

Turn North



The Monthly Newsletter of the Northland Woodturners

www.northlandwoodturners-kc.com

December 2022

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‘Tis the season to be jolly! The Northland Woodturners are going to celebrate at the December Club meeting. Make your plans to be there. Lots of great and interesting activities will take place including Food, Challenge turning, Contests and Awards. Some Really Great Prizes will be awarded to the lucky individuals who attend and have been regular this past year, so “stay tuned”!!

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.

Remember—2023 dues are \$10 for the year and can be paid at the December meeting.

Next Meeting:

December 1, 2022

Special Turning Challenge and treats will be shared.
NWT will provide meat & drink and members may bring sides & dessert.



The November meeting was well-attended for the program and Show and Tell. Some interesting turnings were shared with the members. Information regarding next month’s meeting was also shared. Some new faces were present and shared emails with the Editor so they will receive the monthly newsletters.

Common Terminology

When you begin to learn woodturning, you may be intimidated or confused by the terminology. What does it mean to ride the bevel, for example? What is an SRG? Here is a glossary of woodturning terms you may hear when you watch a woodturning demonstration, attend a chapter meeting, or read an article. You are now on your way to talking like a woodturner. **DISCLAIMER: The following is not meant to intimidate but to educate. Please do not take offence at terminology that you already know and/or use. ED.**

Woodturning History

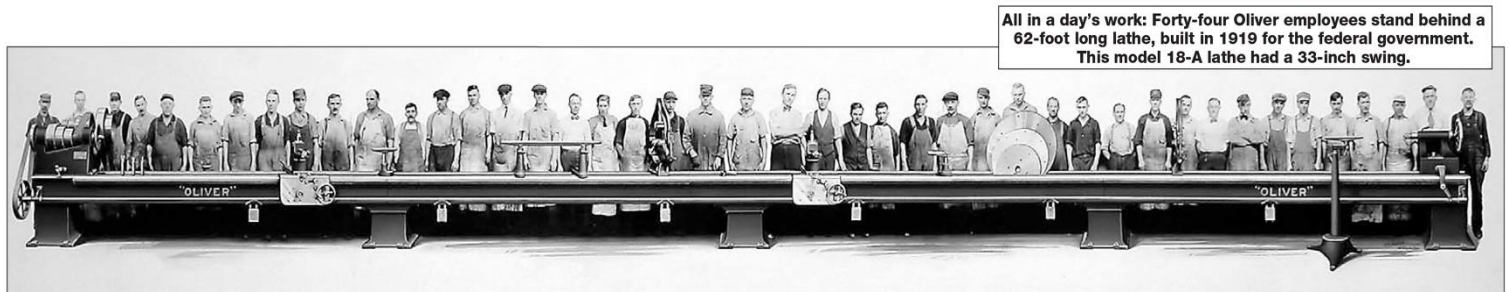
Woodturning is an ancient craft known to many cultures worldwide. For many hundreds of years leading up to the Industrial Revolution, the foot-powered woodturning lathe was the only woodworking machine in common use.

Turning Between Centers

The lathe is amongst the oldest of machines. At its simplest, all that is required is a set of centers, a sharp tool, and some means of revolving the work. A piece of twine can do the revolving part. While most turners today envision wrapping the twine around the work and tying a bowline into which the turner inserts his foot, it was actually attached to a long stick that greatly multiplied the short stroke possible with the foot alone. [Read more.](#)

Muscle Machines

Are you looking for a lathe with a little more oomph than your midi lathe? Maybe a 62-foot Oliver 18-would fill the bill. Or perhaps you could drop a towering Oliver faceplate lathe—capable of 100"-diameter work—into your basement shop before turning your next bowl. [Read more.](#)



The Rise of Artistic Woodturning

At the beginning of the 20th century, the lathe was perhaps that last thing to be considered a tool for creating a bold new art form. Modern art was defined by experiments in painting and sculpture, not utility. Lathe work concerned woodworking and craft – worlds away from new art movements such as abstract expressionism and conceptualism. At the same time, the Arts & Crafts Movement had created a romantic and idealistic view of the craftsman in opposition to the “soulless” machine production of the Industrial Revolution. The lathe was a machine closely tied to industry and showed no promise as a mean of self-expression. Despite these challenges, artistic woodturning grew organically out of the woodworking traditions and the cultural milieu of the 20th century.

Turning Terms

Bead: A convex design element that stands proud of the surface. Beads can be turned in many different ways including full round (a bead that is not attached to the project surface, also called a captive ring), round, half round, and quarter round.

Between Centers: When you attach a workpiece by holding it at both the headstock and tailstock end of the lathe, you are turning between centers.

Cove: A semicircular, oval, or U-shaped concave depression running around the circumference of a spindle turning, across the face or edge of a flat piece of wood, or along the length of a spindle.

