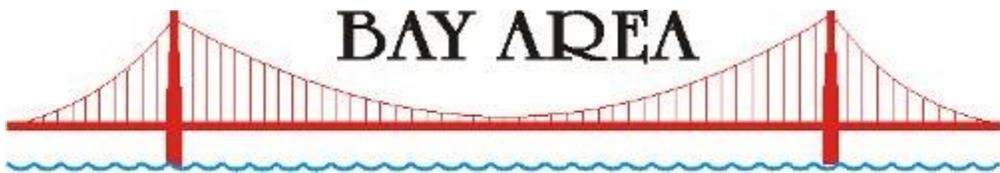


BAY AREA



WOODTURNERS
ASSOCIATION
A CALIFORNIA NONPROFIT CORPORATION
LOCAL CHAPTER AAW

November 2017

Volume 21, Issue 11

November Meeting – Carl Jacobson
Ornaments and Other Holiday Gifts
November 11, 2017 8:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.



The November BAWA meeting will bring our fourth professional demonstrator for the year 2017, Carl Jacobson.

Carl is known as YouTube's #1 Woodturner. If you have ever searched "lathe" or "woodturning" on YouTube you have probably have found and watched a Carl Jacobson video. He has been uploading wood turning videos to YouTube since 2007 and since then has amassed hundreds of videos that are free for everyone's enjoyment and education.

Carl will cover a wide range of topics including: making ornaments and other holiday gifts, boxes, working with paint chips and, perhaps, some "inside-out turning."

Bring you recent turnings for "show-and-tell." In addition, we will conduct our world famous wood raffle, so lots of money to purchase raffle tickets. Also, we still have several new BAWA polo shirts, Tee-shirts and caps for you to purchase.





BAY AREA WOODTURNERS ASSOCIATION

A CALIFORNIA NONPROFIT CORPORATION

LOCAL CHAPTER AAW

Club Meetings

Meetings are the 2nd Saturday of each month unless otherwise noted.

8:30 doors open for setup, use store and library, swap ideas, view displays

9:00—12:30 meeting and demo

Meetings will be held at the PHEC Woodturning Center, 1 Santa Barbara Road, Pleasant Hill, CA.

See bayareawoodturners.org/ for directions and club information.

BAWA Officers Meeting -

Officer meetings are open to all members. Contact Joel Albert if you would like to be on the agenda.

2017-2018 Event Schedule

Nov 11th	Carl Jacobson-Ornaments 8:30-4:00
Dec 10th (Sunday)	Holiday Party Elk's Lodge, Walnut Creek
Jan 13th 2018	Jim Rodgers 8:30-12:30
Feb 10th	Karen Freitas 8:30-4:00 Open & Closed Twists
Mar 11th (Sunday)	Rudy Lopez 8:30-4:00
Apr 14th	John Jordan 8:30-4:00
May 10th	Utah Woodturning Symposium- Provo, Utah

The Bay Area Woodturners Association is a local chapter of the American Association of Woodturners. Our purpose is to provide a meeting place for local turners to share ideas and techniques and to educate the general public regarding the art of turning. The Association usually meets the second Saturday of each month. The Association periodically sponsors exhibitions and demonstrations by local and internationally known turners.

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Holiday Party Sunday December 10, 2017

Once again we will return to the Elks Lodge in Walnut Creek for our annual luncheon, competition, raffle and silent auction. All of the club favorites! New this year is the caterer and we are renting more space to accommodate all of the action.

What we need from you:

1. RSVP by paying our treasurer \$15 per person before December 1st
2. Consider donating an item for the silent auction
3. Bring your donation to the November 11 BAWA meeting
4. Plan to enter an item in the competition even if you don't care to win
5. Volunteer to help out
6. Bid, win, laugh and enjoy the event!

Holiday Party time: 11 - 2

The Elks Lodge is located at: 1475 Creekside Drive, Walnut Creek, CA 9459

Cost: \$15 per person before Dec 1

BAWA Holiday Party Silent Auction

Well it's that time of year again and we are eagerly looking for donations which we can auction off during our December Holiday Party. The auction is great fun and a major fund-raising activities for the club.

Some ideas that have been popular include:

- ❖ Mentoring/Tutoring (pick a topic you know well and would be of interest to others.)
- ❖ Wine or Activity (to do outside of turning)
- ❖ A beautiful piece of figured wood or burl
- ❖ Consulting/advice (e.g. building an efficient dust collection system)
- ❖ NEW Special Tools or Jig
- ❖ Services (e.g. wood stabilization, coring etc.)

