



AS THE WOOD TURNS

January, 2020

ISSUE 262

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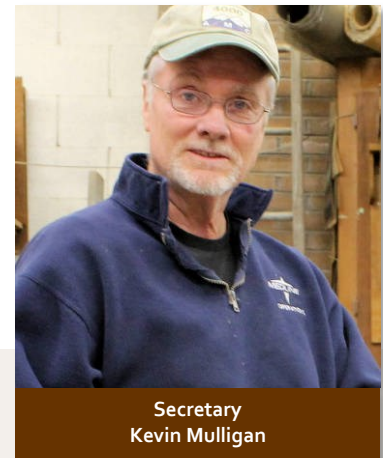
President
Joe Centorino



Treasurer
Charlie McCarthy



Vice President
Len Langevin



Secretary
Kevin Mulligan

Next Meeting

Tuesday, January 28, 2020
@ Hank's dust bowl, 409 Wash-
ington St., Abington MA @ 7PM

Refreshments
Charlie McCarthy

Demo
Toothpick Holder
by Jeff

NEW MEMBERS

VISITORS

UPCOMING EVENTS

CLUB MEETINGS

January Meeting

January 28, 2020

Hank's Dust Bowl @ 7:00PM

February Meeting

February 25, 2020

Hank's Dust Bowl

Notes from the President

Joe Centorino

- ◆ The first Hands-on of 2020 was a success. We had a good turnout with 6 lathes in operation.
- ◆ Here is a link to the photo box that I brought to the hands-on. This was a personal purchase but I will be bringing it to each hands-on so that members can take pictures of their finished items and share them with the club or just for their own album. https://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B07MTYBWD3/ref=ppx_yo_dt_b_asin_title_o02_s01?ie=UTF8&psc=1
- ◆ We have Arboretum wood behind the trailer
- ◆ the JSP Powercap Active face shield and respirator from The Tool Post can no longer ship to the US. Currently selling in the UK for 235 British Pounds (\$307.00 USD) plus shipping. But the same face shield / respirator is available from Peke Safety in Tampa, Fl for \$479.00. pekesafety.com. It was also available on Amazon but is not currently.



January's Hands-on



Wayne Miller presents a sharpening demo to start off the Jan 11th Hands-on.



Wayne Miller presents a sharpening demo



Billy Martin roughs out a piece on the lathe as Glenn Siegmann watches.



Joe Centerino and Bob Allen at the computer next to the new display cabinet Joe purchased to photograph turned work for display.

January's Hands-on



left front, Kevin Coughlin speaks with Chad Hassoan. center rear Glenn Siegmann listens as Tim Rix goes over a point on turning.



l-r Carl Albro, Pablo Gazmuri and Billy Martin in Discussion regarding a point on Carl's black walnut vase on the lathe.



Ken Lindgren works with Sandra Moll on spindle turning



Carl Albro hollows out his black walnut vase.



Tim Rix discusses tool sharpening with Sonny Tier as Glenn Siegmann and Wayne Miller look on.

MEMBER STORE

GLUES

Description	Price
2 oz. CA	\$4.50
2 OZ. Rubberized	\$6.00
8 oz. CA	\$13.00
16 oz. CA	\$23.00
2 oz. Accelerator (spray bottle)	\$3.50
8 oz. Accelerator Refill	\$5.75
2 oz. De-Bonder	\$3.25
4 oz. Epoxy	\$6.00
2 oz. Replacement Caps	\$0.50
Long nozzles	\$0.75
2 oz. Empty Bottles	\$0.75
Yorkshire Grit	\$10.00

ANCHORSEAL

Description	Price
Large (approx. 1 gallon)	\$16.00
Medium (approx., 1/2 gallon)	\$9.00
Small (approx. 1 quart)	\$5.00

