OFFICERS

President –Wayne Collins…..… *turner9254@aol.com*
Vice President –Gene Amaral...*amaral21@verizon.net*
Secretary –Bernie Feinerman..*feinerman@comcast.net*
Treasurer – Bob Hopkins……...*hopkins_bob@cox.net*

Ocean Woodturners Website ….. http://www.oceanwoodturners.com/.....: **Webmaster: Member, Craig Verrastro**

A chapter of the American Association of Woodturners: www.woodturner.org

Minutes of the July 17, 2014 meeting

Wayne opened the meeting with 26 people present including one guest – Steve Cabral from Sacramento who was visiting RI. Bob reported that the club had $1869.17 in the treasury

Wayne reported that Michael Jarrett will pick up the 9 belaying pins that had been ready for him. Michael is hoping to get some wood from a Maine shipyard to continue the belaying pin project. Michael is still looking for Black Locust wood to use for more belaying pins.

Gene reported that he went to look at the work needed for helping Bob O'Connor – Bob needs some 16 twenty feet long rafters replaced along with a roof of shingles which Gene thinks is beyond the scope of what the club members can do,. He had gotten the promise of the use of 2 nail-guns and supplies from Habitat for humanity. Gene concluded that the work that Bob O'Connor needed was beyond what the club volunteers would be up to.

Gene reported that there is a crafts fair scheduled for Sept. 28 in W. Greenwich. He would like to bring the club lathe there to demonstrate woodturning and sell whatever turnings are available for sale. He would also like to schedule a woodturning demonstration at a Boys club in the future. The club voted on taking part in the Sept 28 craft fair.

Wayne announced that it was time for the club to bring in some new "blood" mentioning that both he and Bob Hopkins have been in office since 2002. Wayne also announced that Bernie was going to step down at the end of the year and the club needs someone to pick up the newsletter and other Secretary tasks.

Bernie reported that Richard Kremsdorf, a new member living in California, is coming to RI in Sept & October to visit his grandchildren. Richard has asked to be able to borrow an unused club lathe while he is here. The club voted to lend him a lathe whenever it is not needed for a club function.

Rich Lemieux announced that he has retired from teaching and brought in a box of old tools for club members – members taking whatever tools they wanted and donating $$ to the club.

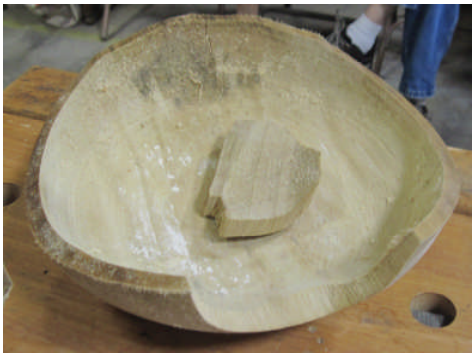
Bob Desrochers brought in 2 pens of the "Lincoln Park" wood to be auctioned off on Ebay

John Chakuroff brought in 4 pens for Gail Connolly to bring to the nurses at Womens & Infants Hospital of Rhode Island

Rich also brought up the need to take care of yourself when an accident occurred. His wife recently got a Rose thorn stuck in her finger which blew up quickly into a full blown infection that needed oral and IV anti-biotics to bring under control. The hospital ER felt that she had contacted Mersa virus which seems to be out in the wider community and no longer limited to the inside of hospitals. Wayne spoke about a RI fireman who got some "scratches" on his arm while putting out a fire. The scratches became infected and the fireman had to have his forearm amputated. A general consensus was to try to not work alone so that help might be available in case of trouble.

Demonstration

Wayne Collins, Bob Hopkins, Mike Murray, & Earl Randall spoke about what they made and learned, at a 3 day woodturning class taught by David Ellsworth



Wayne brought back 4 items, a large natural edge bowl that lost its bark and then part of its side with a catch, his first hollowform that also suffered a catch, a successful hollowform and a roughed out natural edge vessel.



