Long Island Woodturner's Association Newsletter

June 2023

Featured Speaker: Bob M

Titebond Technical Service Manager

LIWA is a chapter of the American Association of Woodturners. Our purpose is to foster a wider interest and appreciation of woodturning on Long Island and in the Metropolitan area.

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Crystal Ball: Upcoming Meeting Schedule for 2023.

All meetings run from 9:00 am to 12 noon on the 3rd Sat of the month. Dates subject to change. Live meetings are held at Northport High School (154 Laurel Hill Road, Northport, NY) and are also available via Zoom. Links will be sent to all members in good standing.

July 22: BBQ at Bob U

Aug 26: Party at Steve F (Note change of date)

Sep 16

Oct 21

Nov 18

Dec 16

Club Officers for 2023

President:	Barry Saltsberg	(516) 349-1914	woodartist@optonline.net
Vice President:	Paul Permacoff	(631) 261-7207	classakid@aol.com
Secretary/Newsletter:	Barry Dutchen	(516) 443 5342	bdutchen@gmail.com
Treasurer:	Mike Josiah	(631) 758-3309	mjosiah07@gmail.com
Chair of the Board:	Ken Deaner	(516) 239-7257	ggoosie@aol.com

Members at Large
Jodi Gingold (Photographer)
Les Hoffman
John Kowalchuk
Bob Lee, Webmaster
Jim Moloney
Pete Richichi

Images from our display cabinet at OBVR:

Summary of Meeting

Some notes of interest from Barry:

- Please take part in our Mentoring Program. Experienced turners can help you get started or guide you towards making more beautiful turnings.
- We continue to enjoy having members' work displayed at OBVR. Please contact Barry S if you would like to participate in this amazing opportunity.
- Shout out to Jim M. Thanks for all your amazing help.
- Please volunteer to demonstrate at our annual show (September 9 and 10 at the Cradle of Aviation Museum (Contact any Board member to register):
    - **Lathe 1; 10-1, 1-3 and 3-5**
    - **Lathe 2; 10-12, 12-2 and 2-5**
    - **This would be 12 members to cover two lathes for two days.**
- We now have a wonderful opportunity to have our creations critiqued by very experienced members. The goal is to help us improve by giving us feedback, answering your questions, and offering suggestions on a wide variety of topics. For example, Ken D discussed finishing with food safe products, He suggested that tung oil may NOT be food safe.
- Please visit our beautiful, revised website: LIWOODTURNERS.ORG
- Newsletter deadline for submissions is the first of the month.

Treasurer's Report:

We are currently at 66 paid members.

Good and Welfare

New Member: Paul Bender, from Long Beach

Member Vote

Last Month's vote results on Do you consider yourself a NOVICE or INTERMEDIATE or ADVANCED woodturner?

Most members consider themselves NOVICE turners.

This Month:

Do you prefer to turn BOWLS, SPINDLES or a combination?

LIWA.Newsletter@gmail.com

Overheard:

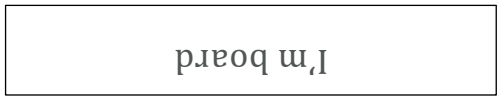
What did the piece of wood say when it had nothing do? (see next page for response)

A few words from the Chairman of The Board:

Summer Fun

We have had the pleasure of meeting at the homes of two very generous members of our Club. Bob Urso has opened his home and shop for decades in July for a social and educational event that includes a club sponsored picnic. His wife Pam has been there as well to invite members and their respective partner to celebrate woodturning. Steve Fulgoni has sponsored a Club BBQ and woodturning demonstration in August at his home for decades. He and his lovely partner give their all to make the day a great success. I briefly reminisced with Bob Fentress's wife about how much we have enjoyed these informal summer meetings. Several of our old friends sadly will not be around to attend, but new faces should come and experience what woodturning has done for so many of us. Woodturning for many of us is more than a hobby or a business, it is a lifestyle. Our members share in each other's lives. We have seen great projects made by members, marriages, divorces, and death. We have broken bread together and stood side by side in good times and bad. We survived multiple clubhouse closings and new doors opening. We survived Super Storm Sandy and Covid. Summer is a fun time and a great time to prepare for the new school season. I hope to see all of you this summer.

