



Sarasota Flying Wood Chips Newsletter

Volume 2 Issue 4

May 2019

May "Day" greetings fellow Woodturners! Our ranks may have thinned a little but our enthusiasm never does. I am actually writing this from back in Vermont, but I won't bore you with my whining about how late our Spring weather is this year, except to say a late snow is forecast for tonight!

A reminder from our stalwart treasurer, **Steve Johns** (steve2515@hotmail.com) who notes that there are quite a few members who have

not paid their 2019 dues yet. Since some of our vendor benefits are based on our paid membership numbers, it helps us all to be current. Please drop Steve a note if you aren't sure what your status is. Thanks!

We have now moved into summer mode with our meeting schedule. The regular Advantage Lumber meetings are on the third Wednesday of the month. **Franck Johannesen** will do a dizzy bowl demo on May 15. **Rudy Lopez** returns for the June meeting. I will be back in town in July, and have another "surprise" demo. We will continue with informal Tuesday meetings. This means there will only be an occasional demo during the summer months, weather and Lake Johannesen water levels permitting. If you have something you would like to see for a future demo, please let me or Jim know, and we'll try to get it on the schedule?

Those of you who are back in your summer workshops, think about sending a few pix to Dave Hausmann (dhausmann@comcast.net) to share with your fellow Woodchucks. For instance, a piece you are working on, an unusual tree in your neighborhood, a new craft gallery you just found out about? Happy and Safe Turning to all.

Russ Fellows, President



Upcoming 2019 Sarasota Woodturners Events and Demos

For July, August, and September there will be a demo the first Tuesday of each month at **Franck's**. The other Tuesday's will be open shop nights. Any necessary cancellations for weather or travel will be announced by email through **Joe Channey**.

The monthly meetings at **Advantage Lumber** on the third Wednesday will continue throughout the summer. **Rudy Lopez** is scheduled for June 19th and **Russ Fellows** for July 17th.

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- 24** May 19 Dave Laubish's Acrylic & Wood Ring Making Workshop.



David Senecal's Urn with a new base won best of show in his Canadian Woodturning Club.

Sarasota Woodturner's Club Officers

President - Russ Fellows
email: skunkmen@gmail.com

Vice President - Jim Weeks
email: jburtonweeks@gmail.com

Treasurer - Stephen Johns
email: steve2515@hotmail.com

Secretary - Dave Hausmann
email: dhausmann@comcast.net

Director at Large - Franck Johannesen
email: vikno11@verizon.net
phone 941-323-4988

Director at Large - Alan Levin
email: Docal714@icloud.com



*This newsletter was designed and produced by club secretary **David Hausmann**. Articles, digital photos and information that you would like to share with Sarasota Woodturner members are welcome. Please contact me at dhausmann@comcast.net.*

"We are dedicated to promoting the art of woodturning through educational demonstrations and hands-on training. We meet to share our techniques, methods and skills. We provide assistance with tool and equipment recommendations."

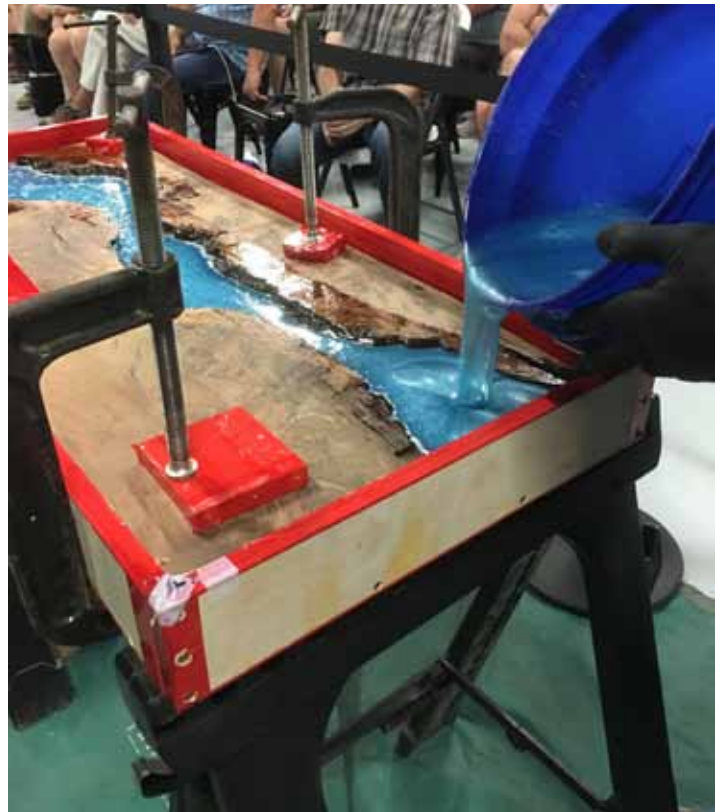
Advantage Lumber Dave Jadin Epoxy Demonstration, April 17, 2019



