TURNING Threads

May 2025

Chippewa Valley Woodturners Guild

John Layde's demonstration was Segmenting 101 in which he used a segmented picture frame as an example. The demonstration centered on determining size and angle of segments

AAW | AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF WOODTURNERS

What's Inside

Monthly Meetings

First Wednesday of the month

Board Meeting at 6:00 pm

Social Hour at 6:00 pm

Meeting and Demonstration

7:00 pm to 9:00 pm

Open House

Second Saturday of the month

8:00 am to 12:00 pm

We had a great turnout for our May meeting.

Our demo for the May meeting was from John Layde and the demo was on Segmenting 101. John did a great job and had several examples on the fundamentals and the many pitfalls to avoid just waiting to get you!

A Black Walnut tree was given to the club to harvest. The tree was in Colfax and was a 12" diameter tree. Just the right size for the ladies in the club to harvest. Then take the logs and process them into bowl blanks. They did a great job and they all had a chance to run a chainsaw. It was a long day and not a sole was injured in the process. They now have wood that they can say they harvested and can turn into beautiful projects.

We had another raffle and a new member, Molly Hansen, won the prize of a 1/2" bowl gouge.

The President Challenge for May was Easter eggs. Brooke won the most accurate shaped egg. Honorable mention was John Layde's painted fried egg.

Saturday Open House was a work day installing a new camera system designed by Dick Purves. It should be a finished project by our June meeting.

I will be putting on the demo for the next meeting and it will be on hollowing a box with a spindle gouge and also types of scrapers. I will also bring my hollowing system for deeper vessels.

I broke the middle finger on my right hand doing some sanding on wet wood. It was still attached and it will feel better when it stops hurting!

So BE SAFE but have fun **Bob**

Members and interested persons may contact the Chippewa Valley Woodturners Guild by email at: woodturnercvwg@gmail.com

Finishing the Cottonwood Burl

In a previous musing, I related how I took an ovoid shaped piece of Cottonwood Burl and how I centered it to get the bowl in the place I wanted to turn out. One remaining job was to finish turning and sanding so I could put a new product called Lac-R-Shot to the test.

I did minimal re-turning and minimal sanding. I was waiting for warm enough day to use the spray finish. That day finally came and I carefully read the directions. Usually, the directions will tell you to shake the product for a minute or two. There was no direction for this shaking. I did shake it a little just in case.

I was finishing two different projects. One was the ovoid burl bowl and the other was the quilted Maple plate that still stood unfinished. I decided not to sand it any further. I usually like to give a project some finish so I can see any problems. Both projects were still attached to the faceplates so I put tape around the faceplates so prevent any lacquer from getting on them.

A warm day arrived and I set up a table outside and covered it with an old piece of canvas. The instructions were to spray 10 to 12 inches away for the project. I did that at first and as usual got impatient. I was more concerned with the bark which just sucked up the lacquer and I tried concentrating on the bark. Not that it did any good.

As for the rest of the burl bowl, it was absorbing the finish in some spots and not in other spots. I stopped at this point and decided to do some sanding in specific areas and hopefully even out the surface. As for plate, it took the finish fairly evenly but also showed me that it needed more sanding.

I spot sanded the two pieces and removed the face plates. At this point I needed to sand off the remaining glue and paper that held the scrap piece and face plate. I had two sanders – one rotational and the other back and forth. I used the rotational one. Since it was my first time sanding off glue from a turned piece, I didn't know what to expect or what grit to use. I decided on a 60 grit thinking one would be sufficient to remove the glue from at least one of the pieces. A hardy NOT to that. It took off about half. A second 60 grit paper didn't seem to be doing the job either but I tried using only the edge of the sand paper and it was literally scrapping off the glue. At times, I pressed too hard and got a little bit of wood along with the glue.

