

The Mid South Woodturners Guild



Turner's Talk

Bob Speier, Editor

October, 2009



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What's Coming Up !

Skip Wilbur

"Sticks & Stones"

from Cordova, TN

November 21st



Skip Wilbur is one of our newer members. He joined the club after purchasing a lathe a couple of years ago in order to produce a round component of a project for a friend. His background in "flat work" goes way back. About MSWG, Skip says, "I must say that I am constantly amazed at the talent that gathers for the club meetings; I am also amazed at their willingness to share their talent and expertise."

On Saturday, November 21 (one week earlier than our usual meeting time to avoid Thanksgiving weekend) Skip will be sharing his own talent and expertise with the club. His current area of interest is inlaying stone and other material into turnings. Skip attended a workshop at John C. Campbell a few months ago on this topic. Although the scheduled presenter, Stephen Hatcher, had to cancel at the last minute, one of his regular assistants, Jan Adams, stepped up to teach the class. Skip has taken this information and added his own research, all of which he plans to



share with the club.

Skip will include information about stone inlay, as well as his own process for inlay of common household products. He will enlighten us about the tools needed, ranging from a soda straw pilfered from a fast food restaurant to an expensive pneumatic hand held dental type drill.

How encouraging it is to have a relative newcomer willing to step in and share his particular field of interest with the club! Skip hopes that the members will be as excited about the inlay process as he is.

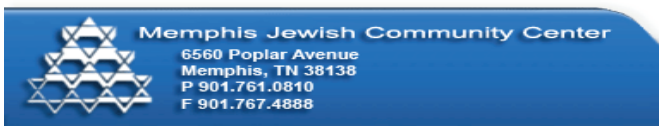
The Mid South Woodturners Guild is a proud chapter of the
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF WOODTURNERS

President's Corner



One of the challenges I've had for the past 2+ years has been the Newsletter. I've enjoyed the challenge very much but feel it's time to hand over the reins to another. Over the next few months I'll be looking for someone with the computer skills to take the newsletter to the next level. With the results of the survey in, I see the areas you as members want to see. The research to make these additions will take more time than I can give with my other responsibilities. I hope someone with the necessary skills will step up to the plate. This truly is a fun project.

Don't forget our November meeting is the 21st



By the time you receive the newsletter the art show will have come to an end on Nov 8th. Many pieces were sold and the exposure for MSWG was phenomenal. The demonstrations on Sunday the 25th were very well received by all. MSWG has by all means gotten our foot in the art world and a place for the future to show off what we do.

MSWG has also been offered two eight foot tables at 20% commission for their Holiday Festival which will begin on Thursday November 12th. Setup for the Festival will be Nov 10th and 11th. If you interested in putting items in the festival please contact me ASAP. This is a great time to sell pens and other similar items.

Welcome New Members / Guests

Bill Shaw, our member from down south brought a visitor, **Robert Cain** to OctoberFest. Robert liked what was going on so much he join the Guild. Kudo's to Bill for bring Robert and thanks to Robert for joining. We must have 3 or 400 members now.

MSWG Board of Directors for 2009

<u>President</u> Bob Speier	<u>Librarian</u> Bill McMillen
<u>First V.P.</u> Dennis Paullus	<u>Board Members</u> Rick Gillespie Keith Burns
<u>Secretary</u> Nancy Boatwright	<u>Webmaster</u> Trey Campbell
<u>Treasurer</u> Matt Garner	<u>Newsletter Editor</u> Bob Speier

Just a little Humor

One day, a man came home and was greeted by his wife dressed in a very sexy nightie. 'Tie me up,' she purred, 'and you can do anything you want.' So he tied her up and went golfing.

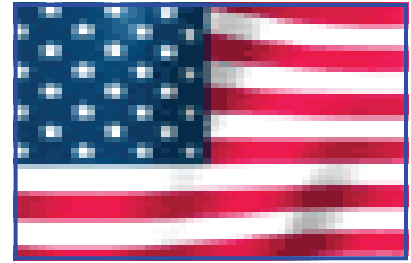
A woman came home, screeching her car into the driveway, and ran into the house. She slammed the door and shouted at the top of her lungs, 'Honey, pack your bags. I won the lottery!' The husband said, 'Oh my God! What should I pack, beach stuff or mountain stuff?' 'Doesn't matter,' she said. 'Just get out.'

A Polish immigrant went to the DMV to apply for a driver's license. First, of course, he had to take an eye sight test. The optician showed him a card with the letters 'C Z W I X N O S T A C Z.' 'Can you read this?' the optician asked. 'Read it?' the Polish guy replied, 'I know the guy.'