Dave Jadin of Advantage Lumber narrates the epoxy river table demonstration. **Norm and Tony Moore** prepare the Epe Burl slabs. They level the table then secure the wood with bar clamps to prevent the wood from floating in the epoxy.



Mixing and stirring the Deep Pour Epoxy A and B at a 2 to 1 ratio.



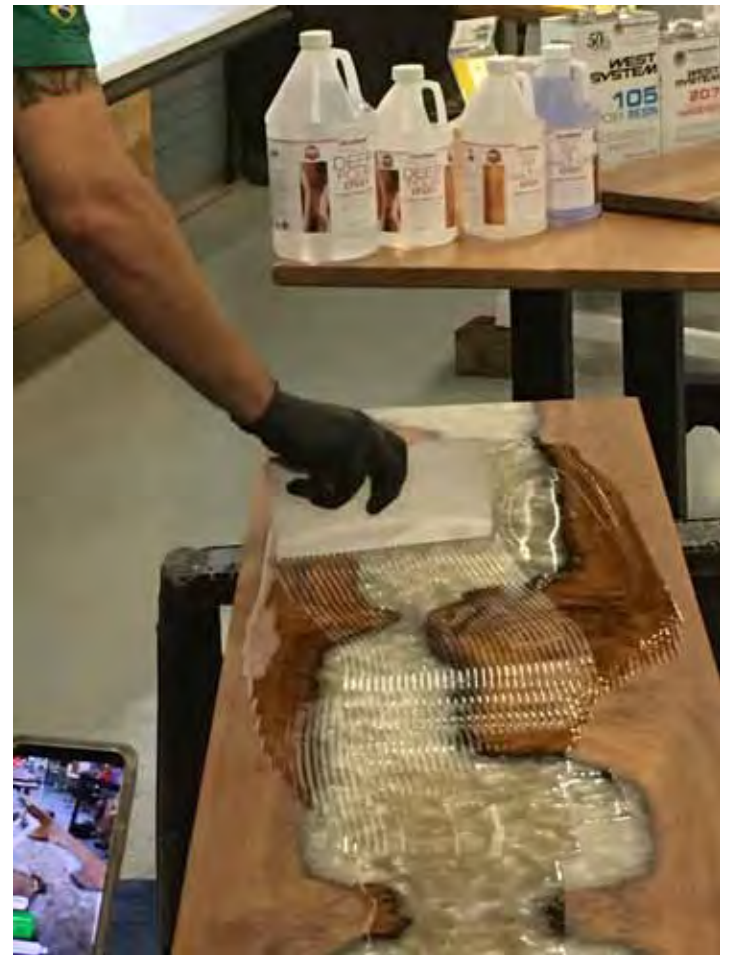
Slowly pouring the epoxy resin into the “river” of the Epe Burl slabs.



Norm stirs the epoxy resin and then uses a benzomatic torch to remove the remaining bubbles.



Tony Moore cleans the surface while **Dave Jadin** mixes the Bar and Table Top Epoxy.