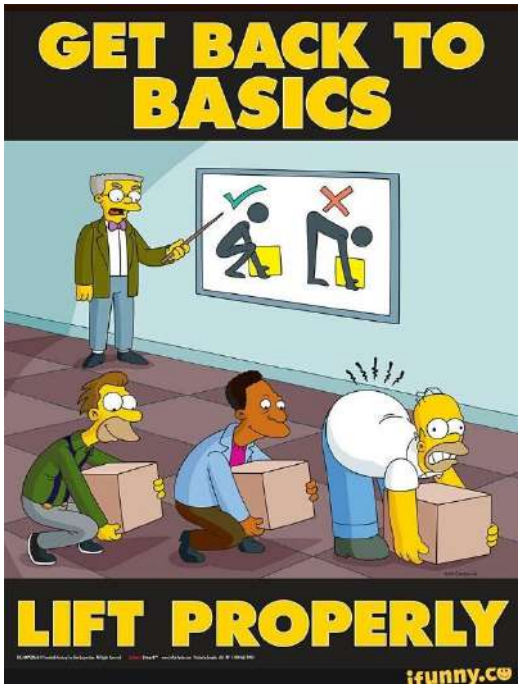
After sanding the second piece, a Maple plate, I looked at the directions once more on the can of Lac-R-Shot looking for guidance as to how to use thinking I had missed something on my first reading. I reaffirmed that the can didn't need to be shook for 2 minutes. All it said was to spray 10 to 12 inches away applying light coats. This lacquer was thinner than a regular lacquer and dried in seconds enabling me to spray multiple layers in a short time. After several layers, I got impatient again. The Cottonwood Burl after several layers of finish was still absorbing the finish like a sponge so I advanced my hand closer and gave it an extra long spray. Took many of these to get the bark to stop absorbing.

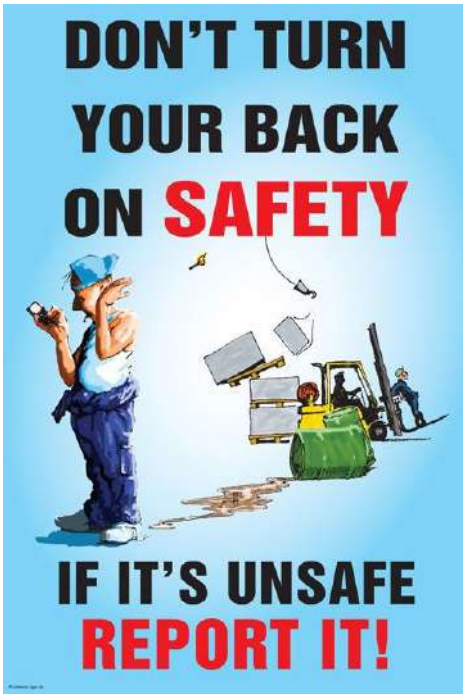
When all was done, I decided that a Cottonwood Burl was not a good burl to finish. It was okay but perhaps the membership can give me an idea of what more I could do. The Maple plate was also a disappointment, but passable. Can't win them all. **TL**

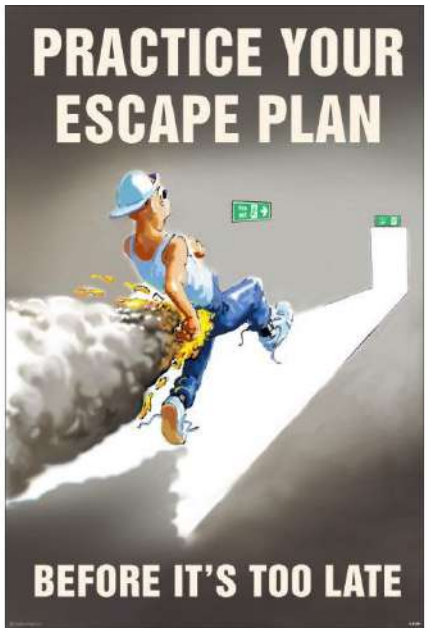
Bob Eberhardt and Dick Purvis are hard at work bringing the CVWG into the 21st century media world. Attendees to the June meeting will see a definite change in meeting room. There will be four cameras and a large control unit in the middle of the room which will control the cameras for focusing and panning on the demonstration. It will also have the ability to record the demonstration.

