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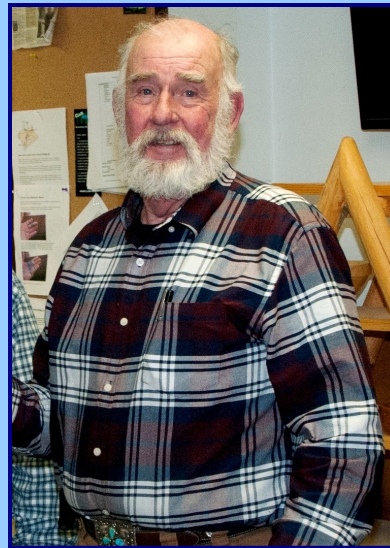
**AAW**  
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
OF WOODTURNERS

**Mark Palma regaling the Guild members with his technical expertise of finishing options given with light hearted anecdotes and cautionary tales for woodturners**

## PREZ SEZ

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Sitting here wondering what words of wisdom that I could share with all of you this month makes me realize how much I still have to learn about wood turning. I have attended the last two classes that have been presented by club members and my knowledge has increased by many percent. If you are a new turner or even one with many years of experience, make sure you jump at the chance to attend the classes that our club makes available. Here is a quote from an unknown " An expert is someone who is excited to learn when others think he is qualified to teach."



We are planning for some upcoming classes. If you have some ideas for a class that you would like, let us know. If you have a desire to teach a class in some branch of this wood turning tree, also let us know so we can get you on the schedule. Everyone of you have something that you can share that will help the rest of us became better turners.

Don't forget the president's challenge for the April meeting is a bird house that can go outside for spring. If you need an idea, just google "wood turned bird house" and you will see hundreds of styles to try.

**Looking ahead, the July regular meeting will be on July 11, not July 4.**

See you all April 4

Duane

## Feed My People Bowl Event

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From: "Amanda Parkinson" <amanda@fmpfoodbank.org>

To: "John Layde" <ouzo@charter.net>

Subject: EB silent Auction details

Hi John,

I hope your week has been going well. Thank you for helping to make the silent auction great! It was the best year ever with a total of \$4,750. That is a 36% increase over last year. I have attached a spreadsheet of the final prices on the woodturned items at Empty Bowls for the guild. **(see page 4 for list)**

Thank you for all your work on this! Also, when is your next meeting so that we can stop by to say thank you and share this year's poster?

Have a great weekend,

Amanda

## Chippewa Valley Museum Fundraiser

From: "Dennis Ciesielski" <daciesie@gmail.com>

Carrie is the director of the Chippewa Valley Museum. See her below email and the attached flier. This request was mentioned at last Wednesday's meeting. It may be helpful to put this request in the next newsletter assuming that it will be sent soon. The event is April 7th.

Hello Dennis,

I'm writing to ask if somebody from the Woodturners Guild would consider a donation to a fundraiser hosted by the Chippewa Valley Museum. I've attached the poster for this event. This is one of our major fundraiser for the year and helps to raise about \$10,000 for museum programs and services. The silent auction is an important part of the fundraiser.

It's also a really fun event. If there are those you think may find this a fun evening, please share our poster. Thank you for considering this request.

Carrie

***See page 22 for event details***

Starting Bid	Final Bid	Item Description	Donor Name
50	215	2 Knotted Bowls	Paul Meske
50	180	Large Segmented Wooden Bowl	Bruce Lindholm
20	150	Carved Scandinavian Motif Plate	Rich Thelen
50	130	Butternut Bowl	Rick Olson
50	125	Large Bird Feeder	Don Wiesner
40	125	11" Salad Bowl	Barry Grill
25	100	Popcorn Bowl with Candy/Nut Dish	Keith Jones
25	100	2 Bowls with Shallow Platter Set	Bob Eberhardt
35	100	Walnut Bowl	Bob Eberhardt
10	100	3 Piece Nesting Bowl Set	Barry Grill
25	85	Red and Blue Patterned Bowl	John Layde
75	75	Maple Bowl	Unknown
75	75	Box Elder Urn	Duane Walker
50	60	Segmented Wooden Bowl	John Layde
25	60	8 1/2" Oak Bowl and 11" Cherry Platter	Barry Grill
40	60	2 Orange Patterned Nesting Bowls	John Layde
50	60	2 Piece Blue Bowl Set	Matt Sime
20	55	Maple Platter with Vase	John Layde
50	50	Patterned Woodturned Bowl	John Layde
10	50	Evening Sky Art Bowl	Mark Palma
25	50	Moose Metal Sculpture	Ken Traaseth
45	45	Chip Carved Cake Plate	Sawdust and Splinters
40	40	Box Elder Vase	Duane Walker
40	40	Cherry Wood Platter and Nut Bowl	John Layde and Kathy B
10	35	Apple Weed Vase	John Layde
10	30	Mantel Decoration	Barry Grill
20	30	Wilson Wig Industrial Gas Mask	John Layde
15	25	Walnut Kitchen Table Accessories	John Layde
20	25	Snowman Metal Sculpture	Ken Traaseth
<b>Total</b>	<b>2275</b>		

