

Turn North



The Monthly Newsletter of the Northland Woodturners

www.northlandwoodturners-kc.com

November 2021

2021 Officers

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Chapter Meetings:

First Thursday of every month, 7-9 pm. Our ADDRESS: We're south of Zona Rosa just off NW Prairie View Rd., in the old Mid-Continent Library building on the top floor. Parking is on top of the hill off Tower Drive.

Coming Attractions Newsletters on the Chapter Website: http://northlandwoodturners-kc.com Event Information: NEEDED: Fund raising Ideas.

<u>Remember—2021 dues are \$10 for</u> <u>the year.</u> <u>Due beginning</u> <u>January 7, 2021</u>

Next Meeting: November 4, 2021 ZOOM—<u>884 5557 0290</u>



October Northland Woodturners in attendance at the Meeting October 7, 2021.



Woodturning Fundamentals LIVE! Saturday & Sunday, November 6 & 7, 2021 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time

Live Online Event Woodturning Fundamentals LIVE! November 6 & 7, 2021 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Eastern Time



<u>Woodturning Fundamentals LIVE 2021</u> ((woodturner.org)

Click on link above to register)



Once again your skills can help someone else. The **Park Hill South Jazz Band** will hold **Cappuccino Night** Monday, November 22, beginning at 6:30 pm. at **Park Hill South High School**. There will be a Silent Auction and some of the Northland Woodturners may want to share a turning to be Silent Auctioned that night. Admission is free; Great Jazz music will be provided by the Jazz band and refreshments will be served. No charge for refreshments. either. Funds from the Silent Auction will go to help the PHS Jazz Band expenses for an upcoming trip.

SHOW AND TELL







Mikeal Jones needed to "communicate" his passion for turning with the old-fashioned desk phone. It was suggested that next time he needs to update with a dial at the bottom. His response was this was used to contact "Central" in order to make his call. Unfortunately (or fortunately as the case may be) it is ONLY made of **Walnut** and paracord.

All joking aside it is a really neat turning.



Jerry Nick made a nice walking stick using **Walnut** and **Maple**. Note the details in the two lower pictures. Nice job Jerry.



Tony Mansheim made an "inside out" turning of a lamp. Starting with 2" x 2" **Walnut** blanks, Tony turned the inside shape. Reversing the blanks to put the turned part inside, hence the name "Inside Out", he proceeded to turn the rest of the shape. Before turning the blanks around the four slots were cut on each blank to provide light holes. A simple light kit from Lowe'sTM was used along with an LED bulb to provide the lighting. Nice job Tony.



Steve Dougherty brought a segmented bowl he made from **Walnut** and **Maple**. This is a really nice design with a floating bottom. The **Walnut** center part is just pressed in and held in place by the **Walnut** ring next to the **Maple** segments. A very unique design, Steve said it was tough to figure out how to put the bottom in without having center or turning marks. Nice Signature too, Steve. Thanks.

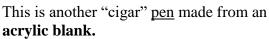


President David Bartlett brought several projects he's been working on. Shown above are some bandsaw boxes he made using pine and plywood laminated together. The grain patterns are interesting to say the least. Good job David. *I know, I know, They AREN'T lathe done!!*

David also brought some pens he has turned. Shown below is a "cigar" pencil from Black Oak with a CA finish.



Next is a Cherry burl Single Barrel Pen.



The last one is a flat-top American **Persimmon wood** "cigar" <u>pen</u>.

Nice pens and pencil David.

Locust

Honey locust – Gleditsia triacanthos





Black locust – Robinia pseudoacacia



When you refer to "locust" here in Missouri you may be referring to a couple different unique species of woods. There is; Black locust, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, and Honey locust, *Gleditsia triacantho* with Honey locust being the most predominate.

Wood of The Mont

Honey locust: Actually, within *Gleditsia* there are about 12 different species of deciduous, mostly spiny trees native to North America and Asia; one species is found in Argentina. Other names for honey locust are; sweet locust, thorny acacia, three-thorned acacia, thorny locust, honeyshucks, false acacia, and yellow locust. The tree has large, sharp, dense thorns which causes farmers to dislike the tree because it can easily ruin tractor tires. In some areas of the southern United States it is called Confederate pintree because its large spines were used to pin together the tattered uniforms of Confederate soldiers.

