Shavings

DETROIT AREA WOODTURNERS

February Issue 2005 http://www.DetroitAreaWoodturners.org

President's Corner

The snow on the ground keeps me assured that we are still in winter. Just the fact that it is now February, lets me know that March and April are soon to arrive. I can't wait 'till spring . It seems this has been a long winter. Soon some of the members will start heading to warmer climates to get warmed up for a week or so in anticipation of our own spring.

If you are thinking about any formal woodturning classes at any of the many craft schools, now is the time to make reservations as the classes fill up quickly. The web site URL's for many of the popular schools are on the web site.

I hope all of you enjoyed the use of the large conference room at the nature center. It sure gave us a lot more room. I think we will be able to stay in this room , as long as we keep it clean. Thanks to the folks that stayed behind and helped clean up.

Our raffle depends mostly on items and wood that the members bring ,so keep on sharing your surplus wood and supplies, with all the members, as raffle item.. We will start distributing some lidded box information for this spring's box project at the meeting.

Join the AAW!!

Reminder Your 2005 Dues are now Due.

E-Z Bond Super Glue Orders

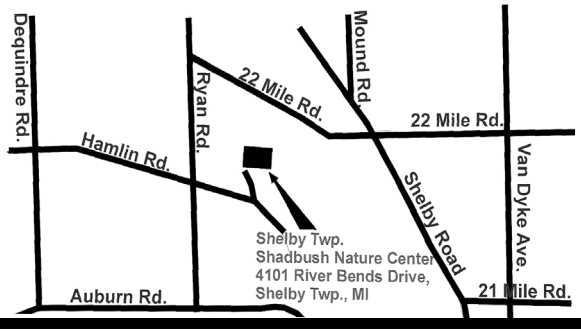
Ken Riedel will be taking orders for CA glue at the next meeting. He can also be contacted at: 810-329-4339 or at ken5312@juno.com

Craft Supplies Order

Once again, Dave Wiltse will be placing an order with Craft Supplies. He will have order forms at the next meeting for you to fill out. Please have your list ready to transfer to his forms. If you won't be at the meeting and wish to order, call him at (248) 625-5347.

Next Meeting -Feb. 20, 2005

Meeting Highlight will be "Turning Bowls" by Gary Hoover. The Detroit Area Woodturners meet at the Shelby River Bends Park, Shadbush Nature Center, Shelby Township, MI, from 2:00 to 4:00 PM. The Park is located on Ryan Road between 21 and 22 Mile Roads opposite the Hamlin Road junction. All visitors are welcome.



From your New Editor

Greetings. First off, I want to thank Chet for all of his efforts in setting up the initial newsletter and for helping me through the transition to get started.

This newsletter is designed to reflect your needs and interests. For that to happen, I need to know what you are interested in seeing covered. I also need people to submit information. Choose a topic (ie. woods, tools, a technique), research it, and send it on. For the March newsletter to get out, in a timely fashion, I need to have your submissions **before the first of March.** If there are any errors or things you wish to see changed, please don't hesitate to call (519-945-0647) or e-mail me (rubycler@sympatico.ca). Thank you. Ruby

Calendar of Events

DAW meets the third Sunday monthly, unless adjusted for holidays, September through June. General Meetings are scheduled from 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM. Executive meetings are open to all club members.

Feb. 9/05 - Executive Meeting 7:00 p.m. at John Fitizpatrick's home
Feb. 20/05 - General Meeting - Turning Natural Edged Bowls
March 9/05 - Executive Meeting 7:00 p.m. at Bill Schrodt's home
Mar. 20 /05 - General Meeting - Sharpening Tools and Turning Oil Lamps
Apr. 6/05 - Executive Meeting 7:00 p.m. at Ron Szetumerski's home
Apr. 17/05 - General Meeting - Turning end grain
May 11/05 - Executive Meeting 7:00 p.m. at Chet Bisno's home
May 22 /05 - General Meeting - DAW Picnic and Chain Saw demo
June 15/05 - Executive Meeting 7:00 p.m. Location to be announced
June 26 /05 - Demo to be determined

Don't Forget the February Meeting Door Prizes!!

