



**OCTOBER  
2018**

# TThreadsURNING

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## PREZ SEYZ

Here we go again, guess what, summer is over so we get to spend more time in the shop and less time at the lake and just in time. We all need to get serious about turning bowls for our clubs one and only outreach, "FEED MY PEOPLE" food bank fund raiser. This is a great worthy project that we all need to get behind. If every club member will turn at least 10 bowls we will break all past records. Please set your goals. Also in regard to this project try to turn one special item for the silent auction.



With all that said, the president's challenge for our December meeting is a Christmas tree ornament or a Christmas decoration. Let's see if everyone can enter at least one item for this challenge.

I know that some of our club members don't have a good source for wood and I also know that some of us, me included have more wood than we will ever get to turn. How about building a wood bank. I was at Rocklers last weekend and the price they were charging for bowl blanks shocked me. If each of us would bring in a few blanks to be available for a donation of some sort, we would raise some money for the club as well as provide some cheap blanks for our members. How about it ?

Well I'll get off my soap box for this month and let you get back to your shop.

Prez Duane

P. S. Memberships will be due soon and can be paid at any upcoming meeting.

## October Demonstration

### Polka Dot Bowl

**Richard Ryan**

Since Richard Ryan showed his Polka Dot Bowl at a meeting Show and Tell a couple of months ago, speculation was rife as to how the circles were made on the side of the bowl. He was mysterious about it and the prevailing guess was that he used indexing on the lathe and drilled holes to inlay the circles.



Such was not the case. In some ways it seemed to be a case of prestidigitation – the section was turned and there they were. That aside, it really was a bit of wood turning trickery turning from a high spot to a low spot. It still was very impressive to us.

But there was more to this demonstration than dots on a bowl. The bowl was segmented and it is this segmentation with a laminated layer that made it possible to get the dots. The irregularity of the segment ring that is laminated with a different color wood allows it to be turned down revealing the circles.

This bowl has three tiers: The base tier is made of 2.5 inch Walnut and not segmented; the middle tier or segmented circle tier is made up of 2x2x1 inch Maple blocks with a 2x2x3/8 laminate; and the top tier made up of a segments of Purpleheart.

Accurate segmentation of the bowl is the most important part of the process. The segments must be exactly aligned (or as much as possible) for the circles form when turned. See Jerry Bennett video for tips on cutting accurate segments at: <https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=jerry+bennett+wedgie+sled&qpv=jerry+bennett+wedgie+sled&view=detail&mid=A86079930FAE11561D1AA86079930FAE11561D1A&&FORM=VRDGA>  
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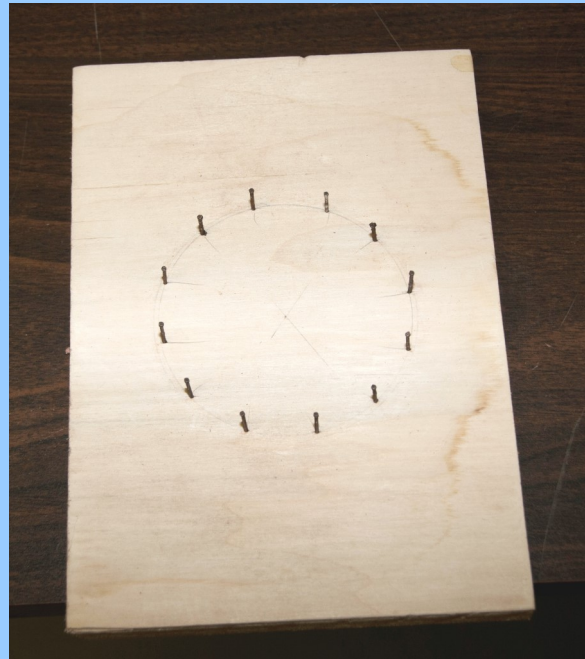
There are two important processes that are critical to the successful making of the bowl. The first is the exact angle cutting of the segments that is accom-

plished with a specialized wedgie/miter sled which can be home made. See video at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hpFNE1CHsc4>

