

CALGARY WOODTURNERS GUILD NEWSLETTER



March 6, 2018

Issue 79, March 2018

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March 6, 2018 Meeting

Norm called the meeting to order at 7:00 Precisely.

Guests

Chris was our only guest this meeting

Sawdust Session

It was announced that our March sawdust session would take place on March 17. The theme is Green Wood.

Beads of Courage

It was announced that Rae from Beads of Courage was looking for items to be donated for their fundraiser. Pens, bowls, anything that they could auction off to help them raise funds. Also wanted to pass on thanks for the bead bowls that had been donated, and asked if a top or two could be included with the boxes. The tops give the children something to play with while they are waiting for procedures and helps take their minds off what is happening.

Graeme Priddle & Melissa Engler

Terry Golbeck announced that Graeme Priddle & Melisa Engler were holding a 3 day hands on Workshop at Black Forest August 10-12. Terry asked how people would be interested in attending a demonstration for the guild on August 9th. Cost to the guild would be about \$400. Many members expressed interest in attending a demonstration so Terry will make the appropriate arrangements.

New Treasurer

Norm announced that Steve Olson would be taking on the treasurer duties from Greg Dahl. Thank you Greg for your years of service to the guild.

Festival of Arts

The guild was informed that our application to participate in the Festival of Arts has been submitted. We will find out mid April if our application is successful.

Spruce Meadows

Mike is still missing a platter from the Spruce Meadows show. Please check around and see if we can locate this platter.

Amaryllis Seeds

Wilf had some amaryllis seeds that could be used to grow an amaryllis bulb, and then ultimately a plant and flower. Wilf handed out the seeds at the break.

Donations

Dwayne Sims announced that the guild has donated \$2,100 in product to various charities so far this year. His supply of donated product is pretty well gone, so he is looking for more items to be donated.

Segmented Bows by Sherry Willetts

Sherry told the guild that it takes about 40 hours to make a segmented bow, of which only 30 minutes was actual turning, the other 39 1/2 hours is preparing the bowl blank.

Sherry uses hardwood flooring scraps. If the flooring is pre-finished, Sherry takes the finish off with a belt sander, not with a planer. The finishes are very hard on planer knives and will dull them almost instantly. After the finish has been sanded off the flooring is put through a planer to take off the gooves on the bank. A table saw is used to cut off the tongue and grooves, and Sherry is left with boards ready to cut into segments. Sherry uses strips about 1 1/2 inches wide, and she uses a computer program to determine the length of each segment.

The number of segments to go into a ring determines the angle of the cut on the segments. It is critical that this angle be precise. For consistency and accuracy, Sherry has fixed jigs that she uses, one jig for each number of segments. This way she does not have to worry about the angle changing and things not fitting. Once the jig is tuned and set, it can be used again and again consistently. Sherry said she likes the look of 12 segments per ring and that is what she usually builds.

After the segments are cut, all 12 segments are glued into a circle at one time. Sherry uses Titebond I or Titebond II glue and a hose clamp to clamp the ring. After the ring has been glued and put into the clamp it is left overnight to fully set and dry. The next day the rings are put through a thickness sander to ensure they are all the same thickness, flat, and to clean up any glue squeeze out.

The base of Sherry's bowls are solid pieces of wood. If the base is over 5 inches in diameter then Sherry will laminate up a few pieces to get the desired width. Sherry has not had any problems with pieces splitting when she uses this method. The back of the base is turned with a recess for mounting on a chuck, and in the center of the face a small block with a recess is hot-melt glued. This block is used as a registration point for the glue up of the rings.

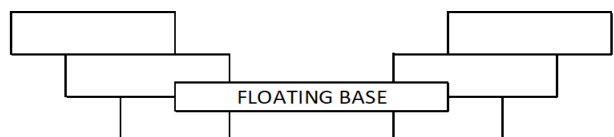
For the ring glue up Sherry uses what is known as a segment stomper. The segment stomper consists of a 12 inch pop-up sprinkler that slides through the middle of a longworth chuck. A centering block is hot melt glued to the center of the base, and a ring is put in the longworth chuck. Glue is applied to the ring, and the base is then slid down until it contacts the ring. The ring and base are hot-melt glued together to hold them while the glue sets. Once the hot-melt glue has hardened (a few minutes) the ring and base are removed, another ring is put into the longworth chuck, glue applied, and the ring and base are put on the rod and pressed onto the glued ring. More hot melt glue, and repeat until all of the rings of the piece have been assembled. Once all are glued, the entire piece is clamped (1 clamp per segment) and the piece is left overnight to cure. The next day the bowl is ready to be turned.