Ken Deaner



El Presidente - A Message from our President

Barry Saltzberg

Saturday, July 22nd is our meeting at Bob Urso's house (33 Gardiner Road, Smithtown, NY). Always a fun get-together, without the annoying business and stuff😜 We will, however, have Show & Tell, so bring your recent projects. Note that it is the 4th Saturday of the month, not the third. Also, advanced warning: the August meeting at Steve Fulgoni's house will also be on the 4th Saturday of the month, not the third.

This September 9 & 10 is the annual Woodworking Show put on by the Long Island Woodworkers at the Cradle of Aviation Museum. We will again be invited to participate as demonstrators. We usually work in 2-hour shifts, so we need about 8 demonstrators each day. I plan on being there all day both days, so I can fill in if needed. But don't make me work that hard. It's a fun thing to do, and you don't have to be a master turner. I usually just make tops that I give to the kids. You can make anything: tops, bowls, honey dippers etc. Just bring your tools and project blanks. And don't forget your personal protective equipment and respiratory protective equipment (PPE & RPE)!

Enjoy the summer but take necessary precautions. Use sun block, wear a hat, and mask up when the air is bad. And watch out for sharks😜

Happy and safe turning -

Barry

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The Website Demystified

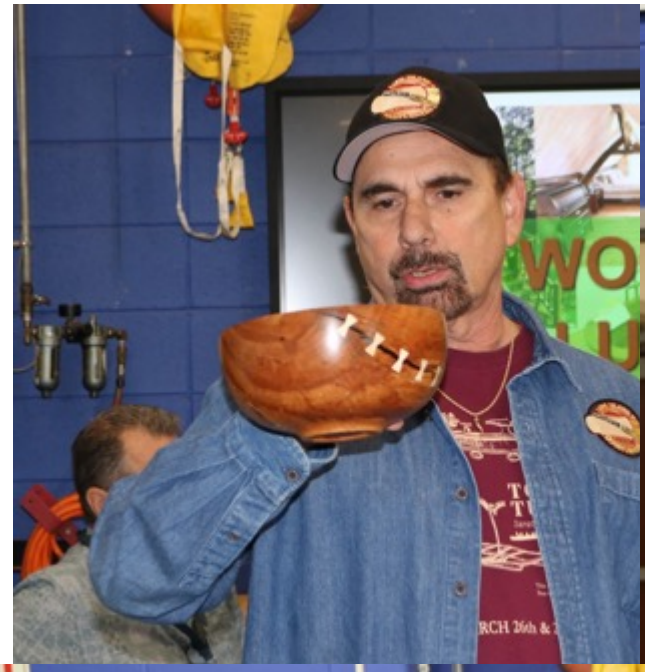
The home page slide show now contains pictures of pieces from most recent meetings show and tell.

Newsletters can now be found by date or by topic. Any suggestions on how to improve categories appreciated.

- Basic bowl turning
- Feature and finishing enhancements
- Multi-axis and off-axis turning
- Segmented turning
- Holiday items
- Pen turning
- Hollow form turning
- Other Specialty, intermediate and advanced turnings
- Multi-piece assemblies
- Material suppliers

Any suggestions for content or content can be sent to Bob at rlee@liwoodturners.org

Show and Tell:




