

HORNSBY DISTRICT WOODTURNERS INC.

Established 1983

NEWSLETTER OCTOBER 2018

This is our first Newsletter since July, but many thanks to our August demonstrator Yuval Cohen for what was certainly a very interesting and worthwhile demonstration into 3D Printing, so much so that the Shed requested a repeat demonstration in September. Here are a few photos of Yuval's September demonstration, the equipment and the products.



For September's meeting Convenor Lindsay discussed and brought the meeting up-to-date with some of the latest, as well as the greatest, woodturning ideas and techniques. Thanks Lindsay and great to have your thoughts and experience.



For our October meeting we welcomed all attendees including Pierre Fonsny and Bill Hart as well as Lindsay who was in fine form.

Housekeeping for the month was: prepare for our AGM next month from noon Saturday 10 November, buy Spring Raffle tickets please, some membership fees outstanding, Shed's Christmas Party Friday 16 November RSVP necessary, thanks to Elwyn for his honey dippers and all that Jacaranda for the raffle, proposed (additional?) lathe for the Shed, HDWT Christmas Informal Lunch at Pennant Hills Hotel, help requested for the transfer of the Shed wood-stock to a new location in the Council area, a discussion on the future of demo projection and recording, thanks to Colin Hunter and Brian Hawkins for their pens, tops and other items for fetes and charities and finally, news that parking in the National Can Co. yard remains available until November 30. Regarding honey dippers, with our next sale due before Christmas it means that our stock of small units will be exhausted and stocks will need to be replenished again.

Information Exchange was brief with Brian showing only the blades for a 100 mm angle grinder suitable to rapidly carve out wood from bowls etc. It was noted that these blades and 12,000 RPM can be a dangerous combination, so care is needed for safe operation. Cost about \$16.50.



Show & Tell commenced with Lindsay running quite a range. Keith Day showed a wooden curtain (linen folded carving) produced some time ago (quite



complex) as well as a part carved 130 mm 'diameter' turtle. Elwyn showed about 5 bowls all well made from oak, jacaranda and camphor laurel woods as well



as a high sided juniper bowl of very attractive colour and markings. Rusty showed a great pot-pourri bowl with a lid a la last months demonstration The lid of oak had been turned and cut vertically and the sections re-glued and turned to accept the pewter floral 'grating?' and to fit a base bowl from jacaranda thus forming a pleasing lidded box. Finished with Shellwax the segmented oak lid was impressive. Pierre showed a tall pepper grinder from camphor laurel as well as a group of three abstract turned birds showing extensive grain (possibly from camphor) with metal legs. All good examples.



Colin showed a number of nicely turned boxes which were donated together with his coloured tops to the Shed to be used as Christmas gifts for the Shed's various charities.



Our demonstrator for today was Greg Croker on the subject of *A Ring & Watch Stand*. This subject was taken from a recent copy of the English Woodturner #323 by Chris West involving a selection of 3 (4 counting the trial/sacrificial spigot) pieces of wood;



Greg explained the details and possible complexity of the watch 'tray' (blank B) with a spigot each side as well as turning of the 'continuous' curve (blanks A & C) to accommodate the 'tray' (B).

Select wood that is hard enough to be utilitarian and attractive. Light coloured timbers are considered less suitable. Saw the blanks, A, 55 x 55 and 30 mm long, B, 90 x 90 mm and 25 mm wide, C, 45 x 45 mm and 80mm long ensuring that the grain directions all match.

In addition cut a sacrificial B block from scrap wood 60 x 60 mm and 25 mm wide which will become the 'temporary spacer' between blocks A and C to assist forming the continuous curve of the vertical 'cone'.

Between centres rough-out block A to a cylinder and turn a dovetail in the bottom. Chuck the dovetail and square the block carefully then drill a 28 mm diameter hole at the tailstock end 5 mm deep.

Rough-out block C to form a cylinder and turn a (chucking) dovetail in the top (matching the grain with block A). Chuck the dovetail and carefully square the (bottom) end removing the minimum length of wood and drill a 15 mm hole by 5 mm deep. Measure and mark 65 mm up from the bottom end of this block.

For trial block B turn between centres to 60 mm diameter. Mark the middle of the block and 5 mm on the tailstock side turn down to a spigot to 28 mm in diameter to match the hole in block A. All but part off this spigot at 5 mm in length ensuring clean angles and finish. Remove from the lathe and remove the waste and check the fit with block A.



Reverse the block and chuck with the tailstock in position for safety. Square the block and measure exactly to give the 60 mm cylinder exactly 10 mm width, and part the remainder to give this spigot a diameter of 15 mm and 5 mm in length, (again ensuring clean angles and cuts etc).



Connect all three blocks together adjusting the fit if necessary by sanding or filling with paper to ensure the tight fit for subsequent turning.

Place three blocks between centres (or on the base of block A) and the tailstock against the centre hole on the top of block C and commence shaping a pleasant continuous curve from the base of A to the top of C which is 10 mm in diameter. Turning downhill should give a better result across all three blocks. Using a chuck it is possible to turn off the top curve on the lathe, otherwise leave a thin spigot at the apex of block C for removal and finishing on the lathe.

Once the desired shape is obtained sand A and C to 400 grit and finish with multiple coats of a waterproofing compound. Take care not to allow the waterproofing compound to penetrate into the joints where gluing later.

Repeat the turning of the 'enduring' block B in a similar way to the trial. To fit the spigots well take the precautions as for the trial block. The suggested diameter for this block is 80 to 90 mm and of course the thickness at the central curve must be identical to that of the trial B block, ie 10 mm to maintain the desired curve continuity. Sand and finish as for the other blocks.

For the assembly, check again for good fits then glue (with PVA) blocks A and B together clamping for say an hour, checking for grain matching. During this time make a jam chuck from scrap wood to fit the 15 mm spigot on block B with the other end fitting a chuck. Fit the jam chuck into compression jaws of a metal chuck then after the hour the 15 mm spigot is fitted into the jam chuck, the tailstock is brought up and the spigot at the base of block A is turned away, sanded and finished as described earlier. Complete the piece gluing the top block C to block B via its 15 mm spigot, again matching the grain and clamping as before.

Clean up and polish again to present the finished piece at its very best.

While this stand has some interesting turning techniques it is fair to say that the design is quite basic. The photos included show a couple of modest changes and, as well, Colin Hunter has provided a less complicated production plus the use of staining and wire burning to give a most impressive turning which no doubt will provoke turners' interest.

