



**MEETING DATE: MAY 14, 2005**  
**MEETING TIME: 10:00 AM**  
**MEETING PLACE: GEORGE HANCOCK'S SHOP**  
**DEMO: SURFACE DECORATION**

### **FROM THE PROJECT CHAIRMAN**

The demonstration for May will be held at George Hancock's shop. Keith Hughes will be demonstrating the technique of doing inlay or onlaid on turned vessels.

This demo should be very interesting as it will serve several purposes; natural enhancement of a vessel or bowl, economy in use of smaller pieces of wood, and use as a repair if a problem arises with the project.

Mark your calendar, May 14th, so you won't miss this demo. See ya there!

Don Farris

### **WOOD DUST FROM YOUR PRESIDENT**

As the year flies, we busy ourselves with our lives, and perhaps in doing so fail to really live. These are some recent thoughts I want to share with you.

Time, according to the dictionary is, "a nonspatial continuum in which events occur in apparently irreversible succession from the past to the present and to the future." The great thinkers, scientists, engineers, and educators all seek to develop some philosophy, medicine and machine that are intended to offer a better life for our species. Still, the one thing that is a mystery and insurmountable obstacle is time. Men have long dreamed of controlling time through some machine or finding the "fountain of youth", but such a utopian dream has so far, and I believe will always, elude us. That doesn't mean we shouldn't seek ways and means to better our existence, but rather face the reality of our mortality, and realize that with every second that passes, it is lost forever.

By now you are asking what this has to do with woodturning. To me it has everything to do with woodturning, art, gardening, or a multitude of other activities that we as individuals love and devote our life's precious seconds.

Our club is a group of people organized for a common purpose. The stated purpose is to provide a venue to share our interest in woodturning and woodcraft. Our interest in the design and

construction of items that hold beauty and or functionality, the sharpening of our skills and knowledge is something that brings us together. Still, there is more to our organization, or any successful organization than that important commonality. Our common interest pulls us together, but the enjoyment of our monthly interaction and friendship is the glue. The consideration and respect we have for one another, coupled with our willingness to help and unselfishly share our knowledge, techniques, and most of all our precious time is a special gift we are able to share.

I personally feel very blessed to have seen the notice of the meeting several years ago, and having been invited into the club, knowing next to nothing about woodturning. I immediately felt a part of the organization, and was instructed, inspired, and given a desire to stay and participate. That desire was not just to turn wood, but to be in association with so many good people.

Next month, we all need to try to make the meeting, say hello to someone we haven't seen or talked with for a while, and make an effort to get to really know someone new. Make an effort to be a friend, and don't be too critical as we all do things differently. If something bothers you about our organization or methods, say something. I'll bet we can work through our differences, and make the club better because we communicate with one another. Participation and interaction will not only help your woodturning, but return something to you that no adjective can describe.

Our last meeting was outstanding. Vance Ford demonstrated square turning techniques, without leaving any blood or skin on my lathe. Seriously, Vance's demonstration was on par with any I have seen, including those whose names you see in magazines. I have never tried square turning, but Vance gave me inspiration and the desire to try. Tell Vance what you thought, or just say thanks for sharing your knowledge and time.

Once again try to convey your desires and suggestions to me or any of the officers or directors. We want your participation, and will do our best to incorporate your wants into future demonstrations. It is your club, and your opinions are important!

Be safe, come to the meeting, bring a friend, and keep the chips flying.

George Hancock  
President 2005

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>From: Dave Barriger - AAW Nominating Committee</b> <b>Subject: Nominations for AAW Board of Directors</b></p>
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Hello George,

Please forward this message to your chapter members as soon as possible. There will be 3 open positions on the Board of Directors of the AAW this year. Six names will be selected by the Nominating committee from all that apply to be nominated and those six will be on the ballot for the general election to fill the 3 vacant seats. In order to be considered for nomination, the following 3 things must be sent to the AAW Managing Director, 222 Landmark Center, 75 W. Fifth St., St. Paul, MN 55102, postmarked no later than May 15, 2005.