The second important process is the alignment of the circle tier of segments on gluing. Sight alignment doesn't produce the best alignment. To get a little help, Richard created a board with brads that has a circle made from the outline of the top tier inner segmented ring. Brads are nailed on the board



where the center of the segments fall. The circle tier is taped and set outside the ring of brads with each brad centered in the middle of each segment. After testing for accuracy, the circle tier is removed still taped, laid out and glued (Richard uses Titebond III). The wet glued segments are set back together still taped and placed outside the ring of brads. A ring clamp is tightened around the ring to apply pressure and rid excess glue



When this segmented tier is turned the gouge is applied like making a bead. Eventually this takes off the edges of the laminate and reveals the underlying Maple and the laminate takes on a circle configuration. If circle spacing is uneven, Richard said to sand these areas to eliminate the excess between them.

See pdf for step by step in making this type of bowl: <http://nmwoodturners.org/files/handson/segmentedbeginnerproject.pdf>





Richard adds a bit of adornment to the bottom of the bowl with a dot made from an Ivory Nut. Ivory Nuts are from a South American Palm tree and have a very hard endosperm that can be used for carving and turning. These were used extensively for many years to make buttons until the advent of plastics.

Richard finishes the bowl with Emmet's Good Stuff Wood Finish. This is a urethane gel that is food safe. Comes in quart cans and sells for \$29.95 at Grizzly's or Walmart.





## PRESIDENT'T CHALLENGE

### HALLOWEEN ORNAMENTS

There were three entries and all were awarded the coveted prize of certificates from Craft Supplies USA.

**Don Hindal made a pumpkin candy dish complete with candy**



**Dick Prouty made a witch ornament with hanger**



**Tom Spielmann made a witch ornament with broomstick made of a paint brush**



# SHOW AND TELL / GALLERY

Z



**Richard Ryan made a  
Maple wood bowl with  
bark**



**Tom Leonard made  
pens made of Pheasant  
Wood, Japanese Lilac  
and moose antler**





**Joe Nycz made a bowl that was accented with hot glue, a hollow form with a stabilizing fluid, a large Big Leaf Maple Burl bowl and three Lilac vases**





**Don Hindal made a Maple bowl and the pumpkin candy dish**



**Dick Prouty made a hollow-  
een ornament depicting a Witch**



**Tom Spielmann made a hollow-  
een ornament depicting a Witch with a paint brush for a broom stick**





**Mark Palma made a bowl from plywood. This bowl he made demonstrating this technique to the Georgia Woodturners**

**Unfortunately no picture was taken of Mark Palma with his plywood bowl**

**Richard Boettcher showed two pieces of wood that he was trying to simulate bones. He also turned a bowl with bark of Curly Birch . Unfortunately no picture was taken of these items**



## PEN WOOD OF THE MONTH

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**Common Name(s):** Teak, Burmese Teak

**Scientific Name:** *Tectona grandis*

**Distribution:** Native to southern Asia;

Widely grown on plantations throughout tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

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



**Color / Appearance:** Heartwood tends to be a golden or medium brown, with color darkening with age.

**Grain/Texture:** Grain is straight, though it can occasionally be wavy or interlocked. Coarse, uneven texture and moderate to low natural luster. Raw, unfinished wood surfaces have a slightly oily or greasy feel due to natural oils.

**Endgrain:** Ring-porous or semi-ring-porous; large to very large solitary earlywood pores, medium to large latewood pores, few; solitary and in radial multiples of 2-3; tyloses and other heartwood deposits (light-colored) common; medium rays visible without lens, spacing

normal; parenchyma vasicentric, and banded (marginal), with bands sometimes wide enough to enclose entire earlywood pores.

**Rot Resistance:** Teak has been considered by many to be the gold standard for decay resistance, and its heartwood is rated as very durable. Teak is also resistant to termites, though it is only moderately resistant to marine borers and powder post beetles.

**Workability:** Easy to work in nearly all regards, with the only caveat being that Teak contains a high level of silica (up to 1.4%) which has a pronounced blunting effect on cutting edges. Despite its natural oils, Teak usually glues and finishes well, though in some instances it may be necessary to wipe the surface of the wood with a solvent prior to gluing/finishing to reduce the natural oils on the surface of the wood.