It's a great chance for us to collect each other's work, learn, or pick up a really beautiful piece of wood or a useful tool. Proceeds will go to the club and will help support our programs.

We really need your help and will be happy to work with you in managing your donations

Please complete a Silent Auction Donation Form and send it to Kim Wolfe

Please bring donations to the November meeting on the 11th

Contact Kim Wolfe if you need to make special arrangements memberatlarge@bayareawoodturners.org





Holiday Party Sunday December 10, 2017

The BAWA holiday party competition is always a highlight of our December meeting. It's important we get to see each other's work so I hope you will bring something. We have made a few changes to encourage everyone to participate including a lot more space to display pieces and fewer restrictions on types of entries. So buff up the last piece you finished or pick a project you can complete by December 10th - we want to see your work!

Holiday Party members' competition details:

Skill Categories:

- 1) Novice: Turning less than 2 years.
- 2) Intermediate: Turning more than 2 years and not in the "Advanced" group
- 3) Advanced: Have won a blue ribbon as an intermediate at any BAWA competition or have sold work in a gallery or store

Number of Pieces to Enter:

Members can submit up to 3 items; there will be no classification among bowls, boxes, hollow forms etc. For example, you can bring 3 boxes or a bowl, box and pen. Artistic turnings are also welcome.

Judging:

The Judges will have 3 "blue ribbons" to hand out for each skill category to those pieces they consider worthiest, regardless of whether there may be more awarded to a type of turning (e.g., bowls) than other types. In addition, judges will have "Certificates of Excellence" to award for those demonstrating exemplary skill for their category.

Judges will also award the Best of Show which can come from any skill level.

Our judges are: Steve Smyers, John Cobb & Joel Albert

Members and guests will vote on:

People's choice award (3 total). Beginners, Intermediate, and Advanced

We look forward to seeing everyone (with their entries) on December 10th. Feel free to register [online](#) or at the membership table during the November meeting. There is a \$15 copay to cover a portion of the fantastic catered lunch, but sign up soon as it goes up to \$20 on December 1st.



Tips & Tricks

This month I am going to give you a few articles that I think are good, educational and helpful to woodturners. They are found on the AAW site, just type the title into the search bar and it will pull the article up.

The first one was sent to me by member Randy Brunzlick. It is an AAW Fundamentals Supplement titled, *The Nitty Gritty of Sanding for Woodturners* and you can get it on the AAW site. It is a compilation of articles on sanding and I have read it and found a lot of helpful information that I will apply to my turning. The material also contains safety information.

The second is an article by AAW member Andi Wolfe and is titled *Wood Toxicity*. It consists of three PDF's listing woods and the ways that they can be toxic and cause a turner problems. Here is a link to another listing of wood toxicity wood-database.com

You can print these out and keep them in your turning area.

Last, but not least, is a link that you may find helpful as it takes you to Rob Wallace's Woodturning Links. This is a site that lists 400+ links to relevant woodturning sites. The link is:

<http://www.public.iastate.edu/~rwallace/WTlinks.html>

I hope you find all of this information helpful.



by Cindy Navarro

DVD Review

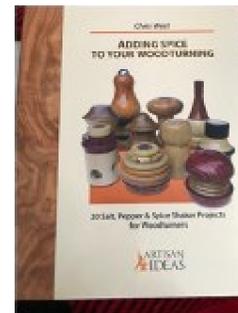
This month I am reviewing "Adding Spice to Your Woodturning", by Chris West. It is an easy read, full of good information about wood turning with interesting projects.

It is a compilation of 20 salt, pepper and spice shaker projects for woodturners.

It has a section in the beginning on woodturning, safety and methods to achieve the best results with the multiple projects.

Each project has complete instructions complete with measurements and tips to help complete them. Each also lists the level of difficulty, but has projects for beginners, intermediate and experienced. The pictures give complete measurements and are very helpful in completing each project.

There is one copy in the library. The projects would make nice gifts for the holidays and also are good for improving your skills.



CRAFT SUPPLIES 10% DISCOUNT ORDER

The 10% discount applies to any published price (including sale items, close-outs, etc.) on almost all items. Craft Supplies has a new catalog that includes new items with a different item numbering system. There have been some price increases as well so don't use old catalogs. If you don't have the latest catalog please look on-line to pick your loot and check prices and item numbers.

