

Turn North



The Monthly Newsletter of the Northland Woodturners

www.northlandwoodturners-kc.com

February 2022

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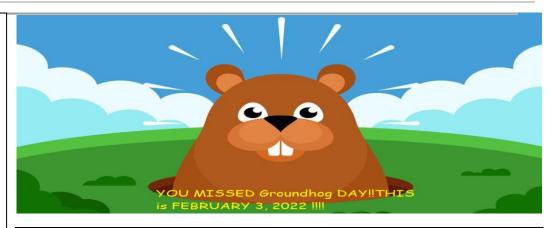
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Chapter Meetings:

First Thursday of every month, 7-9 pm.

Our ADDRESS: We're south of Zona Rosa just off NW Prairie View Rd., in the old Mid-Continent Library building on the top floor. Parking is on top of the hill off Tower Drive.

Open for Registration (ONLINE)



Saturday, <u>February 19, 2022</u>
3:00 p.m. Eastern Time (2:00 PM Central)
Mark Dreyer and John Underhill
From Pen turning to Pen Making

Click here for details and registration.

Member Information Corner

Newsletters on the Chapter Website: http://northlandwoodturners-kc.com Event Information:

NEEDED: Fund raising Ideas. <u>Remember</u>—2022 dues are \$10 <u>for</u>

<u>the year.</u> <u>Due beginning</u> January 7, 2022

Next Meeting: February 3, 2022

Alex Garcia will be our presenter

ZOOM code: 884 5557 0290

Save the Date

Saturday, <u>March 5, 2022</u> 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (3:00 PM Central) WIT Presents: Tania Radda

Registration coming soon.

The above VIRTUAL presentations are from **AAW** to you.

https://www.woodturner.org/Woodturner/Events/Annual-Symposium---Conference/2022-Symposium---Chattanooga/Woodturner/2022Chattanooga/2022-AAW-Symposium---Chattanooga-Tennessee.aspx?hkey=e2faf15e-1289-47c0-917d-b34954b557c0

New feature beginning with this newsletter: **WANT ADS** (see page 7) **How to use them:** send your items to the Editor WITH pictures if possible. Indicate a price you want. The Club would like a 10% royalty donated to the Northland Wood turners based on your selling price. They will be at the end of the newsletter.

Example: 10 Widgets for sale @ \$2.75 each. Take one or all 10.

Club gets \$0.28 each or all ten for \$2.75.

Rounding only on singletons.



Wood of The Month

Prunus serotina – Black cherry



← Face Grain

End Grain→





Black cherry, also known as, American black cherry, wild black cherry, black rum cherry, whiskey cherry and wild cherry has a long and proud history as a furniture wood, dating to the time of the early settlers. The colonists substituted American black cherry for the expensive, imported mahogany, calling the domestic wood with similar characteristics "American mahogany".

"Cherry is probably the most popular hardwood in the world," said Herb McClaugherty, president and CEO of the Dean Co. "In Europe, cherry is the second most-used cabinet wood. Here in the United States, cherry ranks as our most popular cabinet wood assuming red and white oak are treated as separate woods," he said.

Black cherry's range in North America extends from the eastern regions of Canada to the eastern part of the United States and into Mexico. The prime cherry wood traditionally comes from the Appalachian Mountain areas, a range extending from northern Vermont to North Carolina with the very best cherry coming first from Pennsylvania and then West Virginia and New York. Cherry trees thrive in Pennsylvania because they grow in stands rimmed by hemlock, which protects the cherry trees from strong winds. Cherry is a somewhat fragile tree because it can grow tall – sometimes 20 to 25 feet to the first limb – and it can be susceptible to wind damage.

Black cherry is a straight-grained, moderately hard wood with a specific gravity (oven dry) of 0.53 or about 36 pounds per cubic foot. The sapwood is narrow and varies in color from white to light reddish brown. The heartwood varies from light to dark reddish brown. Growth rings are fairly distinct, and wood rays are plainly visible to the naked eye. Dark red gum streaks are sometimes present. The wood is naturally dull but takes on a fine luster when properly finished. The wood's color darkens with age, and it can be finished to bear a strong resemblance to genuine mahogany.

Black cherry is used principally in lumber form and for manufacturing fine furniture. In the printing and engraving industries it is used to mount engravings, electrotypes, and zinc etchings. It is also used for patterns, professional and scientific instruments, piano actions, handles wooden ware, toys, musical instruments, and of course, turning. **Cherry is a wonderful wood to turn, slicing with ease and finishing beautifully**.

American black cherry is not the same tree that yields the fabulous fruit. However, its fruit has been used to flavor brandy and rum, hence one of the common names rum cherry. Extracts from the bark are used in the preparation of wild cherry syrup, a popular vehicle for cough medicines. The fruit can be used for making jelly or wine. Black cherry was widely used by Native Americans who used it to treat a variety of complaints. Bark tea was used in small amounts to treat fever, colds, sore throats, laryngitis, diarrhea, etc. The leaves, buds, twigs, seeds and bark contain glycoside prunasin, which is converted in the stomach to the highly toxic hydrocyanic acid (cyanide). Therefore, farmers are warned and have to be careful that downed or wilted foliage from the trees are not eaten by livestock which can poison and possibly kill them.