# March Demonstration

## Finishing Options for Woodturners

By  
Mark F Palma

### Overview

- McFinish and Miracle Finish
- Choosing the right finish shouldn't be an accident
- The Big three:
  - Wood Specie
  - Design
  - Use
- Surface Preparation
- Shop Cleanliness
- On the Lathe Finishes
- Off the Lathe Finishes
  - Nothing
  - Wax
  - Oil Family
  - Water Based
  - Polyurethanes
  - Lacquers
  - Shellac
  - Home Brews
- Food Safe
- Color
- When something goes wrong



### (1) Wood Specie

- (a) Open Grain
- (b) Closed Grain
- (c) Highly Figured and Burls
- (d) Naturally Oily Woods
- (e) TEST FINISH!

### (2) Design

- (a) Will the Finish “match” the design?
- (b) Will elements be enhanced or ruined by finish?
- (c) Traditional, modern, abstract, pure art, organic

### (3) Use

- (a) Gallery Piece vs Daily Kitchen ware, that is the spectrum

- (b) On the shelf, you can get by with almost anything
- (c) Daily or regular use, is it durable and more importantly repairable by the recipient?

**(4) Surface Preparation**

- (a) All part of an overall process
- (b) Finish will not hide tear out, sanding scratches or poor turning technique
- (c) Match the final abrasive to the finish's needs
- (d) Dull abrasives do not cut, they burnish work
- (e) Non-woven abrasives
- (f) Hand sanding with the lathe off!

**(5) A Clean Finishing Environment**

- (a) Take a lesson from professional cabinet shops and auto body shops
- (b) Dust, temperature and humidity
- (c) Match drying time to the conditions in your finishing space
- (d) Store finishes safely to prevent fires and environmental problems
- (e) Buy smaller quantities and “turn” your finish inventory more often
- (f) Properly dispose of any finish over 12 months old.

**(6) Finishes on the Lathe**

- (a) Smaller items (modest diameter and length)
- (b) Fast drying, great shine and instant gratification
- (c) Options:
  1. Highly sanded and buffed without finish
  2. Oil or oil and wax
  3. Wax with or without an abrasive
  4. Shellac based finishes
  5. Lacquer based finishes
  6. CA finishes
- (d) Tips:
  1. Use paper towels to apply
  2. Cover lathe ways and everything else
  3. Use low speeds
  4. Use a sanding sealer
  5. Start on one end and push the finish across
  6. Stop lathe and check progress, fix problems
  7. Wear proper PPE
  8. Care when spraying at the lathe

**(7) Finishes off the Lathe**

- (a) “Beauty is in the eye of the Beholder”
- (b) Surface Finish - Natural Beauty – Longevity - Utility
- (c) Options:
  1. Nothing

2. Wax (clear, colored)
3. Oil Family (Tung, Danish, walnut, mineral, linseed, Tru Oil (gun stock), oil blends)
4. Water based
5. Polyurethanes (vary in gloss, thickness, and drying times)
6. Lacquers (gloss, spray tips, health concerns)
7. Shellac (shelf life, color (clear to amber))
8. Home brews (ink, vinegar and steel wool, poly/oil/mineral spirits)

**(8) Food Safe**

- (a) Let the controversy begin
- (b) Lead and heavy metal dryers banned from US and UK in 1978
- (c) What is the use of the piece?
- (d) Cure time, sniff test or wait a month
- (e) Some ideas
  1. Leave wood bare
  2. "Salad Bowl Finishes" ( seem to be polyurethane based)
  3. Walnut oil, mineral oil, butcher block oil ( avoid salad oil, olive oil and cooking oils)
  4. Fully cured off the lathe finishes (I use Danish Oil cured for 30 days)