Orders are placed by filling out an electronic order form which is available on the BAWA website. E-mail the form to Dean Adkins (adkd@chevron.com) with all the requested information:

Member name, phone number and e-mail address
Catalog item number
Catalog page number
Item description
Quantity ordered
List / sale price (before 10% discount)



You can call Dean (925-998-4111) to place an order, but must follow up with an e-mail to confirm all the required information.



President's Chatter

November 2017

President's Chatter

November 2017

Last weekend I got to try something from my bucket list and attended a *Glass-Blowing workshop* while accompanying Barbara to a conference in Denver. This was originally supposed to be a half-day hands-on workshop at [Agnes of Glass](#) but I had so much fun, I enrolled in the afternoon workshop as well. What an amazing experience – I thought it would be somewhat similar to Woodturning when I first started but boy did I learn it was very different. Hot glass is a really viscous liquid and you need to work it in a much gentler fashion than wood. At the same time, its cooling quickly and you have to be much more decisive, not much time to contemplate if you have hit a fair curve or not. Oh did I mention, that the glass is FREAKIN HOT! Silicon gloves didn't seem to help much and I nearly lost a piece when the heat hit my hand. One thing I especially appreciated was Agnes's teaching style – lots of direct guided hands-on experience from someone who knew how to teach. All-in-all it was a great time. Just like finishing a piece of wood, glass takes time—my Pumpkin and bowl had to spend time slowly cooling in a kiln. Finished product should be on its way—can't wait to see how it came out!



It was an amazing experience to see another artist-teacher at work and to try my hand at something new! Anyone else experience something similar? What have you always wanted to try?

Onto other matters

Elections for the BAWA Board of Directors were held at our Sunday, October 8th meeting. The *winning* candidates are:

John Cobb	<i>President</i>
David Bentley	<i>Vice-President</i>
Peter Wolff	<i>Treasurer</i>
Anna Duncan	<i>Secretary</i>
Kim Wolf	<i>Member-at-Large</i>

Please take a moment and thank the members who have volunteered to help guide our club in 2018.

Presidents Challenge – November 2017

The challenge for our November meeting is Christmas Ornaments—time to get in the swing of the upcoming holiday season. Bring on your best Holiday Ornaments, from the mind-bending [Inside/Outside turnings](#), [Bird House Ornaments](#), to the more [Traditional Shapes](#). Turned [Dreidels](#) and [Menorahs](#) are also welcome.

BAWA Exhibit Opportunity in Pleasanton

BAWA Members living near Pleasanton have received a call to exhibit at the Pleasanton Library for the month of December. Please contact Kim Wolfe if you have not already agreed to submit your work. This is not only an opportunity to showcase your work but share your love of turning and promote both BAWA and the Mt Diablo Woodturning Center! Thank you to Louie Silva for making this opportunity possible.

Tree Article 23: Trees of the Bay Area Region by Tony Wolcott

Tipuana tipu. – The Tipu tree

Sometimes in the search for spectacular wood we neglect trees and wood that are very useful but not entertaining. These woods are handy, used as fillers, in combination with more exotic wood; they will take stains and various other treatments. *Acer negundo*, the box elder falls into that category, but so do the ashes. In general ashes are whitish, straight grained, consistent in their limited shrinkage, and strong woods. Most baseball bats are made of ash. The difficulty lies in identifying them and utilizing their adaptability.



Raywood ash in fall color –
Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'



The compound leaf and bark of the *Fraxinus americana*, the bark makes little diamond shapes.

Many ashes exist, some 45-65 species. They belong in the olive or Oleaceae family, mostly deciduous. The leaves are opposite, and mostly pinnately compound, simple in a few species. The seeds, popularly known as "keys" or "helicopter seeds", are a type of fruit known as a samara. Most *Fraxinus* species are dioecious, having male and female flowers on separate plants, but gender in ash is expressed as a continuum between male and female individuals, dominated by unisexual trees.

Fraxinus oxycarpa or 'Raywood Ash' is very common in the Bay Area. It is a small to medium size tree with a spectacular fall color.

Fraxinus Americana, white ash, is one of the most used trees for everyday purposes and, to keep up with high demand, is cultivated almost everywhere it can be. The wood is white and quite dense (within 20% of 670 kg/m³), strong, and straight-grained. It is the timber of choice for production of baseball bats and tool handles. The wood is also favorable for furniture and flooring. Woodworkers use the timber mainly for interior uses due to high perishability in contact with ground soil.



