

Liability Release

Most of our members have signed the liability release form for our club. A few members have not, and a few new members have not yet had the opportunity to do so. Copies of the form are being sent along with this newsletter to all members who have not yet signed and returned the form. If you receive one, we ask that you fill it out and mail it to our address shown on the front of this newsletter. Signing of the form, will be required for anyone attending the professional demonstrations scheduled in April and May.

Note: If you have already signed a release, but we keep sending you more, please bear with us, and sign and return the one we send. We think that we may have lost a few of them at some point. Thanks.

Membership List

A current membership list will be sent to all members along with the next quarters newsletter.

1990 Dues are Due. 1990 dues are actually past due. Please send the Membership Application and Renewal slip on the front of the newsletter to our Treasurer, Hal Malmlov, at 3613 Belden Drive, Minneapolis Minn. 55418. This will be the last newsletter sent to any past member who has not paid this years dues. Note: some events in the next few months are limited to paid up members only.

New Treasurer

Hal Malmlov was elected to this position at the last officers board meeting. Thanks go to Hal for taking over this task, and thanks go to Mary Redig for having been the Treasurer for the last year. Note: we are asking that all yearly membership dues be sent directly to Hal from now on (his address is now on the registration form).

State Fair Displays

Many of us have enjoyed the displays of amateur woodworkers at the state fair every year. Thousands of people see these displays, thus making them a good potential way for us to expose our works to the public. Several other turning clubs around the country work hard at displaying their members turnings at their state fairs. We would like for one of our members to volunteer to coordinate such an effort for our club! This would involve obtaining the entry information from the state fair officials, getting the pertinent information to me for the newsletter, and possibly some delivery and pick up of works before and after the fair. Please, if YOU can volunteer to do this, call me, Paul Kachelmyer, at 738-3940. It would also be nice to do this for the local county fairs.

Ron Kent- notes from another club.

As you know, we were privlidgeed last year to have a demonstration by Ron, at David Waterbury's house. While on "the mainland" Ron also gave some other demonstrations, one being to the "Central New England Woodturners". Their newsletter had the following note:

"Monetarily, Ron is probably one of the most successful turners, and much of his lecture was devoted to how to achieve fame and fortune. Pricing your work is always a problem--if it is selling to fast, your prices are to low, and vice versa. Marketing seems to be the key, and one of the tools to use is donating your work to charitable causes, especially expensive ones which would involve people who would be able to afford your work. Other elements include making yourself a personality at the galleries that exhibit your work, for the more they know the artist, the more enthusiastic they are in talking about your work to prospective clients. Ron is a sincere believer that you must be willing to "pay your dues" so to speak by donating your work to the right causes that allow an effective exposure to people that will want to buy your work. His immense success seems to verify what he told us!"

Articles needed

Anyone who would like to add anything to the newsletter, is encouraged to do so. These could be anything that could be of interest to anyone...tips and techniques, jigs that you have found useful, reviews of new products, tools, or lathes, book or videotape reviews, or reviews of seminars or symposiums that you have attended. Just send the info or article to me, Paul Kachelmyer, 558 Farrell street, Maplewood Minn. 55119, and I will put it in the next newsletter.

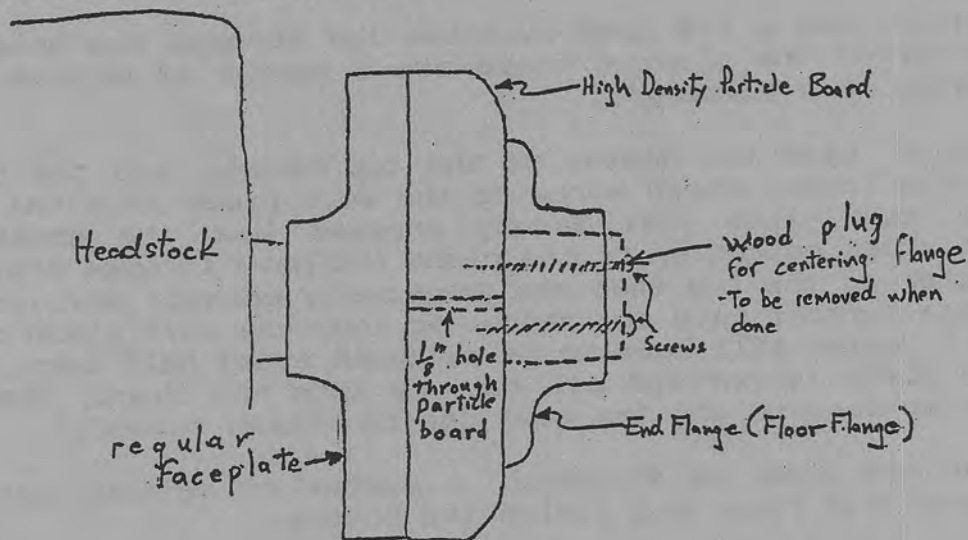
Note: If you have had bad luck with devices or equipment, this would also be good information to share.