Dave coats and spreads the epoxy on the table top.



Various Resin Products Sold By Advantage Lumber.



Russ Fellows Epoxy Demonstration/Discussion at Advantage, April 17, 2019



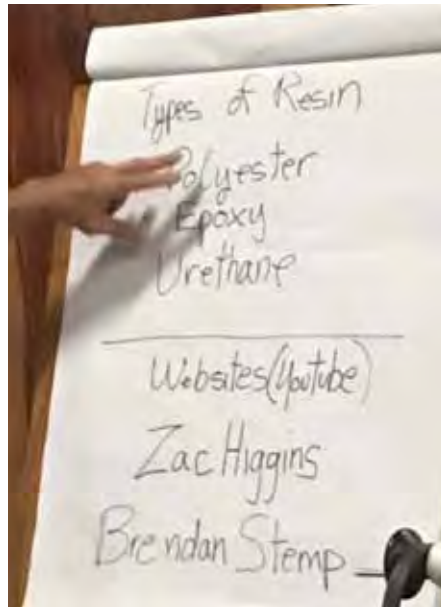
Blue epoxy bowl turned by Russ.



Sunburst with epoxy center sanded to 12,000 grit.



Turquoise plate to be turned at next meeting.



Types of Resin: Polyester (West System), Epoxy (WiseBond), Urethane.



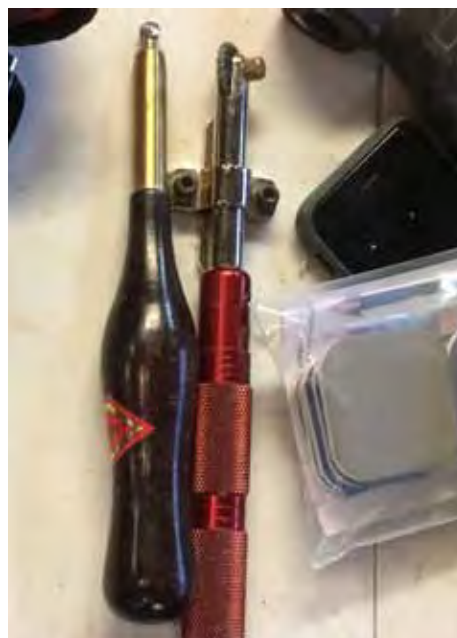
Pressure pot makes bubbles smaller, 40-45 psi. Favorite tools for turning epoxy - EasyWood Carbide tools, Doug Thompson Bowl Gouge, Negative Rage Scraper.



Red epoxy bowl with wenge wood rim, turned and sanded to 12,000 grit, then beale buffing system.

Russ Fellows Turning A Turquoise Plate at Franck's, April 23, 2019





Tuesday Night "Show & Tell" Meeting, April 23, 2019



Russ Fellows' Segmented bowl.



Joe Channey's Cherry Burl lidded box with lacquer finish.



George Walker's SW Indian inspired Pardwood lidded box with spray enamel finish.

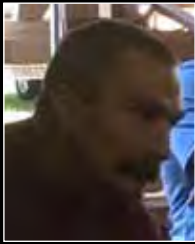


George Walker's Brazilian Cherry and Yellowhart lidded box with spray enamel finish. The lid is its own vessel.





John Miller's Combo Wood Piece to be sliced in half by Franck to make 2 wall shelves.



Norm Stabinski's Mahogany bowl with resin fill and 3408 vonex finish.



Joe Channey's bowl with inlay.