The UWEC Centennial Ceremonial Mace Team: Left to Right: Ron Bartz, Bob Eberhardt, Orv Bierman, Joe Nycz, Dick Prouty, Mark Palma, Bill Freeman, Rich Thelen and Barry Grill. Missing is Bruce Bartels

Representatives from the University of Wisconsin Eau Claire attend the May meeting to accept the Centennial Ceremonial Mace made by several Chippewa Valley Woodturners Guild members.







FUTURE DEMONSTRATIONS

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

Meeting Dates and Demonstrations

June 4—Bob Eberhardt—End Grain Hollowing

July 2—Dan Brandner—Honey Dipper In a Jar

August 6—Ron Bartz—Chatter Tool

September 3 —Mark Palma —What I Wish I Would Have Known About Turning 20 Years Ago

October 1—Not Yet Determined

November 5—Not Yet Determined

June Open House Date

June 14 from 8:00 am to 12:00pm. If coming after 10:00, please inform us through the web site the night before at: woodturnercvwg@gmail.com. Meetings and Open House are held in the Eau Claire Insulation building at 1125 Starr Ave on the northeast side of Eau Claire, WI. Look for the meeting sign. No sign—No meeting.

Next Month

Bob Eberhardt

End Grain Hollowing

Segmenting Jig

Making a Segmented Jig

Turning An Artifact Vessel

Mike Nish shows how to turn a green wood pot, then heat it in the microwave so that it warps into something truly unique. A fun, quick project that requires very little sanding and finish.

Marblewood

More on Marblewood

Brooke Erickson

The President's Challenge was to make an egg. At the April meeting, Bob Eberhardt explained how to turn a perfect egg. Brooke's egg was judged as the most perfect egg.

Molly Hansen

A 1/2 inch bowl gouge was donated by Tom Leonard to be raffled off. Molly Hansen had the winning ticket.

Segmenting 101

John Layde

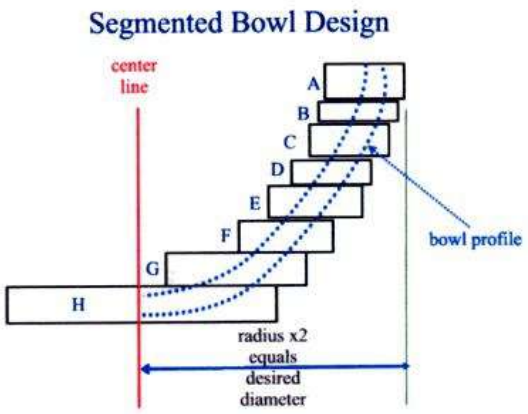
Editor's Note: The writer of this demonstration was unable to stay for the entire demonstration. What is written will be up to the point the writer had to leave the meeting. Additional information and web sites provided by Dan Brandner.

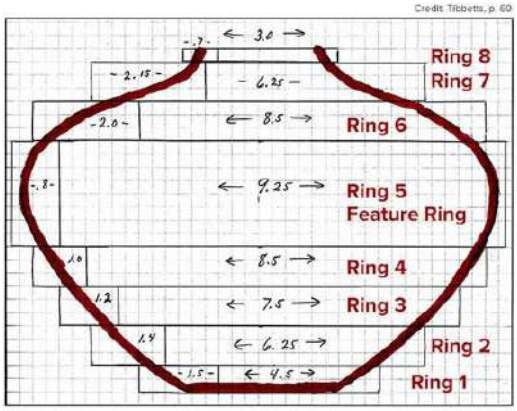
The main focus of John's demonstration was how to figure the number of segments per ring and the angle to cut them. Wood should be dried boards not turning blanks. The dried boards will be cut into pieces with angles and glued together and held together until glue dries with a tightening strap.