Mother Superior called all the nuns together and said to them, 'I must tell you all something. We have a case of gonorrhoea in the convent.' 'Thank God,' said an elderly nun at the back. 'I'm so tired of Chardonay'



In Memory



Buford McMillen



Buford “Bill” McMillen, 79, of Bartlett, passed away at his home on Friday, October 23, 2009. A man with a servant’s heart dedicated to his Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, who had a fervent zest for life and lived each day to the fullest. Mr. McMillen retired from Kimberly-Clark Corporation, but was also an instructor for Southwest Community College teaching engineering related studies. He was a

deacon at Ellendale Baptist Church, where he served in and on several ministries and committees. Mr. McMillen had a passion for wood working/turning and was an active member of the Mid-South Woodturners Guild and Tri-State Woodworker Guild. One of his most memorable events was meeting and spending time with Norm Abram of the New Yankee Workshop, who he met while working as a tester and demonstrator for Delta/Porter Cable of Jackson, TN. Mr. McMillen is survived by his wife of 58 years, Lillian; son, Alan McMillen and his wife, Connie of Southaven, MS; daughter, Teresea Hicks and husband, Tim of Memphis; four grandchildren and seven great grandchildren; and a brother in Arizona, Lavon Rice. Visitation will be at Memphis Funeral Home Germantown Parkway Chapel on Sunday, October 25, from 2 until 5 with the funeral service at Ellendale Baptist Church in Bartlett at 2 p.m. on Monday, October 26th. The family requests that memorials be directed to Ellendale Baptist Church or the charity of donor’s choice. Memphis Funeral Home Germantown Parkway Chapel (901) 937-1144
www.memphisfuneralhome.net



Wood Spin Chain Saw Safety

It is autumn and time to get outside and collect some turning wood.

The wood is usually free, the air bracing, the sky blue – what could be finer. This wonderful setting can change to disaster in a fraction of a second.

As someone has said, cutting down a tree is one of the most dangerous things a person will ever attempt. And cutting up a tree that has been felled or blown over is almost as dangerous.

Every time a storm hits our area and I see all the office workers buying their first chainsaw at Home Depot, I cringe. Afield, you can spot the nimrods by watching them use a sawing motion with their chainsaw and cutting limbs with no consideration for the compression stress within the wood, often while macho holding the saw in one hand and pushing limbs aside with their other hand.

I have been using chainsaws on a regular basis for over 40 years, including a three winter stretch when we lived in a cold climate and I totally heated our house with firewood and a big Buck stove. And chainsaws still scare me. Even with all the newer safety features, chainsaws remain inherently dangerous and worthy of tremendous respect.

Members of the MSWG are fortunate to have annual access to Joel Benson's chainsaw demonstration. This is a wonderful program, the attendance of which should be required before anyone is issued a permit to purchase a chainsaw.

People get in trouble by ignoring compression stresses in the wood, not keeping the upper tip of the saw chain clear of wood, cutting wood with only one hand on the saw, and not planning their exit in the event of a problem.

Manley rules: keep both hands on the saw, never cut near feet or legs (don't hold branches down with foot), know



where the compression forces exist, and anticipate what will happen when the cut is complete. If problematic stresses are present, make cuts

from both directions, cutting the pinching side first. Watch the tip of saw, especially upper part of tip. Cut against the saw frame whenever feasible, so limbs cannot be jerked into saw.

Relative to safety gear, as a minimum wear heavy gloves, but adding safety glasses or a wire mesh face guard is better, and cut resistant chaps is best. Always have a few wedges with you, including some wooden wedges you can make, in order to rescue a jammed saw and to redirect a tree which wishes to fall in the wrong direction. I consider a peavey (log lifter) one of my most valuable wood cutting aids, especially when working alone—which is not recommended but sometimes necessary.

Woodturners often need to make special cuts, including longitudinal slices which will ultimately yield long grain blow blanks. A sturdy platform for making such cuts is critical, whether jamming the log between other logs or something more elaborate.

I designed a simple log holder which works great for me. As the cut goes through the log, the cut part closes behind the saw chain and the wood does not get hung nor the saw bound. You can probably rig up something even better and it is worth a few extra minutes to do so.



Now, go collect that walnut tree.

