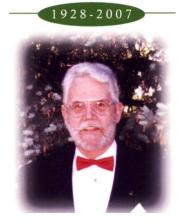


The Chip Flyer

Golden Horseshoe Woodturners Guild - Burlington, Ontario

From the President's notebook

ALAN BRUCE McBURNEY



We were saddened to learn that Al McBurney, a founding

member of the Guild passed away this week. Al was a great supporter of the Guild and was awarded a lifetime membership for his service to the Guild. We will miss him.

We will setup a number of grinding/sharpening stations on March 8th. Bring your tools and sharpen them with assistance of Guild members. Don't miss **Dave Page's** demonstration on March 15th On **Natural Edge Bowls**.

The **raffle table** was sparse last month hopefully due to the weather. The raffle table is a important source of revenue for the guild so bring in a piece or two of wood on the 15th.

The major all day workshop featuring **David Springett** is scheduled for **Sunday the 22**nd **of April. Tickets will go on sale starting March 8**th.

Remember to get ready for the June competition of What's in a 2 x 4

Thanks to the London Guild for inviting us to attend the Eli Aversai workshop. It was a good day.

George Jacquemain

Calendar (see ghwg.ca for details)

* Mar 8 Hands On: Sharpening. You got an expert demonstration the month before. Now try it out!

* Mar 15 Natural Edge Bowls: with Dave Page

* Apr 12 Finishing Methods: Discuss your methods and learn from others.

* **Apr 19 Tools and Tool Making**: You can never have too many tools! Mike Brazeau shows us how to make some more.



Kurt Hertzog demonstrates Sharpening at the February meeting

Kurt started by saying that safety glasses are essential, better with side shields as the grinders spit off abrasive and metal particles. It is also beneficial to protect sharpened surfaces in a tool holder or equal- there is no point in creating a sharp edge and then damaging it before use. Find a way to store them to achieve this.

There are three tool categories - scrapers, cutters and other special ones such as ring tools. No matter what the salesman says, neither the speed nor the diameter of the wheel is important. The slower speeds and bigger wheels are a little more forgiving with respect to overheating or over grinding, but whatever you have, you will soon get used to it. He uses a 7" wheel, typically 60 or 80 grit, his being a combination wheel of both, about 70 grit. The difference between 60, 80 and 120 grit is infinitesimal. He uses identical wheels on each end of his grinder which helps in leaving tool rests in the same position all day long.

Wheels need to be "dressed" occasionally to remove blunted grit, steel deposits, and to flatten the grinding surface. An inexpensive diamond dresser works fine. Never try to stop a wheel as you may damage it causing imbalance and never use the side for grinding -it was not made for this.

He has two tool rests (which he recommends be of rigid steel about ¹/₄" thick rather than the sheet metal which comes with inexpensive grinders).

You can sharpen all scrapers at the same angle, as long as there is an undercut making the angle <90 degrees it will work fine. He uses "Ralph's angle"- his buddy Ralph showed him how to sharpen and he just kept the angle Ralph set it at. Burrs are the steel which the grinders push up-

wards from the edge of the tool and which are still attached to the tool after grinding. He sees no advantage to burrs and feels that going out of your way to get them is a waste of time. Also, when



doing your very last scrape to finish a turning, why not give your tool a last sharpening to optimize that last scrape?

Cutting tools. These are gouges etc. The angle of the tool edge is somewhere a little bigger than 45 degrees, again, near Ralph's angle, but is not critical. Blunter angles will help you get around the inside corners of bowls and even blunter ones across the bottom. Kurt, from the center of the tool face, first rolls in one way sharpening half the face, and then rolls the other way sharpening the other half. His spindle and bowl gouges have the same angles. He uses the whole face of the wheel as this helps to keep it flat. If you hold the tool with your thumb pushing the tool against the wheel, your thumb will tell you when you are overheating the tool. A cup of water at the side is useful, both for cooling an overheated tool - and for having a drink if you are thirsty! A honing tool can be used across the flat upper side to resharpen rather than the grinding wheel - this saves the tool steel.

Special tools: The Wolverine jig helps here. If you are not sure if you have the tool at the right

angle, cover the surface with magic marker and it will tell you how near you are when you grind. Again, he uses his thumb against the Wolverine shaft where it enters the holder to gauge how much he is moving the rest. This category includes skews which you sharpen first one side and then the other, keeping the edge half way through the tool thickness. After you have done this, each edge will be slightly concave because of the curvature of the wheel. When resharpening is necessary, he uses a "diamond hone" (about \$3.50) across each face instead of the wheel. This saves steel and works fine. When the flats you produce cause too much time with the hone, reuse the wheel and start again. Skews sharpened with convex sides to the blade are very difficult to use and should be avoided.

He free hand grinds oval skews. "Bedans" can also be considered as skews.

The pear shaped scrapers on multi tools and removable tools on inside scrapers can also be sharpened by rubbing a hone across the top surface rather than using a wheel every time. The length of the cutting edge on a skew should be up to 2x the width of the tool, the wider the tool, the wider the blade. This makes the tool more controllable. They should be presented to the spinning wood at around 45 degrees to the rotational axis.