First a determination has to be made of the number of segments per ring. The number should be an even number usually 12 and 18. The angle of the segments are determined by the *dividing the number of segments by 180*. All segments must be the same size. Segments can be cut on a chop saw using a stop block but John prefers his home-made segmenting sled on the table saw.

Further information of segmenting. Both these addresses go to same web site. Look at top and for change of version.

Segmented Turning Calculator - Inch
Segmented Turning Calculator - Metric



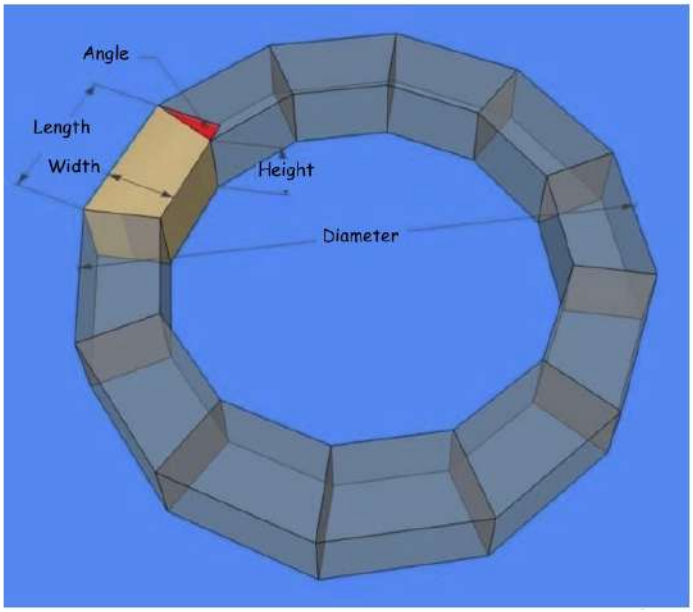


Step-by-Step Guide to Segmented Woodturning

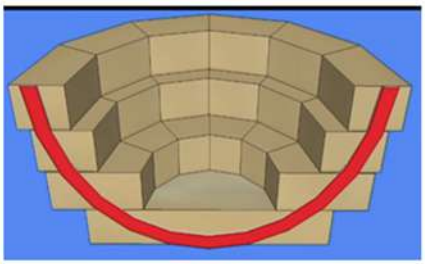
Central Virginia Woodturners May 2024
Jim Echols and Bill O'Brien

Terminology

- Segment length
- Segment width
- Segment height
- Segment miter angle
- Ring diameter



- Sketch the bowl profile
- Determine:
  - Ring diameters (D)
  - Segment Lengths (L = (D*3.14)/# of segments)
  - Segment Angles (A = 360/(# of Segments x 2 ends))
- We recommend you use Ken Horner's Table to look up D, L and A



Segmenting related YouTube Videos by Jerry Bennet and others

Step-by-Step-Guide-to-Segmented-Woodturning by Jim Echols and Bill O'Brien of CVA