**(9) When Something Goes Wrong**

- (a) Old Finish
- (b) Contaminants in the Can
- (c) Environmental Problems (temperature, humidity)
- (d) Environmental Contaminants (dust, bugs, silicone, chemical)
- (e) Insufficient Drying Time
- (f) Compatible finishes
- (g) Bad Technique

**Summary**

- (1) Great finish won't hide bad work or preparation
- (2) No finish is perfect for everything
- (3) Specie, Design and Use decide the finish
- (4) You cannot get a great finish in poor environment
- (5) Pick 3 finishes, buy in small quantities and master them
- (6) **Food Safe in 30 Days**

## PEN WOOD OF THE MONTH

### OSAGE ORANGE

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**Common Name(s):** Osage Orange, Horse Apple, Hedge Apple, Bois d'arc

**Scientific Name:** *Maclura pomifera*

**Distribution:** South-central United States

**Tree Size:** 50-60 ft (15-18 m) tall, 1-2 ft (.3-.6 m) trunk diameter

**Color/Appearance:** Heartwood is golden to bright yellow, which inevitably ages to a darker medium brown with time: primarily due to exposure to ultraviolet light.



See the article [Preventing Color Changes in Exotic Woods](#) for more details.

**Grain/Texture:** Grain is straight, with a fine to medium texture. High natural luster.

**Endgrain:** Ring-porous; large to very large earlywood pores 2-3 pores wide, small latewood pores in clusters and tangential bands; tyloses extremely abundant; growth rings distinct; narrow to medium rays visible without lens, spacing normal; parenchyma vasicentric, lozenge, and confluent.

**Rot Resistance:** Osage Orange is extremely durable and is considered to be one of the most decay resistant woods in North America.



**Workability:** Working this Osage Orange can be difficult due to its hardness and density, though it is reported to have little dulling effect on cutting edges. It turns well, and also takes stains, glues and finishes well.

**Odor:** No characteristic odor.

**Allergies/Toxicity:** Sap has been reported to cause dermatitis. See the articles Wood Allergies and Toxicity and Wood Dust Safety for more information.

**Pricing/Availability:** Having typically small, crooked, and knotty trunks, Osage Orange isn't usually harvested for lumber, but can occasionally be found for sale in either board or small turning block form. Due to its domesticity and adequate supply, the price should be moderate, though likely to be higher than most other native lumbers on account of its "specialty" status.

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

**Common Uses:** Fence posts, dye, archery bows, musical instruments, turnings, and other small specialty wood items.

**Comments:** Osage Orange has a relatively low modulus of elasticity compared to its weight and modulus of rupture which helps explain why it is sometimes used for archery bows. It's sometimes called Bois d'arc, which literally means "bow wood" in American French. The wood is also very stable, with little seasonal/environmental movement.

One helpful characteristic that can help separate it from lookalikes such as Mulberry or Black Locust (besides being heavier) is that Osage Orange contains a water-soluble yellow dye, so putting shavings into water will turn the water yellow.

Commonly, the wood of a related South-American species—*Maclura tinctoria*—is imported as Argentine Osage Orange. This imported wood has the advantage of being available in larger sizes, with boards having less knots and defects than the smaller domestic species, *Maclura pomifera*. (Though it appears, at least on paper, that *Maclura pomifera* has a lower modulus of elasticity, making it more flexible—which may be good or bad depending upon the intended application.)

Osage Orange has been shown in studies to produce more BTUs when burned than any other domestic hardwood, and is accordingly sometimes used as fuelwood.

#### **Related Species:**

- **Argentine Osage Orange** (*Maclura tinctoria*)

[From the Wood Database \(www.wood-database.com\)](http://www.wood-database.com)

The pen kit is called **Manipulator Tool Pen and Stylus**. It has a Phillips and slot screwdriver tips with a stylus. Can't get anymore techie than that!



## Some Uses for Osage Orange Trees

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**Osage Orange Hedge**



**Hedge Apples which are not edible**



**Woodturning - bowl**



**Woodworking - Chest**

# SHOW AND TELL / GALLERY

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**John DeRyckere with a  
Hershey Kisses on a  
cone made of Red  
Cedar**



**Unnamed member with  
pen**



**Duane Walker with a bottle stopper made of a pine cone and a spalted hollow form with finial**





**Barry Grill with two large segmented hollow form vases**



**Fred Steffens with many colorful Muskie baits**



**Ron Bartz with platter**



# WOOD GRAIN PATTERNS

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## SPALTING

**Definition of Spalting: Any form of wood coloration caused by fungi.**

It is rot – that looks cool until it gets too far along and your piece crumbles..

