



JUST ONE MORE CUT



Central Florida Woodturners, a Star Chapter of the American Association of Woodturners. Central Florida

Woodturners exists to encourage and assist its members in advancing their skills in woodturning, and to educate the public and promote among the public a greater enjoyment and appreciation of the art of woodturning. Member of the American Association of Woodturners



Calendar

Monthly Chapter Meeting and demonstration by Gene Gross on scrapers and techniques.

When

Thu, March 21, 7pm – 9pm

Where Woodcraft, 8155 S. Highway 17/92, Fern Park, FL ([map](#))

Description

The Central Florida Woodturners meets monthly to discuss business of the club, hold a show & tell, hold an auction, and view a demonstration. All

WEDNESDAY NIGHT GROUP



6:00pm -9PM EVERY

Wednesday Night Woodturning @ Danny's Hoffman

Where 4311 Golden Gem Rd, Apopka, FL 32712

Goals of the Wed Night Group:

We meet with the idea of making sawdust and learning from each other. We have members from all woodturning levels, each wanting to improve and share their skills. Somebody always has a project that they would like to learn how to make, and we are there to assist

Gary West and Danny Hoffman have been designing our club project for the **AAW Chapter Collaborative Challenge**. If you want to work on the project come out to the WED Night group meeting, and help out making this project worth our participation. We are working on this project every Wed night.



2013 Symposium Exhibition

The AAW has a long history of highly-acclaimed symposiums - dating back to 1987 - featuring turners and collectors from around the world, all gathering for 3 days of demonstrations and exhibits showcasing the art and craft of woodturning. Join us for the 27th international symposium, to be held at the Tampa Convention Center, Tampa FL, June 28-30. The Tampa Convention Center, 333 South Franklin Street. For the AAW's 27th international symposium, chapters are invited to submit one collaborative work created by as many chapter members as possible, with a minimum of six participants.

We have started making our Chapter Collaborative Challenge. Thanks to Gary West and Danny Hoffman our project is underway. They have the plans, Gary West has the wood and he has started cutting the pieces, next we will be making the shape. Anyone interested in helping call Gary West.

The AAW Symposium in June.

I am in charge of the demonstrator assistants. The assistants are more like gophers when and if the demonstrator needs something he needs - like a tool missing wood, ect. You will get a reserved seat for the demo you are a DA. Let me know if you would like to volunteer for. Now since not all demonstrator needs a DA. Since I wont know who needs a DA , I am taking names and your 3 choices. I will then choose the DA in the order I receive your name and will give you your 1st choice of demonstrator.

To volunteer for any of the [above email me Bob Varner at: \[rvarner10@verizon.net\]\(mailto:rvarner10@verizon.net\)](#)

Please look over the State Fair Demo sheet and email me with your selection.

Getting ready for the 27th AAW ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

Tampa Convention Center
June 28-30, 2013

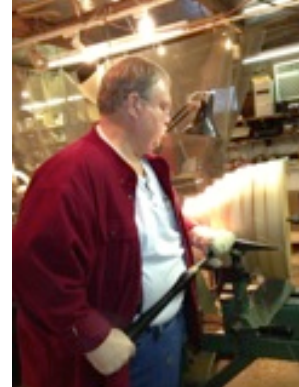
March 6, 2013 - Wednesday Night Group getting ready for the Symposium



Getting everything set up
Gary West, Danny Hoffman
and Barry Reiter



Bill Dalton, Danny Hoffman,
Gary West and Joe Dixon,
Where do we start?



Bill Dalton takes the lead



David Barriger gets to show his style



Jim Pinckney takes his turn



Paul Heitman gives it a turn or two.



Gary West takes a little more off

Weekend with Alan Lacer

Thur: Demo and Workshop, Fri: Demo, Sat: Forge day with Alan at David Barringer's. If you only went to one of these events you are on you way to becoming a better woodturner. Attached are some of the articles from Alan's website: <http://woodturninglearn.net> Get the complete PDF file to download go to Alan's website.



HOOK TOOL

Alan Lacer
www.alanlacer.com

RESOURCES FOR MAKING A BASIC HOOK TOOL:

- Drill rod of "O 1" tool steel, 3/8" diameter, 9" length
- Quart of olive oil
- Heat source: forge, MAPP Gas, acetylene, propane with oxygen, etc.
- Templatisk (optional) in 1450 and 450 or 488 degrees
- Mill file
- Needle nose pliers
- Grinder, Norzox disc mounted on lathe in 60 grit, slip stone

KEY TERMS:

Annealed:

is a softened state

Hardened:

Steel that has been heated to its critical temperature to bring to a very hard and brittle state

Tempering:

the process of bringing hardened steel to a softer, working hardness for a particular use.