American ash wood sample

(Continued on following page)

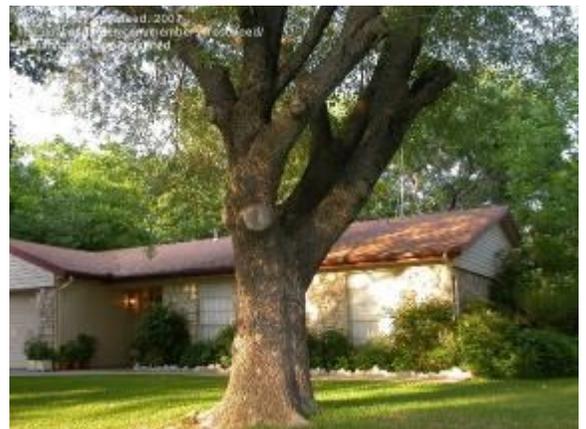
Tree Article 23: Trees of the Bay Area Region by Tony Wolcott *Tipuana tipu.* – The Tipu tree continued

Ashes suffer from a variety of diseases and insect attacks. The deadliest is the Emerald Ash borer which has ravaged ashes in the east and central part of the country but has not made it YET to California. Raywood ash suffers from a fungal disease- Raywood ash canker and decline, *Fraxinus oxycarpa* 'Raywood' commonly is affected by this disease. Although trees usually are not killed, severely affected ash are often removed because of unsightly dieback, reduced shading, and their potential limb drop hazard.

Keep in mind that Emerald Ash borer only effects the cambium layer and the wood is untouched, even Raywood ash's problems do not affect the lower trunk. Often ashes are grafted near the ground and wood worked objects can employ that graft line. All in all the ashes provide us with much useful wood, boring light color with little spectacular grain. Ash wood is good to experiment with.



Modesto ash crotch wood
and leaf samples.



Fraxinus velutina Modesto Ash. This is the most common ash seen in the Bay Area. It tends to be very fast and very big. The wood is useful and easy to find. You will recognize this tree in the above photo.

BAWA Classified Ads



We want members and others with items to sell or trade, services to render or if you're just looking to find a specific item from fellow BAWA members. Please send ads to Louie Silva at: newslettereditor@bayareawoodturners.org

You can't beat the price...FREE!!

Membership News

By Tim Kennedy



Membership Update

BAWA has 164 members for 2017.

It is time to renew your membership for 2018. You can renew on-line at bayareawoodturners.org and pay the new fee with credit card or PayPal. You can also renew during meetings with check or cash.

Club Dues Will Increase to \$60 a Year for 2018 Memberships

The Board of Directors has determined that it is necessary to increase the annual Club membership dues to \$60 a year, beginning with the 2018 memberships in order to maintain the current level of benefits that club members currently enjoy. Lifetime Club members and student Club members will continue to receive dues – free memberships. Dues for new members joining the Club in the second half of 2018, will be \$30.

The dues increase has become necessary, because the Club's expenses have continued to increase, while the Club's income has not kept pace. One of our biggest expenses is those connected with presenting at least four professional, all day demonstrations a year. Though the Club makes efforts to share the travel portion of these expenses with other clubs in the area by having the demonstrator make multiple presentations while in Northern California; both the demonstrators' fees, as well as their travel expenses have continued to rise.

Other annual expenses are also rising. As an example, the expense of maintaining our website is projected to increase 60% in the coming year. The expenses associated with maintaining our no-profit status with both California and the Federal Government have also risen. The expenses connected with our two annual parties, the Picnic and year-end Holiday Party are also on the rise.

Lastly, our income has not kept pace with the rising expenses and is projected be less than it has been in the past. Part of the decline in income is attributable to the convenience of paying our dues by using Paypal, which results in 3% reduction in income for each membership renewal done online. The dues increase is effective beginning with 2018 year membership renewals.

DON'T FORGET!

Bring some of that wood you have taking up space in your shop to share in our monthly raffle.



Rockler Helps BAWA Members

BAWA members receive a 10% discount when purchasing directly at the Concord Rockler Store at:

<http://www.rockler.com/retail/stores/ca/concord-store>.

Mention your BAWA membership when checking out, to receive your discount. Rockler also donates part of the proceeds back to the club which help support our Holiday Party raffle.



*October 2017
Show and Tell*

Participants:

- Vern Stovall
- Brad Adams
- David Fleisig
- Gary Bingham
- Leland Frayseth
- Jean-Louis Meynier
- Bob Bean
- Harry Levin
- Bill Walzer
- Michael Hackett
- Robert Nolan



Sally Ault.....Making a Sea Urchin Box. www.sallyvault.com

You first need to obtain a nice sea urchin. The Sputnik versions are sold by Craft Supply and others. The Alfonso, Purple, Green and White Mexican Urchins are a bit harder to find but Etsy and EBay are good sources. You might even have a local source...or a beach to find them on.