Door prizes are an important part of each meeting. Members enjoy getting the prizes and the monies, from the raffle, pay for things like operating expenses. Please bring along any extra wood, tools or other items you feel you can afford to donate to our prize table.

DAW Officers - Here to Help! Don't Hesitate to Call

President -	Greg Smith	(248) 649-3565	gregssmith@aol.com
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Excerpts from **A BRIEF HISTORY of WOODTURNING**
by MICHAEL HOFIUS

The earliest signs of woodturning are probably in ancient Egyptian tombs. Pictographs depict a primitive bow driven tool. By the European Middle Ages, this ancient form evolved into more sophisticated models.

The Turners Shop became a common occurrence. The noble classes of the fifteenth century cherished these artists as well as carvers. It became common practice to employ a turner, a carver, and a jointer in many castles to create the fancy furniture and architectural masterpieces.

Woodturning became the hobby of many noblemen. It is said that Henry the Eighth of England was a "gentleman turner".

The most elaborate pieces appeared between the late sixteenth century in England and Germany through the mid nineteenth century in England, Canada, and the USA. There are still many exquisite examples of these early architectural and furniture turnings in the Boston area as well as Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Lathe power evolved from bow power through treadle power through water, steam and electricity.

Today, the lathe has developed into a highly technical computerized system capable of mass-producing thousands of identical items. Still, it can produce one-of-a-kind pieces of beautiful art which is what I strive to achieve.

Grinding Wheels

by Ruby Cler

While mentoring and taking various classes, the question of which grinding stone to use, comes up repeatedly. Most people depend on the advice of friends, instructors or salespeople at their local shops. I hope in this article to give you a clearer understanding of wheels, so that you can choose what is most appropriate for your needs.

It is only in the last few years that a standardized international code has been developed for grinding wheels. Although, the quality of abrasive and consistency of manufacturing can still vary, you can have some confidence that stones with the same code will function similarly. When purchasing wheels - you get what you pay for. The best wheels cost more because they are made with better material and grind cooler.

Standard stones that come with grinders are useful to grind lawnmower blades, serve as patio stones or clean up your welding. They are **not** good for sharpening your woodworking tools. Enclosed in this newsletter is a copy of the Norton code. The only difference between this code and the one you will find on a wheel made by another company, is the "38" at the beginning and the "BE" at the end. The central part of the code is according to the International Standards Organization (ISO) code for grinding wheels.

There are three main things one needs to know about grinding wheels. - the grit size, grade (friability), and abrasive. The stone used in the example is the **38A80-H8VBE.**

38A refers to the ***Abrasive.*** We mainly see Aluminium Oxide (A) and Seeded Gel Ceramic (SG) wheels in woodturning. Colour of the wheel is not an indication of type or quality. SG wheels are best for CPM steels, and the most expensive. The number in front of the abrasive indicates the type of Seed Gel or Aluminium Oxide.

80 refers to the ***Grit size.*** The finer the grit, the better the edge you can get. However, if you go too fine, it means slower grinding, overheating, and more difficulty re-shaping.

Recommended grits:

- for re-shaping : 36-60 grit SG - K friability
- for sharpening : 60-120 grit SG - K friability

H refers to the ***Grade or friability.*** Abrasive grains are held in place by a bond. The grade or friability indicates the strength of the bond and the abrasive type. The grade needs to match the steel you are grinding. Harder metals need a more friable wheel (softer). Too hard a wheel will clog with the debris you grind off. This means you will have to dress is more often and it will quickly wear out. Too soft a wheel won't clog, but it will wear quickly or groove when grinding gouges. Harder and coarser wheels tend to chip the edge of CPM steels. Getting the right wheel will give the tool a better edge and a longer cutting life. The letters go from A to Z. A is more friable and suits very hard metals. Z is very hard and suited to softer metals. CPM steels are suited to K or lower friability wheels.