After the piece is turned and sanded, Sherry uses two coats of sealer and then a mixture of sealer and a high lustre tung oil she gets from Lee Valley.

Sherry then showed the guild another method of segmenting a bowl, or getting a deep bowl out of a smaller piece of wood. What she does is mount a round blank onto her lathe and then parts off rings at an angle. The rings are then stacked and glued on top of each other. This lets Sherry get a higher bowl+ out of 1 blank with no waste.



While Sherry was packing up and Charlie was getting ready for his demonstration Doug Drury showed the guild a segmented bowl he had made with the base made up of segments glued together as a star. Due to expansion and contraction the base had split. This is fairly common with bases over 5 inches. The solution is to use a floating base sandwiched between two rings. The floating base is only glued on two opposite sides to allow for expansion and contraction of the wood. A bowl or vessel made using this method obviously cannot hold liquids as the base is not sealed.



Open Segmented Pots by Charlie Willetts



Charlie starts making his open sided segmented pots by first making 8 sided rings that will become the sides of his pots. 8 rings are used for each level of the pot, and the rings are made progressively larger each level. The bottom rings are 1/2 inch thick, the second ring is 3/4 inch thick, the top is 1 inch thick. Once 8 rings have been glued up and the glue set, Charlie hot melts all 8 rings onto a board and then puts the rings through a thickness sander. Once sanded, the opposite sides are beveled

at 22.5 degrees so they can be joined into a circle. Sometimes an extra piece of wood is added between each ring for visual interest. Charlie puts down a length of Blue painter's tape sticky side up. Charlie says to use the blue tape because it will stretch a bit without tearing. Each of the rings is put onto the tape, face side down (on sticky side of tape). Glue is applied and the rings and tape are rolled up into a tube.



Once the base ring is blued up, Charlie measures it and that determines how large of a base he needs to make. Charlie puts his jumbo jaws on his chuck, and puts the chuck with the jumbo jaws and ring on the tail stock of the lathe. With the base secured to the head stock, he glues the ring to the base, using the tail stock to apply pressure while the glue sets. Once the glue is set, Charlie will turn the INSIDE of the pot. Once turned, the next ring is glued onto the pot, using the same jumbo jaw on the tailstock method. Each ring is turned on the INSIDE before another ring is glued on. Once all rings have been glued on, a steady rest is used while turning the outside of the piece. Charlie likes to use Titebond Clear glue, because it sets really really fast.



The Wedgie Sled by Albert Daniels

Albert showed the guild a Wedgie Sled that he uses to cut his segments. The Wedgie Sled was designed by Gerry Bennet and can be easily built in an afternoon. Google Wedgie Sled and you can easily find plans and instructions on building the sled. The idea behind the sled is that you set the two fences on the sled using a precision cut wedge. The wedge could be a 30/60/90 triangle, which would give you 12 segments if the fences are set 30 degrees to each other, 6 segments if set at 60 degrees to each other, or 4 segments if set at 90 degrees. Similarly a 45 degree triangle could be used for 8 segments.

Gerry Bennet sells wedges for other angles and numbers of segments, or if you know someone with a CNC router, they could cut wedges for you.





Albert also has a stop that he made that locks into the miter groove on his table saw. With the wedgie sled in one miter groove, and the stop in the other, Albert would take a piece of wood and with it barely hanging over the edge of the sled while held in front and against one of the fences, trim the wood to the set angle. Then without turning over the piece, put the piece of wood against the other fence, slide up to the stop to set the length of the cut, and cut the segment. Then move the piece of wood back to the first fence, slide to the stop, and cut the next segment.

A zero clearance fence with a triangular piece of wood glued next to the blade makes sure the segments do not fall into the table saw and fall away from the blade. Before cutting the segments Albert makes a straight line down the top of the board, and a wiggly line down the side. Then when Albert assembles a ring out of the segments, he makes sure the straight line marked face is always up, and alternates the wiggly line, marked side in, marked side out.