SANDING DISKS

Description	Price
2"	\$3.50
3"	\$4.50
2-2/14" Scollap	\$10.00
2" or 3" Replacement H&L	\$0.50
2" Holder	\$10.50
3" Holder	\$12.50
2" Blue Holder	\$14.50
3" Blue Holder	\$16.50
1/2" Soft Interface Pad Extension	\$5.50
3" Hany Sander	\$8.50
Sanding Taco	\$4.50
2" or 3" Hand Help Holder (Kidney Shape)	\$12.50
3" Lambswool Buff	\$9.00

WHAT TO WEAR

More from the Store

Caps	\$15.00
Tee Shirts	\$16.00
2X Tee Shirts	\$18.00
Polo Shirt	\$27.00
2X Polo Shirt	\$29.00

UPCOMING DEMO by Jeff Keller

Toothpick Dispenser by Jan Svec with Brian Simmons

Reprinted from WOOD MAGAZINE, March 2008

Gather the Materials

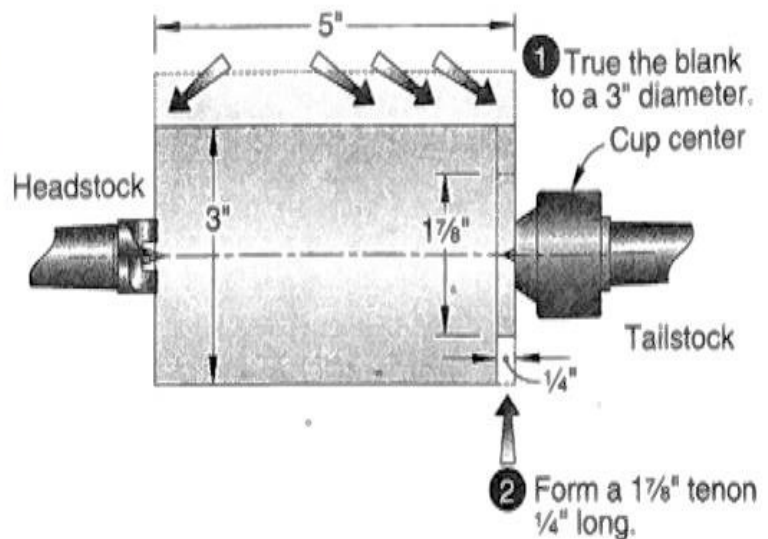
You'll need a 3x3x6' hardwood blank for the body; a contrasting-color 1 3/4x1 3/4x4" blank to the finial and cup; a 4'-long piece of 1/4" hardwood dowel for the shaft; 1 1/4", 1 1/16" and 1/4" Forstner bits; a medium-viscosity cyanoacrylate (CA) glue. The blanks should be straight-grained, dry, and free of cracks. (We used olive for the body and walnut for the finial and cup. You can use any highly figured wood or laminate a body blank from two or more species.)

Trim the body blank to 5" long, squaring both ends. Find the centers of the ends by drawing diagonals and mark the diagonal intersections with a center punch or awl. To make turning templates, photocopy the three TOOTHPICK DISPENSER patterns on the WOOD Patterns insert. Adhere the pattern copies to cardboard with spray adhesive and cut them to shape with a craft knife.



Turn the blank into a cylinder and form a tenon

Mount the body blank between centers. Use a spindle roughing gouge to turn it into a 3" cylinder. Then use a parting tool to form a 1 7/8" tenon 1/4" long on the end as shown at right (This end becomes the bottom of the dispenser.) Next remove the blank from the lathe and the drive center from the headstock. Install a four-jaw chuck onto the headstock spindle. Now mount the blank into the chuck by gripping the tenon with the chuck jaws.