Poor Man's Bowl Chuck

Ed Husted from Edina provided the following information on a homemade chuck that he uses: Ed got the basic idea from reading "Woodturning Techniques" by W.J. Wooldridge, pages 144 and 145.

1. Get a pipe end (or floor flange) to fit a 1 1/4 inch iron pipe (or whatever size is needed). Remove any loose fragments and file down the "mouth" slightly, enough to eliminate any faulty threads. These cost about \$2.00 at a hardware store.
2. Attach a piece of 3/4 inch thick high density particle board to a regular 6 inch face plate with short, fat screws (a hardwood board can also be used). Turn the particle board down to the size of the face plate, true the face of the board flat, and slightly round the outer edge of the board. Drill a 1/8 inch hole in the center of the board (can use a drill held in the tailstock).
3. The pipe flange will eventually be mounted on the particle board. In order to mount the center hole of the pipe flange in the exact center of the particle board the following procedure can be used. Mount a piece of wood, just over 1 1/4 inch in diameter and at least 1 inch thick onto the approximate center of the particle board with thin screws placed close to the center of the wood, but not in the exact center,(where the 1/8 inch hole is in the

particle board). Turn this wood " guide plug" down to the size of the opening in the pipe flange.



4. Slip the pipe flange over the "guide plug". Attach the flange to the particle board with short, fat screws.

5. Remove the "guide plug" by unscrewing the screws that held it to the particle board.

The chuck is now ready to use.

There are a couple of ways that this chuck can be used:

A. For spindle work, or "end grain" work (where the grain of the wood is parallel to the bed of the lathe). The piece of wood could first be mounted between centers. Using a spur center to turn the piece, a 1 1/4 inch diameter and about 1 inch long tenon is turned onto the end of the piece. Much of the shaping of the piece can also be done at this time. The piece can then be removed from the lathe and the tenon screwed into the chuck. The piece can then be finish turned without the use or obstruction of a tail center. This would accomplish the same effect as a spigot chuck, a 4 jaw chuck, a screw chuck, or a faceplate with screws. Why go to all this work when another method would do? Ed has found that this chuck may work better than the other methods for green wood and for end grain work, and is also very easy to use.

B. For bowl turning, especially if the piece is large or if it is green, the piece may be mounted to an ordinary faceplate and the outside and bottom turned to the desired shape. However, on the bottom, a 1 1/4 inch diameter tenon is also cut. The piece can then be taken off the faceplate and the tenon screwed onto the chuck for turning the inside of the bowl. To insure that the bowl is perfectly centered when screwing it onto the chuck two things must be done:

First, before the bowl blank was taken off of the ordinary faceplate mark the exact center of it's uncut top. If the chuck's face plate (with the pipe flange removed) was used to turn the bowl blank, the 1/8 inch hole through the particle board is at the

center. Use a 1/8 inch diameter rod through the hole to mark the center of the piece (there are a number of methods to find the center of a turning).

Second, with the center of the top marked, and the chuck mounted on the lathe, start screwing the work piece into the chuck. With the work piece just barely screwed into the chuck, bring the tailstock center up to the piece and have it make contact with the center of the top that was previously marked. Now, screw the work piece further into the chuck. to keep the work piece centered, the tail center will have to be advanced every half turn, or so. Once the piece is screwed all the way into the chuck, the tail center can be removed and the bowl can be finish turned.

