

One Good Turn

Coulee Region Woodturners Chapter of the
American Association of Woodturners

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Upcoming Meetings –

June – Chainsaw Safety – Bill Gautsch -
@ B&B's Studio Onalaska, WI.

July – Turning Vases – Roger Meyer
Onalaska Community Center

May Meeting – Back by popular demand, May's meeting will be a hands-on session. We will have stFrom the Planning Committee –We are still looking for topics and or demonstrators for 2010. If you have topics of interest, would like to demonstrate or lead, please give Duane Hill a call. We need your input on this. We are starting to make contacts with professionals for the later part of 2010 and 2011. Stayed tuned for further developments

From the Planning Committee

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**"Creativity Is Allowing Yourself To Make Mistakes.
Art Is Knowing Which Mistakes To Keep."**

From the Planning Committee –We are still looking for topics and or demonstrators for 2010. If you have topics of interest, would like to demonstrate or lead, please give Duane Hill a call. We need your input on this. Also, have you noticed we have not had a professional turner in for sometime? We have had some very limited feedback. Pros we are looking at are Mark St Leger, Anthony Harris, Alan Lacer and Jennifer Shirley. Any input, contact Duane Hill. Also Jimmy Clewes will be at Badger Woodturners in October. Contacting him to see if he would like to do a piggyback.

We are trying to get an idea of what professionals you would like to see. Here is a preliminary list of potentials. Please rank these in order of your preference. Also, let us know if you have any other ideas.

Mark St Leger – Threading, jigs, projects from scrap

Anthony Harris – Thread chasing, hollow forms

Alan Lacer – Skew and it's uses, hook tool, scrapers

Jennifer Shirely – Turning miniatures, pyrography

Bob Patros has a spindle steady for sale from woodcraft retail
\$42 he will let it go for \$25 Great deal
Contact Bob at ripatros@gundluth.org



Instant Gallery**Gary Friemann****Duane Hill****Colin Kenow****Clyde Cassell****The Prez Sez**

Seems its is about a month early to be mowing lawn when normally I could be just cutting firewood and “saving” those special crotch pieces here and there in the woodpiles for later projects. Thank you Mother Nature!

The May meeting demonstration will be Duane Hill with a few hands on opportunities on the club's lathes. Just back from a week's school at Craft Supplies he should be “sharp” with hints and wisdoms of their master turners. The club has received the new 18-inch lathe bed extension for the Powermatic lathe. So longer projects are now possible or just getting the tailstock out of elbow's harm is now possible.

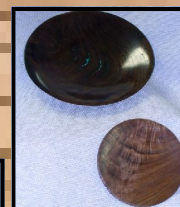
The June meeting will be at the Gautschs' studio in Onalaska, where the club has met on past occasions. There will be a demonstration on chain saw safety and include the dissection of various log chunks, crotch wood, burl wood and maybe a root ball. Weather permitting it should be a great experience. If you have a special chunk of wood you are not sure how to cut, bring it by...for advice on how to cut or we might cut it for you. (No assurances given). Around noon we'll break for a club funded picnic lunch and return to cutting if there is sufficient interest. There is also rumor that coring systems might be demonstrated – volunteers and weather permitting.

As always at our place, there will be a place to bring barter goods, sell or give away anything related to wood and wood processing. The only rule is if you brought it, it leaves with you or someone else.

See you all in June! Turn Safely and stay sharp! Bill

Open Shop Night – Open Shop Night is held Tuesdays at Duane Hill's shop, 1808 Quincy in Onalaska. The topic is free format and anything applying to woodturning goes. This is a great chance to ask questions, try new techniques or just BS about woodturning. Please call, 608-783-0883, if you plan on coming over to make sure Duane will be there.

Monthly Tip – When initially turning hollow forms between centers, make sure the tail stock is snugged up tight. Check it every time you shut the lathe off, especially when turning green wood. Failure to do so may have your roughed out piece flying off the lathe and bouncing places it shouldn't be.

**Odel Andersen****Jay Johnson****Duane Hill**

CRW Mission Statement: *To promote, to educate, and to inspire ourselves and others in the fine art of turned wood.*



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Great job Bill. I have logged for a living, and the chain saw can be your best friend and your worse enemy. When you use any tool you have to think, **is what you are about to do safe or not!** Be safe Phil

If you place your hands on a chain saw, you must keep in mind that it is like grabbing a hand grenade without a pin in it. It is very likely to go off in your face.

From the moment that you take it out of storage to the time that it goes back to the same place, you can be hurt by either it, or by whatever you will be cutting. The chain saw is the most dangerous hand tool that can be purchased on the open market. It requires no license and no training to own or operate it.