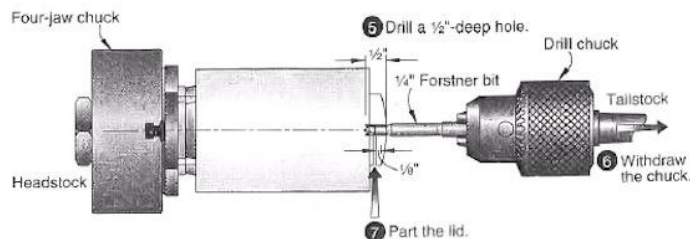
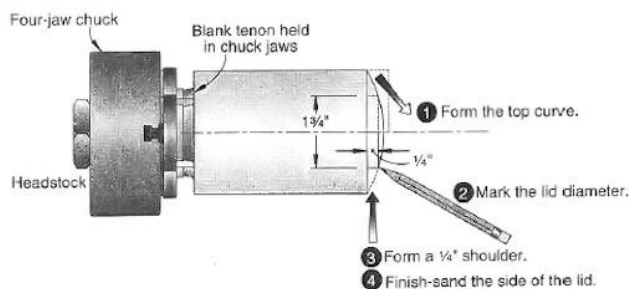
Form the lid

Form the top curve on the end of the blank with a spindle gouge, checking the profile with the top template. Then mark the $1\frac{3}{4}$ " lid diameter on the curved surface. Now "raise" the lid with a $\frac{3}{8}$ " parting tool by cutting from the edge of the blank to the marked lid diameter, forming a $\frac{1}{4}$ " shoulder as shown below. Finish-sand the side of the lid to 320 grit.

With the lathe turning, apply paste wax to the lid side and buff with a paper towel. (We use BRIWAX.)

Install a drill chuck into the tailstock quill and a $\frac{1}{4}$ " Forstner bit into the chuck. With the lathe running, advance the tailstock quill and drill a $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep hole into the lid.

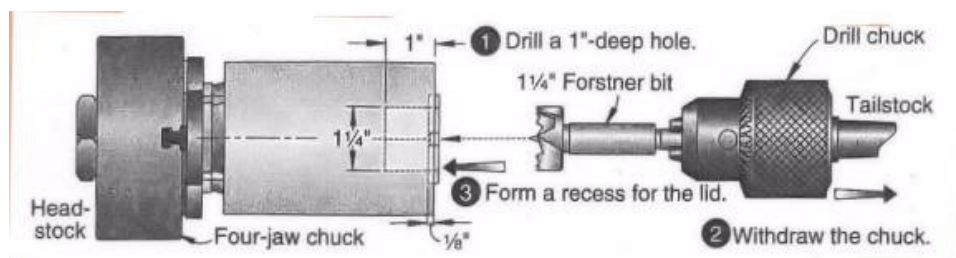
Part the lid from the blank with a $\frac{1}{16}$ " parting tool, making the lid $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick at the edge, and leaving a short stub on the remaining blank. Adhere sandpaper to a flat surface, and finish-sand the bottom of the lid. Apply paste wax to the lid bottom and buff. Avoid getting wax into the center hole.



Fit the lid and finish the top

Install a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " Forstner bit into the drill chuck mounted in the tailstock. With the lathe running, advance the tailstock quill and drill a 1" deep hole. Then use a square-nose scraper to form a rabbet at the edge of the hole slightly larger than the diameter of the lid and slightly deeper than the thickness of the lid edge. Use the edge of the protruding lid stub on the body blank as a guide to the proper diameter, as shown

****direction****. Make very small cuts with the scraper, testing the fit with the lid until it fits snugly into the recess.



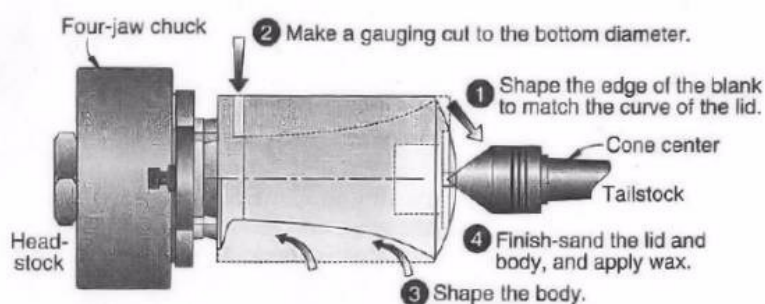
Complete the top and shape the body

Install a cone live center into the tailstock. Press the lid into the body recess, advance the cone center into the lid hole, and apply light pressure. Now, making light cuts use a spindle gouge to shape the edge of the blank, matching the curve of the lid.