EXIT
NOTICE


Jodi
Gingold
TURNED BY


Kenneth
Deaner
TURNED BY


Lenard
Mulqueen


Lenard
Mulqueen


Mark
Friedman
TURNED BY


Robert
Lindstadt


Robert
Lee


Barry
Saltsberg
TURNED BY


John
Halsey


John
Halsey


John
Halsey

The American Association of Woodturners

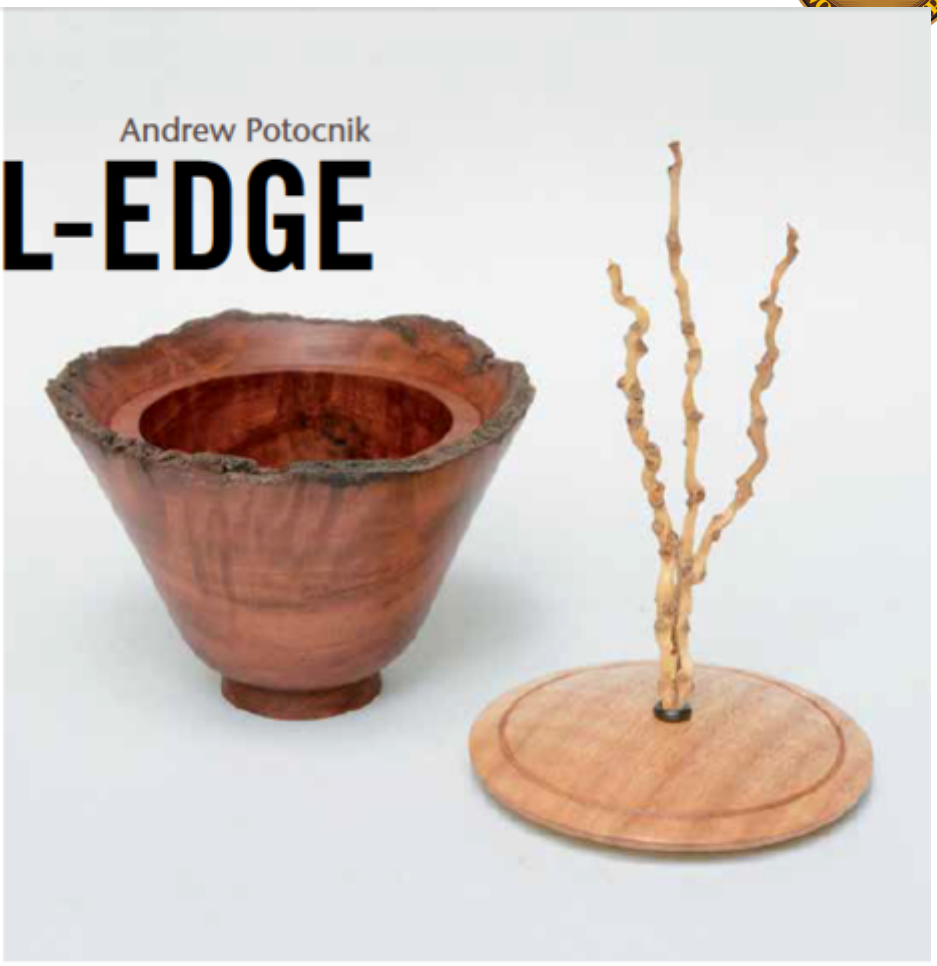
Each month we select an article we believe may be of interest to our club members. These articles were first published in American Woodturner magazine, the Journal of the American Association of Woodturners and are republished by permission of the Editor of American Woodturner. We greatly thank Joshua for allowing us to use reprints from the magazine.

We strongly urge you to consider joining the AAW. By supporting our national organization, you also help our club. Here is a link: https://woodturner.org

In keeping with our newsletter theme. this month (from American Woodturner): Turn a Natural Edge Lidded Bowl (June 2023

TURN A NATURAL-EDGE LIDDED BOWL

Andrew Potocnik



Turning a natural-edge bowl brings forth the joy of seeing a log or branch determine the final rim profile of what could otherwise be a simple round feature. Sometimes a bark edge or contrasting sapwood can make for a delightful perimeter on a bowl.

The high and low points of the bark edge will vary according to the diameter and shape of the log you use, but have you ever considered whether the same concept could be applied to a lidded container? The answer is yes, it can! It just takes a bit of lateral thinking and looking at material you have on hand to make the most of wonders offered by logs you have in your "stash."

I cut a small bowl blank about 3½" (9cm) in diameter for this project, which also meant I could incorporate offcuts from previous projects for the lid and maybe even the finial. Several years ago, I salvaged a section of red gum from local parkland after an unusually heavy downpour led to flooding well beyond anything we'd expected in our area. Red gum is a favorite of mine simply because I have access to both air-dried and "green" material. I source most seasoned wood from fence posts, while fresh wood is available after storms or from arborists' trimmings, which are considered necessary in suburban areas. When turned green, the wood has a rich red color, which will endure provided you sand through to final grades of abrasive and then allow the finished bowl to distort as it dries.