Oxidation color spectrum:

the color spectrum that results from the oxidation of cold steel as it slowly gets hot. First appearing is light yellow moving to darker yellows, bronze, purple, then blues (dark to light), then back to silver.

PROCESS:

1. Grind steel to profile in diagrams above (don't get the edge sharp at this time).
2. Heat last 1" or so to bright red and bend with needle nose pliers to create the hook-bending to left as viewed from above (cutting edge down). A "flute" that is about 1/4" to 3/8" across is about right—just be sure you can gain access to the inside flute with the hone!!
3. Reheat hook area to bright cherry red (around 1450 degrees) and quench in oil, stirring rapidly for about 1 minute. Take your time in heating get a very uniform bright red consistently through the hook area.
4. Test for hardness by trying to file top of hook—should scale off, as it is now harder than the file.
5. Clean the hook and about 3 inches behind the hook—goal is to get as clean and polished as possible (use soap and water, wet/dry paper, sometimes even a polishing wheel).
6. Temper, heat about 3" behind hook very gradually—avoid bringing to any red—and let the oxidation colors develop. When the hook tools are a dark yellow color, quickly quench in water. Templatisk is an option.
7. Sharpen the outside bevel to achieve a cutting edge—cool in water regularly to avoid bluing the edge. Hone the freshly ground edge with a slip stone, followed by honing the inside flute of the hook.

Sharpening Guidelines

Alan Lacer
www.alanlacer.com

EQUIPMENT:

- Wheel grinder (I prefer a 1725 or 1800 rpm) set just below chest height, with 6, 7 or 8 inch diameter wheels at least 1 inch wide, 60 and 36 grit friable aluminum oxide wheels (usually white, pink, or blue) in J or K hardness
- rock solid tool rests
- eye protection and dust mask
- wheel dresser (star-wheel, dressing stick, or diamond dresser—all work, but leave different surfaces, my choice is the diamond)
- medium India slip stone or diamond slip stone
- flat stone in fine (these are optional, with my preference being diamond hones).

I. Guidelines for sharpening "cutting" type tools such as gouges, skew chisels, parting tools and hook tools:

Objective:

Single facet with a slight hollow grind

Mental Objective:

Grind the bevel and not the edge

Strategy:

1. Profile or shape the tool first—don't be too timid in removing large amounts of material to reach desired shape—check a book, video, or a turner for recommended shapes/angles.
2. Next, begin to match the desired bevel angle to the profile (to actually sharpen the profile). Start at the heel (back edge) of the bevel and gradually lap forward towards the edge.
3. Use light pressure, be slow and deliberate, and maintain a relaxed attitude and grip, elbows in, controlled stance.
4. Leave the tool on the wheel, looking at your progress only occasionally—use the spark trail as feedback to determine where you are grinding. Stop grinding when sparks just come over the top of the tool edge—further grinding burns away the edge, producing a "saw-toothed" edge. When full bevel is in contact with wheel, tool is sharpened.
5. Avoid heating the tool to such a temperature that you see temper colors developing (yellows, purples, blues). When grinding carbon steel tools, quench in water quite regularly. If using high-speed tools avoid quenching when tool becomes hot—grind in stages, allowing the tool to air cool between sessions.

Sharpness Indicators:

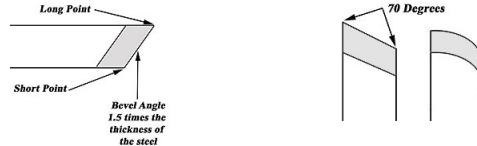
If you can see the edge on cutting tools (skews, gouges, parting tools, etc.), there is no edge! The amount of effort or pressure it takes to remove material is a great indicator of sharpness—a sharp tool seems to allow the wood to cut itself, a dull tool requires extra force. Look at the material coming off the tool—dull tools tend to produce dust or short chips, sharp tools tend to produce ribbons and curls even if short. Listen for sharpness: sharp tools make a hissing sound (much like a sharp plane), dull tools sound flat or make a scraping sound.

Honing Guidelines for skews, gouges, parting tools:

It is easier to keep a sharp tool sharp than it is to use a tool so long that you must return to the grinder. Get in the habit of regular honing, especially before final cuts. For gouges hone the outside ground bevel first by touching the heel of the bevel first, then gently rock into the area just below the edge, still touching the heel of bevel—always a two-point contact. Next, hone the inside flute: hold the curved edge of the slip stone perfectly flat with the flute and move the stone in and out of the flute until the entire edge has been honed. Hone both ground surfaces of the skew and parting tool in a similar two-point strategy. You can only hone a properly ground tool—grinding is still more critical than honing. **Rule:** Hone the bevel and not the edge!!