With ring tools, because they are used horizontally with the ring vertical, only a small part of the edge is used and needs sharpening and he will use a hone against that part of the edge only. It seems that the way you hold your tongue whilst doing this helps a lot.

With Elsworth and Irish grinds, you need the "Varigrind" jig. When pulling the tool out or pushing it in, push the spring up to prevent contact with the cutting edges. The projection from

the jig matters and should always be the same, around 2". Find a handy measuring surface to ensure this. You may need to magic mark the surface to make sure you have angles correct each time. An Ellsworth edge on a spindle gouge apparently makes it a very forgiving tool. There is no absolutely correct set of angles - use what you are comfortable with.

Hook tools should be honed rather than sharpened on the wheel as often only the very end is hardened steel

Regular carbon steels are good but lose their edge quickly. Hardened steels such as "high speed" steel, hold their edges better. The exotics available today are a bit better, but Kurt points out, that once you have learned to sharpen properly, it takes about two seconds to re-sharpen a tool, so why spend the extra money? Carbide tools are good scrapers but loose their edge quickly- really a waste of money.

All in all a very enjoyable presentation, with very good information and we all really appreciated the freebies such as calipers, honing tools etc he gave away for questions and answers good and bad!!

by Peter Midgley











Annual Spring Contest - What's in a 2X4? June 21, 2007

Warm up your lathe, and get the creative juices flowing as well, because this year you have a specific challenge:

Submit your piece for judging at the June 21 regular meeting. There will be a \$10 entry fee for each piece submitted. All entries will be judged by an independent judge outside the Guild, with the exception of the Turners Choice Award. The Turners Choice Award is voted on by the all Guild members present at the meeting. The piece that gets the most votes wins.

There are three categories: Novice, Intermediate and Open. Three prizes will be awarded in each category as follows:

1st place \$50.00 1 each category

2nd place \$30.00 1 each category

3rd place \$20.00 1 each category

1 prize of \$50.00 will be awarded for the Turner's Choice.

The general contest rules are:

NOVICE: (I have been turning for 2 years or less)

INTERMEDIATE: (I have been turning for more than 2 years and less than 7 years)

OPEN: (I have been turning more than 7 years) or (I have been turning for less than 7 years, but choose to enter at this level).

NOTE: Any member that has won a competition class, automatically moves up to the next level.

- 1. A piece which has been entered in another guild competition or any Provincial, National, or International competition is not eligible for entry in a G.H.W.G. competition.
- 2. An entry must have been completed no more than 1 year prior to the date of entry of the current G.H.W.G. competition.
- 3. A competitor may enter 1 or more pieces in any one class.
- 4. In any one competition a theme or terms of reference will be established and all entries must meet the requirements of the theme and terms of reference.
- 5. If desired, entries may be accompanied by an approx. 1" x 3" place card which indicates the title of the piece. Such a card showing "Untitiled" would be accepted as the title. There should be no identification or name of the participant either on the place card or on the actual piece. If the name of competitor is signed on the piece, the name must be Each entry will be assigned a competition number and be exhibited in the appropriate class.
- 6. A competitor who is unsure of which class to compete in, should consult with the competition chairman, before completing the entry form.
- 7. All entries must have been substantially turned on a lathe. Finishing should be of high quality and may include dye, stain, paint, lacquer, oil, wax or any other suitable finishing product.

The challenge: What's in a 2X4? Here are the specific theme rules:

- 1. Start with 8' of 2X4 of any readily available domestic species of wood.
- 2. Actual starting dimensions are 1 1/2" X 3 1/2" X 8'.
- 3. One species only per submission.
- 4. You may enter as many times as you wish (\$10.00 per entry)
- 5. One 8' 2X4 is one entry regardless of how many pieces you turn from it (i.e. 200 pens is one entry)
- 6. You may cut, segment, bend, glue or manipulate the wood in any way you wish.
- 7. The wood may be coloured (dyed, stained, painted...) any way you wish.
- 8. You may add hardware (hinges, handles, potpourri lid...etc.) of a different material (metal, plastic etc.).
- 9. You may not include wood hardware unless it is milled from the original 2X4.
- 10. You may not mix species.
- 11. You may not add more wood for any reason.

- 12. You may not replace the volume of wood that was removed during machining .i.e. ...sawdust, shavings, etc.
- 13. You may replace wood that was machined wrong or broke during machining however, the replacement wood must match exactly the size, shape, dimensions and species of the discarded segment of wood.
- 14. The piece being replaced must be discarded and can not be included in whole or in part on the finished work.

Logo Contest

And the winner is......Paul Rapattoni. Here is the winning entry as selected by the members at the February meeting. It will now be getting some "sharpening" and then you can expect to see more of it on the web, Chip Flyer etc. Congratulations Paul!



Wanted - Green or Dry!



Does your yard look like this? Then help out your fellow members (and the Guild) by bringing some of it in for the wood raffle.