Emmett Manley



UPCOMING EVENTS 2009 / 2010

- November 12th MJCC Festival
- November 21st- Skip Wilbur
"Sticks & Stones"
- December TBA - Christmas Party

2010

- January 2010 — TBA
- February - Robin Costelle
- March — TBA
- April — Jimmie Clewes

What Others are doing



Joan Kelly will be one of two featured artist, along with fiber artist Angela Schneider, at Diane's Art, Gift & Home Gallery, 1581 Overton Park Ave. The opening reception is

Friday, November 13, from 5:30 to 8:30 PM.



Sandi Speier entered her Black & White Ebony Goblet in the WoodCentral turning contest and she was a semi finalist receiving a \$25 gift certificate

from Bad Dog BurlSource.com. Congratulation, Sandi.



A Safety Tip

YOU MUST KNOW *77

I knew about the red light on cars, but not the *77

It was about 1:00 p.m. in the afternoon, and Lauren was driving to visit a friend. An UNMARKED police car pulled up behind her and put his lights on. Lauren's parents have always told her never to pull over for an unmarked car on the side of the road, but rather to wait until they get to a gas station, etc.

Lauren had actually listened to her parents' advice, and promptly called *77 on her cell phone to tell the police dispatcher that she would not pull over right away. She proceeded to tell the dispatcher that there was an unmarked police car with a flashing red light on his rooftop behind her. The 20 dispatcher checked to see if there were police cars where she was and there weren't, and he told her to keep driving, remain calm and that he had back up already on the way.

Ten minutes later 4 cop cars surrounded her and the unmarked car behind her.. One policeman went to her side and the others surrounded the car behind. They pulled the guy from the car and tackled him to the ground. The man was a convicted rapist and wanted for other crimes.

I never knew about the *77 Cell Phone Feature, but especially for a woman alone in a car, you should not pull over for an unmarked car. Apparently, police have to respect your right to keep going to a safe & quiet place. You obviously need to make some signals that you acknowledge them (i.e. Put on your hazard lights) or call *77 like Lauren did.

Too bad the cell 20 phone companies don't generally give you this little bit of wonderful information. *When speaking to a service representative at ** Bell ** Mobility, the rep confirmed that *77 was a direct link to State trooper info. So, now it's your turn to let your friends know about *77.

Submitted by *Glen Alexander*



Shop Talk

Don Farage

in Bartlett, TN



By Ray Tanner

Don Farage (pronounced “fair edge”) has a purpose built shop* (12 ft x 25 ft) with several interesting features including an easel* for Binh Pho like airbrush enhancement of his finely turned objects. He makes masks for his airbrush work using a computer program called GIMP. Don has been turning for a number of years and has been a member of MSWG for about 10 years. His position as a chemical engineer at Buckman Laboratories restricts his hobby time to nights and weekends.



Don has two lathes, a Delta Midi and a Delta 1642 (both variable speed and reversible) and a self assembled dust removal system (with the vacuum unit upstairs). Thus, his shop is so clean his turning library is handily located therein. This system includes a primary cyclone type Dust Separator* (fitted onto a 30 gallon trash can) with enough 4” hose attached to reach all parts of his shop and permanent 4” metal tubing extending to his lathes and other machinery, with gates at each terminus. His turning tools are conveniently located between his lathes in a homemade PVC wall rack* which allows quick tool selection and catches no dust. He has small adjustable work lights located over each lathe, drill press, grinder, etc., which significantly enhance detail visibility.

One of Don’s unique productions is a salt cellar* turned with an inverted cone shaped bottom and a center hole for both loading and dispensing the salt. It is a sealed box and dispenses salt when shaken up and down. His other expertly turned objects include a wide assortment of bowls, pens, hollow form vases, etc. He’s even done some concentric bowls with his McNaughton



System, which he finds relatively easy to use. His most commonly employed satin finishes are ordinary beeswax and Salad Bowl Finish by General Finishes. He uses an inverted cardboard box to protect his finished items from dust while curing. (Technically spirit based finishes do not dry they cure or their solvent evaporates.)



Don utilizes a range of masks to keep from breathing harmful airborne pollutants. These include simple (double band) disposable paper nose/mouth dust masks and more formal and efficient respirators* (with replaceable filters) especially while airbrushing. He eschews dust masks with a single support band because they leak.

* see accompanying pictures, Don’s bowl and salt cellar images are in the Gallery Section

OctoberFest 2009



Don Farage



American Association of Woodturners



Dear AAW Members,

I thank each of you for supporting the AAW through your membership and volunteer activities you undertake on behalf of the AAW and its chapters.

