

THE CHIP FLYER



Golden Horseshoe Woodturners Guild - Burlington, Ontario

From the President's Notebook

When I joined the Guild in 2001 I looked around to see what role I might play in contributing to the organization. I believe that you need to contribute to any organization that you join and that you invariably get much more out of the organization that you put in.

I volunteered to assist in the Library which at that time the records were kept in a series of notebooks. In 2003 I joined the executive as Secretary for three years and as President for that last 6 years.

Since Mike Brazeau and I think it is time for others to assume leadership roles in the Guild I decided to write about the role of the executive in our organization with particular emphasis on the 4 positions to be filled in January 2012 (President, 1st Vice President, Treasurer and Member at Large).

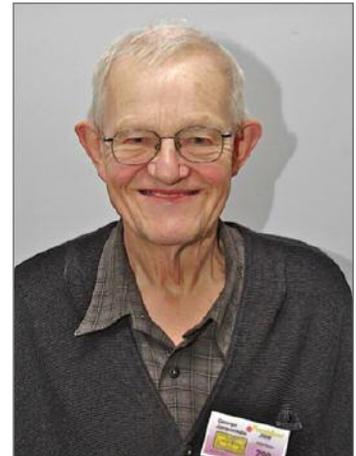
The purpose of the Golden Horseshoe Woodturners Guild is "dedicated to providing practical facilities, education and information to those interested in advancing and promoting woodturning". (GHWG Constitution)

The executive set the annual dues. The executive are elected for a two year term. Some of the duties of each executive are dependent on their interests and skills. I have been involved in the Library maintenance and Lloyd Butler has been our Newsletter Editor as well as Web Master and Photographer.

Currently the executive meet four times a year and other business is conducted by email as the need arises.

- The President presides over all meetings and acts as the head of the Guild. The President signs any contractual documents on behalf of the Guild and is a signing officer for Guild cheques. The president presents an annual report for approval at the Annual meeting.
- The 1st Vice President in the absence of the President acts in his/her place. The major role of the 1st Vice President is to plan and develop the member meeting programs with the assistance of the 2nd Vice President and a committee. Contacting and coordinating the demonstrators, arranging all supplies required and setting up the equipment all fall within this office.
- The Treasurer receives all monies collected by the Guild, maintains the Guild bank account, writes the authorized checks (signed by two of President, Secretary or Treasurer), keeps financial records, assists in preparing the annual budget and presents an report of finances at the annual meeting.
- The Executive Member at Large assists all/or any Executive and serves on committees as required. Currently this position also coordinates the Hands- On program.

Executive Assistants may be appointed by the Executive Committee to assist and work closely with specific Executive officers.



George Jacquemain

The Executive are responsible to establish safety rules which members are to observe. This is just a brief review of the role of the executive and the four positions which need to be filled in the next elections cycle. Hopefully members will consider how they can contribute to the Guild.

Coming up

See ghwg.ca for more details

June 16:

Bob Fenn will demonstrate making wooden bracelets.

Sept 8:

Malcolm will be covering making and hardening of steel for your own turning tools.

The Laymen's Guide to Lacquer's with Malcolm Cumming ...

Malcolm's candid discussion on lacquer finishes was a great introduction to the topic and showed there is lots more available on this topic if you want to dig into it.

Lacquer is the generic name for a family of finishes. It started off as a finish made originally from the dissolved shells of the Lac bug or sap from the Lacquer tree (Urushiol-based lacquers), but now is more associated with the more chemically rich (and hazardous) finish developed in the 1920's by Dupont.



The Lacquer finishes we look to today come from one of the three main categories:

Nitrocellulose, Acrylic and Water-based lacquers, The nitrocellulose finishes are high in volatile organic compounds (VOCs) used to dissolve nitrocellulose resins in thinners, a mixture of several solvents typically containing butyl acetate and xylene or toluene. These started off as fast drying automotive paints developed by Dupont to bring a variety of colors to the auto industry, but were used in a wide variety of industries as the finish of choice. The acrylic based lacquers came along in the 50's and used synthetic resins dissolved in the solvents and had a quicker drying time than the nitrocellulose finishes. They also had the advantage of not needing to be buffed to obtain a shine once the finish was cured. With the concerns for health and the environment, a variety of water-based lacquers are now being developed.

The nitrocellulose resins are obtained by the nitration of cotton and other plant pulps, and is closely related to nitroglycerine. The VOC's used as the thinners are generally all very bad for your health if exposed to them for any length of time. The acrylic resins are a clear synthetic polymer developed in the lab to help speed the drying time of paints. It is added to latex paint to get acrylic paints, which dry faster and harder than plain latex varieties. The resins also can be dissolved in the chemical thinner similar to those of the nitrocellulose finishes, thereby speeding up their drying time and making the finish harder. As a quick side note, it is a good idea to use the thinners for the various lacquers made by the same manufacturer of the resins.