8 refers to the ***Structure or grain spacing.*** The spacing of the abrasive grains is designated by a number from 0 - 12. The closer together the grains, the lower the number. Wide spaced grains aids in rough grinding, as material can be removed quicker.

VBE refers to the ***Bond type.*** Most grinding wheels are made with a vitrified bond, which consists of a mixture of specially selected clays. At very high temperatures they fuse with the abrasive grit.

Wheel Diameter - There are two main diameters available to woodturners - 6" or 8". Occasionally you may see a 7". Eight inch is the better value. It takes a long time

grinding wheels continued...

8" wheel down to 6". At that stage, it's starting to get too tight a radius, which will affect the way some tools perform.

Full Speed vs Half Speed - Full speed grinders (3450 rpm) take off more metal and wear your tool faster. Overheating can occur easily. Half speed grinders (1725 rpm) grind cooler and take less metal. They also facilitate freehand grinding.

Wet Grinding - This gives a better quality of edge and aids in the life of the cutting edge. It makes grinding a dull tool to sharp more time consuming. However, it would give 15V steel the edge it needs to compete with the other steels for sharpness. Wet grinding will not produce a significant burr for scraping.

I hope this information helps you make good choices when purchasing new stones. By the way, don't disregard the advice of friends. If they have a particular stone they like, try it out on your tools and see for yourself if it fits your needs.

Remember:

SHARP TOOLS MAKE CLEANER CUTS

DAW Logo Apparel

Reminder, DAW Logo apparel is available through Bill Youngblood at (586) 727-9655 or e-mail to billandbon@ails.net ha

Item	Prices
Hats & T-Shirts*	$13.00
Sweat Shirts*	$19.00
Golf Shirts*	$26.00
Jackets	$53.00

*Add $2.00 for 2XL and $3.00 for 3XL

Sales Alert - FYI - from Bob Daily

Butki Tool is having a 5% off sale during the month of Feb. 2005.
Counterperson Tom, (cell # 586.405.0231) said that if he had a regular contact at DAW, he could let us know when the sales and specials will be coming. Several websites/companies that I have dealt with for wood shipments and found to be very dependable are:
Goosebaylumber.com - New Hampshire
Anexotichardwood.com - Calif.
Gilmerwood.com - Oregon

''Tis better to have tried and failed, then to have never tried at all.

Woodworking & Tool Sources in NE Detroit

• **WoodCraft**, Sterling Heights, Sterling Place Shopping Center, 37864 Van Dyke, Sterling Heights.
• **Rockler Woodworking**, 29918 Woodward Avenue, Royal Oak, (Woodward at 12-1/2 MI)
• **Performance Tools** - 26772 Dequindre, Warren, MI. (Just S. of 11 Mile Rd.)
• **Butki - Saw and Tool**, 26707 Van Dyke, Center Line, MI (Just S.of I-696)
• **Harbor Freight** - 34900 Grossbeck Hwy, Clinton Township, MI (SE Corner of Grossbeck and 15 Mi.)
• **Abrasive Brokers**, 1695 Rochester Road, Troy, MI (Just N of Maple Rd)
• **Wholesale Tool**, 12155 Stephens Rd, Warren, MI 48089 (S of 10 Mile, E of Hoover Rd.)
• **Glenn Wing Power Tools** 33656 Woodward Ave, Birmingham, MI 248-644-5790 (discount to DAW members).

New Web Sites

- These are some interesting web sites submitted by members. You need to check them out:
- **www.turnedwood.com/ tools&jigs.html#Laser**
  www.woodcentral.com
- Check our web page for more good URLs.

Safety Considerations with the Grindstone

by Ruby Cler

Grinding stones are an extremely important part of your shop machinery. Unfortunately, they tend to be taken for granted, and safety considerations are often over-looked.

Some form of eye protection is absolutely essential when using the grinder. The transparent visors, which manufacturers affix, over the wheel, is inadequate. Wear goggles or a face shield to prevent grit from the stone and/or metal from the tools, getting into your eyes. Periodically, vacuum around the grinder to reduce the amount of dust it produces.

