



November 2019

Meeting Info

Our next meeting is on December 11th.

We will have two “mini demos” – one by Dan Hiram on Christmas ornaments and one by Bob Smith on “Tippy” Tops.

See you there!

Club Challenge

The challenge for the December meeting is a vase with ornamentation.

At the last meeting we voted to change the annual drawing to 3 AAW memberships. That drawing will take place at the December meeting.

Club Officers

After taking nominations at the November meeting, the election of the 2020 club officers will take place at the December meeting.

2020 Membership Dues

We will be collecting 2020 Membership Dues at the December and January meetings. Dues for 2020 are \$30

President's Message

Dick Anderson

Continuation of "Ask Dale Article" on drying green wood.

TURNING THE BOWL/ROUGHING OUT FOR DRYING:

1. Bandsaw the blank into a round disk.
2. Mount the blank on the lathe, typically with a screw chuck or faceplate fastened to the top of the bowl blank.
3. Move the tailstock revolving center up against the blank, for safety and to help reduce vibration.
4. Adjust the lathe speed for safety, as well as efficient cutting. Excess speed can be very dangerous. See the chart that follows for recommended speeds for turning bowls that are sound and free from defects, and cut into round so that the blank will run true with little vibration.
5. Turn the blank to the rough outside shape, leaving plenty of material in the area of the base so that the rough blank can be held securely in a chuck after it is dry.
6. Face off the bottom of the foot, and use the point of the skew to mark a center point on the foot. This will help center the bowl when it is put back on the lathe for finish-turning.
7. Prepare the foot to accept the chuck or faceplate.
8. Mount the blank on a faceplate or chuck in preparation for roughing out the inside of the bowl.
9. Turn the interior of the bowl. We recommend a ½" deep fluted bowl gouge.

STORAGE UNTIL READY FOR USE:

- Keep away from heat and direct sunlight; store in a cool area.
- Put the blank in a plastic bag if there is any sign of wood beginning to crack.
- Light colored woods that have been shrink-wrapped may show signs of staining or spalting. If this is a problem, remove from the shrink-wrap, rough out the turning.

RECOMMENDED LATHE SPEEDS

Diameter	Roughing Out	Finishing
5"	1200 rpm	1800 rpm
6"	1000 rpm	1500 rpm
7"	850 rpm	1250 rpm
8"	750 rpm	1125 rpm
9"	650 rpm	1000 rpm
10"	600 rpm	900 rpm
12"	500 rpm	720 rpm

FINAL TURNING:

During the drying process, the bowl will warp and the base area must be brought into round so that it can be held securely in the chuck. To do this, cut out a disk about 4" or 5" in diameter and fasten it to a faceplate. Put the faceplate and disk on the lathe, and true up the disk so that it is round.

Place the open end to the bowl over the disk and bring the tail stock center up to the bottom of the bowl. Insert the point of the revolving center into the marked center point on the base.

Advance the center until the bowl blank is held securely in position. Rotate the blank and check the top edge for balance. It may be necessary to tap one side or the other to get the best balance, but get it as even as you can. As the bowl has warped, it can be closely balanced, but will not be round.

Set the lathe at a low speed, turn it on, and bring the base into round. Face-off the bottom of the base so that it is flat. Cut a shoulder on the base that will fit the diameter of your chuck. Remove the bowl from the lathe, put on the chuck, and turn the bowl in the usual way.

Be careful with the cuts until the bowl is brought into round. Now, complete the turning, sanding and finishing.

Thoughts on wood drying and cracking by David Ellsworth in the August 2015 American Woodturner:

1. Wood moves. And it continues to move forever.
2. We know that wood has moisture, and as that moisture evaporates, the wood shrinks. But we often overlook the fact that wood has tension and mass.
3. turners are throwing moisture off the bowl through the endgrain fibers. But the novice is taking so much more time to make the bowl that the entire surface is actually drying out faster than can be controlled.
4. If you do get a crack and want to salvage the piece, there are lots of ways to deal with it: inlays, butterflies, bridges, fillers, lacing, stitching, wire
5. Woodturners often use cyanoacrylate (CA) glue, but this is not the best choice for fixing cracks in wood. CA glue is rigid and brittle when cured, and wood is constantly on the move.
6. Epoxy is flexible so it eventually bulges out of cracks. The best choice for gluing is regular wood glue, or carpenter's glue, which remain stable.
7. So the basic ways to prevent cracking are as follows:
 - Try for consistency in wall thickness to prevent uneven drying.
 - Stand at the lathe to hone your skills and cut down on the time it takes to make what you like.
 - Reduce sanding speed to prevent heat.
 - Contain moisture in the walls of hollow forms whenever possible and clean out shavings frequently to prevent internal heat buildup.

Dick Anderson

“Mini Demos” on Christmas Ornaments

By Wes Pilley and Jason Geiser

Wes showed how to turn an Acorn box and Jason demonstrated making a snowman. Both were great demos!

Watch the video on the PVWA web page (www.pvwa.club)



November Meeting Photos

























