



F E B R U A R Y
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WOODCHIPS:
BY: GEORGE HANCOCK EDITOR

Dear Member and Guests:

We started the first meeting of the year with a "Bang". The Demo by Colter was outstanding. He said he was nervous, but you couldn't tell it. Lots of good tips from a very good artist or is it craftsman or a combination thereof?

An founding member of our club used to debate sometimes heatedly so that woodturning as craft not art. What is the difference? The following is one idea:

"Art is a form of work that expresses emotions and expressions. Craft is a form of work, which has a physical form just like in moulding and carving. While Craft is quantified, Art seldom is. One can create duplicate craft forms, which is not possible with art."

Hmm? Is that a fact? It's true that woodturners produce a physical form, but can it be exactly duplicated. Maybe, but art forgers produce paintings that fool experts, so is that art or craft?

Generally a woodturning won't tear at your emotions like a well painted scene, but it can still cause us to admire the piece with wonder and amazement, as its maker transferred part of their soul into the creation that will be admired by many.

Art or craft? Who can say for sure, but does it really matter? So long as we woodturner's are able to take a piece of wood, weathered and twisted, crooked and bent by nature's elements, and transform it into a thing of beauty that will cause non turners to say "wow", The debate will continue.

Keep your eye on the form that is trying to burst from every limb, and work to set it free. Along the way help your fellow turners by demonstrating at your club to share your skills. YES, you all have unique abilities. Keep pushing the envelope with the help of your fellow turners and friends.

Keep the chips flying

**THINGS TO
REMEMBER:**

- Renew your AAW Membership.
- Plan to Attend Club Functions.
- Club Dues should be paid at or before the January meeting.
- Make an attempt to participate, and make your needs and ideas known.

PROGRAM

George Hancock will do the demonstration on making Finials. The demonstration will cover design, proportions, material selection, and turning methods tip to tenon and tenon to tip methods of turning.

EXOTIC WOOD INFORMATION

Southeast Asian Rambutan, *Nephelium lappaceum*, is a medium-sized tropical tree that grows within about 10 degrees of the Equator. The fruit produced by the tree is also known as Rambutan. The earliest record of Rambutan trees show that they were cultivated by the Malayan jungle tribes around their temporary settlements. Rambutan trees grow to a height of 35–60 ft. producing boards that are 2–5 ft. long with widths of 2–8. The tree grows from sea level up to 1,600 ft. with best growth in deep soil; clay loam or sandy loam rich in organic matter, and thrives on hilly terrain as it requires good drainage. The wood is similar in color to Goncalo Alves and equally dense and durable. It is perhaps a bit deeper in its orange color. It can be found with a dense flame figure that rivals the nicest curly Maple. Sharp blades are needed as the wood is extremely dense and tough.

Ipe wood (pronounced EE-pay) is a South American hardwood that has proven to last on many commercial applications such as the Coney Island boardwalk for 75+ years with no treatment.

Here are some of the outstanding benefits of Ipe:

- Lasts up to 75+ years
- Low maintenance
- Termite Resistant
- No knots!!
- Tight grain = No worry of splinters
- Can outlast composite material
- High density resist scratches
- Nearly twice as strong as Oak
- Better than teak
- Environmentally friendly
- One of the strongest woods in the world
- Up to a Class A fire rating for flame spread
- Mold & Fungi resistant
- High slip resistance

To err is human but to really mess things up you need a lathe and a skew chisel.

SHOW AND TELL JANUARY 2020



REMINDER TO PAY YOUR 2020 DUES:

THE BILL COLLECTOR CALLETH!

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF YOU WHO HAVEN'T PAID YOUR 2020 DUES. I KNOW IT'S EASY TO OVERLOOK, BUT YOUR CLUB DEPENDS ON THE DUES TO COVER ITS OPERATING COSTS. IF YOU FALL IN THIS CATEGORY, PLEASE PAY AT THE NEXT MEETING OR IF YOU CAN'T YOU CAN MAIL A CHECK (NO CASH) TO ME (GEORGE HANCOCK, #1 METZ CT., MIDLAND, TX 79705) AND I'LL GET IT TO ROGER. COST IS \$25.00 FOR AN INDIVIDUAL OR \$30.00 FOR A FAMILY MEMBERSHIP. DON'T MISS OUT ON FUTURE TURNING INFORMATION AND MEETINGS.

TURNING TIDBITS, TOOLS AND HUMOR



"Mr. Barnes is here again to speak about woodworking safety. Unfortunately, I missed his first speech."

PROPORTIONING

GOLDEN MEAN ~ 5:8

(length to width proportions for cases & cabinets) 8

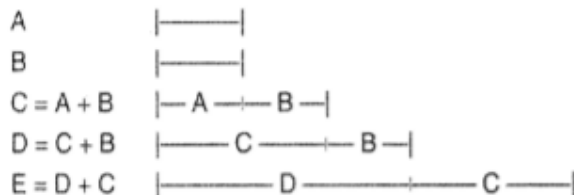
Multiply short leg by 1.618 = long leg



FIBONACCI SERIES (1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ...)

A function of the Golden Mean

(Each successive number is the sum of the preceding two numbers.) Proportioning for projects like a chest of drawers or a set of shelves.

