



Louisville Area Woodturners

LAW Newsletter June 2018

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Notes:

At the June meeting we had some guests and one new member.

Upcoming:

There will be no meeting in July due to school maintenance.

On August 7th Marvin Ewing will be making a sliding ring turning. This is on a Tuesday.

Show and Tell:



A sliding ring piece by Marvin Ewing.

Demonstration:

On June 23rd was demonstration on coloring at Robin Costelle's shop.



Robin started with a tall hollow form and lid that he had already prepared earlier. The piece was curly maple.

Curly or figured woods are best for dying.

(Sorry about the pictures I had to use my phone for a bit.)



Start with the piece mounted in the chuck on your lathe.



Soak the piece. Allow this to dry and then sand it to 400 grit to remove the black. You can power sand for this.

You are looking for the color between.



The dye will soak into some grain more than others leaving dark accents on the piece. This is your base to add color to.

You now have to decide what colors you want to use. You can do primary colors yellow red and blue or secondary colors green orange and violet.

The primary colors can mix to create the secondary ones.

Start with your lightest color first. The more coats you use the more intense the color will be to a point. As the dye dries the color will fade.

Robin started with yellow. This was applied with a paper towel.

You can also use a spray gun. They come with a cup or bottle to hold the paint/dye. A Harbor Freight one works just fine for this.

Use a paint strainer when adding the dye.

Add the red dye next. Try to avoid a hard line at the transition between colors. Fade it together.



Spraying water can help them blend together.

Add your last color blue. It is just a highlight. You can add or fade in colors as needed.

For the lid there was no black coat (oops). Start with yellow and then red. Spray with water to blend the colors.

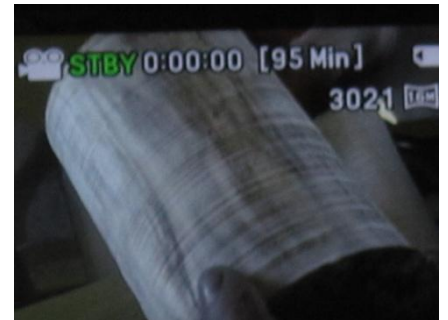


Let the pieces dry.



As we waited for the piece to dry Robin roughed in a piece to

a cylinder just to see what it looked like.



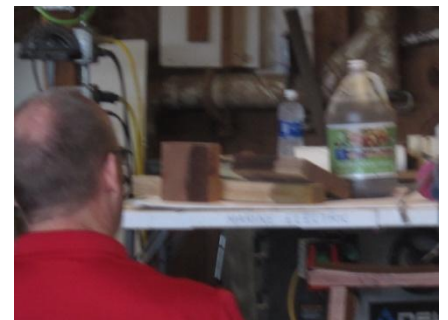
Someone had a question about ebonizing wood using vinegar and steel wool.

Any wood with tannins in it is a good candidate for ebonizing.



Robin used distilled white vinegar and steel wool. He lets this sit for about a month

Some steel wool has oil on it and you will have to wash it first.



For examples Robin used mahogany, walnut and oak.

High gloss finish:



For adding a finish you can spray lacquer. Use a hook or grabber to hold the piece. A Nitrocellulose lacquer is not the best but it is cheap. It may yellow over time.

Start with three coats of lacquer. Let it sit over night to cure.



Check for any bumps or dust in the finish. Sand these off. Use water and 300 to 400 grit.

Rub out any spots.



At this point he will not sand the whole thing.

Do another three coats. Lacquer will melt into the previous coats. Robin usually does fifteen to twenty coats.

Check the finish every three coats.

If there are any runs let these harden and remove with a razor blade and sand.

Once the coats are dry you can sand the piece looking for any low spots. The low spots will be shiny where the sanded areas will be dull.

If you get any orange peel use some soapy water and sand.

For the last coat got from 6 to 800 grit to smooth it out. You want a completely dull finish.

Next use 1500, 2000 and 4000 grit paper. Polish the piece with automotive polish and a cloth. You can use a buffing wheel or pad if you need a different look to the finish.