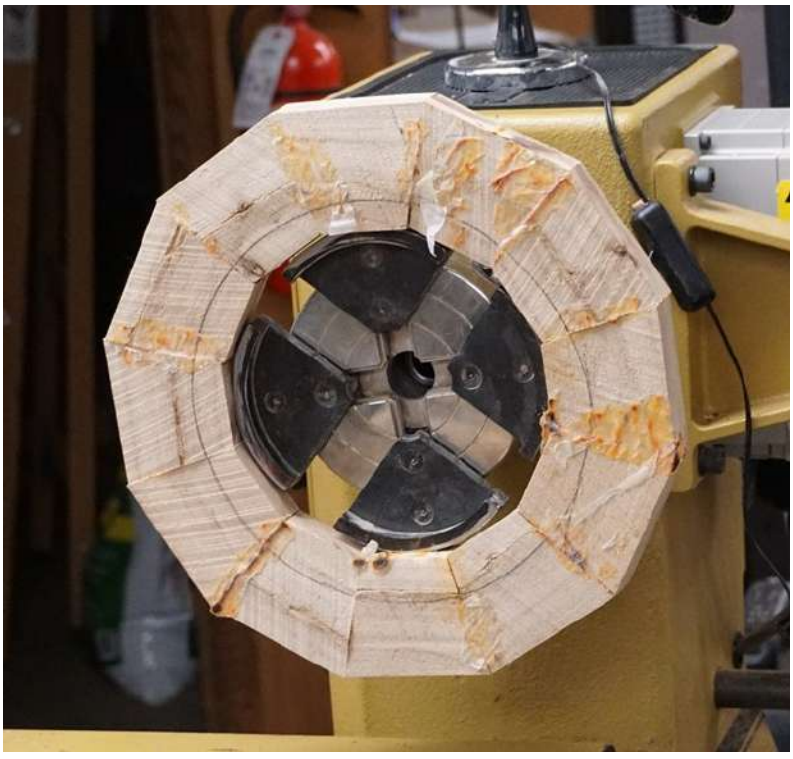
Segmentology The Basics
Segmentology Beyond The Basics
Segmentology Tilt!
Making the Wedgie Sled by Dave Muller, the Aggieturner (similar but maybe better than John's)
Wedgie-Less Sled by Pete Marken (another sled plan option)
The Radial Radial Feature Ring Wood Turning by ThePapa1947