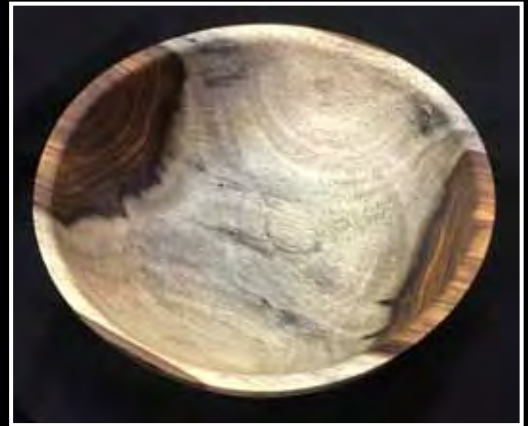
Franck Johannesen's Maple/Ash Combo Vortex bowl.



Gary Frier's Cutting Board with salad bowl finish.



Pat Sullivan's large Rosewood platter.



Pat Sullivan's Rosewood bowl.



Pat Sullivan's Wonky Bottlebrush platters.



Bonnie MacDonald's Platter Embellishment Demo, April 30, 2019



Franck Johannesen's Dizzy Bowl Demo at Advantage, May 15, 2019



12 segmented rings glued to a MDF board. Franck cutting rings on the lathe.



Using a 7/8" roughing gouge Franck makes light cuts to the outside of the bowl.



Franck carefully sands the bowl with 80 grit paper then 100 - 120 - 150 - 180 - 220 - 320 - 400, reversing lathe direction with each grit. Too much heat when sanding melts the glue and rings will come apart.



Rub with cloth towel to remove sand. Wear a good dust mask. Hand sand with 600 grit, spray with denatured alcohol and rub with paper towel. Apply 3408 thoroughly with a saturated foam brush, wipe with paper towel, dry overnight. Do not use accelerator. Repeat process and apply poly for bright shine.





Dizzy Bowl Investigated and Discussed - Franck Johannesen

Why make a Dizzy Bowl? To learn a new skill or to use up a lifetime of hoarded wood.

How I started: A friend loaned me a Drum Sander for several months. From there the price went up!

First efforts - Every step is an opportunity to make an error which can never be corrected

Glue line showing - caused by poor surface on strips Inaccurate slicing of board
Poor registry of rings when stacking
Losing concentration at any time during assembly

Create Cutting Board

This is your opportunity to create an artistic combination of strips.
Components are chosen with attention to color and contrast.

A few favorite woods:

- A. **Yellowheart** - provides color contrast against more common Cherry and Walnut. Glues well and machines well.
- B. **Redheart or Bloodwood** - also good for added red color when needed. Some respiratory issues reported.
- C. **Cherry** - Had some from Dubois, Pa saw mill since 1970!
- D. **Walnut** - Can't say enough good about this wood, especially when figured - good for the segmented rim.
- E. **Oak** - Red and White are both good.
- F. **Holly** - if you can find any without the blue stain.
- G. **Cocobolo** - for a special spot. Wipe with acetone before gluing.
- H. **Mystery Wood** - always good for a talk with Woodies.
- I. **Veneers** - in many bright colors provide accents.
- J. **Colorwood** - used sparingly is great.

1. **Glue application** must be good to the very edges, in a uniform thickness. Titebond 3 is used, as the glue line is less distinct when dried. Many gadgets are available, but in the end my preferred glue system is a catsup bottle and a fingertip. Remember that a small speck of wood will affect the glue line and a finger will usually detect it. Commercially available bottles and spreaders are good but must be cleaned to avoid traces of partially dried glue.

2. **Glue rack** - Make a simple rack to mount two Bessey style Clamps to make assembling the board easy. Finish with two more clamps to complete the board. During assembly inspect each strip and fix or replace. You did this when preparing the strips but do it again. A book on gluing suggested that the parts be freshly surfaced just before glue application, so all old wood should be surfaced either with planer, drum sander, or table saw.

3. **Final preparation** on the board involves use of a planer or drum sander.



4. Sawing the board

Perhaps the most difficult part of the process, as you want even, accurately sliced portions of the board. A band saw is used and requires careful set up. I used a dedicated 14" band saw fitted with an Accu-Slicer and Resaw King carbide blade to cut a full 12" board. If a special setup like this is not available, you may opt for a 6" board and cut using a table saw to score, then finish with a Band Saw. Either method will be followed with a smoothing operation to prepare for the next step.