For me, the AAW is all about members helping members through various networking opportunities and communication venues. When you invite someone to visit your shop or see the woodturnings you have in your home, you are introducing them to the AAW.

We all see the big splash contributions to woodturning by our AAW members writing for the *American Woodturner*, demonstrating at symposiums and club meetings, classes they teach, and work they display in shows. However, the most valuable contributions are one on one sharing between friends. Something we all do.

My amazing journey began with a phone call from *Frank Amigo* in 1993. Frank had seen my name in the AAW directory and invited me to a meeting of new club he started with other AAW members. That began a wonderful friendship with Frank. It also became the first in depth contact I had with other turners. I was in a group that shared freely and genuinely supported each other's endeavors. This association with 18 people grew to hundreds of friends and acquaintances in AAW across the nation and around the world.

Perhaps, the most important thing we can do as AAW members is to reach out to those around us. Call someone in the AAW directory. Invite a new acquaintance to see your shop. Volunteer for your local club. Form a local club. Help run a regional symposium. Volunteer at the AAW symposium.

We all know the AAW relies on its membership dues. Often, we define the AAW as being its 13,000 paid members, the AAW Symposium, and the *American Woodturner*, but the AAW is much more. Two significant extensions are AAW presence in over 300 local chapters and in nearly 20 regional symposiums.

The AAW chapters include *sixteen with 100% AAW membership*. The other chapters allow "limited" memberships (chapter only). These "limited" members can't hold a club office or take part in club activities requiring insurance. But all are in the AAW family.

The many regional symposiums are produced by AAW chapters and most use the *AAW insurance* to hold their events. The excellent Utah Symposium is the one notable exception. But it was founded by Dale Nish: AAW founder, AAW lifetime member, educator and author. Dale wrote *Creative Woodturning* which I used in the 70s to teach myself turning. In January, Dale will be at the Florida Symposium. Oh! Did I mention I joined AAW using a flier sent in box of materials from Utah? Is this a small world or what!

Give something to woodturning. You'll get more back than you can imagine. I hope to see you at Lake Yale, Tampa Fairgrounds, Hartford, or around a lathe somewhere.

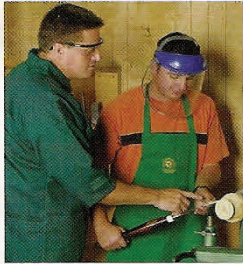
Happy Turning,

Al Hockenbery / AAW Board Member

Helpful Tips

These two pages were taken from the current Craft Supply Catalog. Even though some may have the cat., I thought there was some great information here and wanted to pass it on to all.

Woodturning Safety 101



Woodturning is a fun and exciting hobby for people of all ages and skill levels. The number of things you can create on your lathe with a minimal amount of time and money is limited only to your imagination. When woodturning, there are a number of safety considerations that must be kept in mind so that you can have a great time turning while being safe. Woodturning Safety 101 is intended to create safety awareness so as to prevent personal injury. We hope you will find this information helpful and that you will review it from time to time. Feel free to share this information with other woodturners you know.

Personal Safety...

- Educate yourself on proper turning techniques, chuck operation, tool use and lathe operation.
- Always wear a full-face shield at all times. Safety glasses are not sufficient protection against flying debris.
- Always use a dust mask or air filtration system.
- Wear adequate hearing protection.
- Don't wear loose clothing, gloves or jewelry as they may become entangled with the lathe.
- Never start the lathe before checking to make sure the spindle speed is correct for the size of work being turned. Also, make sure the work clears the tool rest by rotating the hand wheel before starting the lathe.
- Be sure the work piece is securely mounted and is free of imperfections or poor glue joints.
- Make sure all belt guards and covers are in place before starting the lathe.
- Make sure the tool is on the tool rest before making a cut.
- Always know your capabilities and work within your limits.
- Utilize the tailstock whenever possible.
- Always remove the tool rest support before sanding and finishing. This will help prevent injuries to your hands and fingers.
- Do Not Over Reach! Although many of today's tools have long blades, this does not mean they are designed to reach long distances over the tool rest. Refer to "Tool Safety" information on this page.
- Keep your tools sharp and properly ground. Dull tools are dangerous, as they require excessive pressure to make them cut.
- Do not use tools for purposes they are not intended for.
- Properly dispose of rags and do not leave finish containers open.
- Never leave the lathe running unattended.
- Stay alert, take frequent breaks and never operate the lathe while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Use common sense at all times. If unsure at any time, seek the advice of a woodturning expert or call us at 1-800-551-8876. We are here to help you at all times.