**Odor:** Teak can have a leather-like scent when freshly milled.

**Allergies/Toxicity:** Although severe reactions are quite uncommon, Teak has been reported as a sensitizer. Usually most common reactions simply include eye, skin, and respiratory irritation, as well as other health effects, such as pink eye, rash, nausea, asthma-like symptoms, and vision effects. See the articles [Wood Allergies and Toxicity](#) and [Wood Dust Safety](#) for more information.

**Pricing/Availability:** Despite its widespread cultivation on plantations worldwide, Teak is very expensive. It is perhaps one of the most expensive lumbers on the market, at least for large-sized, non-figured wood. Other woods are more expensive, but are typically only available in small pieces, (i.e., Gaboon Ebony or Snakewood), or they are valued solely for the figure of their grain (i.e., burl woods, Pommele Sapele, or Waterfall Bubinga).



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

**Common Uses:** Ship and boatbuilding, veneer, furniture, exterior construction, carving, turnings, and other small wood objects.

**Comments:** Sometimes called Burmese Teak, this name is used to differentiate natural-grown trees (typically from Myanmar, aka Burma) from Teak grown on plantations. Used extensively in India and within its natural range for centuries, Teak has grown into a world-wide favorite. With its superb stability, good strength properties, easy workability—and most of all, its outstanding resistance to decay and rot—it's no wonder that Teak ranks among the most desired lumbers in the world.

Much like the many names and knockoffs of Mahogany, the moniker "Teak" has been affixed and assigned to a number of different woods seeking acclaim. The usual procedure is to take a wood bearing any degree of resemblance to Teak and insert a geographical location in front of the name. For instance, Cumaru is sometimes referred to as *Brazilian Teak*, while Rhodesian Teak bears little botanical relation to real Teak—*Tectona grandis*. The name *Burmese Teak*, however, *does* refer to genuine Teak.

**Related Species:** None available.

**Source:** *Wood Database* (<https://www.wood-database.com/teak/>)

Pen type is the common SlimLine. The TrimLine and FunLine are similar but have different center bands, caps and clips.



A member of our group brought a small box with lots of these Teak blanks. The differences in the color attracted my attention and I wondered what differences would the three tones of blanks look like compared when turned and finished. The middle pen blank is the more common color associated with Teak but the bottom pen blank color is given as a common shade. The upper pen blank apparently represents an older wood that has greatly darkened over time.

### **Some facts about Teak:**

Very durable and water resistant.

High oil content which makes it resistant to decay.

Doesn't turn black when in contact with metals.

Teak must be dried 1—2 years before made into lumber.

Teak is termite resistant.

Older Teak trees make the best lumber.

Grows over 100 feet tall.

Source: [www.aquateak.com/blog/10-facts-about-teak-wood/](http://www.aquateak.com/blog/10-facts-about-teak-wood/)



## The Teak Tree

**15**



**Left: Teak fruit**

**Above: Teak logs**

**Left Center: Teak tree**

**Below Right: Teak tree flowers**



**Like in the United States which has tree farms usually for Pine trees, some Asian countries have farms of Teak trees**



# Things Made with Teak Wood





## Turning Log Bowl Blank With a Rotted Center

17

I received two 2' Cherry logs last December. These had recently been cut and still wet so I placed them long side up on newspaper for the winter in the garage. There was little or no checking during the winter but by the time I decided to cut them into bowl size blanks this spring, there was some checking.

After cutting the logs into 8 rough bowl blanks I painted the ends with latex paint, I returned them to the garage for drying where they would be toasty warm for several months.

Now I decided to turn a couple of these blanks and discovered that the center portion of some of the blanks in the pith area was cracked longways around a rotting periphery. One could ask why I didn't cut out the pith area to begin with. Plain cussidness I suppose.

Looking at them I decided that these could be turned by using longer screws on a face plate. However, after several minutes into turning one of the blanks, I decided that it wouldn't take much for the center to part from the rest of the blanks taking the face plate with it.

The blank was a really nice piece of Cherry and I looked for a way to salvage it. It occurred to me that since the outer portion of the blank was unaffected by the rot, a board could be used as a span across the rotted area and attached to the outer stable part.