The wood I selected had had plenty of time to dry, and I had ample time to contemplate its best use. This project was just what I needed at the time, so I carefully cut a section of the red gum for a suitable natural-edge bowl blank.

Shape bowl profile

To begin, I drilled a 1" (25mm) hole into the top of my bowl blank and then mounted it in expansion mode on the stepped jaws of a scroll chuck (*Photos 1, 2*). Due to the small size of my bowl, this mounting provided ample grip, so I did not have to use the tailstock. But if you are unsure, it is best to use the tailstock for support as much as possible, so don't hesitate to bring the tailstock up—especially if your material is large or irregular in profile.

I removed excess material with a deep-fluted bowl gouge ground to a fingernail profile to arrive at a balanced profile (*Photo 3*). This tool grind allows me to use the gouge with a push cut, or rolled over on its side, it can shear-cut, as seen in this photo. This approach has the added advantage of not causing the bark edge to break free, which could result from a push cut.

While rough-shaping the form and foot, I realized I would need to fill some voids with cyanoacrylate (CA) glue, hardened with an accelerator (*Photo 4*). Then I could finalize the profile and foot, this time with a fingernail-shaped shallow-fluted gouge (*Photo 5*).

I like to create a definition line where the foot meets the body of the box, in this case with a round skew held flat to cut a neat "V" intersection (*Photo 6*). This element enables a clean break in meeting points once sanding is completed.

I hollowed the foot with a round-nose scraper (*Photo 7*). Then I sanded all of the outer surfaces of the box to 320 grit before adding a couple of V-grooves in the base with a diamond-pointed scraper (*Photo 8*).

Reverse-mount the bowl

There are many ways you can reverse-mount and hold a bowl, ▸

Drill and mount

(*1*) At the drill press, the author uses a Forstner bit to drill a shallow hole in the bark side of the bowl blank. *Note: Workpiece is shown handheld for clarity only; always secure wood being drilled on a drill press with suitable clamps.*

(*2*) Mount the bowl blank on step jaws in expansion mode.

Shape and fill

(*3*) The author begins shaping the outside profile of the bowl using a bowl gouge.

(*4*) CA glue is used to fill voids in the wood exposed by the shaping.

Establish the foot

A shallow gouge and oval skew are used to form and define the bowl's foot.

Complete the foot

The author uses a round-nose scraper to slightly hollow the foot, then adds some grooves for visual interest using a pointed scraper.

using a variety of chuck jaws; however, this time I opted to use a carrier, which required a carefully cut recess into which the bowl's base would be glued. The beauty of this method is that the foot will not need any further attention once the body of the bowl is completed.

I mounted a piece of scrap wood into a scroll chuck and turned a recess to neatly match the outer diameter of the foot. There are many tools you can use to create this recess; in this case, I opted for a square carbide cutter (*Photo 9*). I used a caliper to get the measurements right, but you could simply use a ruler and pencil or dividers. The important thing is to sneak up on the fit, taking off very small shavings at a time until you achieve a snug fit. I don't recommend using just a "jam fit" since you will be making hollowing cuts inside the bowl. To secure the box to the carrier, I used hot-melt glue.

Handy Hint: Allow the glue to heat up to the point where it is dripping out of the gun, so it is very pliable. Next, warm the two surfaces that will be bonded with a heat gun so the glue will not harden as soon as it is applied, then very quickly push the wood into place and center it with the tailstock and live center. Rehearse this process and you'll get a suitable bond—and the box will run true in this mounting (*Photo 10*).

Reverse-mount in a carrier


9


10

A scrap of wood is held in the chuck and a shallow recess with straight walls formed. Then the author uses hot-melt glue to temporarily affix the bowl's base in the recess. Tailstock pressure is applied during gluing and the initial phases of hollowing.

Hollow the bowl


11


12

(*11*) A gouge is used to begin hollowing. Take care to leave the bark edge intact. A flat "step," or shoulder, is formed just below the rim to later accept the lid.

(*12*) The author continues hollowing with a circular carbide cutter.

Refine interior


13


14

(*13*) Using a round-nose scraper, the author supports the walls of the bowl with his fingers just below the bark edge.