The lacquer finish dries from the base to the surface and this can cause some issues when applying the finish, but also has some advantages. The solvents in the finish will also soften the surface of the previous layer of lacquer and allow the new layer to seamlessly bond with the first layer. This allows the finish to be fixed or refreshed over time. This dissolving of the finish by the thinners also has the advantage of providing a very long shelf life. If the finish dries in the can, you can add some thinners and it will redissolve the resins and be ready to use.

The finish is clear when mixed, but can be colored with tints and colorants. It also comes in a variety of sheens that can all be intermixed (within a brand) to provide a complete range of shine from dead flat to very glassy. It can be applied by either spraying or brushing. The spray's are normally done in multiple thin coats with an air gun where you can adjust the mixture or air to finish as well as viscosity of the finish itself. You can now get some lacquers in a spray can where you do not have any adjustability. For the brush on lacquers, the finish is normally applied in thicker coats and it used more on flat surfaces so that it does not run or sag. You do not need to sand between coats of lacquer if the surface is smooth, but because the finish builds thin coats, you will likely want to flatten the surface after 3-4 coats so that any surface imperfections are not telegraphed



through the finish. Once the finish has cured, you can buff it out to further adjust the surface sheen.

Some issues in your lacquer the finish?

For the spray nitrocellulose lacquers, temperature, humidity and air movement influences the finishing process and you can adjust the mixture of resins to thinners to help solve some of these issue.



If you have too moist an environment, then you can get **blushing** in the finished surface, making the surface look cloudy or milky. This is the moisture in the air getting mixed into the finish as it is sprayed down, and then it gets trapped under the finish as it dries, leaving the hazy. You can add blush retarders or flash controls to extend the set time for the finish to allow the moisture to escape from under the finish. If you have moisture in your lacquer before you spray it down, then you could get **pin holes** in the finish. It looks like someone took and poked the finish with a pin as it was drying. You'll need to add a moisture filter to your spray system to help capture and retain the moisture.

If you are applying the lacquer over an oil finish that has not completely cured, then you could be **blooming**, where the finish turns a hazy bluish color. To stop this, you need to allow the oil finish to fully dry.

If your spray equipment is not correctly adjusted, then it can produce a number of finishing issues for you. If you have too much air in the mix, you can get a finish that looks like **overspray**. It will look like fuzz stuck to the surface. If you have too much air pressure, then you could get a finish that looks like someone tossed a bit of fine sand on the surface, you may have **graininess**.

If you do not properly mix your finish with the proper proportion of thinners to resins or mix dissimilar brand names, then you can get an **orangepeel** surface caused by the finish drying before it has a chance to level out. If you see raised bubbles on the surface of your finish (**blisters**), then you may have a finish that needs to be thinned more. Then there is the all too familiar **runs and sags**, which could be caused by a finish has too much thinners and applied too fast between coats, or it could be too much finish applied too quickly to the area. It may also be caused by the wrong type of thinner/resin mix, so the finish is not setting.

Just to add to the complexity of using this finish, if it is too warm, then you can get **bubbling** on the surface, or if you have gotten any silicone or non drying oils on the surface before you spray on your finish, you can get **fish-eye** or **cratering**.

Thank you Malcolm for a very informative discussion on lacquer finishes. I used some additional online resources and added to the list of the issues that may occur in the final finish that he talked about. I think we have a much clearer picture of why lacquer can be so challenging to use if you are not really set-up for it.

By Lloyd Butler



additional info gleaned from the web.

Thanks to:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lacquer>

<http://www.woodfinishsupply.com>

2011 President's Challenge...

Novice Class Entries ...



Intermediate Class Entries ...



Open Class Entries ...



For photo's off all the pieces and to see who entered each piece, head over to the web site.
http://www.ghwg.ca/pics/showandtell/125-May_Pres_Challenge_2011/index.html