I used a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " piece of plywood that I centered on the blank and screwed in with

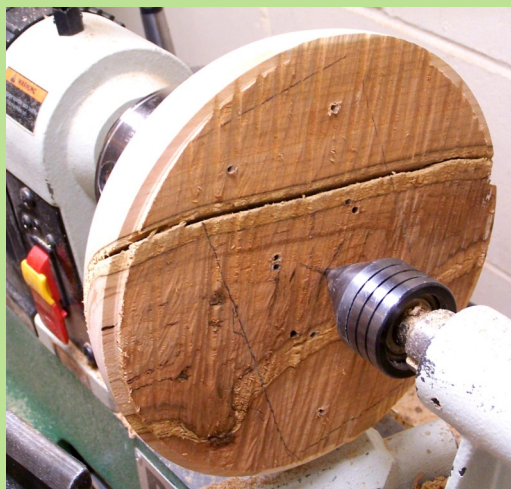


2" Kreg screws. Next I centered the faceplate and also used 2" Kreg screws. This provided a stable attachment to the blank.

After turning the outside of the bowl with no problems, I then attached a chuck to the tenon to turn the inside. However, the large crack and rotted center of the blank still existed and to be on the safe side, I used a foot stock cone to further stabilize the cracked area. The bowl was turned with no problems of pieces flying through the shop.

However, as can be seen by the picture, the cracked rotted area was uneven on the sides. One side it was low and on the other it was high on the inside side. The choice here is to turn the piece down past the high area and get basically a plate or stop after turning out the low area and then chisel out the high area and sand down to smooth. I chose to chisel out the larger rotted area and sand it smooth. See page 11 for results. 🛠️

### Tom Leonard







## Next Demonstration

### Making a Vacuum Chuck

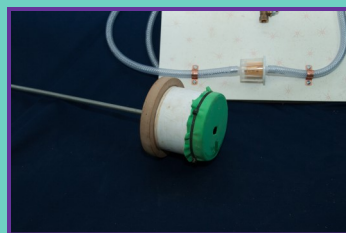
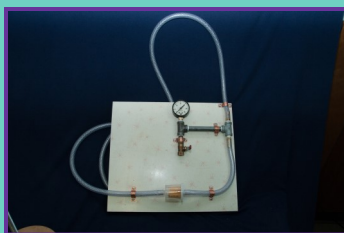
Joe Nycz

#### About The Demo

Building a vacuum chuck using parts available from my shop and some purchased locally.

#### About The Demonstrator

I have been turning since 2010 and making various gigs, fixtures and tools. Before I retired in 2008 I worked as an Industrial Mechanic Repairing, Setup, and Programming most all types of machines.



**A preview of some parts of the vacuum chuck that Joe will explain and assemble.**



# 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**

November 7—Joe Nycz—Making a Vacuum Chuck

December 5—To Be Determined

January 2—To Be Determined

February 6—To Be Determined

March 6—To Be Determined

April 3—To Be Determined

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

November 10

December 8

January 12

February 9

March 9

April 13

**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

# 22

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>President</b>                 | <b><i>Duane Walker</i></b><br>1-715-577-2248 elk.stir@gmail.com       |
| <b>Vice President</b>            | <b><i>John Layde</i></b><br>715-834-9371 ouzo@charter.net             |
| <b>Treasurer/<br/>Membership</b> | <b><i>Randy Patzke</i></b><br>1-612-845-6185 arpatzke@hotmail.com     |
| <b>Secretary</b>                 | <b><i>John DeRyckere</i></b><br>715.838.9480 jderyck@gmail.com        |
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| <b>At Large Director</b>         | <b><i>Joe Nycz</i></b><br>1-715-937-2803 nyczjoseph@live.com          |

## Non Board Positions

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
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| <b>Newsletter Editor</b> | <b><i>Tom Leonard</i></b><br>715.831.9597 tl9597@charter.net        |
| <b>Web Master</b>        | <b><i>Jerry Engedal</i></b> 712.834.1022<br>joanandjerrye@gmail.com |

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