Safety precautions are not limited to the list above. If you have questions regarding proper lathe operation, tool use or safety guidelines, please consult an expert.



Safe lathe speeds...

Choosing a safe speed when turning can be done using a simple formula. Whether you're a beginner or expert, we highly recommend using this formula.

Formula: Diameter x RPM = 6,000 – 9,000

Example- A bowl blank is 8 inches in diameter.
 $8" \times 750 \text{ RPM} = 6,000$
 $8" \times 1125 \text{ RPM} = 9,000$



Therefore slowest recommended spindle speed is 750 rpm, with the highest recommended speed being 1125 rpm. 6,000 – 9,000 is NOT RPM's, it's only a range of numbers used to determine safe operating speeds. Also, if the work piece is out of round, use a slower speed while turning the blank round. Once the work piece is round, increase the lathe speed.

Tool Safety...

Although most gouges have long blades, this does not mean that they are designed to reach long distances over the tool rest. The tables below offer recommended maximum reach distances for each type and size of gouge. **Do Not** exceed these recommended distances as it may result in a broken tool and serious injury.



Bowl Gouges:

Gouge	Shaft Dia.	Max. Reach
1/4"	3/8"	1 1/2"
3/8"	1/2"	2 1/2"
1/2"	5/8"	3 1/2"
5/8"	3/4"	4"

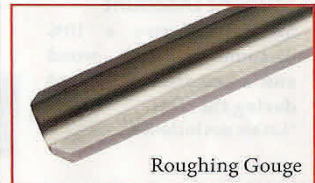
Spindle Gouges:

Gouge	Shaft Dia.	Max. Reach
1/4"	1/4"	3/4"
3/8"	3/8"	1"
1/2"	1/2"	1 3/4"
9/16"	9/16"	1 3/4"

Roughing Gouges:

Gouge	Max. Reach
3/4"	1 3/4"
1 1/4"+	1 3/4"

NEVER use roughing gouges for bowl turning as the tool may break causing serious injury.



Roughing Gouge

Proper handle size...

The length of a tool handle should be at least five times the maximum distance you intend to reach beyond the tool rest. This will make sure you have the needed leverage for proper tool control. Example: For a maximum reach of 3" over the tool rest, your handle should be at least 15" in length.



Woodturning Education...

Safe turning practices are not limited to the recommendations listed above. It is your responsibility to become properly trained and educated prior to attempting woodturning. If you would like to learn woodturning in a world-class facility with the very best instructors, see pages 1–3 for information on woodturning workshops.

Helpful Tips continued

TOOL SELECTION GUIDE

What tools do I need?

Prior to purchasing tools it is important to determine what types of turning you want to be able to do. If turning bowls is your primary interest, you will want to only choose tools necessary for turning bowls and similar projects. Likewise, if you want a set of tools that will cover both spindle and bowl turning it will require more tools and a slightly larger budget. In order to make it easier to choose the correct tools for the job, we have listed the types of available tools below and a description of how they are used. This does not mean you must have each of the tools listed; it is simply a description of the tool and its use.

Choosing a set of tools-

Often times we are asked which tools we recommend woodturners have in their tool set. Listed below are three sets of tools we recommend. These sets are based on the woodturners experience combined with the type of work most common to that skill level. Normally, beginner woodturners need only a few basic tools whereas intermediate or advanced woodturners require more tools as their ability and interests progress.

Beginner Set

- 1/2" Bowl Gouge
- 3/4" Radius/Round Point Scraper
- Diamond Parting Tool
- 3/8" Spindle Gouge
- 1/2" Skew

Intermediate

- 1/2" Bowl Gouge
- 3/4" Radius/Round Point Scraper
- Diamond Parting Tool
- 3/8" Spindle Gouge
- 1/2" Spindle Gouge
- 1 1/2" Radius/Round Point Scraper
- 1/2" Skew

Advanced Set

- 1/2" Bowl Gouge
- 1/4" Bowl Gouge
- 3/4" Radius/Round Point Scraper
- Diamond Parting Tool
- 1/4" Spindle Gouge
- 3/8" Spindle Gouge
- 1/2" Spindle Gouge
- 1 1/2" Radius/Round Point Scraper
- 1/2" Skew



SAVE 10% when you purchase 2 or more tools found on pages 6-15.

What steels are tools made from?