(*14*) The interior is sanded, and the work removed from the lathe.

Hollow the bowl

When hollowing the box, it is preferable to keep the tailstock and live center in place for as much of the process as possible. To prevent chipping of the bark edge, I used a shallow-fluted fingernail-ground gouge, working down to a shoulder on which the lid would eventually

Transfer rim dimensions for lid


15

The required diameter for the lid is transferred from the bowl's rim shoulder to the lid material using a caliper.

sit (*Photo 11*). I used the pointed nose of the gouge to cut a small "V" where the two surfaces meet, so a crisp intersection can be kept even after sanding.

After hollowing farther with a gouge, I switched to a carbide-tipped "probe" tool, as shown in *Photo 12*. I then removed the core and tailstock and completed the interior with a round-nose scraper, before sanding to 320 grit (*Photos 13, 14*).

With the bowl completed, all that was needed was to release it from the carrier. You may be able to simply pry the bowl free using hand pressure, or reheat the glue with a heat gun to soften it and then use hand pressure to pry it free. Another method is to apply denatured alcohol to the glue to weaken the joint. Once the bowl is free of the carrier, simply peel off any remaining glue.

Make a lid

I had already decided to use an offcut of mountain ash, another hardwood native to my neck of the woods. After mounting it in a chuck, I used a caliper to measure the opening inside the bowl and then transfer it to the lid (*Photo 15*). I then cut a tenon, allowing the lid to sit neatly inside the bowl.

I used a square carbide cutter to form a neat shoulder on the tenon and its adjoining surface (*Photo 16*). Then the lid was ready for the remaining inner surfaces to be shaped, sanded, and a couple of "V" lines cut with a diamond-pointed scraper (*Photo 17*).

With the lid sanded and reverse-mounted into another chuck fitted with jaws that provide ample grip without marring the surface, I shaped the top surface of the lid. An alternative method of holding the lid is to create a carrier similar to that described earlier.

I turned the top of the lid to a gentle convex curve, sanded it, and added a "V" shadow line near the edge, again using the diamond-pointed scraper. I then drilled a small hole using a center drill held in a drill chuck mounted in the tailstock, in preparation for a finial to be made and fitted (*Photo 18*).

Choosing just the right finial is difficult for me. I often look for an organic form, be it something I carve in wood or make from other natural materials. In this case, I wanted a finial that would capture irregular movement that melded with the natural bark edge of the bowl. So I returned to my box of material I've stored away for years, waiting for that "right" project, and chose some twisty stems.

Selecting appropriately shaped tips, I grouped three stems together, bonded them with CA glue, and trimmed the base to a rough diameter of ⅛" (3mm). I then fitted the base with a small rubber O-ring (*Photo 19*) and inserted the stems into the hole drilled in the lid.

Final thoughts

I finished the bowl with wipe-on polyurethane. With this lidded natural-edge bowl complete, I was inspired to try the same concept using either a burl cap or an endgrain section of a log or branch. You could even use West Australian banksia nuts, much like Cindy Drozda has done to turn long-stemmed boxes. Whatever materials you choose, I hope you have fun trying your hand at this project. ■

Andrew Potocnik lives in Australia and is a retired teacher of woodwork in secondary schools. He has published several articles in magazines in Australia, the U.K., and the U.S. Andrew was a demonstrator at the AAW International Woodturning Symposium in Kansas City, 2017.

Turn inside of lid

(*16*) Form a tenon in the bottom of the lid for a loose fit on the bowl's rim.

(*17*) The author shapes the underside of the lid and adds decorative elements.

Turn top of lid, add finial

(*18*) With the lid now reverse-mounted in the chuck, turn, decorate, and sand it before drilling a hole to accept a finial.

(*19*) The author chooses some twisty stems for a finial, in keeping with the organic look of the bark edge on the bowl's rim.

Shop of the Month

If you would like to have your shop highlighted in a future edition of the newsletter, let us know. Nothing must be changed (or even cleaned up). We can come to you to take photos, or just send your photos to us. We want to see big shops, small shops, purpose-built shops, basement shops. How you set up your shop. Creative ways you found to solve the space issues you encountered. Any questions? Talk to me at the next meeting, call or email me (Barry D) the email address and phone number in the Board members list above.