Bob Hopkins made a natural edge bowl and 2 hollowforms



Earrl Randall showed 3 vessels.

Base of Bob Hopkins hollowform showing large tenon used to mount turning blank. David Ellsworth believes that one should use a large tenon in a chuck with a large jaw set so as to get more secure holding of the blank that is being hollowed.


Bob Hopkins showed the hollowing tool he made - *I used oak for the long handled tool that I brought to the mtg. The shaft is 28" long and just under 2" in diameter and offset the turning of the end by 1/4" to get an oval where I'd grip it. The oval extends down about 8". For the smaller hollowing tools, David Ellsworth recommends 15-18" long and 1.25" in diameter handles.*
http://www.use-enco.com/CGI/INPDFF?PMPAGE=162&PARTPG=INLMK3&PMITEM=383-5108 leads to page 162 of the Enco catalog and lists the tool bits that are available through them. A single 3/16" square 10% Cobalt tool steel bit, 2 ½" long lists for $3.43, a plain HSS steel bit is $1.26

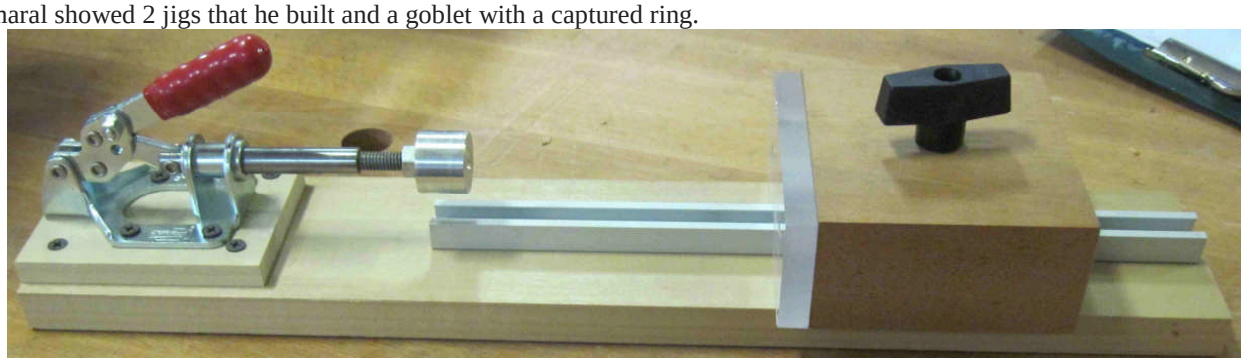
Mike Murray stressed that Ellsworth felt that "you" got more catches using swan necked hollowing tools then when using his offset tools. When used "properly", (i.e. not "charging in") the offset hollowing tool just dropped down when a hard spot occurred rather than tear through the side of the hollowform.

Show and Tell

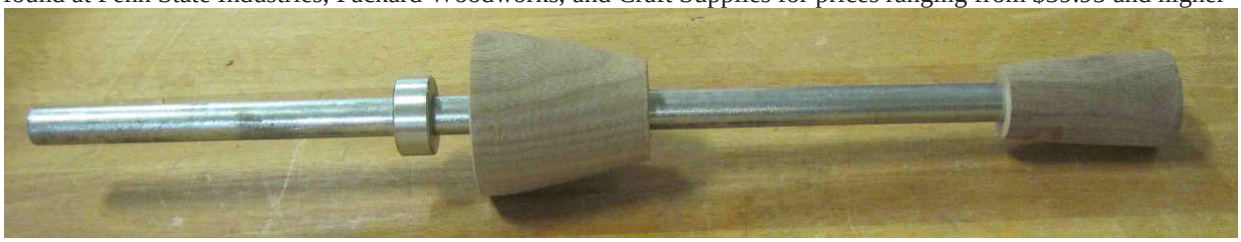
Craig Verrastro – Pepper mill – made of Maple, Mahogany, Walnut, and Sapele.