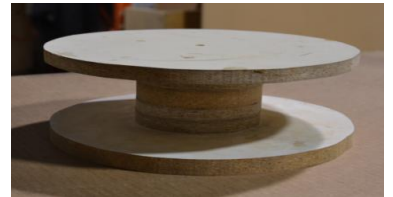
With the wedgie sled you can offset the fences to get more of a spiral like pattern on the top of the ring, and can also do wedges with the saw blade tilted. Everything will still fit together to form a perfect ring. If you google Segmentology or go to Gerry Bennet's website www.segeasy.com/segeasy.htm you can find videos showing how the wedgie sled works and the versatility of the wedgie sled. Plans on how to make a Wedgie Sled are also on the web site.

Once Albert has assembled and glued up his rings, he assembles the piece on the lathe. He uses a cone in the tailstock for centering. Albert purchased a cheap \$13 live centre from Busy Bee Tools that he glued a cone to with epoxy. Albert has a couple of different sized cones that he uses for gluing up his pieces.

BREAK

Swirls and Diamonds by Wilf Talbot

Wilf started his demonstration by showing the guild a home made jig. It looks a lot like a wire spool made out of melamine. Wilf uses the jig for gluing up and clamping rings. The ring can be clamped to the jig to keep the ring flat, while the melamine keeps the glue from sticking to the jig.



Wilf then showed the guild a segmented platter in process. He starts with two discs of contrasting wood. The discs are glued together with a paper glue joint, but only a thin bead of glue around the outside circumference of the discs, just enough to hold them together while band sawing them. Using a protractor the disk is divided into segments, and then an arc is drawn from the edge of each segment into the middle of the disc. The segments of both discs are numbered in order, and then the arcs are cut on the bandsaw. Now split the discs apart on the paper glue joint, and reassemble alternating one segment from each disk. The picture on the left shows a disk that has been cut, and two of the segments swapped with a segment from the other disk.



Once completed you will have two discs with alternating dark and light swirls. Glue the segments together and use a band (hose) clamp to clamp the discs together. Let the glue set up. Now draw an arc crossing the disc the other way on each segment. Once again edge glue the two discs with a paper joint just around the outside circumference. Make sure the swirls are going in the same direction (line up one on top of the other). Now cut the second set of arcs, split the segments from the two disks apart and swap them with the other disk. When you swap the disks this time you will end up with diamonds. The picture to the right shows a disk that has been cut the second time, and one of the segments swapped with the other disk giving you the diamond pattern.



With multiple discs, and cutting and swapping of pieces, many different patterns can be achieved. The finished platter shown below was done with 4 discs being cut and swapped out between the 4 disks. The first step of making the swirls was common among all 4 disks.



Things to watch out for when doing this technique:

The numbering of the segments at the start of the process is critical. It is the cutting of two disks at once, and then swapping a numbered segment with the same numbered segment and reassembling in the same numbered order that makes everything fit together.

As you work on the piece, it will keep getting smaller because of the saw kerf. After each glue up it is best to drill a hole in the very center of the disk and then use a plug to help you keep everything lined up and circular.

Wilf recommends using supercut band saw blades. They can be obtained at <http://supercutbandsaw.com>. The web site also has a lot of information advising what size and type of bandsaw blade to use for different types of cuts.

The glue Wilf uses is Titebond I or Titebond II

Dave Beeman then did his raffle draw and many pieces of wood found their way to new shops to be turned into fantastic creations. Dwayne Simms won \$100 in the 50/50 draw.