2011 President's Challenge Winners...

Novice Class



Brian Book, 1st place
Bowl with metal inlay

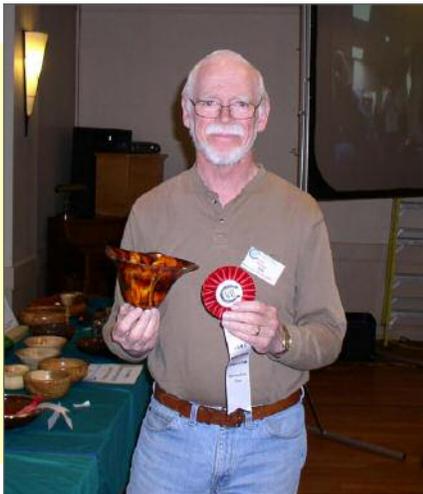


Glenn Lawson, 2nd place
Offset burl bowl



Joe Slaman, 3rd place
Winged box

Intermediate Class



John Phillips, 1st place
Dyed burl vase



Brian Graham, 2nd place
Segmented genie bottle



Lloyd Butler, 3rd place
Platter

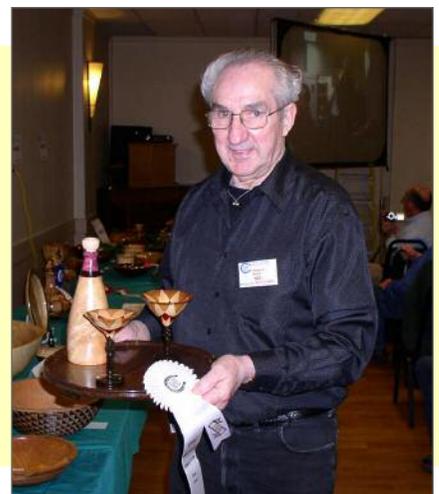
Open Class



Russell Norman, 1st place
Segmented vessel



Eugen Schlaak, 2nd place
Miniture vessel display



Stephen Walsh, 3rd place
Segmented wine set

2011 Doug Newlove Award Winner ...

This years recipient of the *Doug Newlove Memorial Trophy*, awarded to the Most Promising Novice went to Glenn Lawson.

The trophy was presented to Glenn by Sharon Newlove.



Out and About...

Our guild was invited to participate on Sunday, May 15th at the **Taste of the Hearth: A Spring Festival** at the Ireland House Museum on Guelph Line in Burlington. The event was an opportunity to provide educational and enjoyable programming for the citizens of Burlington and the surrounding communities. Andrew Turnbull and Walter Garrison volunteered to man a lathe.



We were going to be setup on the porch of the old farmhouse, but ended up in a dark shed. The day was pretty much rained out, but Andrew turned until 2 PM and Walter took over until they shut down early at 3 PM. It could have been a good opportunity to reach out to the community, but that is the kind of spring it has been.

Thank you Andrew and Walter for giving of your time and talents. Thanks also to Brian Book for helping me out on the equipment side of things.

Mike Brazeau

A Club Thank-You...

We'd like to thank Morley McArthur for his time and energy over the past few years in organizing and running the Hands-On sessions at the Guild. The program has been very popular with a wide variety of topics covered through his tenure.



Executive Committee:

- PresidentGeorge Jacquemainpres@ghwg.ca
- First VPMike Brazeaufvp@ghwg.ca
- Second VPPeter Hydesvp@ghwg.ca
- Web site and Chip Flyer .. .Lloyd Butlerweb@ghwg.ca
- MembershipTim Hendrymembers@ghwg.ca
- Hands OnBrian Bookhands-on@ghwg.ca
- TreasurerGeraldine Kelter
- SecretaryLen Kaufman
- Exec. AssistantMalcolm Cumming & Norm Deneault
- Member at Large(Open)

In Memory of Someone Else...

We were saddened this week to learn of the loss of one of our members, SOMEONE ELSE. SOMEONE ELSE'S leaving has created a vacancy that will be hard to fill. SOMEONE ELSE was with us for quite some time and did far more than a normal person's share of work.

Whenever there was a job to be done or a meeting to attend, one name was on everybody's list, let SOMEONE ELSE do it. It was common knowledge that SOMEONE ELSE was among the largest givers in our group. Whenever there was a need, everyone just assumed that SOMEONE ELSE would do it. SOMEONE ELSE was a wonderful person, sometimes appearing to be superhuman, -- but a person can only do so much. Were the truth known, everyone expected too much of SOMEONE ELSE. Now ELSE is gone and we wonder what we are going to do. SOMEONE ELSE left a wonderful example to follow, but who is going to follow with the many things that SOMEONE ELSE did? When help is called for, we cannot rely on SOMEONE ELSE any more?

Author Unknown

With acknowledgement to the Grey Bruce Woodturners Guild newsletter.

Originally appeared in Chip Flyer No. 10, December 1996.



The Lincoln County Fair runs Friday, September 9 through Sunday, September 11, 2010. We are looking for members to demo their passion for woodturning for some of the weekend from two hours to whatever time they have to spend with us. Members can talk to Geraldine at the June meeting for further information. (<http://www.lincolncountyfair.com/>)

Chip Flyer Sponsors....

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