When the bowl is finished, a number of methods can be used to remove the tenon and finish the bottom.

Thanks Ed for shareing this with us.

Removing work from faceplates when using double sided tape.

This hint comes from the newsletter of the Seattle chapter of the American Association of Woodturners. If you have trouble getting the turned piece off the faceplate, take the faceplate off the lathe and insert a 3/4 inch long wood dowel, a little smaller in diameter than the opening in the threaded part of the faceplate, into the threaded part of the faceplate. Screw the faceplate back on the lathe. As it is tightened, the wood dowel will apply presure between the lathe arbor and the piece, and the piece will be forced away from the faceplate, usually with little or no damage to the turned piece. P.S. A dowel shorter than 3/4 inch may be needed for some faceplates.

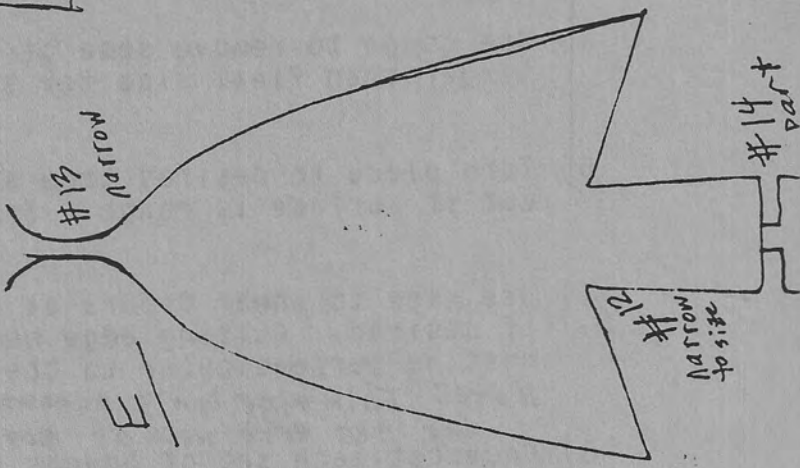
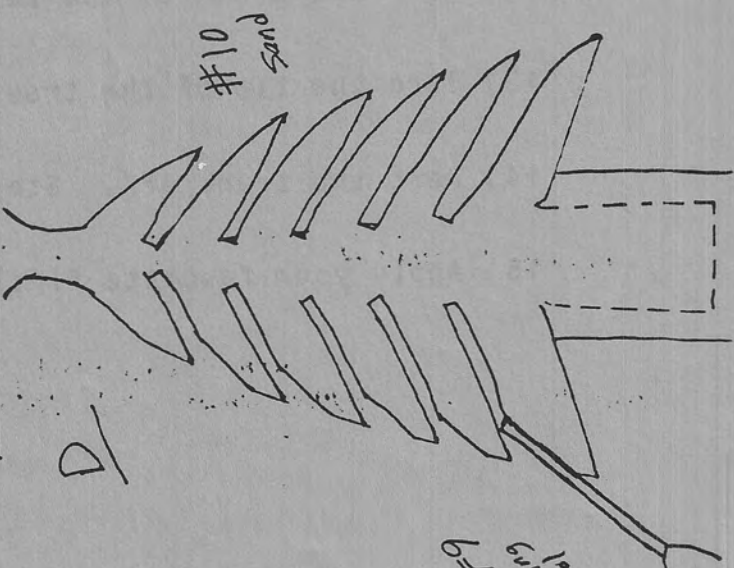
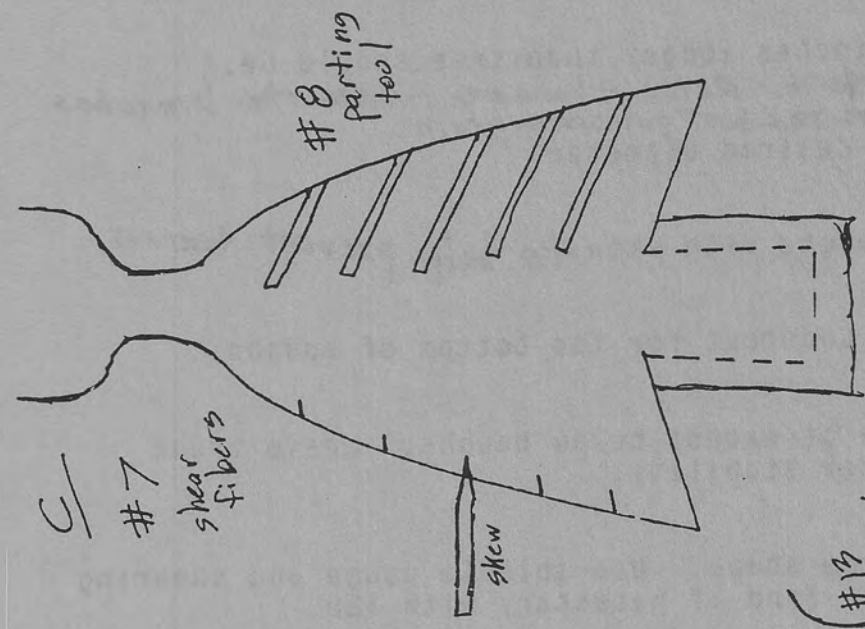
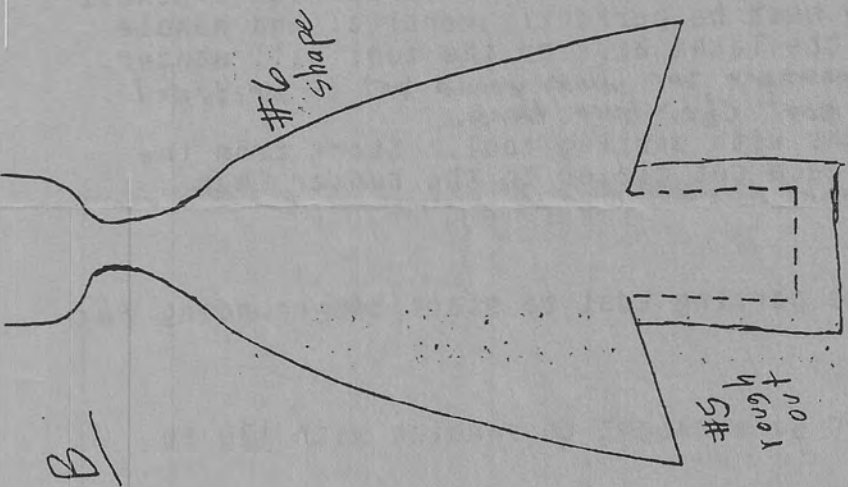
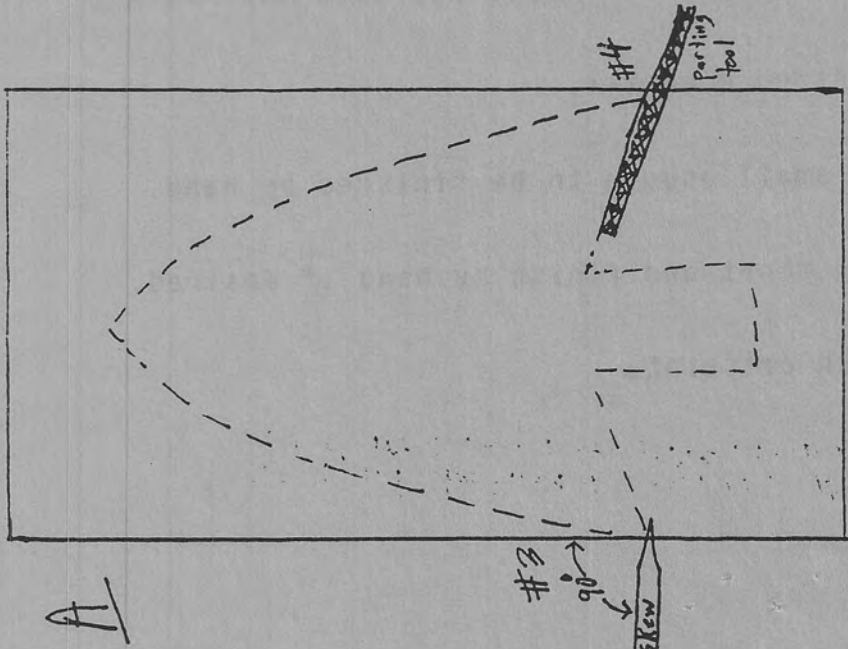
Merit Power Lock Sanding Discs