Some tips:

The dye sits just a hint below the surface. If you are not happy with the way it looks you can use a cabinet scraper to remove it and redo it.

Any cracks in the finish you can sand away and redo the lacquer.

Adding beads to a colored piece makes it harder to sand and finish around the bead.

The least bit of fuzziness and the piece will not look right in the light.

Catalyzed lacquers do not yellow but are expensive. Water based looks too much like plastic.

Inside:

You can dye the inside black to hide any imperfections. If you plan to do this do it first and do it lightly. The dye may go through the piece to the outside.

You can also use paint or spray truck bed line but this gives a bumpy finish. Be sure and tape the opening and even wrap the piece when spraying so it does not get on the outside.

Sealing the inside is not a big difference. Where the piece ends up and its environment will determine how it dries.

Some other dyed pieces:



wood block. For the eyes use glass beads. The tail is just a leather strip.

If you want it textured like fur use a wire brush.

To turn this use a bowl gouge and a spindle gouge.

Make the blank round.



Create an egg shape with a pointed end. If you want a pig flatten the nose.

Add a V groove at the back end for room to shape and part it off.



Use light cuts to refine the shape. Sand up to 400 grit.

Mark a line for the placement for the eyes. Mark a line an 1/8 behind this line for the ears.



Drill 1/8 inch holes. For beady eyes make them closer together.

Super glue in the eyes.

Fold the circles you cut for the ears and glue them in.

Make clean cuts at the V and sand. Power sand the end and drill a hole for the tail.

Add a nose with a marker.

Sand the bottom with a flat at an angle or add a hook for an ornament.

Small bowl:



Mount the blank between centers.

Create a tennon. A pointed spindle gouge helps with a crisp dovetail.



After the raffle and a good lunch Robin would do some quick turnings. Jack Parsons brought barbeque pork. Marvin Ewing brought and cooked fish he had caught. The club donated the slaw and potato salad. Janie Faletti made the lemonade cake.

Mouse:

This was inspired by Stan Jones a British turner.



For the leather ears use a sharpened piece of pipe and a



For the outside profile use a pull cut.



You can use this cut to blend as well.



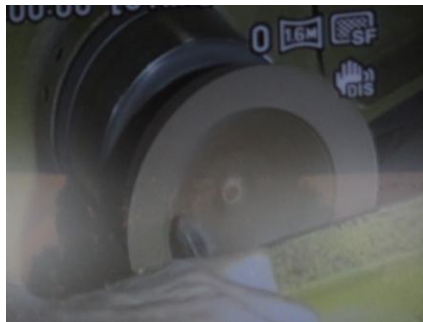
Any tool marks will turn right out if there is no tear out.

Use a push cut to give you the best finish. Sand the piece.

Reverse the piece into your chuck.



Clean up the face.



Hollow the inside. Start your cut and then pivot the tool as it cuts.

Robin was trying for a thick rim like a rice bowl.

Lighten up on the cuts as you approach the center.

If you have trouble getting from the curve to the bottom you can try a traditional grind gouge. Keep the feed rate slow or it will chatter.

A bowl has two quadrants. Face grain and end grain. It can be hard sometimes to get a clean cut where these transition.

Robin likes to use a pointed spindle gouge to get a cleaner cut.

Create a shelf with the gouge and then start your cut.



Add a decoration to the rim.



Sand and finish the inside.

Mount the bowl on a jam chuck and bring up the tail stock to hold it. A piece of foam can help hold it without marring.



Determine what you want the foot to look like. Robin prefers a round bottom to a bowl so they wobble.

Remove the foot.



A cone center can give you a little more access room.

Add some V grooves for decoration and a place to sign your work.

Sand and finish the outside and remove the nub that is left.



Thanks Robin!

On August 7th Marvin Ewing will be making a sliding ring turning. This will be on a Tuesday.

If there is anything you want to see in the newsletter, please let me know.

Kevin Lucas
kwdl0401@gmail.com
(502)299-7585