Using the body template as a guide, mark the body length. Then make a gauging cut to the bottom diameter with a parting tool. Now

use a spindle roughing gouge to shape the body, as shown below, checking your progress with the tem-

plate. Finish-sand the body and lid, apply paste wax, and buff.



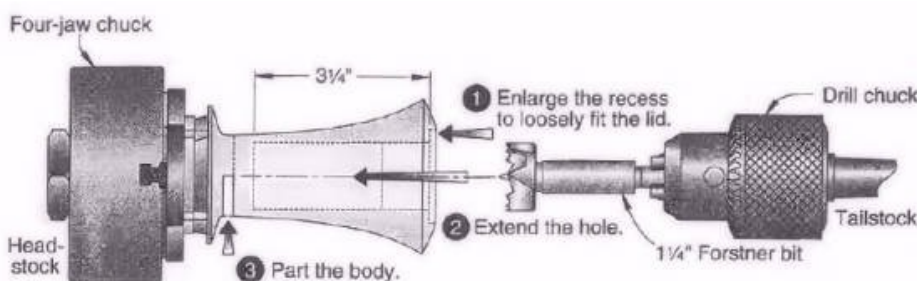
Hollow the body

Back the tailstock away from the body. Bend an L-shape hook onto a piece of wire and use it to remove the lid. Use a square-nose scraper to enlarge the recess just enough to allow the lid to loosely fit the recess.

Install a drill chuck into the tailstock quill and a 1 1/4" Forstner bit into the chuck. With the lathe running, advance the quill to extend the hole in the body to 3 1/4" deep, as

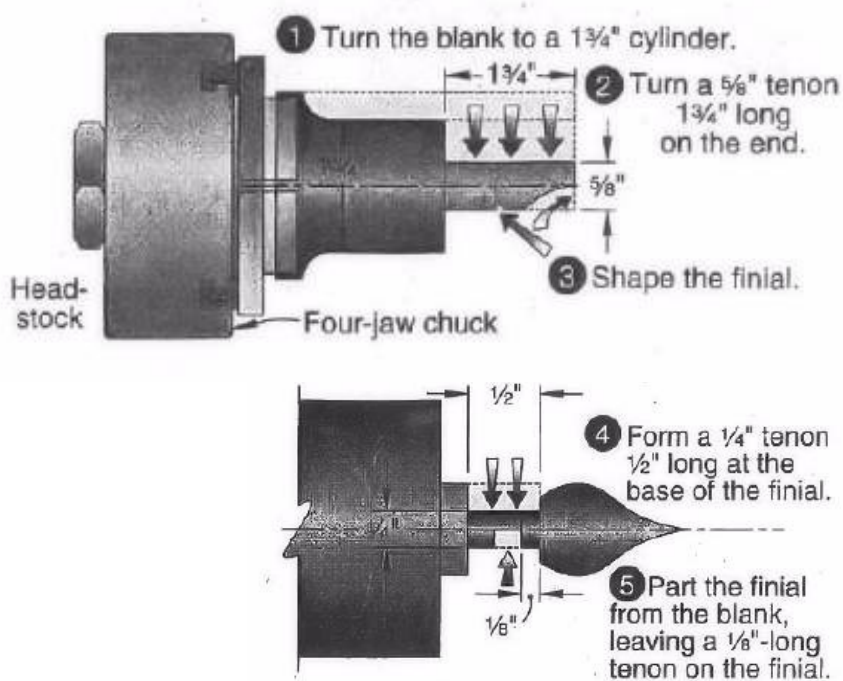
shown below. Separate the body from the waste with a parting tool.

Sand the bottom of the body flat, apply paste wax, and buff.