5. Ring cutting discussion

First method is using a Ringmaster because the accuracy is superior, which makes final assembly easier. Or you could slice the Board on a lathe using a form of a parting tool, with the board held with double sided tape. The resulting rings will be more ragged than a ring cut on a Ringmaster so requires sanding to remove burrs. The last method would be used if 1/2 boards are used. Cutting the half ring on a band saw leaves a ragged edge which makes assembly more difficult.



6. Creating the stack is usually done one of two ways - either using a lathe or a form of wine press. My preferred method is to use a press so that each ring can be viewed horizontally and centered with a template. Note that many use a marking system to make this easier. The rings are spread with glue horizontally and rotated to achieve a pleasing pattern. The major errors here include 180 degrees out or upside down. Perhaps the best way to cut rings would be a scroll saw [which will be tried in the future].



7. Final cutting presents some unique problems if not used to constant change of grain orientation. The stack was started on an MDF disk with a face plate, and I add a glue block with a face plate to the end of the stack - so it gets mounted on the lathe between centers. The outside is straightforward but the inside requires special techniques to cut the shape. Holding may require a steady ring or other means.

8. Finishing is unique because of the variety presented - as each piece may have an end grain or side grain problem. Prepare the surface with abrasives up to 400 grit. Seal using 3408 CA finish. Multiple coats will be required - and a then a top coat with Poly for high gloss if desired.



Sources of Supplies

1. Accu-Slice, LLC

1027 Old York Road
Ringoes, NJ 08551
(908)-788-8000
info@accu-slice.com
www.accu-slice.com

2. #3408 CA Finish

Parsons Adhesives
3345 Auburn Road, Suite 107
Rochester, MI 48309
248-299-5585
sales@parsonadhesives.com
www.parsonadhesives.com

3. Titebond

Lowe's

4. Sandpaper

Eagle brand by Kovax (Tokyo, Japan)
Eagle Abrasives
4025 Steve Reynolds Blvd #110
Norcross, GA 30093
1(888) 68-EAGLE (32453)
info@eagleabrasives.com
www.eagleabrasives.com

5. Thompson Lathe Tools

Doug Thompson
5479 Columbia Rd.
N. Olmsted, Ohio 44070
440-241-6360
doug@thompsonlathetools.com
www.thompsonlathetools.com

6. Carter & Son Toolworks

2042 South 244th Place
Seattle, WA 98198
(206) 495-2714
contact@carterandsontoolworks.com
www.carterandsontoolworks.com

7. Oneway Manufacturing

1-291 Griffith Road
Stratford, ON N5A 6S4, Canada
(800) 565-7288
www.oneway.ca

8. The Glue Book

by William Tandy Young

9. The Art of Segmented Wood Turning

by Malcolm Tibbett

Tuesday Night "Show & Tell" Meeting, May 15, 2019



John Miller's wall shelf.



Les Pressey's wig stand.



John Henry's Zebra wood bowls.



John Henry's bowl with finial.





Dave Laubischr's wig stand.



Pat Kerr's signs.



Dave Laubisch's Ring Making Workshop, May 19, 2019

Saturday attendees included **Steve Chronis, Pat Kerr, Dave Hausmann, Chet Orzech, & Shira Thompson.**





Turning an Artisan® Comfort Ring Kit

Supplies Needed

- Ring Blank
- Ring Bushings
- Pen Mandrel
- Double Face Tape
- Sandpaper/Finish
- Eye and Ear Protection
- Chuck
- Scrap Block
- Revolving Center
- Drill Chuck
- Drill bit

Selecting a Ring Blank

1. Select a blank that is at least 1/16" wider than the ring core you choose to turn. We recommend using a dense exotic wood or a stabilized blank for this project.



Fitting the Ring Core

1. Mount a 2" square waste block in a chuck and true up the face of the blank.



2. Apply double face tape to the face of the scrap block and attach the ring blank. Make sure the backside of the ring blank is smooth to provide a good bond with the tape.

