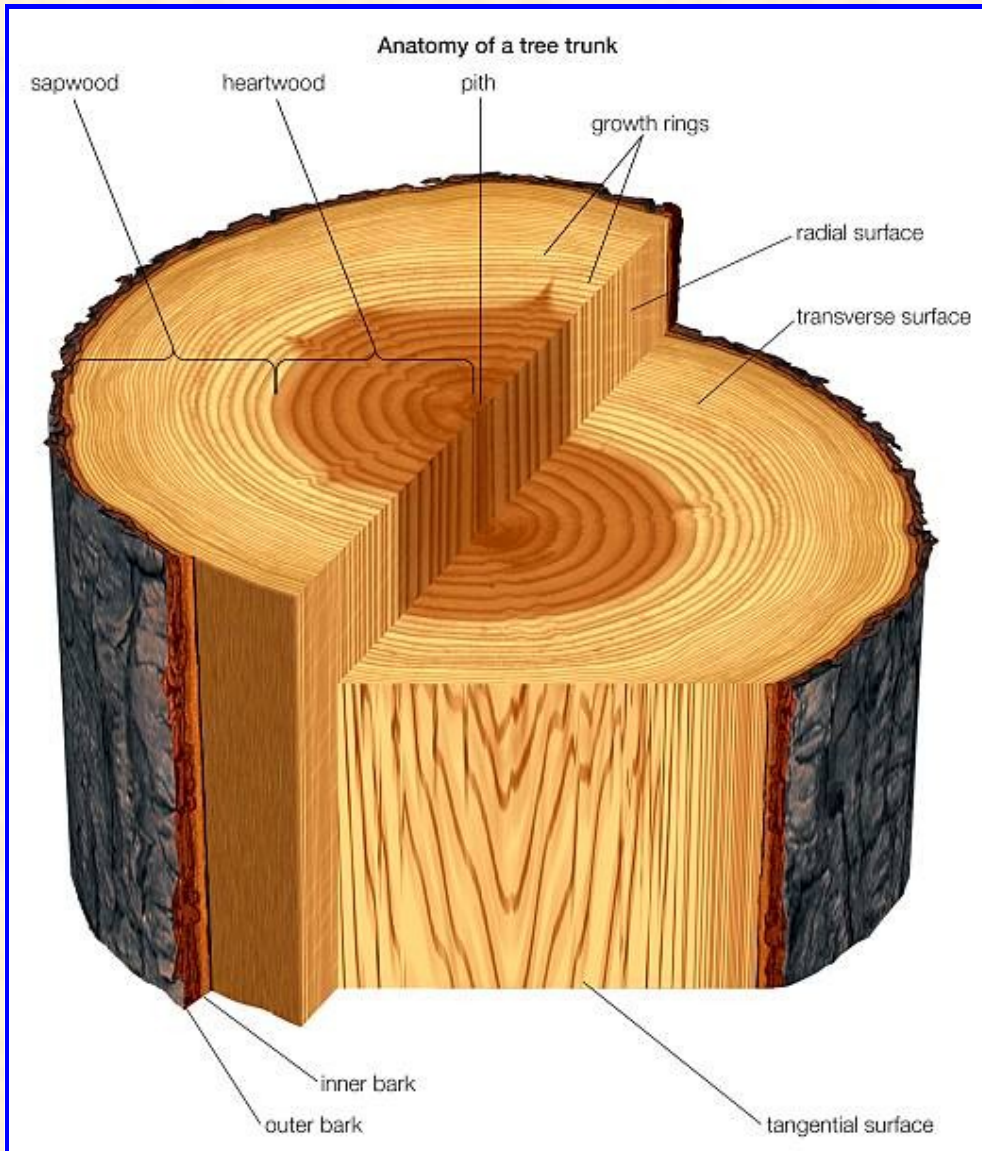
18



Anatomy of a Wood Block

19

Most if not all members of woodturning groups are somewhat familiar with the parts of a block of wood. Most if not all probably had biology courses in school where parts of a tree were covered. I thought it would be of interest to review these parts because other than the heart wood being pointed out as the dark part and sapwood as the light part and the outer part being the bark ,the functioning of the parts is rarely if ever discussed. Also of interest is the way the wood presents itself by the way the wood is cut.



SAPWOOD

The living outer portion of the stem or trunk. All trees growth begin first as sapwood and as the tree ages, the heartwood is formed. Sapwood is the pipeline for water.

HEARTWOOD

Also called duramen is the dead central portion wood of trees. Though dead, it does not decay and provides strength for the tree. Periodically layers of sapwood turn into heartwood.