As part of your maintenance routine, periodically remove the wheels from the grinder and do a test to ensure they are sound and not cracked. Run a dowel through the centre hole, and hold the end of the dowel in one hand. Give the stone a flick with your finger, on the other hand. A sound stone will make a distinct high-pitched 'ping'. If you are in doubt about your stone, or the sound it makes, discard it and replace. Unsound stones are extremely dangerous and can shatter in use. Their shrapnel can seriously injure or kill.

Mounting of an unenclosed stone on the outboard of a lathe is very dangerous and irresponsible, as you may injure others in your shop, besides yourself. Also, **never** grind on the outside of the wheel. Doing so, weakens the wheel and can cause the wheel to disintegrate or explode.

Through being safety conscious, accidents can be avoided, and your turning remains enjoyable.

DETROIT AREA WOODTURNERS

Stamp

3232 Essex
Troy, MI 48084

Happy Valentine's Day

Woodturning Instruction Below are listed the most prominent woodturning schools, there are also classes offered by woodturning retail establishments such as Craft Supplies and Highland Hardware. Resources are listed on the AAW web site.

Anderson Ranch Arts Center
P. O. Box 5598, 5263 Owl Creek Road
Snowmass, Colorado 81615-5598
Voice: 970-923-3181,
URL: http://www.andersonranch.org/

Arrowmont School of Arts and Crafts
P.O. Box 567, 556 Parkway,
Gatlinburg, Tennessee 37738-0567
Voice: 423-436-5860,
URL: http://www.arrowmon

Conover Workshops
18125 Madison Road,
PO Box 679, Parkman, OH 44080-0679
Voice: 216-548-3491
Email: conoverWS@aol.com

John C. Campbell Folk School
One Folk School Road,
Brasstown, North Carolina 28902-9603
Voice: 800-FOLK-SCH or 828-837-2775
Email: URL: http://folkschool.org

Marc Adams School of Woodworking
5504 East, 500 North,
Franklin, IN 46131-7993
Voice: 317-535-4013
Email: masw@iquest.net

Craft Supplies
Provo, Utah
See the front pages of their catalogue for a list of the classes and information regarding their instructors.

Grindstone Codes - Quick Reference Chart

38 A 80 - H 8 V BE

38 A 80 - H 8 V BE
Type

The first number indicates the type of aluminium oxide the company used in this stone. Companies are reluctant to explain them to consumers.

38 **A** 80 - H 8 V BE
Abrasive

A = Aluminium Oxide
C = Silicon Carbide
D = Diamond
There are many codes for abrasives, but these are the ones of interest to woodworkers.

38 A **80** - H 8 V BE
Grit Size

Grit ranges from 8 to 500. The band between 60 to 120 is used in basic tool grinding.

38 A 80 - **H** 8 V BE
Grade

Wheel grade is indicated by a letter from the following ranges:

ABCDEFG	**HIJK**	**KMNO**	**PQRS**	**TUVWXYZ**
Very soft	Soft	Medium	Hard	Very Hard

A wheel is made harder by increasing the amount of bonding material. This reduces the volume of the pores and makes the abrasive particles more resistant to release. The wheel lasts longer, but tends to grind hotter because it retains more worn particles than a softer wheel. This reduces the cutting rate and increases friction when grinding tool steel.

38 A 80 - H **8** V BE
Structure

Structure describes the grain spacing.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Dense ————> Open

Generally, an open structure is cuts cooler because of entrained air and reduced friction. It also has a reduced tendency to glaze. A dense structure is more durable, but is hotter in use and more subject to glazing.

38 A 80 - H 8 **V** BE
Bond

The most common bonds are:
V - Vitrified (tool grinding)
B = Resinoid (high speed, rapid metal removal)
R = Rubber (high pressure grinding)
E = Shellac (where an elastic bond is needed)
M - Metal (used with diamond and boron nitride)

38 A 80 - H 8 V **BE**
Bond Modification

An optional manufacturer's designation for modification to the basic bond. In this case, it indicates a modification to the basic vitrified bond.

*Source - The Complete Guide to Sharpening by Leonard Lee