# **CHATTERMARKS**

# THIS MONTH'S MEETING FEATURES THE CLUBS ANNUAL SUMMER PICNIC

#### **SUMMER PICNIC**

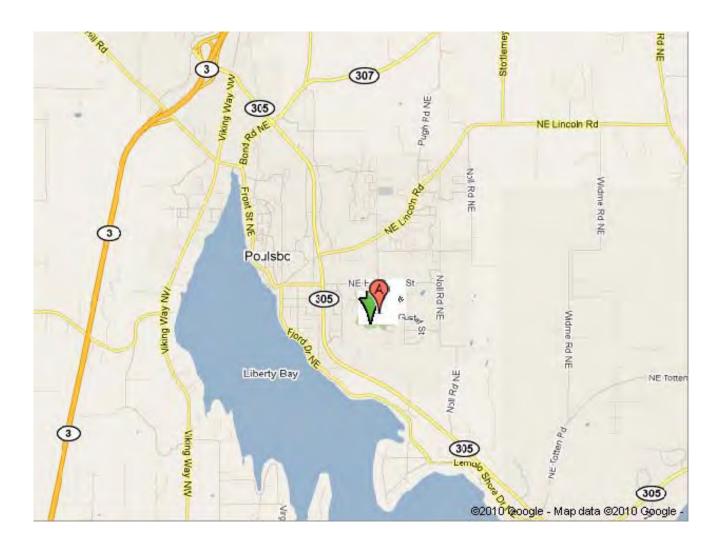
21 AUG 11:00 am, Frank Raab Municipal Park Poulsbo, WA

See the map on the next page. Come and enjoy a great time for your entire family.

The Club will provide Burgers and Dogs and soft drinks. Bring your favorite side dish, salad, or desert to share.

Also bring your favorite lawn chair. This is a BYOB and is intended for the entire family.

Come out and enjoy friends and some of this great Pacific Northwest weather.



## Secretary Challenge Rules LAST CHANCE TO ENTER

- 1. Total material for turned items of the assembly to be made from no more than 192 cubic inches.
- 2. Each entry must include at least six pieces with at least one "turned" surface visible after assembly. (A liberal interpitation will be used, allowing drill press and hand drills as "lathe".)
- 3. Additional material of all types may be used, not to exceed 48 cubic inches.
- 4. Material used for glue blocks, cup chucks, follower blocks, etc is not limited.
- 5. All turning must be completed before assembly. (Eliminates "Segmented" and laminations as parts to be counted.)
- 6. All projects must fit in one of three categories.
  - A. Will sit on a horizontal surface.
  - B. Hang from a single finish nail projecting 3/16" from a vertical wall.
  - C. Hang from an overhead support.
- 7. Each member may enter up to three projects, but only one per category.
- 8. All entries must be submitted individually, in an obscure, but easily opened, container no later than the end of Aug. meeting.
- 9. Anonymity will be maintained by me until they are auctioned, and at auction if requested.
- 10. Projects may be "Signed" if covered.
- 11. I will select Judges, but will not contribute to their method of scoring entries. I will break ties, if they cannot.

This Challenge will raise money for the Kitsap Adventist School.

Contact the secretary with any questions

# UPCOMING SPECIAL EVENTS MARK YOUR CALENDARS

- Aug 21st –Annual Summer Picnic- Frank Raab Park in Poulsbo- FUN for the Entire family
- Sept 10-12<sup>th</sup> --The West Coast Round-up.
  Vancouver BC Woodturning
  Symposium- New one day
  registration is Available
- Sept 29<sup>th</sup> Capt. Jack Wayne will demonstration on Turning Platters
- Oct 27<sup>th</sup> Monthly Meeting-Program to be Determined
- Nov 17<sup>th</sup> Monthly Meeting-Program to be determined
- Dec 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Club Christmas Party

- Eleven 90-minute demonstrations there are 44 to choose from
- Friday evening reception
- Saturday evening Banquet and Auctions (Silent and Live)
- Lunches on all three days
- Your participation in the "instant gallery" bring your turnings to share with others

There are 2 ways to register:

To register online - click here.

or

Download the mail-in registration form - click here.

#### For info go to

http://www.gvwg.ca/symposium/AboutShow.htm

One Day Registration Now Available.

#### SPECIAL CLUB RAFFLE

Dave Schweitzer of D-way Tools has donated a bowl gouge with handle to the club. We will be holding a raffle for this tool. The cost is \$2 a ticket or 3 tickets for \$5. The drawing will be at the September Member Meeting.

#### Report From the July Wood Auction

The Club earned\$593.00 during the wood auction last month. The monthly wood auctions contribute to our annual budget and help keep out annual dues low. Great Job to those who brought in wood and helped raise these funds.

# 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Port Gamble Forest Festival Saturday 25 September

The club has been invited to demonstrate Woodturning at the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Port Gamble Forest Festival. We are looking for 8-12

Turners to demonstrate and answer questions at the OPCAAW Both. This is a chance for you to sell your turnings and to show the public about turning. Contact any Board member at the next meeting is you are interested in helping out at the both.