You can read more about Black cherry at; Black cherry on the Wood-database and Black cherry on Wikipedia.org

Written by – Mel Bryan

Show and Tell









Carl Severing "hit the Jackpot", so to speak, on

Show and Tell for January. First off he showed his "full size" **Walnut** Anvil. This evolved from his December turning section that looked like an anvil. Next he showed a sanding drum that he uses for a variety of jobs. Turned from **Birch**, it has sanding strips spiraled around and anchored with a small strip of wood (*See the arrow above*.) Then to show how necessity is the mother of invention he

brought his steady rest he created. A rather ingenious device, it uses rollers from an in-line skate. He entered a spare set of rollers in the drawing for the evening also. At the far right is a more detailed view of the adjusters to allow for different sizes of turnings. Since the rollers are ball-bearing, they roll very nicely and this can be adapted to a variety of lathes. Good work Carl!!





Steve Dougherty brought an inside-out turning made with Sugar Maple. In the right photo one can see the size comparison to a standard BicTM pen. Inside-out turning is relatively easy IF... the main problem being when turning the outside-in version one must be careful not to cut through and make two pieces instead of one turning. Note the unusual grain of the wood on Steve's turning.







Mikeal Jones brought an unusual turning made from a sea urchin shell. They are available from Woodcraft™ as a stock item.

The shell is VERY THIN and breaks easily. It requires a support piece through the center to keep from crushing it when assembled. This is the natural color and no finish is put on the shell part.

Interesting to say the least. Good work Mikeal.

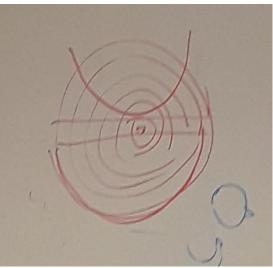


This is another view of Carl's sanding drum. Note the paper anchors on each end.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Program presenter for the January 2022 meeting was Chip Siskey. The topic of presentation was turning a goblet from a limb. Chip had brought several examples from a tree he had that had lost a limb. Having already turned a sample, that became the pattern for the evening's presentation.









Chip first pointed out some characteristics to look for when using something like a limb. The location of the pith in the center is of utmost importance. If the center of the turning lines up with the pith, a real weakness gets built in. This can result in failure when the small stem is being finished. Chip showed the relative size of the stem against his finger in the far right picture above. It is important to locate the center of the turning off to the side slightly to avoid this problem. Chip illustrated another problem that can occur if the pith is not centered on the piece. It can cause warpage in a green wood turning as it dries if the pith is off to one side. This could be the result of growth patterns in the limb. Chip's chosen piece had the pith pretty much centered as shown below.









Once the location for the drive center was found, a drive center was inserted in the One WayTM chuck and a tenon was turned on the tailstock end. The piece was then reversed, drive chuck removed, and turning commenced.

Note the out-of-round on the far left picture. This is the part to go into the chuck. Next is where the tailstock center









was and that will be trimmed off. At the FAR right are the two locations—yellow arrow shows the pith, red arrow shows the center of the turning location. This follows what Chip said about avoiding having the pith in the stem of the turning.







Being slightly off-center is obvious when the turning commences. Sharp tools and green wood make for some interesting chips coming off. Note the angle of attack on the end of the gouge at the right.



Note the black mark on the gouge at right. This is the depth that the bell of the goblet will have.

This is the grind on the end of the gouge being used to make the hole





Using the gouge, Chip proceeded to force the gouge into the end of the turning. This produced the beginning the interior of the goblet bowl.





of







Final shaping of the interior of the goblet showing thickness in the center photo with a light to illustrate shows how thin the final goblet will be. Still to be done is some minor touchup at the top rim, with the bark to still to show on the finished piece. At the right is the tool Chip used to finish the inside—rather beefy but made to finish interiors of small or medium size bowls.







Adding a special attachment to the tailstock live center allows the turning to be supported while the spindle is turned to size. A small spindle gouge is being used in the center photo and the "pith" is showing at the right. Final turning will all but eliminate the pith from the finished turning.

At the left below is the location of the pith (see yellow arrow) on what will become the foot of the goblet.





Sometimes on a small spindle some kind of support is needed. Here Chip used his finger as a backup and a small angled skew to finish turn the goblet spindle before sanding.

Realizing that it was a green wood turning, not a lot of sanding would be possible.



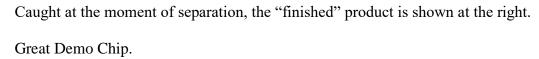


Marking the "height" of the foot of the goblet told Chip where to separate the turning from what was clamped in the chuck. Being off-center is more obvious in the center picture the location for finish turning the foot is made.

At the right a slight undercut is made to allow the goblet to stand flat on the foot.









WANT ADS: Your listings below are accepted on the condition that <u>CONTACT INFO</u>, <u>Description of item</u> and <u>Asking price</u> is included with your ad. The Northland Wood turners Group takes NO responsibility for resale of these items and is only asking a donation of 10% to the Group for this service. No Express or IMPLIED Warranty is granted on any listing here.

Jet Wood lathe Model 1442. Larry Settle (816) 289-8111. Asking **price**: \$500.00



Thanks to everyone who has helped with our plug orders in the past. We will be asking for help getting other projects to raise funds. All ideas are welcome along with samples.

The CLUB NEWSLETTER tab of the club website is at

http://www.northlandwoodturners-kc.com/

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M-F, 7 am-6pm, MST Check out the Club Specials every month. Enter "NorthlandWoodturners" when asked for club name.

REMINDER:

The annual dues for 2021 are still

only \$10.00. Advanced payments are accepted.

Checks can be made payable to Northland Woodturners.