Our next meeting is at 7:00 PM Tuesday April 3rd at Black Forest Wood Company

Instant Gallery

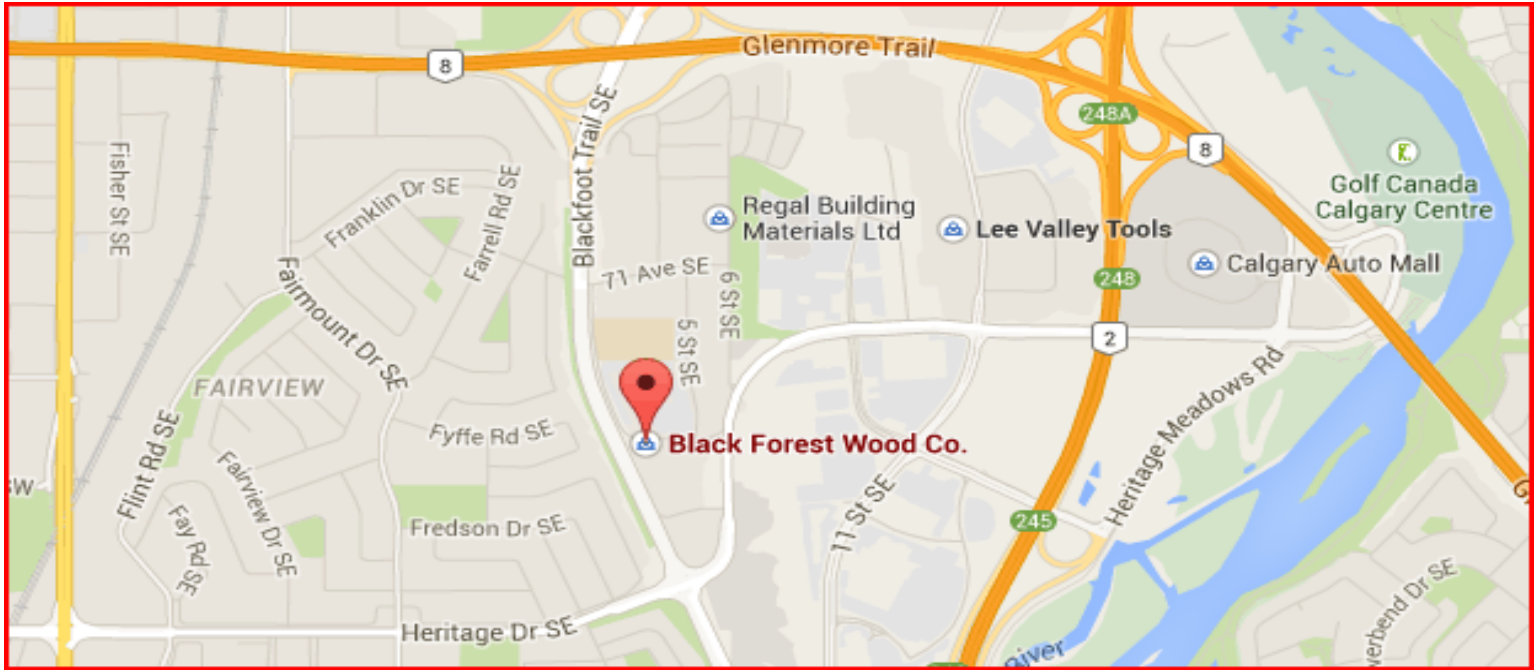
There were so many pieces brought out at the last meeting that taking individual pictures would have been extremely difficult and would have taken longer than the time allowed. Because of this group pictures are presented this month.