#### **Call for WEBSITES**

I know that we all have websites that we use for turning ideas. If you have a good site or list of sites please send them to me(Larry.hamon@gmail.com). I am trying to update the Club Webpage and would like to have a great link page to assist members in finding turning information. All I ask is that the website be about Woodturning. They can have good information or can be selling woodturning Supplies.

Also, if you have a website that is dedicated to your Turning let me know so that I can advertise it and we can all enjoy your turnings.

#### From the AAW

The following article is a reprint from the March 1996 issue of the American Woodturning. The American Woodturning is the Magazine published by the AAW for its members.

## FIVE WAYS TO AVOID A CATCH

#### Demystifying the demon

LYLE JAMIESON

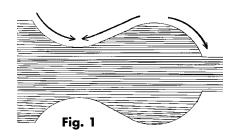
N RECENT ISSUES OF AMERICAN WOOD-**L** turner, I have noticed that people regularly mention catches, as if they are commonplace happenings that seem to have a life of their own, popping up at the most inopportune time. Catch...what a paralyzing thought to take to the lathe with you! It must stifle much creative spirit. Does it stand between you and a thin-walled vessel? Is it really so unpredictable and uncontrollable? I think not!

During a demonstration at my local club meeting several months ago, I was cleaning up the bottom of the piece and working very close to a glue block. The corner of my bowl gouge caught the waste block ever so lightly and the telltale sound of a catch echoed out into the audience. I heard from the corner of the room, "AH HA! Even the demonstrator gets a catch." This was not entirely true. The piece I was working on was not damaged, the gouge was not even in contact with it. I got the catch on the waste block. True it was an error on my part and it could have been disastrous. But I was watching the bottom of my bowl, not the waste block. This is a much different experience than the surprise and shock of a catch inside a bowl.

Catches are not commonplace for me. They are rare and I know what I did when I've caused one. They do not sneak up on me like mysterious demons. In this article I hope to show how and why catches happen, what it is that sucks your tool into the wood when you get a catch, and how to avoid it.

Let's first define some terms. I am sure you have heard that we need to turn "with the grain," or "downhill." What does that mean? On a spindle, where the grain is parallel to the lathe axis, it is easy to see that "downhill" means cutting toward

that axis. As the arrows show in Figure 1, each fiber of wood being cut



(sheered or scraped) is supported by the fiber just below the one being cut.

In a bowl we have grain going perpendicular to the lathe axis, just the opposite of spindle turning. A cross section of the work (Figure 2)

indicates that the direction of a downhill cut depends on whether it's on the the inside or outside of the bowl. But we can cut "downhill" till the cows come home and still get a catch. I will show why.

In cutting, you move along a plane while the wood is moving

around an axis. The force of the wood rotating against the tool on the tool rest is much more significant than the force you produce by pushing the tool along the plane. As the bowl rotates, twice in every rotation, it encounters both side grain and end grain, and in between you are cutting alternately with and against the grain. As you leave the side grain and approach the end grain, you are cutting "uphill" twice every rotation, and that creates the possibility of a catch (Figure 3). You can visualize now why your tool wants to get sucked into that end grain, and a catch happens.

Fig. 2

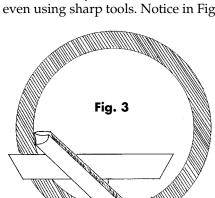
I will discuss five methods to minimize the risk of catches: 1) use sharp tools, 2) ride or follow the bevel, 3) use a 45-degree sheer whenever possible, 4) support your tools on the tool rest, and 5) position your tool properly in hollow forms.

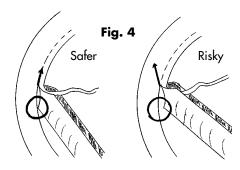
First, a sharp tool can sheer off those end-grain fibers cleanly and smoothly, while a dull tool will push, grab, and tear them out. You can do all the right techniques and still have trouble with catches if your tools are not sharpened properly. It is well worth the time and effort to make a grinder with an 8-inch aluminum oxide stone and a low-rpm set-up. I have an old 1/4-hp motor and a pillow block and shaft. The pulleys allow me to gear the grind-

> ing wheel down to about 900 rpm. The slow speed allows me to grind more accurately.

> Secondly, I think most catches come from allowing the turning tool to cut while it's not being supported by the bevel. Consider where you're most likely to encounter a catch: on the inside of a bowl-because that's where you're most likely to

loose bevel contact. How do you make sure you maintain bevel contact? Try to visualize the heel of the bevel as you turn, and the edge will take care of itself. Ride the bevel. If no cut happens, no harm is done. But if you cut and don't have the support of the bevel, you flirt with a catch, even using sharp tools. Notice in Fig-





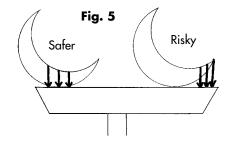
ure 4 the natural path the cutting edge would take while riding the bevel. It is not necessary to use any pressure to ride the bevel. You don't want to burnish the wood with the heel; in fact, in a piece with voids or a natural-edge where there is no wood to ride, the bevel must follow the path where the wood would be.