To make the sea Urchin strong you fill it with insulating foam. I use a brand from Home Depot called Great Stuff. There are 2 types...I use the one for windows...it doesn't expand quite as much.

First completely cover the sea urchin with plastic wrap or foil and masking tape to prevent any of the foam from getting on the shell.

Cut a large hole in the tape and plastic covering the hole at the top. Squirt in the foam...get it into all the areas. It will continue to "grow" until it gets firm so don't overfill...it goes everywhere and you will soon see why it is important to cover the shell completely with plastic wrap. If you overfill with too small a hole it can break the shell. If you get foam on the shell it will discolor in time even if you think you got it cleaned off.

Once the foam is cured remove the tape and plastic wrap.

You won't use the whole can of foam unless you are doing a large number of urchins but if you don't clean the tube with acetone immediately you won't be able to use it again.

To determine the size of wood blank required you need to decide what the diameter of the rim of the box insert will be and add a bit for rounding to a cylinder.

Measure the height of the urchin to determine the length of wood needed for the insert, add the desired height of the lid and the foot (including a longer than usual tenon) plus the amount of wood needed for 2 tenons and 2 parting cuts and that is the length of blank you will need for the box. If you want a finial from the same wood add that length to the blank or find a pen blank that is the same wood to use for the finial. A contrasting finial or one made from a different material can be effective too.

Round the blank to a cylinder, make a tenon on both ends and part between the base and the lid. Put the base into the chuck and form the lip that will overlap the hole in the shell

Shape the outside of the box (this part won't be seen) to the desired depth. Create a small tenon on the bottom for insurance.

Cut in a step for the lid to rest on making sure it being cut into solid wood. If you make the interior too wide you may cut off the rim of the box.

Make sure the sides of the recess for the lid are perfectly straight and deep enough to provide a stable spot for the lid. Hollow the inside remembering that it shouldn't be too deep since it is a small box. I generally make the depth about the same dimension as the width of the interior. I gently round the bottom rather than making straight sides.

Sand and finish the rim and inside. No need to finish the outside since it will be hidden inside the shell.



Put the lid blank into the chuck. Determine the width of the lid and the width of the tenon which will fit into the recess in the base of the box. Give some thought to how the rim of the base and lid shapes work together. The lid can be wider than the rim of the base, the same diameter or narrower. It is a design choice.

Make sure the tenon on the lid is perfectly straight. The fit should not be tight...this is a one handed opening box and you don't need a tight fit to work on the lid.

Once the tenon is the right size, create a slight dovetail inside the tenon going deep enough to get into solid wood and then create a curved recess in the lid. Sand and Finish the tenon, rim and inside the lid.

Rough out the shape of the top of the lid as far as possible while it is still in the chuck. You can support the lid using the tailstock with a non-marring insert while you are shaping.

Once you are close to the desired shape part it off (the wood remaining in the chuck is for the foot) and turn it around in a chuck with the jaws expanding into the lids dovetail recess. I use a piece of paper towel to help avoid any marks from the chuck jaws. Support the lid with the tailstock. (I use the Drozda point with the smallest pin) and finish turning the top of the lid. Take very light cuts.

If you are making a tall finial you can make the finial separately from the lid with a 1/8" or 1/4" tenon on the end...make the corresponding recess in the lid and connect them after both the lid and finial are completed.

For the foot, measure the area to be covered by the shell side of the foot. Round to a cylinder and cut a tenon that will be inserted into the shell. Cut a small tenon on the end of that tenon to use when finishing the bottom of the foot.

Shape the part of the foot that will touch the shell with an undercut so the shell will fit up into it if needed.

Shape the outside of the foot making sure the base is wide enough to give support to the shell. Part off with as much of an undercut as possible so there isn't as much turning to do when it is turned around in the chuck. Sand and finish all the accessible areas.

Secure the small tenon into the chuck and support the foot area with the tailstock for as long as possible. I use the Drozda point with the smallest pin for this. Shape the underside of the foot as far as possible then remove the tailstock and complete the cutting. Sand and finish the underside.

If you make a foot with a pedestal it can be made in one piece or in two pieces similar to adding a finial.

Using a rotary tool with a small cylindrical sander or abrasive bit, start cutting out the shell to the diameter of the insert. Measure carefully and draw a line at the proper diameter. Shape the hole slowly so you don't crack off any shell. Keep trying the insert. Only take as much foam out as needed. Don't make the shell too tight against the wood in case of movement of the wood. Glue insert into the shell with 5 minute epoxy.