1. A statement of intent including qualifications and reasons for applying.

2. Letters of recommendation from 2 individuals who can affirm your organizational and leadership abilities.

3. A photograph of yourself (shoulders and head). Many times, the best people do not step forward to serve; they must be asked and encouraged. You know who the leaders in your chapter are. If you feel that they could bring real leadership skills to the AAW, encourage them to submit the above information before May 15th. If you feel that you could be an asset to the AAW membership, submit your own information.

Dave Barriger  
Chairman - AAW Nominating Committee  
[Dbarriger@earthlink.net](mailto:Dbarriger@earthlink.net)

## FINISHING YOUR TURNINGS PART II

### Power Sanding Process and Tips

For those hard to finish woods, open grained, complex grain, or just plain rubbish (rotten or at least part rotten) you can always turn to power sanding. The power sander is essentially a device that fits in a standard electric drill. It has a soft pad on the end of any size really, with a corresponding sized piece of sandpaper attached. The combinations here are numerous. They can be of proprietary manufacture or home made. They can be big or small, the pads can be round or square and the paper can be attached with adhesive, double sided tape or Velcro. And so the options go on.

Here is what I do:

1. Finish the surfaces as clean as possible with the gouge.
2. Reduce the lathe speed to about 300 rpm.
3. Start with the lowest grit paper I see fit.
4. Run your drill and sanding disk at a high speed, approximately 1200 rpm.
5. Work form the inside to the outside and back again (bowls) or backwards and forwards up and down the length of spindles.
6. Do not stop in one place, as the amount of material that you are removing with the sanders is considerable. Doing so will also cause excessive heating, and heat cracks.
7. Stop and check that the surface is without marks from the gouge.
8. Work up the grits, just removing the marks left by the previous paper. (If you see scratches that are from previous papers, don't waste your time and risk heating etc. by trying to remove them with the finer grades of paper, go back and do it properly.)
9. If you find that your papers are clogging, you can clean them with a swipe of a wire brush. Again, I stop between each grit to check that the marks are gone and that I am clear to proceed to the next finer paper.

## Wet Sanding, Hand and Power.

Wet sanding is a very good way to get away from the dust problem, and it tends to be a little gentler on the turned article. I use either water or oil, depending on the final finish and the type of article being turned, but the water is the cheapest option. If you are using water, you will also need to look at the type of paper being used as ordinary garnet papers tend to turn to paper mache and lose their grit. You will need a "wet and dry" type paper. This doesn't seem to be an issue with oil however. And what sort of oil you ask, the cheapest you can find. I use salad oil. Stay clear of peanut and soy bean as these both go rancid, and as a percentage of the oil will penetrate the surface of the turned article, this will be a problem later. After you get the required surface finish, I clean the surface thoroughly with rag, or paper napkins (cheaper and easily replenished) and then apply my desired finishing treatment.

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### How would you form a concave curve?

In turning a **convex** contour is known as a **bead** and a **concave** contour is known as a **hollow**.

The method for cutting a hollow usually would be as follows. Mark the left and right edges of the hollow and with a parting tool cut a recess to about half the final depth at mid point of the hollow, then use a detail gouge and working from the cut made with the parting tool work **always downwards from** the left and right edges sloping down to the centre final depth **keeping the bevel in contact with the surface of the wood**. Until you have worked out to the marked edges NB Working upwards would pull out the grain at the top edge. (As in planing wood always work with the grain.)

### A:

Abrasive cloth.

Cloth abrasive is much better than the paper backed product for woodturning because it is more flexible, longer lasting and it prevents sharp corners on the wood from cutting through into your fingers. There are many different makes and qualities available - some with special coatings to prevent clogging. The best is "resin reinforced" which means that a coat of resin is applied which keeps the little particles of grit in place even during heavy cutting. See "[Jflex](#)"

Airlite Respirator

A lightweight battery powered helmet with built in air filter. Formerly made by Racal but now by 3M.

Alternative ivory/horn/amber etc.

A plastic material made to look like ivory etc which is suitable for many turned items.

Alumina.

Synthetic aluminum oxide used in its crystalline form for abrasives in grinding wheels and "sandpaper" etc. Natural forms of this compound include emery, corundum, sapphire and ruby. Ruby is red because it contains chromium as an "impurity" hence the term artificial ruby used for pink grinding wheels. The term artificial sapphire is used for some "ceramic" sharpening stones. Trade names for alumina abrasive include aloxite and alundum.