Blank: The rough piece of wood after it has been cut and processed for turning on the lathe. Faceplate blanks for bowls and platters may be round or square. Spindle blanks are typically long square sections.

Crushed Stone Inlay: Any area on a woodturning filled with crushed stones, then sanded smooth. Cyanoacrylate adhesive or epoxy typically hold the stone in place. Crushed stone is a popular embellishment. You can use it to fill a void or to create banded inlays or designs.

Burr/Burl: A lumpy, warty looking growth on a tree. Woodturners crave burl for its distinctive figure. It can range from tightly packed eyes to swirling grain with eyes that seems almost molten.

Pith: The narrow channel in the innermost part of the tree, its trunk, each branch and twig.

Burnishing: Polishing by friction. Woodturners usually burnish a piece by holding a handful of shavings against it. The shavings should come from the work being burnished.

Ogee: An S-shaped curve, also called a cyma curve. An ogee is essentially a bead that blends seamlessly into a cove.

Riding the Bevel: The bevel is the area just below the cutting edge of most tools. Rubbing or riding the bevel on your work pieces gives you better tool control for a cleaner and safer cut and can be used on all turning tools except ring tools, parting tools or carbide tools.

Woodturning Types

Green Turning: Turning newly cut or recently cut wood, which has a high moisture content. Green turning is easy, as tools readily cut the wood, and produces less dust. However, because wood shrinks as it dries, a green turning may warp or crack. Some turners deliberately allow the wood to distort, so that each finished piece has a unique shape. Others try to minimize the distortions by turning a piece twice: Once, when green, only to its general shape, leaving enough thickness so that it will dry reasonably uniformly. Once the wood stabilizes, the piece is turned to its final shape and thickness.

Multiaxis Turning: The practice of turning a single piece multiple times, using a different pair of centers each time. You can remount the work piece by hand, or use a special chuck that can be adjusted to hold the workpiece off its true center.

Natural Edge Turning: A piece that includes the outside of the tree trunk or limb as its edge. Typically artistic turnings, natural-edge pieces are usually bowls or hollow vessels, and are usually green turned to final dimension.

Ornamental Turning: A method that requires a specialized machine called a rose-engine lathe. The piece is mounted on a rocking headstock, and a spinning tool cuts exotic and decorative patterns.

Segmented Turning: Any turning that incorporates numerous small pieces of wood in its design. Segmented turnings include ones where the entire turning is made from segments, as well as those where only a small portion of the turning is segmented. Larger segmented turnings can include several thousand pieces of wood, all precisely cut and assembled to form special designs or pictures.

For more information about the history of woodturning and other details
go to [DiscoverWTHisWallace \(woodturner.org\)](http://DiscoverWTHisWallace.woodturner.org)

SHOW AND TELL



Steve Dougherty brought some Pepper Mills he had turned. The two with black tops were **Spalted Sycamore** and the “blonde” one is **Bradford Pear**.

To get the black tops Steve used steel wool and Apple Cider Vinegar to make a dye. When painted on the wood it turns black almost like Ebony.

Looking at the base of each shows where the pepper comes out.



Steve also brought a 14” plate made with **Walnut** segments and Spalted Sycamore segments. The center of the bottom was installed after the other was turned.

Really nice job, Steve.



Mel Bryan brought in some “Gnome” Christmas ornaments. A variety of woods, Walnut, Cypress and Poplar were used. The colored ones were dyed while the Walnut ones were left natural with a satin finish.

The bottoms were fake fur and attached with glue. The hangers were from fish hooks inserted and glued into a very small hole made with a drill from a fish hook shank.

A really good assortment of ornaments should be forthcoming at the December meeting. As in the past, prizes will be given for the most unique, and other classifications.



Brenda Sander brought a segmented lamp that contained Walnut, Cherry and Hackberry. Total height was about 14" with a base of 6" in diameter.