Using a smaller abrasive bit make the hole for the foot tenon in the bottom. Keep trying for size...again don't make the fit too tight. If you have a tall finial and/or a pedestal foot you will need to take extra care to line them up since shells are not symmetrical. Glue in the foot with 5 minute epoxy.

Questions! Sallyvault@cox.net or 619-415-5308



Turning wooden elements for jewelry

Shapes

Rings
Donuts
Beads
Twigs

Wood selection

Use dry wood only.
Rings- straight, tight grain.
Beads-any kind of wood if hole is in stable part of wood.
Can be textured, colored, filled
Burls, cracked wood, etc.
Donut- any sort of wood. It is best if the hole is in stable wood.
Good use for burl, use interesting grain, texture, color
Can fill cracks with resin or crushed stone
A 6" Length of wood is about the max for stability in any turned element.
Twigs - Look for shape and size. Wood should be dry and stable.

Tool Selection

Small and medium gouges...bowl or spindle.
Large and small skew
Spindle roughing gouge
Mini-parting tool
Thin parting tool
Kip Christianson parting tool (Henry Taylor)
Specialty tools
Point tool
Texturing tools
Sorby
Elf
Wagner
Ring making tool
Hook tools

Chucks

Chuck jaws small enough to hold a pen blank with tenon
Chuck with 2' (or smaller) jaws
Jacobs chuck

Other tools

Drill bits
Forstner drills
Calipers
Ruler
Bamboo skewers
Sandpaper
Sanding pads
Sanding sticks
Rotary tool and bits



Turning Beads

Pen blanks are great for small beads or use anything you have.

Turn between centers to create a tenon.

Secure tenon into chuck...use Tail stock to begin.

Don't try to use a piece much longer than 4" ...it will be unstable since you are holding it in a small tenon.

Mark length of bead and turn shape on TS side.

Remove some wood on HS side for clearance but leave enough wood for strength.

Remove TS and drill hole past planned HS end of bead.

Sand turned section.

Replace TS...use cone point in hole for support.

Turn and sand rest of bead leaving enough wood around hole on HS side for support.

Texture if desired.

Use sanding sealer if needed.

Put finish on whole bead as far as possible.

Cut away more wood on HS end to give room to cut away bead.

Back off TS and use skewer in Jacobs chuck to hold bead.

Use skewer to cut bead off as cleanly as possible. Catch bead on skewer.



Turning Donuts

Use any sort of wood in any orientation.

Start between centers.

Rough to cylinder and create tenon

Put in chuck.

Create shape on the TS side.

Cut away thickness on HS side to make room for cut but leave some support wood.

Sand TS side. Use sanding sealer if needed to stabilize the fibers.

You can create the hole now or later. Use a drill for a small hole or use a spindle gouge to make a larger hole.

Hole size is determined by design. Larger hole for cord...smaller hole for using wire.

If you want a large off center hole, lock spindle and use a Forstner bit to drill making sure the center of the piece is within the hole. Do the drilling now before cutting HS side.

If making a small hole, you wait until after you have cut the second side but now is easier.

Cut the HS side taking care to duplicate the TS side shape (if desired). Leave enough wood to support it while drilling if you haven't already made the hole.

Sand and finish. Use a sanding stick to help sand this side.

Cut off using skewer in Jacobs chuck to catch it.

If you made an off center hole, cut off very carefully using very high speed and a sharp small skew.



Turning Rings

Pick proper wood...put blank between centers, round to cylinder and create a tenon.
Secure in chuck and true up.
Mark ring width...use a skew, point tool or bead tool to mark size.
Cut wood away on HS side to create clearance.
Use beading tool, skew, captured ring tool or spindle gouge to shape ring.
Use ring tool or hook tool to undercut from both sides...don't go all the way though yet.
Use sanding sealer if needed to strengthen the wood fibers.
Sand and finish as much of the ring as possible.
Cut loose using either the ring tool or a mini-parting tool
If you are careful you should be able to get 2 rings and a bead out of each section.

Sanding

Beads and donuts

Use sanding pad with 240 grit paper in a Jacobs chuck and the skewer. Use the skewer to hold the bead and allow it to spin against the sandpaper.
Move to 320 and then 400 grit papers.
Put finish on sanded areas.
Buff very carefully

Rings

Use the oscillating spindle sander if available. If not, use a sanding tube in rotary tool.
On the sander, let the ring spin and move it up and down the spindle.
If more sanding is needed use fine PSA sandpaper wrapped around a round pencil or dowel (off the lathe) ...complete finish on sanded areas
Buff very carefully...rings can snap in half if you apply too much force.