Ed Kennan - A Monkeywood & Cherry assembly intended to be a Potpourri dish but he has not gotten around to perforating the top lid. It is finished with spray lacquer. The segmented vessel is made of Curly Tiger Maple and Turquoise Acrylic. The Turquoise sections are processed from Acrylic pen blanks.

Gene Amaral showed 2 jigs that he built and a goblet with a captured ring.



Pen Press Assembly was made with the help of John Chakuroff. Gene had an out of pocket cost of $14. Pen Press Assembly can be found at Penn State Industries, Packard Woodworks, and Craft Supplies for prices ranging from $39.95 and higher



Jig for mounting a hollowform to reverse turn the bottom – out of pocket cost was $7-8 including 3feet of aluminum. Bernie paid $35 for his jig which is a version of the Kelton Woodchucker Mandrel sold by Craft Supplies for $89.95

*Designed primarily for holding hollow forms between centers while turning and finishing the base, the Kelton® Woodchucker Mandrel mounts directly in the headstock and provides two support points to hold the work securely in place. The end of the mandrel accepts any sanding pad with a 1/4" diameter shaft which acts as a support pad inside the bottom of the work piece while the adjustable 3" faceplate with turned wood adapter fits into the top of the piece for added stability. Add an extra faceplate to the mandrel and you can turn pre-drilled projects such as peppermills, kaleidoscopes, etc. *Includes one 3" faceplate and mandrel shaft *Sanding pad not included *Overall length 12" (not including Morse taper) *3/4" Dia. shaft *No. 2MT*

Goblet was made with some help from John Chakuroff out of Beechwood.

Wood Swap – Wayne brought in 2 large pieces of Ash and 8 pieces of mystery wood .

2 large sections of Ash

8 blocks of mystery wood

Rich Lemeuix – donated used tools

Next Month Meeting -7 PM, August 21, 2014

Wayne Miller will give a presentation on “How to design a segmented vessel”.

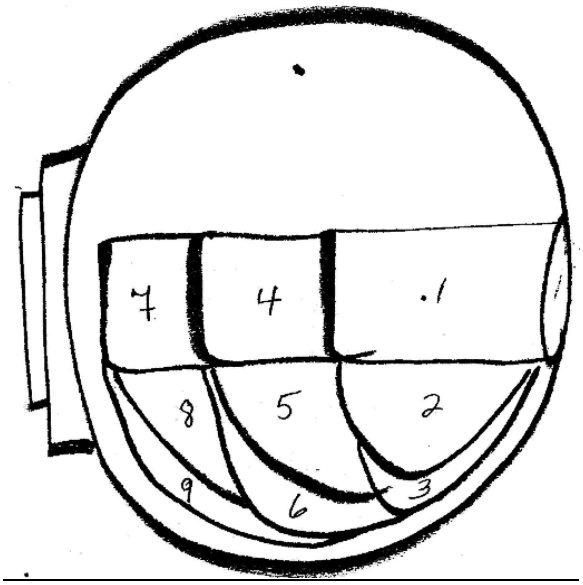
Dues - *$25 for members (read newsletter on website), $30 for members who get their newsletter by way of the post office. Mail your dues to: Bob Hopkins, 48 Tilbury Dr, Bristol, RI 02809*

Oceanwoodturners group on Yahoo *: Our club has its own group on Yahoo that we use to exchange information, ask questions, and sometimes to distribute the newsletter. Membership to the Yahoo Group is NOT automatic upon joining the club - becoming a member of the Yahoo Group requires one to either request membership online from the group site (http://groups.yahoo.com/group/OceanWoodturners/) or to send an email to Jeff Mee at jmee@hotmail.com*

Appendix

1 - Hollowing handout from the Ellsworth class

STRAIGHT TOOL	BENT TOOL
1, 2	2, 3
4, 5	5, 6
7, 8	8, 9



This illustration, which is one of the most important in the entire book, shows which tools to use in which region of the interior, and in what order, to organize the process of hollowing the form. Following the order of the cuts and using the suggested tool in each region will make the entire hollowing process more manageable.