PITH

The central core of the tree which stores and transplants nutrients throughout the tree.

GROWTH RINGS

New layer of cells produced annually and forms concentric circles in a tree. The width of the ring reflects the type of growing season.

INNER BARK

Also called the phloem and is the pipeline through which food is passed throughout the tree. Lives only a short time and dies to become part of the cork of the outer bark.

OUTER BARK

Forms the tree's protection to the outer world. Keeps tree from losing moisture in dry air and protects it from insects and other diseases.

TREE FOOD

Leaves are the food processing factories for trees. The plants use their roots to take in water and other essential nutrients. The leaves then use the water and carbon dioxide from the air, in combination with sunlight, to turn the water and carbon dioxide into glucose, also giving off the byproduct oxygen in the process. It then uses the glucose for energy for growing and maintaining itself. Excess glucose is turned into starch and used during winter for food.

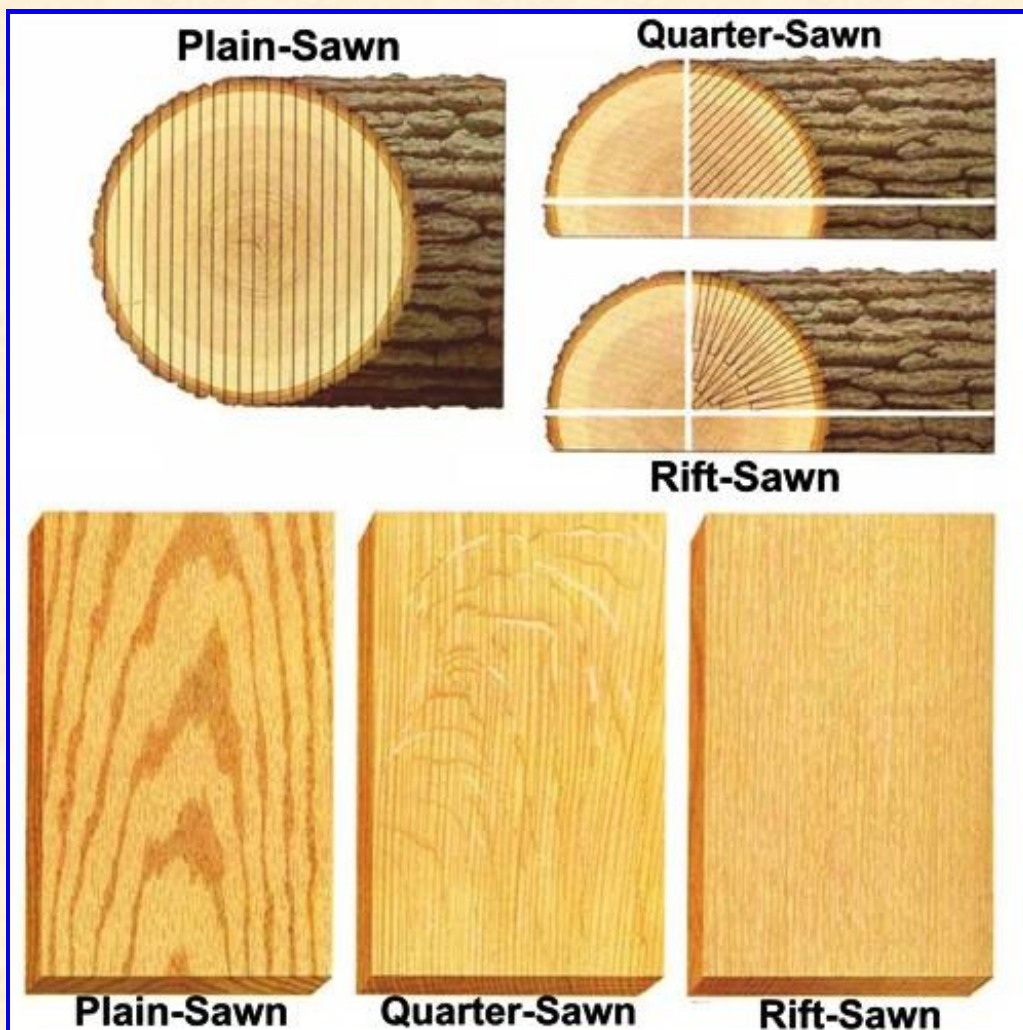
Cut Surfaces of a Log

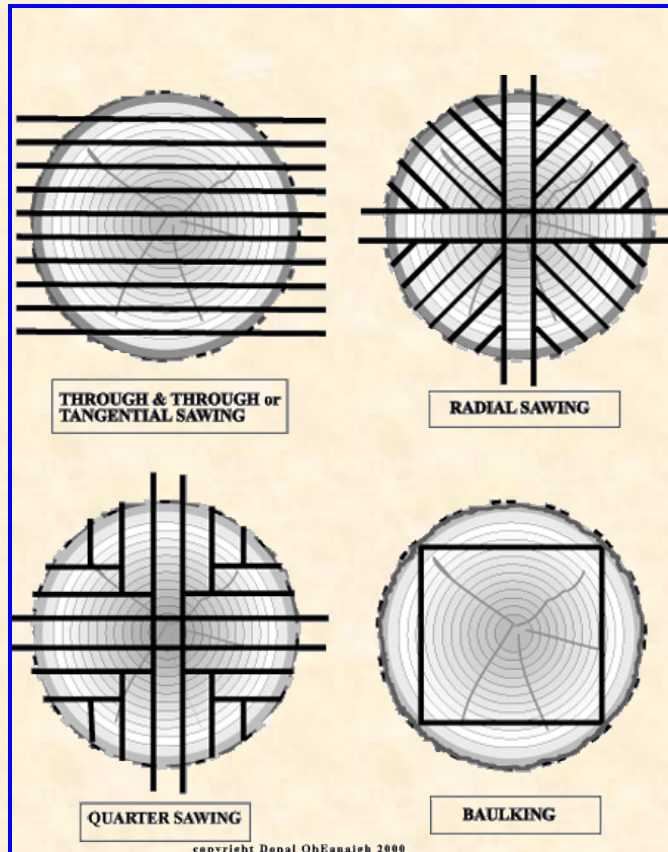
Tangential surface or Flat Grain Cut- This surface is a straight across cut and is called a Plain Sawn cut. Also called Live Sawn.

Radial Surface- This surface is an angle cut that includes Quarter Sawn and Rift Sawn

Transverse surface - This surface cut is straight across the log and forms the ends of the cut log and visibly shows all the parts of the tree trunk.

A baulking cut is saving the middle with the pith to make post lumber.





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

February 7 - Ron Bartz - Handles

March 7 - Tom Leonard - Closed End Pen Turning

April 4 - John Layde - Basket Illusion

May 2 - Barry Grill - Fluteless Bowl Gauge

Open House-Coffee and Chips Dates

February 10

March 10

April 14

May 12

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

February Demonstration

Ron Bartz on Making Tool Handles

Demo Description