This wood discoloration is caused by certain white rot decaying fungi - primarily in dead trees but can be seen in live trees that live under stress.



**There are three types of spalting:**

**Pigmentation** - visible color change - bluestain - pigmenting fungi

Also known as sapstain, or in its most common form, bluestain, this type of spalting occurs when the darkly-pigmented fungal hyphae grow in the sapwood parenchyma of a tree . A visible color change can be seen if enough hyphae are concentrated in an area. These pigmentation fungi often colonize wood via the rays, but are not considered decay fungi due to their non-destructive use of easily available wood carbohydrates. The most common groups of pigmentation fungi are the imperfect fungi and the Ascomycetes . Mold fungi, such as *Trichoderma* spp., are not considered to be spalting fungi, as their hyphae do not colonize the wood internally.

Blue Stain does not contribute to the decay of the wood but does give, contrary to the single-color name, anywhere from yellow, orange, red, blue and some blacks and brown coloration. These colors are often found near, and most often just underneath, the bark of



the tree as opposed to nearer the heartwood. They are also not usually very widespread but tend to be blotchy and quite vibrant.

**White Rot** - mottled white pockets with bleaching effect

The mottled white pockets and bleaching effect seen in spalted wood is due to white rot fungi. Primarily found on hardwoods, these fungi 'bleach' by consuming lignin, which is the slightly pigmented area of a wood cell wall. Some white rotting can also be caused by an effect similar to pigmentation, in which the white hyphae of a fungus, such as *Trametes versicolor* (Fr.) Pil., is so concentrated in an area that a visual effect is created.

**Zone Lines** - dark dotting winding lines of red, brown and black - it is an interaction of incompatible colonies of fungi erecting barriers in competition with each other

Dark dotting, winding lines and thin streaks of red, brown and black are known as zone lines. This type of spalting does not occur due to any specific type of fungus, but is instead an interaction zone in which different fungi have erected barriers to protect their resources [5]. The lines are often clumps of hard, dark mycelium, referred to as pseudosclerotial plate formation [9].

Common woods that spalt fall in the category of pale hardwoods such as Maple (*Acer spp.*), Birch (*Betula spp.*) and Beech (*Fagus spp.*)

Sugar maple and Aspen (*Populus spp.*) prefer white rot and pigment fungi.

Is Ambrosia Maple a form of Spalting? Yes and No. The ambrosia effect is caused by a fungus that was introduced by the ambrosia beetle and the effect is different. Ambrosia next month.

**Sources:**

***[www.architecturaldigest.com/story/spalted-woodtrend](http://www.architecturaldigest.com/story/spalted-woodtrend)***

***Wikipedia - subject Spalting***

**Spalting - IPFS (distributed web article from Wikipedia)**  
**[www.herzogveneers.com/whats-so-special-about-spalted-wood](http://www.herzogveneers.com/whats-so-special-about-spalted-wood)**

## **Things To Do With Spalted Wood**



Found this on the web: frederic b hodshon -  
discussion in Luthier's Corner

May 12, 2004

## **Make Your Own Spalted Wood**

Since the question of spalting comes up time and again, I will share a description of what I use when the natural ingredients aren't available. A "brew" of some kind is required when the conditions for natural spalting do not exist. There are a lot of ways to induce spalting. Like everything else in woodturning, nothing is "tried and true". You will have to experiment. Some wood spalts. Some wood just rots. Others (cherry and walnut) don't do much of anything.

This spalting brew has everything necessary for almost anything to grow in any wood that wants to spalt. I have used it on maple, birch, beech, sweetgum, oak, alder, holly, and pecan.

1-qt water

2-scoops Miracle grow

2-cans beer, drink one and put the other in the spalting brew.

1-qt horse manure, doesn't have to be fresh, but the ammonia odor should still be present when it gets wet.

1-qt dried oak leaves

There is nothing sacred about any of the ingredients as long as we have the nitrogen, organics, ammonia, sugar, malt extracts, tannins, and leaf molds - everything necessary for all kinds of things to grow in the wood. The only additional ingredient is heat.

I have used packaged steer manure from the garden store and added a half cup of household ammonia. Don't use the sudsing type because it contains detergents which will kill the growth.

All leaves contain some amount of tannins, oak leaves contain more than others. I have used maple, alder, sweetgum, and apple leaves, but about 3 times more. Wood chips will not work because you need the leaf mold. You can use chunks of rotten wood to replace the leaves, but the spalting is different with more of an area discoloration than the lines we

are looking for. The large black areas look good in oak, but not other wood.