3. Advance the live center against the disc. This pressure will strengthen the bond of the tape during the rough turning of the disc.



4. Rough turn the blank to round and remove the live center.
5. Select a drill bit half the diameter of the ring you are turning. Mount the drill bit in a drill chuck and drill through the ring blank.



6. Now with a skew or narrow scraper flat on its side open up the drilled hole until the ring core fits in the hole. We recommend testing the fit frequently to avoid an oversized hole. Ideally the ring core should just barely fit in the hole. *Hint: We recommend having a few different sizes of ring cores on hand in case you make the hole too large, then you can simply go to the next size up and salvage the blank.*



7. Once the ring core fits in the blank true up the face of the blank so that it is the same width as the ring core. This will ensure the blank fits the core perfectly.



8. Remove the ring blank from the waste block. Slowly pry the blank from the waste block using a putty knife and it will release the ring blank. **Do not use too much pressure or the ring blank will break in half.**



9. Lightly coat the inside of the ring blank with thick or flexible CA glue or Epoxy and insert the ring core. Wipe away any excess glue.



Turning the Ring

1. Mount the blank on a pen mandrel using the ring bushings. Small ring bushings fit rings sizes 4-7, Medium bushings fit rings sizes 8-11, and Large bushings fit rings sizes 12-16. So use the appropriate bushings for your ring. *Note: For 3mm wide cores, sizes 4-7 you may need flip one of the bushings for them to mount securely.*



2. Turn the blank to your desired shape. Sand the blank through 320 grit or higher.
3. Finish the blank with your choice of finish, we recommend doing a CA finish as it will be glossy and resistant to moisture.

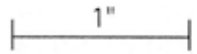


4. Your ring is now ready to wear!



Ring Sizing Guide

Note: PDF must be printed at 100%. Measure above to verify scale.



Measuring Your Finger

Your ring should fit snug enough that it will not fall off, but loose enough to slide over your knuckle. If your knuckle is much larger than the base of your finger, make sure and measure both the base of your finger as well as your knuckle and select a size between the two to allow enough room to comfortably slip over your knuckle. Finger size changes depending on the time of day and the weather. For best results measure your finger size at the end of the day and when your fingers are warm.

The Paper Test

Print and carefully cut out the paper ring sizer (see Fig. 1). Cut along the dotted line to make a slit as indicated in the diagram. Slip the pointed end (labeled "A") through the slit (labeled "B") and place around your finger. Pull the pointed end so it slides to a comfortable but snug fit (see Fig. 1).



Fig. 1

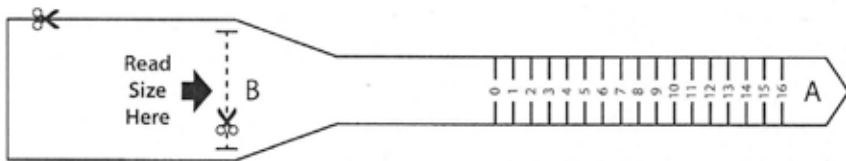


Fig. 2

The String Test

Wrap a piece of string or thread snugly around your finger for an accurate measurement (see Fig. 3). After you have determined the size by wrapping the string around your finger, compare your measurement to our ring sizing chart (seen below). For the best accuracy we recommend that you have someone help you measure.



Fig. 3

Ring Sizing Chart	Place a ring over the circle making sure the inside of the ring lines up with the outside of the circle. If you are between sizes, order the larger size.					
Size 4 14.8 MM	Size 5 15.6 MM	Size 6 16.45 MM	Size 7 17.3 MM	Size 8 18.2 MM	Size 9 19 MM	Size 10 19.8 MM
Size 11 20.6 MM	Size 12 21.4 MM	Size 13 22.2 MM	Size 14 23 MM	Size 15 23.8 MM	Size 16 24.6 MM	