Turning handles for a variety of tools from chisels to hammers. How to fit tapers of chisels with sockets into handles to make them fit. Offset turning for making hammer handles. Making two file handles with easy to drill holes for fitting the file. How to restore old tools to make them like new.

Artist Statement

My interest in woodworking came at an early age while enjoying time with Grandpa in his cabinet/ furniture shop learning wood techniques and the operation of different tools. The massive wood lathe, over 8 feet long, was the most intriguing tool. It was able to turn a large porch post or a small candle stick. In the hands of a skilled artist the lathe is a unique means for creating various dimensional art forms as well as vessels for decorative and utilitarian uses.

I find inspiration for new ideas for turning bowls and hollow forms by studying pottery and baskets from different cultures around the world. The textures, colors and character in the wood grain create natural designs, imitating the patterns painted on pottery or woven in baskets. As a glass artist working in sand carving/ etched glass and stone since the early 1990's, I find it an intriguing challenge to incorporate accenting materials such as metals, glass or stone bringing a new dimension to turned art.



Ronald Bartz

Board of Directors for 2018

25

President	<i>Duane Walker</i> 1-715-577-2248 elk.stir@gmail.com
Vice President	<i>John Layde</i> 715-834-9371 ouzo@charter.net
Treasurer/ Membership	<i>Randy Patzke</i> 1-651-845-6185 arpatzke@hotmail.com
Secretary	<i>John DeRyckere</i> 715.838.9480 jderyk@gmail.com
Program Director	<i>Mark Palma</i> 1-612.991.7733 marksworkshop@gmail.com
At Large Director	<i>Joe Nycz</i> 1-715-937-2803 nyczjoseph@live.com

Non Board Positions

Librarian	<i>Dennis Ciesielski</i> 715.233.0236 daciesie@gmail.com
Newsletter Editor	<i>Tom Leonard</i> 715.831.9597 tl9597@charter.net
Web Master	<i>Jerry Engedal</i> 712.834.1022 joanandjerrye@gmail.com

*Photos of Show and Tell / Gallery items
provided by : Bruce Lindholm*