This month, we visit with John K at one of his First-Tuesday-of-the-Month get togethers.


VETERAN

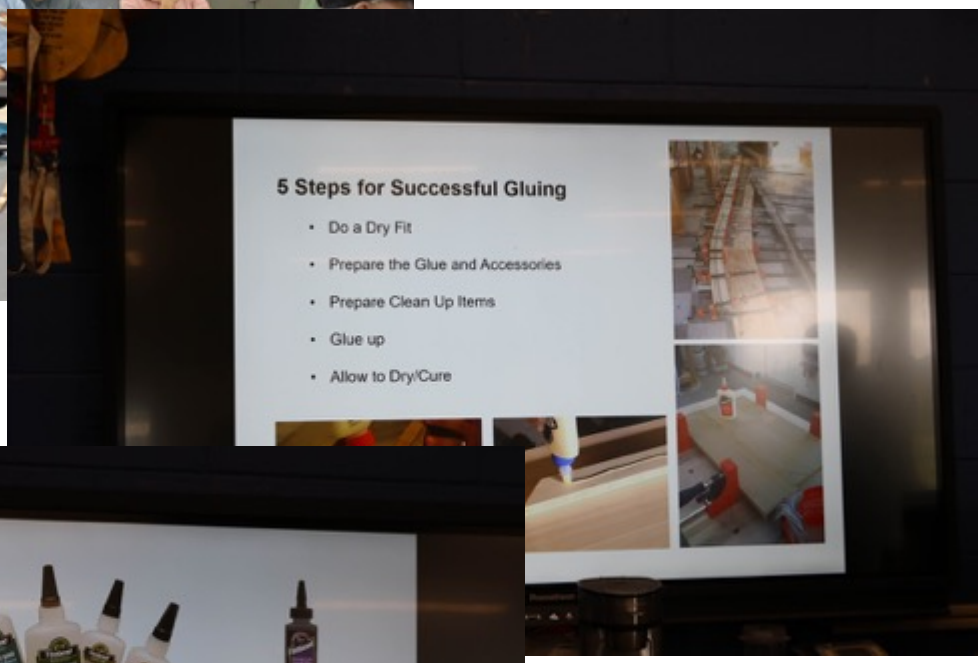
Main Event

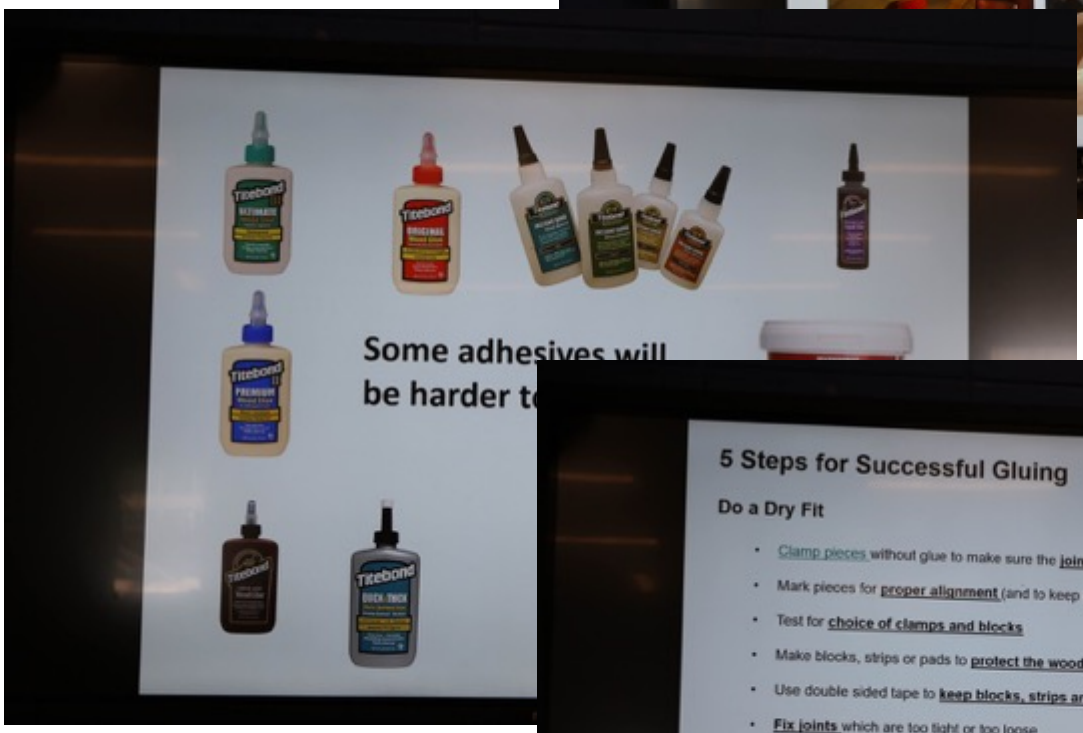
Featured Speaker: Bob M from Titebond Glue