Today's woodturning tools are produced primarily from two types of steel: M2 high-speed steel, available in both heat-treated (standard) and cryogenically treated (Kryo) versions and Powdered Metallurgy (ASP and PM series). Heat-treated M2 high-speed steel is the industry standard and is known for its ability to be honed to a very fine edge due to its fine grain structure. Cryogenically treated M2 high-speed steel (Kryo) tools are made of M2 high-speed steel that is hardened using a complex cryogenic treatment process that results in the tool's ability to hold an edge 3-6 times longer than heat-treated M2 high-speed steel tools. Not only do Kryo tools hold an edge similar to powdered metallurgy tools, they are also able to be honed to a finer edge.

If you're an occasional woodturner or desire to keep costs to a minimum, we recommend standard M2 high-speed steel tools. For woodturners who want to minimize time spent sharpening and require optimum performance we suggest Kryo and Powdered Metallurgy (Pro-PM) tools.

How are gouges measured?

Spindle Gouges- are measured by the diameter of the round stock.

Bowl Gouges- are measured by the width of the flute. Add 1/8" diameter to the flute size and you will have the diameter of the round stock.

Exceptions- Oneway Mastercut tools are measured by the diameter of the round stock.



Bowl Gouges
Deep fluted bowl gouges are easier to control and will remove wood faster than shallow, spindle type gouges when turning bowls. We recommend a 1/2" Bowl Gouge as the first choice when getting started turning bowls. Use the same gouge for rough turning the bowl as well as finish turning. We highly recommend a good scraper to "clean up" the interior surface after you're finished with the gouge. You can add other sizes of bowl gouges to your collection as needed.



Spindle Gouges
Although shallow fluted gouges are generally referred to as "spindle" gouges, they are also used for general purpose turning including twig pots, shallow bowls or boxes, detail work, pens, and other small work. We recommend a 1/2" Spindle Gouge as the first choice with the 3/8" next. You can add other sizes and variations of spindle gouges depending on your needs.



Detail Gouges

A very popular tool today, the detail gouge features a long, fingernail point with a shallow flute and heavy cross section that

allows turners to reach well beyond the tool rest without the associated vibration caused by thinner tools. It is used for cutting fine detail on beads, decorative grooves and other detail work on bowls and spindles. A 3/8" or 7/16" size is preferred by most turners.



Roughing Gouges

Designed primarily for taking square spindle stock down to round. The deep, wide flute of the tool allows rapid removal of

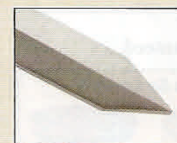
stock and allows heavy cuts. Recommended primarily for spindle turning. In most cases, a 3/4" roughing gouge is the recommended first choice. **Not for use on bowls.**



Scrapers

At times scrapers are essential, particularly for interior cleanup work after the gouge work has been completed. Most bowls,

boxes, goblets and scoops benefit from light scraping cuts to complete the final shaping and improve the surface. Scrapers vary widely in shape and size. Many are ground to unusual shapes to aid in specific types of work such as reaching inside the narrow opening of a hollow form. Shear scraping can provide a smoother than normal surface by tilting the scraper on its edge to create a "shearing" cut. For a first scraper we recommend a thick scraper (preferably 1" wide by 3/8" thick) with a "french curve" or radius shape on the end.



Parting Tools

A parting tool is a must for most woodturners. It is used to part off the waste, establish diameter or cut small flat areas. We

recommend the Diamond Parting Tool, as the side clearance permits deep cuts with a minimal amount of drag on the tool. A thin kerf parting tool is recommended for box turning.



Skew Chisels

The skew is essential for cutting beads and round areas on spindle work. When properly used, the skew will produce

smooth surfaces on boxes, goblets, scoops, etc. Skews with a rounded top and bottom edge are recommended. We recommend a 1/2" or 3/4" skew chisel for your first skew.

President's Challenge for November Meeting

This article was given to the editor by David White (from a 1989 Poplar Woodworking issue). The issue was given to me for another reason but this article I thought was right up our alley. For the November meeting, **which will be back at the Municipal Center in Bartlett on the 21st**, I thought this would be a great project to share in our Instant Gallery. Make it out of your choice of wood and following the exact dimensions is not necessary. Good Luck !

Wooden Hammer / Gavel

by John A. Nelson

The wooden hammer is an extremely handy tool in any wood shop. Use it at times when a metal hammer would damage your project by leaving unsightly marks. It makes a good tool to help force very stubborn, tight-fitting joints together.