From More Woodworkers' Essentials by Ken Horner

	Segments	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
	Degrees	22.5	18	15	12.86	11.25	10	9	8.18	7.5
Diameter	Board length									
2.00	12	13/16	5/8	9/16	7/16	3/8	3/8	5/16	5/16	1/4
2.25	12	15/16	3/4	5/8	1/2	7/16	3/8	3/8	5/16	5/16
2.50	13	1 1/16	13/16	11/16	9/16	1/2	7/16	3/8	3/8	5/16
2.75	14	1 1/8	7/8	3/4	5/8	9/16	1/2	7/16	3/8	3/8
3.00	15	1 1/4	1	13/16	11/16	5/8	1/2	1/2	7/16	3/8
3.25	16	1 3/8	1 1/16	7/8	3/4	5/8	9/16	1/2	1/2	7/16
3.50	17	1 7/16	1 1/8	15/16	13/16	11/16	5/8	9/16	1/2	7/16
3.75	18	1 9/16	1 1/4	1	7/8	3/4	11/16	5/8	9/16	1/2
4.00	18	1 11/16	1 5/16	1 1/16	15/16	13/16	11/16	5/8	9/16	1/2
4.25	19	1 3/4	1 3/8	1 1/8	1	7/8	3/4	11/16	5/8	9/16
4.50	20	1 7/8	1 7/16	1 3/16	1 1/16	7/8	13/16	3/4	5/8	9/16
4.75	21	2	1 9/16	1 5/16	1 1/16	15/16	13/16	3/4	11/16	5/8
5.00	21	2 1/16	1 5/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1	7/8	13/16	3/4	5/8
5.25	22	2 3/16	1 11/16	1 7/16	1 3/16	1 1/16	15/16	13/16	3/4	11/16
5.50	23	2 5/16	1 13/16	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/8	15/16	7/8	13/16	11/16
6.00	24	2 1/2	1 15/16	1 5/8	1 3/8	1 3/16	1 1/16	15/16	7/8	3/4
6.25	24	2 5/8	2 1/16	1 11/16	1 7/16	1 1/4	1 1/8	1	15/16	13/16
6.50	26	2 11/16	2 1/8	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 5/16	1 1/8	1 1/16	15/16	7/8
6.75	27	2 13/16	2 3/16	1 13/16	1 9/16	1 3/8	1 3/16	1 1/16	1	7/8
7.00	27	2 7/8	2 1/4	1 7/8	1 5/8	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 1/8	1	15/16
7.25	28	3	2 3/8	1 15/16	1 11/16	1 7/16	1 1/4	1 3/16	1 1/16	15/16
7.50	29	3 1/8	2 7/16	2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 5/16	1 3/16	1 1/16	1
7.75	30	3 3/16	2 1/2	2 1/16	1 13/16	1 9/16	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 1/8	1
8.00	31	3 5/16	2 5/8	2 3/16	1 13/16	1 5/8	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 3/16	1 1/16
8.25	31	3 7/16	2 11/16	2 1/4	1 7/8	1 5/8	1 7/16	1 5/16	1 3/16	1 1/16
8.50	32	3 1/2	2 3/4	2 5/16	1 15/16	1 11/16	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 1/8
8.75	33	3 5/8	2 7/8	2 3/8	2	1 3/4	1 9/16	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 1/8
9.00	34	3 3/4	2 7/8	2 7/16	2 1/16	1 13/16	1 9/16	1 7/16	1 5/16	1 3/16
9.50	35	3 15/16	3 1/16	2 9/16	2 3/16	1 7/8	1 11/16	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/4
10.00	36	4 1/8	3 1/4	2 11/16	2 5/16	2	1 3/4	1 5/8	1 7/16	1 5/16
10.50	38	4 3/8	3 7/16	2 13/16	2 7/16	2 1/8	1 13/16	1 11/16	1 1/2	1 3/8
11.00	40	4 9/16	3 9/16	3	2 1/2	2 3/16	1 15/16	1 3/4	1 5/8	1 7/16
11.50	42	4 3/4	3 3/4	3 1/8	2 5/8	2 5/16	2	1 13/16	1 11/16	1 1/2
12.00	43	5	3 7/8	3 1/4	2 3/4	2 3/8	2 1/8	1 15/16	1 3/4	1 9/16
12.50	45	5 3/16	4 1/16	3 3/8	2 7/8	2 1/2	2 3/16	2	1 13/16	1 5/8
13.00	46	5 3/8	4 1/4	3 1/2	3	2 5/8	2 1/4	2 1/16	1 7/8	1 11/16
13.50	48	5 5/8	4 3/8	3 5/8	3 1/8	2 11/16	2 3/8	2 3/16	1 15/16	1 3/4
14.00	49	5 13/16	4 9/16	3 3/4	3 1/4	2 13/16	2 7/16	2 1/4	2	1 13/16
14.50	51	6	4 11/16	3 15/16	3 5/16	2 7/8	2 9/16	2 5/16	2 1/8	1 7/8
15.00	53	6 1/4	4 7/8	4 1/16	3 7/16	3	2 5/8	2 3/8	2 3/16	1 15/16
15.50	55	6 7/16	5 1/16	4 3/16	3 9/16	3 1/8	2 11/16	2 1/2	2 1/4	2
16.00	57	6 5/8	5 3/16	4 5/16	3 11/16	3 3/16	2 13/16	2 9/16	2 5/16	2 1/16
16.50	59	6 7/8	5 3/8	4 7/16	3 13/16	3 5/16	2 7/8	2 5/8	2 3/8	2 1/8
17.00	61	7 1/16	5 1/2	4 9/16	3 15/16	3 3/8	3	2 3/4	2 7/16	2 3/16

MAY DEMONSTRATION

John showed a segmented ring that has been glued and strapped.



The strap is removed and put on the lathe with a large jawed chuck.

John shows his home made segmenting jig.