An overall average of 40,000 injuries and deaths occur annually in the US. This figure is just the "reported" accidents given by hospitals willing or able to furnish the information. That figure does not include out-patient visits to the doctor. Most chain saw accidents are preventable. The only answer to reducing these accidents is proper training and knowledge with a lot of time using a saw - which is experience. You can gain experience the hard way and have the scars to prove it or you can do a little preventative reading.



The chain saw that you purchase should be of the correct size for the jobs that you intend to do. To use a chain saw with a 36" bar for cutting 10" diameter trees is not appropriate. Conversely, a 10" bar is not appropriate for cutting 36" diameter trees. Many options must be considered before the purchase of a chain saw: horsepower, chain speed, bar length, weight, type of handle bar, type of bar, type of chain, etc...

Unfortunately, all chain saws are made for right-handed people. By using a "full wrap" handle bar, this will help out the left-handed operators to some extent. Your local chain saw dealer should have the ability to let you know what is right for your needs. Explain to them what you will be using the chain saw for. Chain saws can be purchased at your local hardware stores, large discount stores, or a chain saw dealer.

The best place to purchase this piece of equipment is a chain saw dealer, due to warranty work. Hardware stores and discount chains will not uphold a warranty while the chain saw dealers will if purchased from them. If you decide to use the classifieds, friends, or swap meets to purchase a chain saw, get the same information from your dealer beforehand. Also, purchase a book on proper chain saw use and techniques for cutting trees. This will help save your life or someone who will be with you.

Keep the chain sharp at all times. You will be able to tell the difference between good clean chips versus powder. When a chain becomes dull, it will not cut straight - if at all. Keep it out of the dirt at all times. Avoid rocks, nails, wire, etc... and after every third hand filing, the chain should be sharpened on a grinder, to true up the cutters, rakers and gullets.



After you have used your chain saw, proper storage procedures must be followed if it is not going to be used for a while. The gas to oil mixture must be drained from the saw's tank. If this is not done, the gas mixture will eventually turn into a varnish and will plug up the carburetor. The engine will not operate properly, if at all and a trip to the repair shop will be unavoidable. A chain and bar cover or guard should also be used to protect the chain and anything that the chain may come in contact with. Some of the smaller chain saws have a case that can be purchased, for this purpose.



The following items should be used while operating a chain saw: A hard hat, protective leg chaps, gloves, eye protection, hearing protection and "above the ankle" leather boots. Other necessary tools and supplies should include wedges, ax, large hatchet or maul, properly mixed fuel, bar oil, bar wrench, chain file with protective handle, small screwdriver with magnetic head, minor maintenance tools and a first aid kit.



Mike Jackofsky's Hollowing Class Duane Hill



I was fortunate enough to take the Mike Jackofsky Signature Class at Craft Supplies from April 19-23. This class was about learning how to make thin walled, hollow forms the way Mike Jackofsky does. This included using his tools. If you are not familiar with Mike Jackofsky, he specializes in making large, natural edge hollow forms, mostly out of maple burl. His pieces go up to about 20-24" in diameter. See the two pictures at the bottom of this article. He has developed a set of tools for hollowing which is sold only by Craft Supplies.

We had eight people in the class, see the picture above. Mike Jackofsky is in the front row, left side. Behind him is Paul Chilton, our assistant for this class. Both Paul and Mike were always around for questions and to assist if you were having problems. There were two people from Wisconsin, myself and one from Milwaukee. There were two people from California, two from Colorado, one from Utah and one from North Carolina. So we were a well travelled group.

Each member of the class turned between 6 and 10 projects in the five days of class. I ended up turning 8 projects, 4 or which to completion and 4 to near completion.

The first project was a small bowl, about 4-6" in diameter using bowl gouges, both on the outside and on the inside. The second project was doing another small bowl. This time the outside of the bowl was turned using bowl gouges and the inside was turned using hollowing tools. This proved to be a good way to get used to the hollowing tools. The third project was to close the hole, somewhat, so you got used to hollowing without looking inside. On each additional project, we were encouraged to make the hole smaller and/or reduce the wall thickness, making each project a little more difficult. On Thursday, Mike had Craft Supplies bring in maple burl, similar to what he uses and we were to turn a natural edge hollow form. On Friday, you could finish up other projects or continue hollow forms with smaller holes and/or thinner walls. The class did pretty good, as nobody went through the sides, though a couple came close, including myself. One person went through the bottom on a couple of pieces, but these were repaired with contrasting woods.