Finishes

Sanding sealer (I like Mylands Sanding Sealer cut 50% with lacquer thinner)
Cyanoacrylate...put on at high speed on the lathe.
Mahoney Walnut oil
Wipe on Poly
EEE (cutting agent, polish and wax in one...U-Beaut Polishes...Australia)
Dr. Kirk's Scratch FrEEE.
Renaissance wax



Design

Select wood elements and match them to elements in other materials if you wish.
Chose the additional elements to either contrast with or compliment the wood.
Consider the size of the elements...size contrast is good but proportion is very important.
Create negative space to give interest to the piece. Think about the color of the elements and the metal to be use for findings.

Assembly

Choose cord and/or head pin.

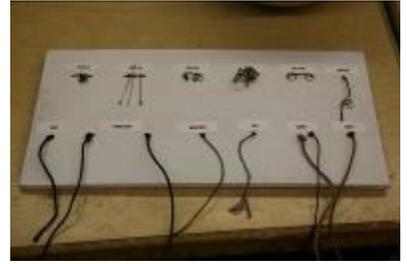
Rattail, braided cord, leather, linen cord, elastic, etc.

Cord size has to be right for the hole size in the beads.

Assemble component using head pins or cord.

Holes may need to be enlarged....use tapered diamond reamer.

Attach cord end findings or tie an attractive knot if cord is to be longer than 24" (to be able to put over head)



Resources

Michaels

Hobby Lobby

Joanne's

Bead shops (check your local yellow pages)

Craft shops

On-line sources

Rio Grande supply (www.riogrande.com)

Craft Supplies (www.woodturnerscatalogue.com)

Penn State (www.psiwoodworking.com)

Lee Valley (www.leevalley.com)

Packard (www.packardwoodworks.com)

Dry Gulch Beads (www.drygulch.com)

Embellishment of Lids

Sally Ault www.sallyault.com sallyault@cox.net

Adding your own touch to the lid of a box or bowl takes it to another level. There are many different types of embellishments to try. We will only be able to cover a few in this demo.



This demo is not about lid shape or fit but those are important to a successful piece.

A tight lid fit is something woodturners do mostly to impress other woodturners. You sometimes need a tight fit during the turning process so you can finish the shape of the lid by using the base as a jam chuck for the lid but if the lid is on a functional box, you might want to loosen the fit after the lid has been completed to allow for a one handed lid removal.

I will show you a technique that I use to hold the lid in the chuck to do final detail work so that a jam fit on the base is not needed.

Lid shape is another thing to consider. If the box is functional the lid has to have a gripping spot so it can be removed without a fight. If the box is small enough (under about 4") a flare or overhang is a good place to grab the lid. A knob or a finial (not a delicate finial) is also useful to lift the lid if the lid is not a tight fit. A lid over 4 inches wide really requires a strong knob for lid removal.



Some types of embellishments:

Beads or grooves...as an embellishment or as a frame for an inlay or textured band.

Inlays

- Cabochon-stone or wood
- Stone "donuts"
- Buttons
- Earrings
- Marbles
- String or cord
- Small beads
- Other found objects...not limited to round.
- Grommets

Textures

- Chatter work-with or without color
- Spirals with Sorby tool or Elf
- Lines made with threading tool
- Sandblasting
- Pyrography using burning pens or brands
- Carving
- Inset wire dots
- Paint



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Knobs or finials

Added knob or finial

Knob included as part of the shape

Other materials used as a knob or finial

Making a wood cabochon:

Chose the wood for its color, grain or for something that makes it interesting, like a bark inclusion. Making a cabochon to inlay into a lid is a great way to use those very small pieces of beautiful wood that you can't bring yourself to throw away. Burl is a great choice which will give an interesting pattern. A piece of wood with bark inclusions or voids is also very effective...just fill the voids with something. You can use crushed stone, sawdust, coffee (for a very dark color), cinnamon (for a reddish color), curry (for a yellowish color), etc. Keep filling the void with the filler material and flood with thin CA. Add the CA in a number of small fills and keep adding filler material as needed. Try to avoid using accelerator until you have totally filled the space. It will go off by itself eventually...just don't rush it. The accelerator could cause the CA to go off too fast and that will create a foamy appearance. Give the glue plenty of time to completely set.



Turn a waste block with a very flat face. Most cabochons will be less than 1" in diameter and the waste block doesn't need to be much larger than that. The waste block can be attached to a small face plate or held in a chuck with a tenon.