Put the wood in a trash compactor bag (they are heavier than the others) when it is fresh cut and still wet. If the ends have dried, saw off a slice to open up the wet wood. It works better in wood cut in the spring when the sap is up and the free-water in the wood is at its highest. Apply a liberal amount of the brew on each end, and seal the bag.

Now we will need that last ingredient, warmth. Store the sealed wood indoors under an old electric blanket during the winter months when the outdoor daytime temperature is below 65-degrees. Otherwise, outside is fine.

Check it after 2 months. You will be looking for a black slimy mess on the wood, with things growing out of it. Mushrooms are good. Clean it up and split it in half if you can. If it isn't what you want, put the halves together and back in the sealed bag.

You can use chunks or shavings of spalted wood instead of the brew, but it takes forever, and sometimes doesn't start because it is dead. The brew is faster, more reliable, and gives better spalting (my opinion). You could just seal the wet wood in the bag without adding anything, but some will spalt, and some won't.

And, when all of the ingredients are available in nature, then you don't need a brew to start the process. Just throw the wood under a tree, let the grass grow up around it, and nature will take its course. Covering it with some leaves will help. Put something under it to get it off the ground, otherwise it will rot on that side.

**[www.woodcentral.com/russ/russ4.shtml](http://www.woodcentral.com/russ/russ4.shtml)**

**Chippewa Valley Museum Presents**

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**60'S DANCE REVIVAL**

8th Annual Heritage In The Valley Celebration & Fundraiser

Saturday April 7, 2018

5:30 PM - 11:00 PM

Florian Gardens

2340 Lorch Ave

Eau Claire, WI

**Music by**

**The Thundermen**

**Rockin' The Valley  
since 1959**

**For Reservations:**

**Call the Museum**

**715-834-7871**

**Or email**

**info@cvmuseum.com**

**Silent Auction**

**& Raffles**

**TICKETS**

**\$45 - Includes Dinner, Music and  
Dance**

**Diner Served at 6:15 PM**

**1960's Supper Club Meal with a  
Grasshopper Dessert**

**Or**

**\$25 Per Person Dance Only**

**7:30 PM to 11:00 PM**

## **APRIL DEMONSTRATION**

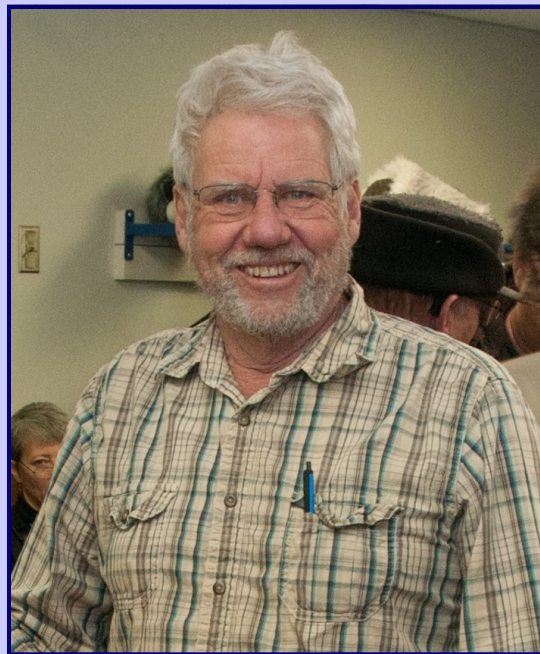
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### **BASKET ILLUSION**

**John Layde Bio: I am a retired pediatrician . I have been woodworking and cedar strip boat building for years and started turning when I joined the club about 7 years ago.**

**Demo: Basket Illusion turning and finishing.**

**This is an oddball form of bowl turning that most of you are not crazy enough to try. It is really quite simple but time consuming but most of the time is in easy chair and not standing at the lathe. I will also touch on making an indexing wheel, add on tenons, vacuum chucking, burning wood and india ink as finishing material**



# 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 4 - John Layde - Basket Illusion  
May 2 - Barry Grill - Fluteless Bowl Gauge  
June 6 - To Be Determined  
July 11 - To Be Determined  
August 1 - To Be Determined  
September 5 - To Be Determined

## **Open House-Coffee and Chips Dates**

April 14  
May 12  
June 9  
July 11  
August 11  
September 8

**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.**

## Board of Directors for 2018

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