The hammer is made from two pieces of hardwood, one piece that is 3" in diameter by about 6" long, the other, 1-1/4" diameter by about 12" long. The extra length is for mounting it on the lathe. Locate the exact center of each end and prick-punch this point with a small nail set. Set a table saw blade at 45° and trim off the corners so you end up with an eight-sided block.

Both pieces are made the same way: Mount the block on your lathe and, using a gouge, round to the largest diameter along the entire length. Locate and mark the ends by cutting in slightly with the parting tool. Mark off the locations of the various diameters shown in the drawing.

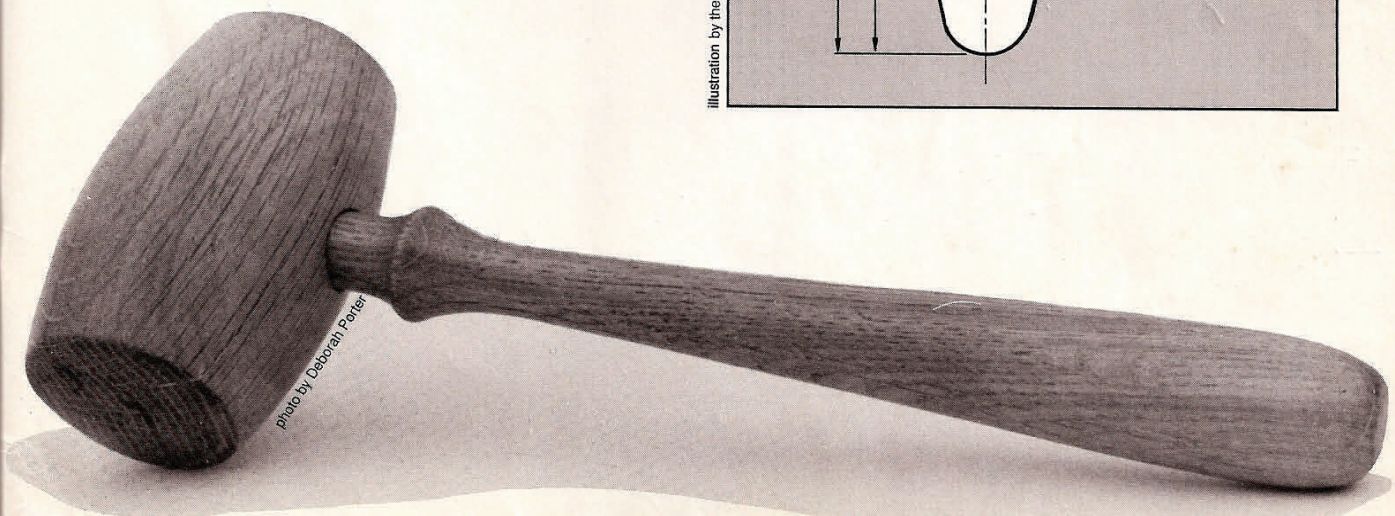
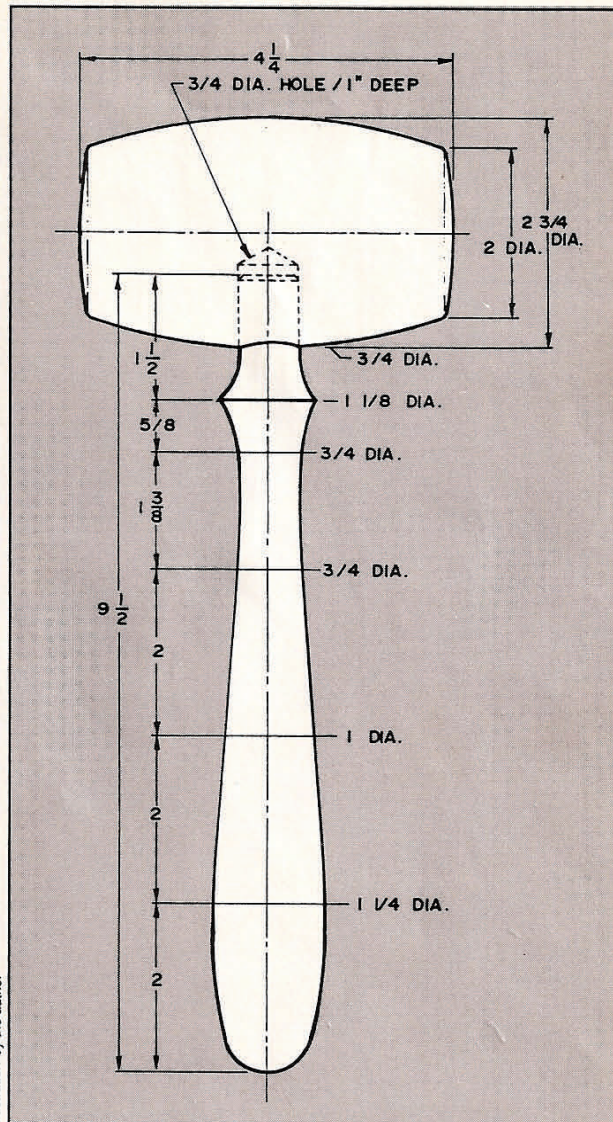
Smooth to size, and sand all over to a fine finish. Take care to maintain the 3/4" diameter on the head end of the handle. Cut the pieces off using the parting tool.