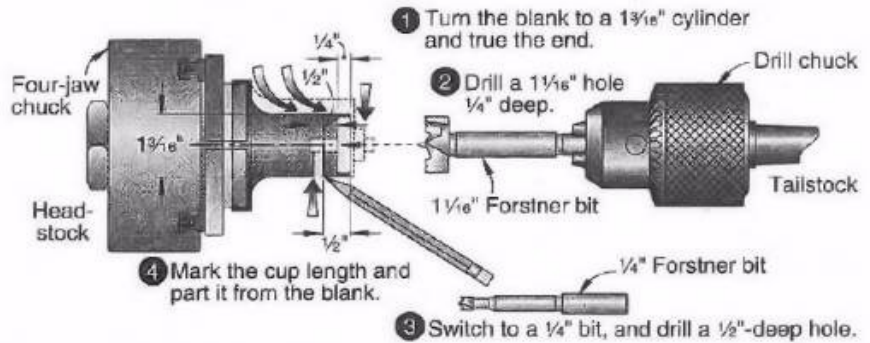
Shape the finial

Mount the 1 3/4x1 3/4x4" finial and cup blank into the four-jaw chuck. Use a spindle roughing gouge to turn the blank into a 1 3/4" cylinder up to the chuck jaws. Then use a 3/8" parting tool to turn a 5/8" tenon 1 3/4" long on the end. Using the finial template as a guide, shape the finial with a spindle gouge, as shown at the right. Now switch to a 3/8" parting tool and form a 1/4" diameter tenon 1/2" long at the base of the finial. Finish-sand the finial, apply paste wax, and buff. Part the finial from the blank with a 1/8" parting tool, leaving a 1/8" long tenon on the finial.



Make the cup

Use a spindle roughing gouge to reduce the remaining cylinder to 1 3/16" in diameter. Smooth the cylinder with a skew chisel, and true the end. Install a 1 1/16" Forstner bit into the tailstock-mounted drill chuck and drill a 1/4" deep hole in the end of the cylinder, as shown at right. Switch to a 1/4" Forstner bit and drill a 1/2" deep hole centered in the 1 1/16" hole. Finish-Sand and wax the cup, keeping the wax out of the 1/4" hole. Mark the cup length, and part it from the blank.

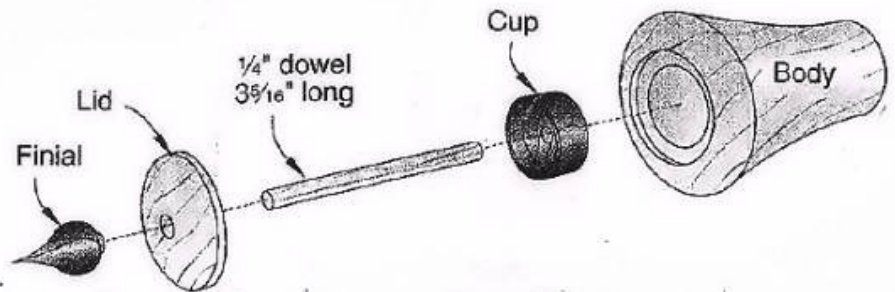


Assemble the dispenser

Glue the finials into the 1/4" lid hole with medium-viscosity cyanoacrylate (CA) glue, and let it cure. Then cut a piece of 1/4" hardwood dowel 3 5/16" long for the shaft. Dry-fit one end of the shaft into the lid and the other end into the cup. Test the fit of the cup assembly into the body, trimming the shaft length if necessary. Remove and disassemble the cup assembly. To keep glue from leaking, adhere a piece of masking tape to the cup bottom, covering the 1/4" hole. Glue the shaft into the lid and cup holes with CA glue. Reinsert the cup assembly, align the lid grain with the body grain, and let the glue

cure. Remove the cup assembly and remove the masking tape. Lower the cup assembly halfway into the body, and loosely fill the dispenser with toothpicks. To close the dispenser,

nest the lid into the body rabbet, aligning the grain. Dispense toothpicks by raising the cup about halfway. The toothpicks splay outward, making them easy to grasp.



The plans make no allowance for a stop ring inside to prevent the raised toothpicks from becoming a game of "52 pickup". You should add the part mentioned here.