To watch the entire presentation:

For all other presentations, go to our Links page at liwoodturners.org

Check your email from Jim for the password.


5 Steps for Successful Gluing
Do a Dry Fit
Prepare the Glue and Accessories
Prepare Clean Up Items
Glue up
Allow to Dry\Cure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Some adhesives will
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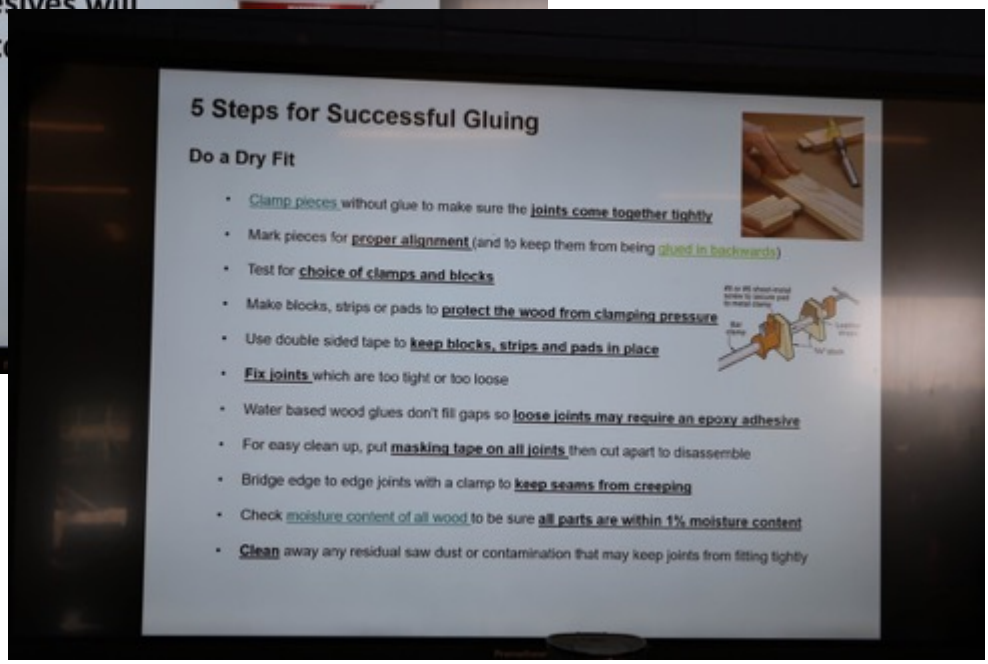
5 Steps for Successful Gluing
Do a Dry Fit
Clamp pieces without glue to make sure the joints come together tightly
Mark pieces for proper alignment (and to keep them from being glued in backwards)
Test for choice of clamps and blocks
Make blocks, strips or pads to protect the wood from clamping pressure
Use double sided tape to keep blocks, strips and pads in place
Fix joints which are too tight or too loose
Water based wood glues don't fill gaps so loose joints may require an epoxy adhesive
For easy clean up, put masking tape on all joints then cut apart to disassemble
Bridge edge to edge joints with a clamp to keep seams from creeping
Check moisture content of all wood to be sure all parts are within 1% moisture content
Clean away any residual saw dust or contamination that may keep joints from fitting tightly