Using a V-block, drill a 3/4" diameter hole (or one that will make a snug fit over the handle) 1" deep in the hammer head. If you don't get a snug fit, you can make a saw kerf in the end of the 3/4" section of the handle and add a thin wedge.

Apply glue to the handle and inside the hole in the head. Don't use too much or you could split the head when you add the handle. Allow the glue to set before using.

Finish with a penetrating oil and your hammer is now ready for years of hard use. **PW**

John A. Nelson is the author of numerous books on woodworking and is a contributing editor for Popular Woodworking.

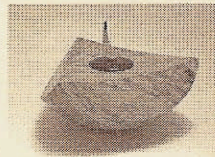
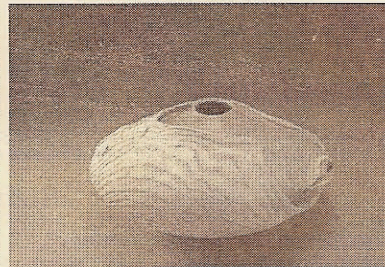
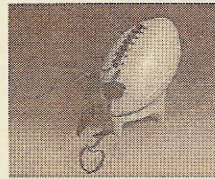


What Other Clubs Are Doing

This is a great symposium to attend. In the past it has been well worth the money and is only 3 hours away. This year it does not conflict with our regular monthly meeting. Please go to their website and see the details about the TAW's annual symposium; <http://www.tnwoodturners.org/symposium.html> You won't be sorry.

TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION OF WOODTURNERS 22nd Annual Symposium

FRI., JANUARY 29th & SAT., JANUARY 30th, 2010
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE



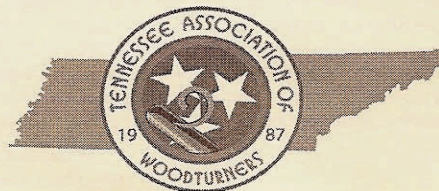
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Getting to Know the Pro's

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My interest in turning began in 1980 after a boat-building venture with my husband introduced me to woodworking. Unschooled in the "wood arts," I was drawn to the lathe because turning presented an array of creative possibilities, within the safe confines of one machine with certain limits.

Boatbuilding also gave me another medium - epoxy, which I use extensively as both a decorative and a structural element. Epoxy has allowed me to create many new forms and effects, and to test those limits usually placed on lathework.

In the past decade, my work has evolved through several stages, from platters

to sculptural forms to vessel forms - all using, to some degree, my technique of cutting and reassembly. Although nature has long been an inspiration, I recently have become interested in using design principles to bring a more classic, cultured look to my vessels. Inspiration for the black and white work began with a book of vintage and contemporary handbags. I believed the bold designs and strong geometrical elements would work well in a turned



vessel, using line, contrast, and texture to create the compositions. Although similar in format, each vessel is different and named to reflect the "personality" I see in it.



Marilyn Campbell

Half Moon Vessels with Epoxy Designs

A split vessel is like a boat - two halves cut from a shallow bowl, rejoined along the rim, form the "hull." A spine connecting the two sides makes the keel. Because the turning begins as a 1" thick disc that can be maneuvered through a band saw, there is



an opportunity to create a composition of color, texture, and negative space within each of the two halves. This is done with both wood and epoxy in a style similar to segmented turning. When the form is reconfigured after turning, it will show the design on both back and front, inside and outside.

Because the form is cut after turning and a section in the center is discarded, it is a simple matter to use this waste piece as a gauge to attain perfect uniformity of the vessel walls. With a series of "depth holes," the walls can be either a simple curve or wavy shaped and still maintain an even and predetermined thickness.

The myriad of choices for both woods and patterns suggests that many interpretations of this technique are possible.