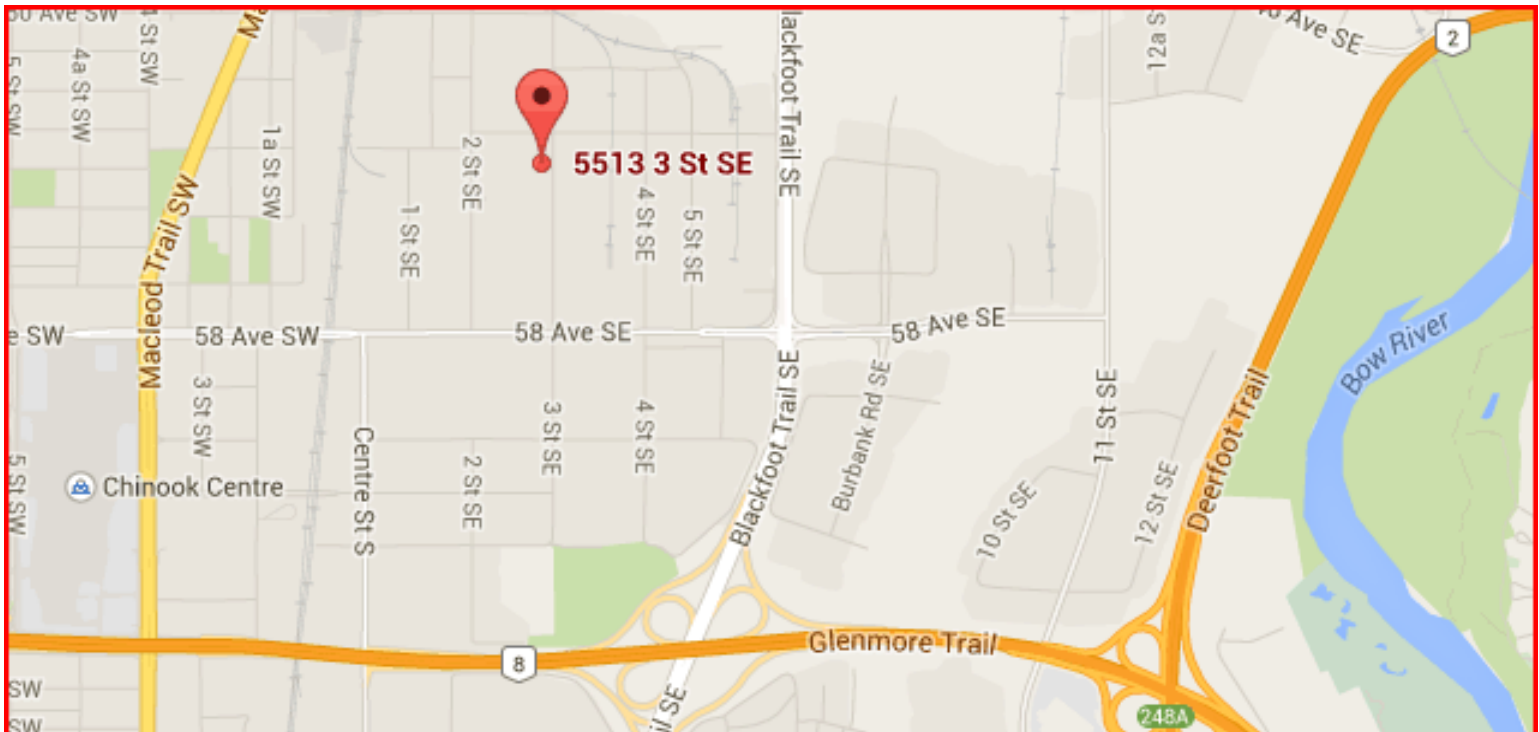
Guild Meetings

The Calgary Woodturners Guild meets at Black Forest Wood Company (603, 77 Ave SE, Calgary) the first Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM except for July and August. Visitors are always welcome.



Sawdust Sessions

Sawdust sessions are held at the Calgary Drop-In Woodwork Shop (5513 3 Street SE). Come turn and talk wood with your fellow guild members, learn or try something new. There are always people available to answer questions and give help, and lathes to turn projects on. Visitors are always welcome, and lunch is available for \$5.00 for those who work up an appetite and want to stay.



About the Guild...

GUILD PURPOSE

To promote the art and craft of Woodturning in a way that expands the knowledge, safe practice, and enjoyment of woodturning, thereby benefitting both members and also the community

FOR THE MEMBERS:

- To provide all members with a method of regularly exchanging ideas and experience in woodturning
- To promote safety in woodturning
- To benefit from group size in acquiring published resources & materials

FOR THE COMMUNITY

- To bring an awareness of woodturning to the general public
- To provide charitable benefits to the community

MEETINGS

The guild meets on the first Tuesday each month (except July and August) at 7:00 PM at Black Forest Wood Co., Bay 7, 603 - 77 Avenue SE, Calgary, AB. Visitors are welcome

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Annual Dues - \$30.00 with Email, otherwise \$35.00
Dues paid on a calendar year basis

MAILING ADDRESS

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WEBSITE www.calgarywoodturners.com

CLUB OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President:	Norm Olsen
Vice President:	Garry Goddard
Treasurer:	Steve Olson
Secretary:	Doug Drury
Director - Website Administrator:	Sherry Willetts
Director - Program Manager:	Terry Golbeck
Director - Sawdust Session coordinator:	Ken Kindjerski
Director - Sawdust Session coordinator:	Albert Daniels
Auditors:	
Bar-B-Que (Annual):	Albert Daniels
Charitable Co-ordinator	Dwayne Sims
Librarian:	Carl Smith
Membership Records:	Carl Smith
Newsletter	Doug Drury
Photographer:	Vacant
Programs:	Terry Golbeck
Public Displays:	Graham Dolby
Raffles:	Dave Beeman
School Liason:	Jim Jones
Spruce Meadows Sale:	Kai Muenzer
Webmaster:	Sherry Willetts
Members at Large:	Jim Leslie, Vern Steinbrecker