Skew Chisels

Alan Lacer
www.alanlacer.com



Skew chisels:

I prefer rectangular sectioned skews, the heavier the better (at least 1/4" thick, better yet, 5/16" or 3/8") with the short point side rounded back to the ferrule, the long point side chamfered back to the ferrule. I do not like the oval sectioned skews: they are difficult to rock on the tool rest when grinding, nearly impossible to do the peeling cut (which I use a great deal), and presents a changing angle to the wood as presented in several of the cuts below—such as the rolling out.

Sizes:

I primarily work with two sizes: a smaller one that is 1/2" or 5/8" and a larger one that is 1 1/4" or 1 3/8". These sizes work well on all the cuts below on stock 3" in diameter down to miniature sizes. Preparation: get it sharp through grinding, refine the edge through hand honing (I prefer a diamond hone) or using power honing on a MDF wheel charged with buffing compound that cuts high speed steel. Make sure the tool rest is filed flat and clean, perhaps wax the top surface. Drive the work with a cup-center rather than a spur—especially if you are in a learning phase.

Cuts: Not for face-grain work, but with grain running parallel to the lathe bed!!!! Always protect your eyes!!!!

Planing:

most commonly done with the short point down and leading the cut, positioned at about 45 degrees to the axis of lathe. Problems: skating, dig-in, ribbing, chip-out.

Roughing:

using the tool in the same position as the planing cut, the skew can be used to round smaller diameters (usually under 2 1/2") and shorter pieces (generally under 18" in length), is very much a pushing off of the corners to reach the cylinder? In chippy woods like red oak or ash, I use the planing approach but shorten the length of each cut or use a peeling approach—followed by a planing cut to clean the surface.

Veel:

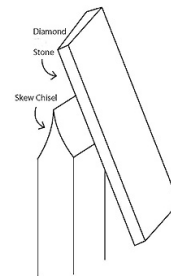
long point down, cutting with an arcing motion. For the first cut, the point is at a right angle to the axis of the lathe. To deepen or widen the "V" in a created, come from the side of the original cut, being sure to clear the long cutting edge away from the area just cut. Problems: skating, burning, "stalling out."

Shoulder:

Sharpening of the Lacer Skews

First let me describe the shape of the cutting edge. About one-fourth to one-third of the edge from the long point is a straight line and 90 degrees to the long point edge. The balance of the edge is a curved shape. Two other aspects of the edge are critical: try to maintain an angle of approximately 70 degrees from point to point, and grind the bevel length to approximately one-and-one half times the thickness of the steel.

Once these shapes and dimensions have been achieved, actual sharpening of the edge is next. Set the tool rest of a dry wheel grinder to the preferred bevel angle (achieved by grinding the length of the bevel to the one-and one-half times formula). Start with the straight part of the edge held horizontally (or parallel to the axis of the grinder) and grind that region. Next, with a pivoting motion, grind the curved section when it is moved into a horizontal position on the wheel. I try to maintain the same position on the tool rest and simply pivot or rotate the tool from a single point. Grind until sparks just appear over the top edge of the tool. Turn the tool over and grind the other side in the same fashion. The objective is to grind a slight hollow-ground edge with a single facet. Work slowly and keep the skew flat on the tool rest of the grinder.



Next, I hone four faces of the skew. This is best done with a flat diamond honing stone in a "fine grit" of 500 or 600. Since there is now a hollow-ground edge, simply touch the stone at the back of the bevel, close the angle towards the cutting edge until you have a two-point contact at the back of the bevel and just below the cutting edge. Work the honing stone along both of the long cutting edges in this manner—normally with a "back and forth" motion. Then place the stone on the long flat edge behind the long point of the skew. Hone this area with the same back and forth motion, being sure to keep the stone flat on this surface. Finally, hone the area behind the short point in a similar fashion—even though that section has been rounded all the way to the ferrule, you can still refine the short point by keeping the hone flat on the edge behind the short point.

Honing is excellent following grinding to refine the edges, but is also used to keep the edges sharp while working. So, hone frequently and thereby avoid excessive trips to the grinder.

Thoughts on this grind:

I have tried a variety of grinds for the skew and prefer this style. I must admit that I have found this grind or similar grinds—being used by woodturners in North America over much of the last century. The advantages of it as I see it are several: the straight section is excellent for peeling cuts (much