Mike's process for creating a hollow form is as follows: One the top of the hollow form, drill a 1" diameter hole with a spade bit. With no bark, this should be about 1/8"-1/4" deep. With bark, the hole should penetrate the bark by a little more than 1/8". Mark the center on the bottom part. Mike uses green wood for his projects. Place the piece between centers, using the 1" two prong drive center in the drilled hole and the tail stock on the marked bottom center. The pieces we were working on were all cross grain orientation. Tighten up the tail stock. Bring the piece to round with a bowl gouge. If the piece needs to be adjusted to highlight the grain, balance the top, etc, this can be done with the tail stock

side. This is one reason for drilling the hole on the headstock side, it gives you the freedom to make adjustments. Make the adjustments and bring the piece to round again. Continued page 6.

Continued from page 5 Mike likes to use the 5" jaws with the Vicmarc chuck. The next step is to true up the bottom and make a tendon to fit the 5" jaws on the bottom of the piece. Do not remove the small plug that the tail stock is anchored into. This will help recenter the piece when it is removed from the chuck.

Mike likes to do a back cut behind the tendon. This helps him to define the shape and location of the bottom. Do as much shaping as you can while the piece is between centers. Sand to 180 grit while between centers. The bowl gouge is used for shaping the outside.

Mount the tendon in the chuck and remove all wobble from piece. Finish shaping the piece with the bowl gouge. Sand the outside to 320 grit.

Use the bowl gouge to define the hollow form opening. Also create a small V for starting a drill bit.

Drill a 1/2" hole to just shy of desired depth. Mike uses a long masonry bit in a handle to do this.

Begin hollowing form. Take wall thickness to approximately 1/2" for top 2/3s of form.

Bring upper area of form to final wall thickness and sand inside.

Bring rest of form to final wall thickness and sand.

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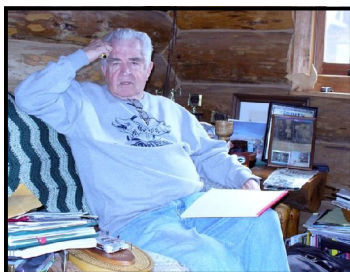
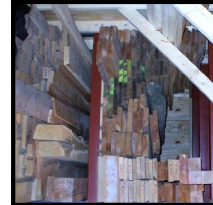
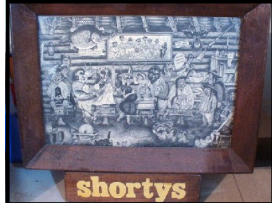
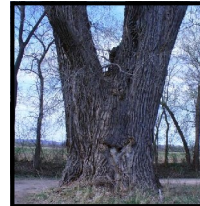
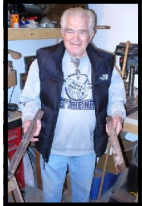
Begin hollowing form. Take wall thickness to approximately 1/2" for top 2/3s of form.

Bring upper area of form to final wall thickness and sand inside. Bring rest of form to final wall thickness and sand.

Reverse mount the piece by either a jam chuck, or cone in the top. Insert the live center on the tail stock into the marked center plug that was formed when the tendon was turned

Bring the lower part of the piece to final shape and undercut the base. Sand the lower part of the piece through 320 grit. Undercut the base. Reduce the size of the tailstock plug to give you room to work.

Form the base. Sand the base and bring the tailstock plug to approximately 1/4" diameter. Remove plug with a hand saw. Use a rotary carver to remove the plug in the base. Hand sand to remove the dimple.

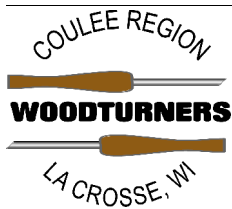


A Visit to Shorty's Cabin.

I was born in Alma Wis. About 5 miles from my cabin. Raised on a farm wood working started early cutting firewood & rail road ties hard work. After high school (1952 graduate) I entered the Army with 18 months in Korea. August of 1955 I started Barber School and still barbering. For over 30 years I coached little league Babe Ruth baseball took 2 to 3 nights a week. Coaching trap shooting for 15 years (over 300 youths) one 17 year old became a national champion. In the 1980 woodturning entered in and Denis Falch introduce me to the club. What a great club. Shorty



Coulee Region Woodturners Chapter of the American Association of Woodturners



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"A Turn For the Better"

**Next Meeting
Onalaska Community
Center on Saturday,
May 15 2010 at 9 am.**

Here's a map to help those who aren't sure where we meet. It's the Onalaska Community Center at the intersections of Quincy & 6th Ave North in Onalaska, Wisconsin. 608-783-9290

We'll start the program promptly at 9am, so get there early to avoid getting a Uecker Seat.

Chairs are provided.

We'll have coffee, so donuts are ALWAYS welcome.