Rick Spiess has found a local source for these discs at about 15% cheaper than most mail order sources: Warner Industrial, 2211 Hennepin Ave. 378-7300. This is just off of Highway 280 near the St Paul/Minneapolis border. They apparently deal mostly with business customers, but will also sell to cash customers.

American Crafts Council Show This show will be taking place on April 5-8, at the Minneapolis convention center. Craig Lossing will be selling at this show. Good luck Craig!

Dave Hedlund's Turned Christmas trees

- 1) Cut stock about 2 – 2½ inches longer than tree should be and mount between centers. Note: the areas where the branches grow from the tree give the best pattern and grain.
- 2) Rough turn the piece to desired diameter.
- 3) Cut fibers at base of boughs with skew to help prevent tear out.
- 4) With parting tool, make undercut for the bottom of boughs.
- 5) Use gouge to remove some of excess below boughs. Leave trunk larger than final size for stability.
- 6) Turn piece to desired tree shape. Use spindle gouge and shearing cut if surface is rough. Sand if necessary with 120.
- 7) Use skew to shear fibers at each bough. Mark first with a pencil if desired. Cutting edge must be perfectly vertical and handle must be perpendicular to the lathe axis or the tool will wander. Note: this step isn't necessary for dense woods but is critical for the soft wood of most Christmas trees.
- 8) Undercut each set of boughs with parting tool. Start from the base and work up, making each cut closer to the center than the last.
- 9) Make a second cut with the parting tool to start rounding tops of the boughs.
- 10) Repeat #9 as necessary or go straight to sanding with 120 to finish the round over.
- 11) Sand the undersides of the boughs to remove any skew burn marks.
- 12) Turn the trunk to the desired diameter.
- 13) Turn the tip of the tree small enough to be finished by hand.
- 14) Part the trunk off. Stop short and finish by hand if desired.
- 15) Apply your favorite finish or paint.



Del's Notes on UNDERSTANDING WOODWORKING (and various other confusions)

1. Wood was created to hold up limbs and leaves, (not wood turnings)
2. Listen to your backbone
3. Any fear blocks experimentation, without experimenting one cannot learn
4. Tool manufacturers do not love us
5. Chisels and gouges love to grab.
6. The good old fashioned white knuckle death grip
7. As an edge approaches a spinning piece of hungry wood, what is important?
8. ATTITUDE – what part does it play in sharpening?
9. What's a good way to learn or invent new techniques and still keep one's nerves and fingers?
10. Remember your toes.
11. When looking at a piece what is the eye draw to?
12. The RIM and FOOT of a bowl or vase COMPLETES its curves. Invite the hand to touch or not touch. And invite the eye from outside to inside and back again. RIMS deserve much attention.
13. How can a tool on a spindle cut with and against the grain at the same time.
14. In sizing a foot; what is the visual weight and purpose of the piece?

CONTRASTS AND COMPAISONS

1. Peel : Slice
2. Finesse : Finicky
3. Minnow : Shark
4. Defined : Unfriendly
5. Afraid : Alert
6. Firm : Tense (muscles)
7. Delighted : Distracted (detail)
8. Fingertips : Wrists (tool control)
9. Backhand control : Forward hand control
10. Slide tool through forward hand : with forward hand
11. 2 degrees : 45 degrees (slicing angle)
12. Hand turning : slipping belt : full power
13. Invited around : Arrested (no tickets) (form or detail)
14. Rubbing that blooming bevel : can you rub it too much? Too little?
15. Shear scraping : what can prevent it from catching? Is it legal?