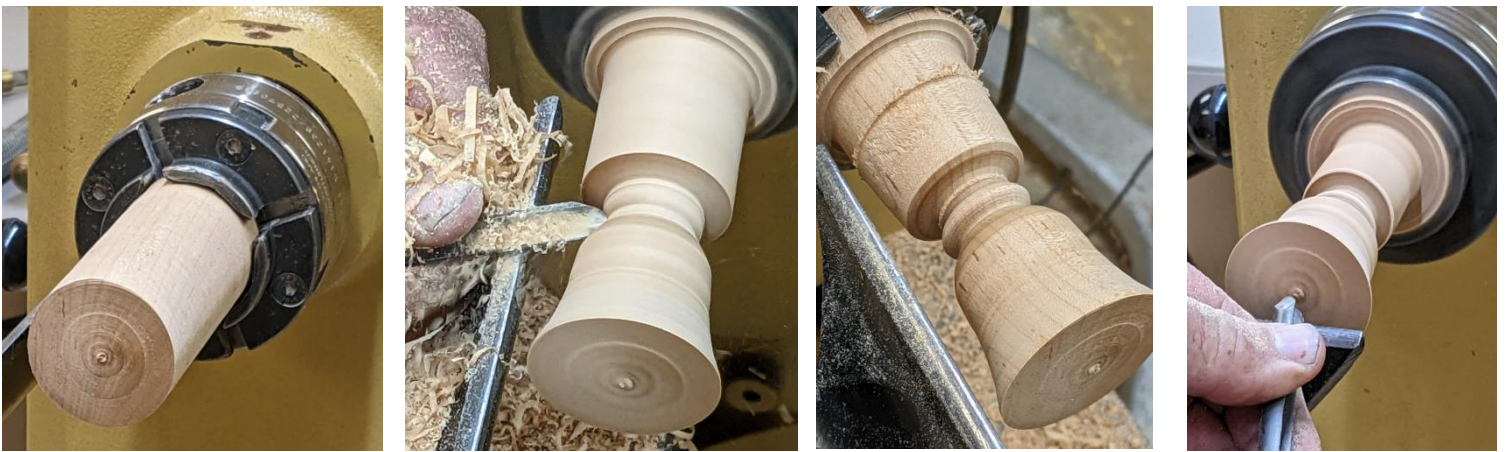
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

NWT VP Danny Smith was the presenter for the program at the November meeting.



Danny showed a Christmas ornament sample with two loose rings around the shaft of the bell. With a screw eye in the top to hang the ornament this can be left natural with a wax finish, stained or finished with a protective finish. Danny's sample was finished as sanded and no other protection was used. To turn this Danny used at least one special purpose tool to make the rings. Other than that only standard lathe turning tools were used in the duplication of this sample. Obviously, this picture is larger than the actual piece as compared to Danny's picture on the far left.

Shown below are the steps that Danny followed to duplicate this little bell. No clapper was added but would not be difficult to place inside the bell, which is hollow. A simple shaft with a small rounded ball on the end would suffice to make a clapper. This might be one modification someone may want to add for the December Show and Tell.



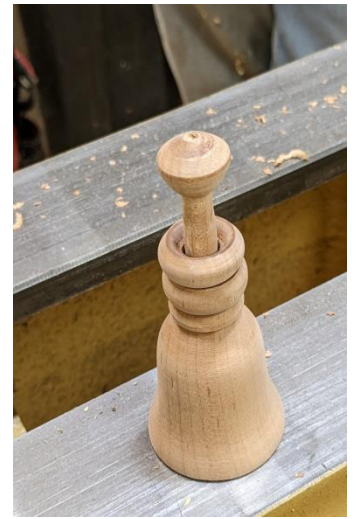
Beginning with a round Maple blank 2” in diameter by 5” long mounted in a One-Way™ chuck, the first step was to rough shape the bell part. Then a bead that was a modification of the original design was turned just above the bell part. After light sanding of the external bell part and bead, the hollow was begun. Placing a bowl gouge at the approximate center of the turning, Danny proceeded to force the tool into the turning blank.



Once the interior is formed the first captive ring bead is roughed out. Next comes more finish sanding since support is still strong and allows more “pressure” when sanding, although not much is needed at lathe speed.



Using a **ring tool** Danny forms the first captive ring. This is done on both sides of the bead. After forming a second bead closer to the headstock, Danny again uses the ring tool to separate the captive ring from the shaft. This will make some of the following work slightly more tedious but can be worked around.



After light sanding inside the captive rings by hand (lathe NOT running) the top knob was formed and the bell is separated from the piece inside the chuck. At the far right is the duplicate giving a general idea of size while sitting on one of the ways of the Powermatic™ lathe.



This was the pattern sample and the bead on top of the bell shape along with the knob at the top are more detailed. Needless to say, SHARP tools will be needed and touch-ups are allowed when turning this kind of project.

Nice job and the grain of the wood, closed grain, is visible. Just a little wax gives a nice natural finish and look to something like this. A “sealing” finish could also be used but may be slightly difficult to get an even coat on the rings, and not stick to the shaft.

Come see what Northland Woodturners can do at the December meeting and enjoy the snacks/food. Just remember to bring a side dish or dessert since the Club will be furnishing the meat and drinks.

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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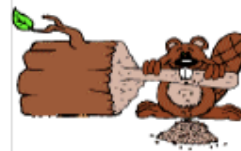


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Enter "NorthlandWoodturners" when asked for club name.

REMINDER:

The annual dues for 2023 **are only**
\$10.00 for next year. Payments for 2023
may be made at the December meeting.
Checks can be made payable to
Northland Woodturners.