The stop ring must be turned down to an outside diameter of 1 1/4". It must fit snug into the opening to allow for stopping the bottom tray when raising the toothpicks. The inner diameter is a little less but is not as important. You can use a piece of oversized dowel to turn to fit.



How to determine safe lathe speeds

By Dale Nish

The selected lathe speed should allow the blanks to be turned with little or no vibration, allowing the tools to produce a clean surface.

Vibration is usually caused by speeds high enough to cause the unbalanced blank to vibrate the lathe, as the piece is trying to fly off the lathe due to centrifugal force and the lathe holding system is keeping the piece in place. The vibration is caused by the works being unbalanced in weight. Unbalanced work can be caused by a turning blank not being centered properly on a face plate or chuck, square stock not being centered on the drive center and revolving center or stock which may be unbalanced due to an area of the blank being heavier than another, usually due to moisture differences in the wood. Another common cause of vibration is turning blanks which are physically unbalanced, such as natural edge bowl from logs or burls. Low speeds are needed to reduce the vibration until the work becomes balanced, then speeds can be increased for more efficient turning.

Suggested Turning Speeds

I have found from experience that appropriate lathe speeds can be determined using a simple formula. This method works for me, and I use it all the time to determine lathe speeds when I begin to set up to turn a piece.

D= Diameter of stock in inches

RPM= Revolutions per minute of the headstock spindle.

6,000-9,000 – just numbers used to determine lowest speed or highest speed

D" x RPM = 6,000 to 9,000

Example- A bowl blank is 8 inches in diameter.

8" X 750 = 6,000

8" X 1125 = 9,000

If the lathe is a step pulley drive system, choose a setting around 750 RPM to 1100 RPM, staying lower around 750 RPM if you can.

If the lathe has a variable speed control system, set it around 750 RPM until the work is turned round, then increase the speed, but I wouldn't recommend going above 1100-1200 RPM.

Several years ago I visited a friend who had been turning large lamps and platters which he was selling at craft shows. He had retired from the construction industry and was involved in a "useful hobby" and he was quite successful. He and his wife traveled to shows in their motor home and were enjoying retirement. He was in his shop turning 20" platters glued up from different species of colorful woods. The joinery showed a few heavy glue lines and the occasional small gap, but the quality was good enough for the customer he was selling to. I mentioned that 800 RPM was much too fast for platters that size, and turning outboard with a light floor stand was dangerous in itself. He didn't feel that either the lathe speed or the floor stand was causing any difficulty and his comment was, "I've never had any problem." A few weeks later one of the platters disintegrated while he was turning it and he suffered severe head injuries from which he never fully recovered. When I last saw him, he was in a

wheel chair, on an oxygen bottle and was watching his shop being sold at a garage sale. This was an accident that never needed to happen. In more than 45 years of teaching, mostly woodworking and turning classes, I've never seen a smart accident.

Now, let's look at the small diameter works, as there are large numbers of small capacity lathes owned by woodturners. Most will have a maximum swing of 8 inches and as noted previously, small bowls of 8" can be safely turned at around 750 RPM if held securely in a chuck or on a faceplate.

- Six inch bowls will require a speed from 1000 to 1500 RPM
- Five inch bowls or projects require a speed from 1200 to 1800 RPM.
- Three inch stock from 2,000 to 3,000 RPM
- Stock 2" or smaller in diameter usually will be turned at speeds 3,000 or higher, often at the top speed which the lathe will turn. However, caution must be practiced at all times and if the lathe speed seems too high, slow it down.

All the speeds suggested are for stock which is sound, no defects or checks, and has not been laminated.

FOR SALE

Teknatool Lathe / NOVA DVRxp



A great lathe! It's was switched to 220v per Teknatool for more torque, has wireless remote control panel installed for safety, extension bed with swing away hinge and cast legs also. DVR has no belts all electronic motor 2 hp with upgrade. 16" swing over bed 47" capacity!! Have over \$3000 invested in this lathe. **\$1700 firm**

For more information , contact Kevin Coughlin,
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