All Guild Members Bring Wood for the Raffle Table
Put unused Wood to work Help the Guild increase revenue.

The Wooden Bowl by Robin Wood - Item No. 270 in GHWG Library

Robin Wood is a British wood turner who makes a living using a treadle lathe to make wooden bowls in the classical tradition. The Wooden Bowl chronicles the use of utilitarian wooden bowls in the UK from Roman times until they fell out of favour when low cost pottery started to commonly appear in the 1600's. It is well illustrated with pictures of bowls found in peat bogs, various archeological sites in and around London and from the Mary Rose, a ship which sunk just off of Portsmouth harbour in 1545.

Robin talks about the various woods used, their characteristics and how important it was to rejuvenate forested areas through coppicing. Coppicing is allowing shoots that appear on a stump when a tree is cut, to continue to mature into usable timber. Bowl blanks were prepared by splitting log segments and rough carving to a round blank with an axe. The turning tools used were mainly hook tools as is the case even today in

Scandinavian countries and much of Europe. He also ventures into the development of the wood lathe and history of woodturning in Europe up until the early part of the 20th Century. It is a book that is fun to browse and it is not necessary to read cover to cover to enjoy. There are even some ideas for design and embellishment that can be garnered from the book. It is an excellent recent addition to our guild library. Robin Wood has a website at http://www.robin-wood.co.uk/

Mike Brazeau



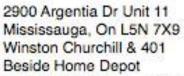
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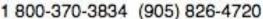
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Free service to members - Just contact the editor

This person's name is John Logan and you can contact him at:

jwlogan@johnwlogan.com or jlogan1@cogeco.ca. 905-529-3333 or 905-304-5261.

Here is an itemized list of what is currently available:

- Delta Unisaw, Model 36-953, 230 V., 3 HP.
 All kinds of extras, including 36" Unifence,
 Delta Outfeed Table, Merlin splitter, Excalibur Overarm Blade Cover/Vacuum attachment (Model EXBC) and Excalibur Sliding
 Table (Model SLT40). Additional blades by
 Forrest and Freud are included. John is looking for a package price of \$1,600, all-in.
- 2) Oneway Lathe, Model 1224, complete with stand and all standard accessories, plus Talon chuck, 6" toolrest and Spindle Steady. Like

- new condition. This machine was literally used for only 2 to 3 hours (in total!) and only for pen turning. Package price is \$1,500, all-in.
- 3) There are too many available turning tools to list, but they are available singly or as a package. Most of them are unused and are priced to sell.
- 4) Delta 13" Portable Planer, 2-Speed, Model 22-580, on General International mobile base. Priced at \$250, all in.
- 5) Stockroom Supply "V" Drum Sander, 24" x 4" model with 3/4 HP Marathon TEFC motor, on shop-built stand with drawers and casters. Priced at \$250, all-in.
- 6) Akeda Dovetail Jig, Model DC-16V, with DC Accessory Kit. This one is going for just \$300, all-in. And it's unused and still in the original packaging!

Ellsworth Signature Gouge by David Ellsworth VHS # 1070 (approx. 1 hour)

The video opens with a beautiful winter scene of David's forest at his home in Pennsylvania as he strolls through his property taking his signature gouge for a walk. Switching to David's workshop, he turns an open bowl with his favorite gouge demonstrating: roughing, slicing, scraping and shearing cuts on the outside, while he completes the inside with roughing, finishing, and an elevated finishing cut.

David intersperses his skilful display with exercises designed to limber and loosen up the body enabling true and steady cuts. We move on to a natural edged bowl, using roughing and finishing cuts, with tips and explanations to overcome the problems created by the irregular cutting of the edge.

The final section concerns the design of the gouge, the Irish influence in its development, and then on to sharpening.

David shows us how to sharpen both by hand and using his homemade jig, with particular attention paid to the correct viewing angle, sequence, and body position. The tape concludes with David's encouragement to keep practicing.

If you are a 'swept back' gouge user, this tape can only improve your gouge use.

P.J. O'Brien

In the 'you may be interested' section...

I would like to use this avenue to say thank you to one of your club members.

My Husband Fred Zavadil and I attended the Hamilton Wood Show last weekend. Fred brought a couple of carvings to participate in the Canadian Woodcarving Championship at the show; one of them a little conductor. Unfortunately, he left the conductor's baton at home. I was running around the exhibition hall in panic trying to find a small round piece of wood to substitute the baton but could not find anything suitable. I almost gave up when I got an idea that somebody would probably be able to turn one for me. Well, my "brilliant" idea would not be worth anything if it weren't for John Esson. When I approached him and asked him for help, he just smiled and said of course, no problem. He made the new baton within few minutes, just in time for the competition.

Fred's pieces did very well – his Archer got 1st in Masters, the Conductor was 2nd also in Masters. I

know that without the baton the Conductor would just not be as good as he was with it and he would not place so well.

Please give our thanks to John for his willingness and readiness to help; it was and still is greatly appreciated.

Hana & Fred Zavadil



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