The wood of the honey locust is remarkably strong and durable. The wide yellow sapwood is clearly distinguished from the red to reddish-brown heartwood. Because of its color and grain structure, it is often mistaken for Kentucky coffeetree. Overall, it has a very attractive figure and striking grain pattern. It is heavy, hard, and stiff

and has a tendency to split. It can be difficult to work, requires sharp tools, has an attractive luster when sanded and finishes very pleasingly. Even though the wood possesses many desirable qualities, because of its scarcity it is little used. In its locale, it is used for fence posts, pallets, railroad ties, crating and general construction, furniture, interior trim and wagon wheels.

Black locust: The black locust is a little less abundant here in Missouri as it grows in dry or rocky upland woods, along streams, in pastures, thickets, and disturbed sites making the Ozark Mountains its native range along with the Appalachian Mountains. It has been introduced and naturalized elsewhere over the eastern United States and even in Oregon and other western states. The flowers, pea-shaped, showy, white, fragrant, in loose, drooping clusters, 4 to 5 inches long, are a good nectar source for bees. White-tailed deer browse the leaves and twigs and the seeds are eaten by quail and squirrels. However, all parts of the tree are considered toxic, including bee honey made from the flowers. (*Ed. Note: A large grove of Black Locust is just east of NKC Hospital on Hwy. 210 in North Kansas City*)

The wood is ranked as the seventh hardest of any tree in North America. It is highly resistant to decay and is used for posts and fuel. Pioneers used black locust pegs for pinning timber joints because the dense wood would not shrink on drying. Black locust is difficult to work with hand tools but is easily machined. It finishes very smoothly and will take a high polish. It was also favored for insulator pins used on power pole cross arms. It was ideal in the manufacture of wagon wheel hubs in the days of the prairie schooners.

The heartwood of black locust varies from greenish-yellow to dark yellow or golden brown, sometimes with a tinge of green, turning to a russet shade upon exposure to the air. It is frequently confused with that of Osage-orange (*Maclura pomifera*). They can be distinguished by the fresh-cut surface of Osage-orange which is usually a deeper shade of yellow or orange-brown, and the yellow coloring matter readily dissolves when shavings are placed in tepid water while very little coloring can be extracted from black locust. When seasoning, black locust is slow-drying and prone to warp or distort badly; there can be both end and surface checking.

You can read more about **Black locust** at; <u>Black locust on the Wood-database</u> and <u>Black locust on Wikipedia.org</u>. For **Honey locust** you may read more at; <u>Honey locust on Wikipedia</u> or <u>Honey locust on the Wood-Database</u>.

Written by – Mel Bryan

Program Highlights

October saw a demonstration of a lathe duplicator that will be used to make some of the fund-raiser pieces for the Kansas City Police Department. Andy Brundage was the lead on this demo and first showed how to develop a template to be used and then how to set the duplicator to follow the template in making a turning.



Northland Woodturners Club News





At left the tool is following the template and producing what is seen in the right photo.

Final smoothing and shaping of the spindle turning is done inside on the main Club Lathe As shown below by Chip Siskey.





The raised parts of the spindle turning are much smoother and rounded than when done on the duplicator lathe. Part of this is because of the tool shape on the duplicator lathe and part of this is because of the "rough" slightly oversize shape of the template. For the demonstration a piece of hard maple was used. For the final turnings Walnut will be the wood of choice.

A decorative groove is put on the larger part seen in the lower part of the picture at the left and the tool used is a parting tool that is very thin. Below are a picture of the tool and a measurement of the thickness on a caliper.

An estimate of thickness is in the range of 3/64". A Power Hacksaw blade could be make a parting tool that would work.



Friendly Reminder...



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Northland Woodturners Club News

Thanks to everyone who has helped with our plug orders in the past. We will be asking for help getting other projects to raise funds. All ideas are welcome along with samples.

The CLUB NEWSLETTER tab of the club website is at http://www.northlandwoodturners-kc.com/

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