Organizing the interior

Wading into a hollow form with sharp-edged harpoons can be intimidating, but also exciting. The excitement comes from discovering what these tools can actually do, even though you can't see them doing it.

Examine the illustration above closely. It is your guide to what tool to use where. When following the steps shown, it's important to complete each stage before progressing to the next. This way, you won't find yourself having to backtrack or redo areas you might have missed. Hollow forms take longer to complete than open bowls, green wood moves, and thin walls vibrate against the to0l's edge while being cut. Combine these factors, and it's easy to see why it's so important to leave some mass in the lower regions of the form while you're thinning out the upper regions—the same as when making open bowls. Besides, by the time you finish the interior of a hollow form, it is quite likely to have stretched out of round, so trying to return to the undersurface in hole, may not be possible. I've even had situations where the entrance hole was no longer centered, making it difficult to get the tool into the hole!

In my numbering system, there are overlaps in Areas #2, #5, and #8, where you can use either the bent or the straight tools. This is partly personal choice,-but also, woods of different densities respond differently. Soft wet wood will cut easily with the bent tool, whereas hard, dense, or dry wood will probably require the straight tool, because it provides more support for the tip.

The regions I've illustrated are relative, meaning that you have plenty of personal choice in the matter. What's important is to use the straight tool to create room or clearance inside the form, before using the bent tool. There's nothing more disruptive than sticking the bent tool down inside a form when there's no room for it, and getting the tip caught. The caught tool will spin in your hands until you either figure out a way to turn the machine off, or you run for cover.

2 – proper positioning of the Ellsworth Signature Gouge

*{***a** *is for hardwoods/dry woods,* **b** *is for softwoods/wet woods}*

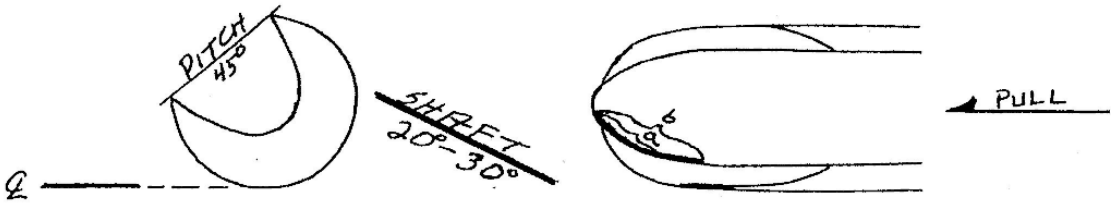
The Ellsworth Signature Gouge

******* Exterior Cuts *******

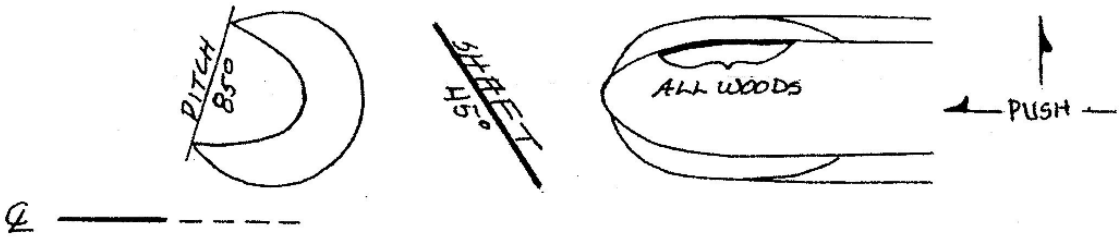
Centerline of Workpiece	Axial Pitch of Gouge	Position of Gouge Shaft	Area of Edge Used (top view)	Direction and Type of Cut

ROUGHING CUT – Used to remove excess stock in preparing to make bowl or vessel forms.

SLICING CUT – Used to shape the form, prepare surface for shearing cut.



SHEARING OR SHEAR SCRAPING CUT – Finishing cut used to prepare surface for sanding.



SCRAPING CUT – Used to flatten base of form in preparation for chuck, glue block or faceplate.