The third aid to prevent catches is to maintain a 45-degree sheering cut with your tool. How do you sheer end grain? Take a trip back memory lane to junior high shop class and your first bird house. You probably took a hand plane and tried to clean up the end grain of a block of wood. The plane chattered, gouging and chipping the board until your instructor showed you how get a clean cut by angling the plane blade 45 degrees to the direction of travel on the board. If you present the cutting edge of your bowl gouge at a 45degree angle to the radial movement of your work, you will get the same clean slice while turning that intermittently present end grain.

Try this first on the outside of your bowl, or watch the process on a spindle turning. On the inside of a bowl you point the flute in the direction of the cut. Stay in the middle third of your gouge's cutting edge. This tilt will yield a 45-degree sheering cut. The approach works well while following the bevel of a bowl gouge. It also works with a scraper to produce a sheer-scraping cut.

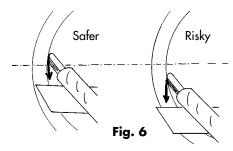
Another force at work in a catch is the force of the cut down on the tool rest. The edge of a 12-inch bowl rotating at 1,000 rpm is traveling 52 feet per second, or 36 miles per hour. That's a great deal of force on the tool. (This might be a good time to mention sharp tools again. With all

the dynamic forces involved the sharper the tool, the easier the tool passes through the wood fibers.) The fourth aid to prevent catches is to make sure the cutting edge of your gouge is directly supported by the tool rest. If your cutting edge gets way out on the wing or corner of the gouge there is no support by the tool rest. In Figure 5 the arrows represent the force of the wood as it spins by the tool. When the end grain of the bowl comes around to grab your



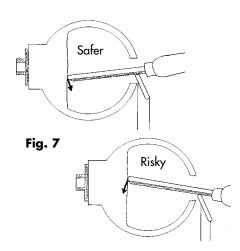
gouge, the space below the cutting edge could allow the gouge to twist in your hand—the genesis of a catch.

Finally, the fifth aid concerns catches that happen while using scraping tools inside hollow forms. The position of the cutting edge on the radial axis is very important. As Figure 6 indicates, if your cutting edge is slightly above the centerline when you start to get a catch, the force of a catch will pull your tool away from the wood. When your



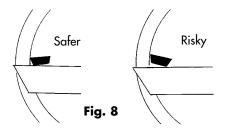
tool is below center and a catch starts, the cutting force downward on the tool rest will dig the cutting edge deeper into the wood.

Another hazard in deep hollow turning occurs when the cutting edge of your tool is higher than the han-



dle. Handle down is the standard position when using a bowl gouge, but not while cutting across the bottom on the inside of a hollow form. With the cutting edge tipped up into the grain, if a catch starts, the force is directed deeper into the wood. (Ouch!) With the handle up, as in Figure 7, the chatter from grain irregularities that might start a catch will force the tool away from the wood.

Another tool positioning aid to prevent catches is to rotate your cutting edge a little counter-clockwise from horizontal. This twisted position will prevent the edge of the tool



from digging into the grain and starting a catch. Figure 8 is a view looking down the shaft of the tool into a deep hollow turning.

So now we have five ways to stay away from catches: 1) use sharp tools, 2) ride or follow the bevel, 3) sheer at a 45-degree angle, 4) have tool-rest support, and 5) maintain a safer tool position. It is not always possible or necessary to do all five. Losing the support of the bevel is the problem that causes most catches. If you are in a tight spot and you can't ride the bevel, observing the other four rules will help prevent catches.

Lyle Jamieson, of Traverse City, MI, has been turning since he was sixteen.

#### MENTORING PROGRAM

We are looking for some new mentors. The folks who are currently doing the great service have been doing it for a long time. George Kromka has stepped up to the plate but based on what I see every month at the show and tell table there could be a lot more. See any of the board officers if you are interested.

The mentoring programs has been set up to answer questions and give help to new members and those whom may be having a problem in a specific area. Although not intended to be free lessons in woodturning (many of those volunteering are professional turners and derive their income from turning and teaching), these are some friendly folks willing to give you a point in the right direction.

Dan Ackerman....... (360)796-4155
"Tones" Briggs....... (360)871-7607
George Kromka ...... (360) 373-1028
Jim Leary....... (360) 297-5872
Bob(Hicke)Hinkernell.....(360) 479-5501

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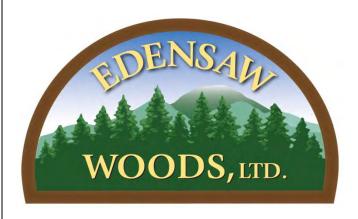
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