Flatten the back of the wood for the cabochon on a belt sander...a very flat surface is vital.

Attach the cabochon wood to the waste block with double stick tape. Be sure to use woodturners tape or carpet tape. It has to be very sticky and strong. Use a tailstock live center without a point if possible and put some pressure on the wood so the tape really gets a good hold.

Turn the cabochon round and start shaping the top. Remove the tailstock when you need to finish the shape. Sand through the grits and use whatever finish you like. Pry the piece off with a chisel or a skew.

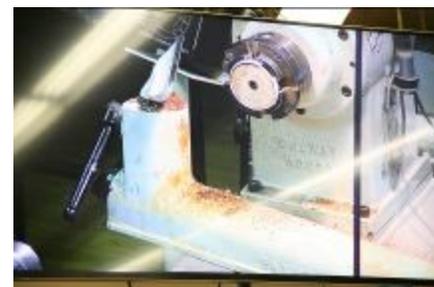


Clean the sticky off (if you need to) with acetone...don't use mineral spirits. You can leave the sticky residue on the waste block until it starts to build up in spots and makes an un-level surface. The sticky residue on the cabochon might interfere with the glue you use to inlay it, so remove that.

Design considerations:

Think about the proportions...the size of the inlay plus the framing bead or groove in relation to the size of the lid. Also consider the side profile. Your inlay should appear to be part of the flow of the shape...not look like something stuck on.

When you are planning to embellish a lid, leave a bit of extra wood in the top of the lid. That will give you some wiggle room in case you don't get the inlay right the first time. Don't forget the bottom of the box. You can create a texture, bead or groove on the bottom that will repeat something you did on the lid. You might also think about creating a small detail inside the top of the lid...give the eye a surprise!



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Texturing:

Simple bands of texture can be very effective. Using a chatter tool is an easy way to get an unusual textural pattern on the endgrain of a box lid. If you are using a light wood and want to add some color, put a light base color down first, chatter through it then lightly touch other colors to the patterned areas to add depth and interest. Cut small v-grooves to set off areas of pattern.

Dark wood with chatter work gives an elegant texture and you can also add color to dark wood. It will give a subtle depth to the pattern.

If you don't like the chatter pattern you create...just erase with your gouge and try again. The density of the wood, speed of the lathe, try of tool you are chattering with, pressure on the tool and the speed you move the tool all change the pattern. You will never get two alike. A hard wood is the best material for chattering but try it on softer woods too. You might like it.

Spirals can be created using the Sorby spiraling tool or the Decorating Elf. You can add color or just let the texture speak for itself.

A band of small lines is easy to make with a point tool, small skew or a threading tool. A beading tool also makes short work of creating a nice bead or series of even beads.

Any texturing tool has a learning curve so chuck up a piece of hard wood and practice until you know you can do what you want on your finished box.

Carving

A carved design makes an excellent embellishment. You can carve using any tools you are comfortable with. I like to use a rotary tool with different sizes and shapes of burrs to create different lines and patterns. A reciprocal carver or hand held carving tool will give another look to your carving.

Pyrography

You can add an interesting embellishment using a Pyrography pen to create lines, patterns, textures or something pictorial. You might also try using a brand for an over all pattern. Burning on a carved surface adds another level of interest.

Milk Paint

Milk paint over a textured surface is wonderful or you can cut through the paint. Try layering several colors...often with black as the last layer...then burnish the surface to expose some of



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Other kinds of inlays

Think about other materials that you can inlay into a lid. Make a groove and lay in cord, yarn, pine needles, metal shavings, a string of small beads, etc...try whatever you can think of. Some materials will work better with a large lid so think about how flexible the material is. A practice lid is small and easy to make and you can just cut away an experiment that didn't work. Finding the right glue to hold the material without changing the look is something to experiment with.



Inlaying crushed stone is very effective. Carve a pattern and fill with the stone to color the design. You can also use other materials like finely ground coffee, resin, spices, sawdust, glitter...anything that can be held in the groove or pattern you created in the wood. Use CA or epoxy to imbed the material then turn and sand to smooth the surface.

Drill various sizes of holes in a pleasing pattern in dark wood and inset silver, brass or aluminum wire into the holes. Clip the excess wire almost to the surface, file it, then turn, sand and finish so the wire ends will appear as shiny dots in the dark surface.



You can melt pewter, aluminum or solder into cracks for an elegant look. Hold the cooled material in the void with CA then sand and finish.