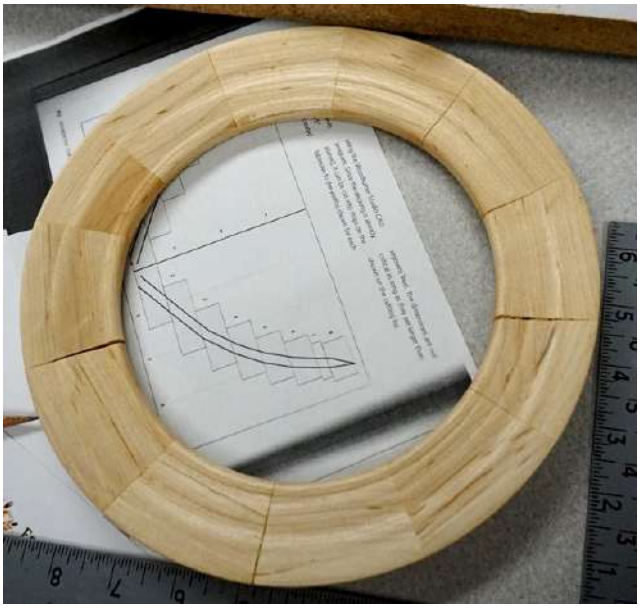
Above: The back side where the sled slides along the table saw.

Bottom: The top side where the actual angles are set and board is to be cut.

John is rounding off the single segment. John says a single ring can be unstable and the turning has to be made with that in mind.

The ultimate goal of the single segmented ring is to make a round picture frame.

This segmented ring demonstrates what happens when the segments are not the exact size or exact angle. Gaps are left between the segments.



Rich Thelen

Rich Thelen submitted a painted and chip carved egg for the President's Challenge.

Joe Nycz

Joe Nycz submitted three eggs of various woods to the President's Challenge. Joe also showed a Cherry peppermill and nested Cherry Burl bowls.

Bob Wilcox

Bob Wilcox submitted 3 turned eggs for the President's Challenge. Bob also had nested cherry bowls with a natural edge.

John Mueller

John Mueller showed a shallow Beech bowl.

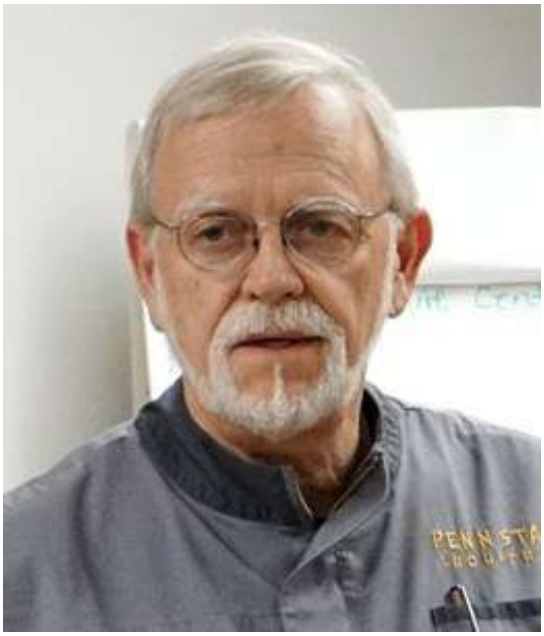
Ron Bartz

Ron Bartz submitted two eggs in cups that were lidded boxes with hinged lids for the President's Challenge.

John Layde

John Layde submitted an painted fried egg for judging in the President's Challenge. It won an Honorable Mention.

Dan Brandner



Top: Dan Brandner turned a Black Ash Burl with characteristic spiked rim.

Bottom: Phil Holtan's burl bowl with a Walnut base.

Dan Brandner

Dan Brandler submitted 3 eggs for the President's Challenge made from spalted Maple as well as a spalted Maple bowl. Dan had a fourth egg made from Box Elder.

Photos for Show and Tell and Gallery provided by Dan Brandner and Tom Leonard

Wilga

Geijera parviflora, commonly known as **wilga**, is a species of shrub or small tree in the family Rutaceae and is endemic to inland parts of eastern Australia. It has drooping branches, linear to narrow lance-shaped leaves, small white flowers in loose panicles and spherical fruit containing a shiny black seed. Other vernacular names include **Australian willow**, **native willow**, **sheepbush** and **dogwood**.

Description

Geijera parviflora is a shrub or tree that typically grows to a height of 8–10 m (26–33 ft) and has drooping branches and leaves often reaching ground level, but these are often grazed by sheep. The leaves are glossy dark green, linear to lance-shaped, 35–180 mm (1.4–7.1 in) long and 4–10 mm (0.16–0.39 in) wide on a petiole 3–12 mm (0.12–0.47 in) long. The leaves give off a strong smell when crushed. The flowers are arranged in loose panicles 40–70 mm (1.6–2.8 in) long, each flower on a pedicel about 1 mm (0.039 in) long. The sepals are 0.8–1 mm (0.031–0.039 in) long, the petals white and 1.5–2.5 mm (0.059–0.098 in) long. The smell of the flowers has been described as foetid, but also as citrus-scented and attracts insects. Flowering occurs from June to November and the fruit is more or less spherical, 4–5 mm (0.16–0.20 in) in diameter, each containing a single shiny black seed.

Taxonomy

Geijera parviflora was first formally described in 1848 by English botanist John Lindley in Thomas Mitchell's *Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia*.[8] The specific epithet *parviflora* is from the Latin, meaning "small flowers".

Distribution and habitat

Wilga prefers calcareous soils, either red clays or sandy soils, and grows as scattered trees in open woodland or occasionally in stands. It is mainly found in inland New South Wales and Queensland, extending into south-eastern South Australia and is rare in Victoria where it is only known from the north-west of the state, near Kenley.

Uses

Wilga is a useful shade and fodder tree in agricultural areas. Sheep particularly enjoy grazing on the lower branches, although trees appear to vary greatly in palatability (some are eagerly sought after and others ignored). The reason for this variation is unknown, and soil composition is speculated as a cause.[3] Despite being slow growing, it is planted in Australia and overseas as an ornamental. It prefers full sunshine, and can tolerate the occasional light frost and drought. Indigenous Australians chewed the aromatic leaves for alleviating toothache. Regeneration from fresh seed and cuttings has proven to be difficult. It is suggested that the hard seed coat should be cracked, to assist seed germination.

Source: Wilga

The Wilga tree (Geijera parviflora) has a history of traditional medicinal use, particularly among Aboriginal Australians, for pain relief and other ailments. The leaves have been chewed for toothache and used in various preparations for pain relief and ceremonial purposes.

Traditional Uses:

Pain Relief: Chewing leaves for toothache and using them externally for other pain relief.

Headache: Vapors from hot leaves have been used to relieve headaches.

Ceremonial Use: Baked and powdered leaves mixed with other materials for smoking rituals, inducing a state of intoxication.

Other Traditional Applications: The leaves have been used in various preparations for treating upset stomachs, infections, burns, and rashes.

Antifungal, Antimicrobial, and Anti-inflammatory: Research has shown that Wilga tree oils have these properties.

Source: Google Search: Wilga Tree Medicine

Wilga blank

Wilga tree

Wilga flowers and leaves

PEN KIT OF THE MONTH

Now and then I come across what looks like an interesting and unusual pen. Looks like. Even my wife agreed with me that it was one of the dumbest. The pen has to be unscrewed to be used or used with the heavy magnet on it. And in this busy world who is going to use their time screwing it back on the magnet.

The Woodturning Store said of this pen: *The Legacy Magnetic Pen Kits have a large magnet to hold notes and pen firmly to the refrigerator, or other places. Perfect for any organized household. People will take note of this pen at craft shows!*

Chrome kit was $6.95 and the gold kit was $8.95, Bushings were $2.99 and the drill bit is a 7mm.

2025 AAW International Woodturning Symposium

June 12-15, 2025
Saint Paul RiverCentre
St. Paul, MN

Southwest Association of Turners Symposium

August 22-24, 2025
Waco Convention Center
Waco, TX

Rocky Mountain Woodturning Symposium

September 19-21, 2025
Loveland, CO

Segmented Woodturning Symposium

September 26-28, 2025
Crowne Plaza Hotel
Northbrook, IL