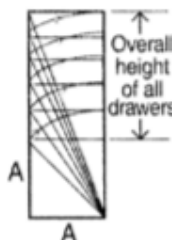


HAMBRIDGE PROGRESSION

(i.e. calculating graduated drawer heights)

1. Make square $A \cdot A$ (A = drawer width)
2. Strike arc from square $A \cdot A$'s diagonal
3. Draw horizontal line from intersection of arc and vertical line

Note that you cannot pre-select the total height of all drawers. Final height of the drawers is a function of the number of drawers and drawer width.



DESIGN CRITERIA FOR FURNITURE

Seating dimensions → 24" - 30" elbow to elbow
at dining table
24" - 25" leg clearance (floor to apron)
Table edge to back of plate - 12"

Round table - 30" circumference per seating

Table height - 29" - 30"

Chair seat height - ~17"

Coffee table height - 16" - 18"

Stool height - 29" - 32"

Single (twin) mattress - 39" x 75"

Double (full) mattress - 54" x 75"

Queen mattress - 60" x 80"

King mattress - 76" x 80"

MAXIMUM SPAN FOR SHELVING

3/4" MDF	28"
3/4" Plywood	32"
3/4" Softwood	34"
3/4" Hardwood	40"
1" Softwood	34"
1" Hardwood	46"

SOLVENTS FOR FINISHES

Varnish, oil, spar, linseed oil, polyurethane, tung oil, wax	→ mineral spirits, naphtha, turpentine
Lacquer	→ lacquer thinner, acetone
Shellac	→ denatured alcohol
Waterborne	→ distilled water

MIXING SHELLAC FLAKES TO ALCOHOL

1 pound cut = 1lb. flakes + 1 gal. alcohol

3 pound cut = 3lb. flakes + 1 gal. alcohol

Shot my first turkey today.. scared the crap out of everyone in the frozen food section...



Demonstrator Colter Allison demonstrating making a tri corner bowl.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO SHOW YOUR WORK ON THE WEBSITE, PLEASE FURNISH RANDY SMITH WITH A CD WITH PICTURES IN JPEG OR PDF FORMAT OF THE ITEMS YOU WANT TO SHARE. WE WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A PAGE FOR EACH MEMBER THAT WISHES TO SHOW THEIR WORK. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS PLEASE ASK RANDY OR SHAWN.

Officers for 2020

President: Randy Coats (recoats@outlook.com)

Vice President:: Colter Allison

Secretary Treasurer: Roger Pearson

Program Chairman: Colter Allison

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Newsletter Editor: George Hancock

SWAT and AAW Representative: George Hancock

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Director: Tom Chandler

Director: Jimmy Edwards



REMEMBER TO KEEP YOUR TOOLS IN GOOD SHAPE AND SHARP. SHARP TOOLS MAKE FOR SAFE AND BETTER TURNING.



We are on the web

[Www.comanchetrailwoodturnes.org](http://www.comanchetrailwoodturnes.org)

BUSINESS NAME

George Hancock's Shop

1709 Clark Street

Midland, Texas

10:00 A.M. Second Saturday

COMANCHE TRAIL WOODTURNERS IS A PROUD CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF WOODTURNERS , SINCE AUGUST 17, 1996 (AAW) . IN ADDITION IT IS ALSO A SPONSERING CLUB OF THE SOUTHWEST ASSOATION OF WOODTURNERS , (SWAT).

SINCE ITS INCEPTION THE PURPOSE OF THE CLUB HAS BEEN TO PROMOTE WOODTURNING AND PROVIDE A VENUE WHERE THOSE HAVING A PASSION FOR TURNING AND WOODWORKING IN GENERAL CAN HAVE A PLACE TO SHARE IDEAS, HELP ONE ANOTHER, AND DEVELOP NEW SKILLS.

SERVING THE MIDLAND AND ODESSA COMMUNITIES, THE CLUB HAS GROWN OVER THE YEARS AND IS BLESSED WITH A NUMBER OF WORLD CLASS TURNERS. EACH OF THESE SKILLED INDIVIDUALS ARE MORE THAN WILLING TO SHARE THEIR KNOWLEDGE WITH LESS EXPERIENCED TURNERS, AND TO PROVIDE HANDS ON INSTRUCTION IF REQUESTED.

OUR MEMBERSHIP INCLUDES THOSE SKILLED IN PEN-MAKING, SEGMENTED WORK, BOWL TURNING, FURNITURE MAKING, SHARPENING AND JUST ABOUT ANYTHING THAT INVOLVES WOOD.

NEVER HESITATE TO ASK FOR HELP!

PROMOTING THE ART OF WOODTURNING AND FELLOWSHIP

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Meeting:

February 8, 2020

10:00 a.m.

1709 Clark St.

Midland, Texas

HELPFUL INFORMATION FOR TURNERS AND WOODWORKERS

Mixing Shellac

How To Mix Shellac



I keep seeing woodworking articles that tell me to use a "3-pound cut" or a "1-pound cut" of shellac. What does that mean, and how do I make it, and which should I use?



Shellac's "cut" describes dilution in terms of pounds of shellac per gallon of solvent alcohol. A 3-lb. cut literally is 3 pounds of shellac flakes or buttons dissolved in a gallon of alcohol—but of course that's a lot more shellac than most of us are going to use any time soon. More practically for many small shops, you can make a 3-lb. cut by dissolving 6 ounces of shellac flakes in a pint of alcohol; a 1-lb. cut requires just 2 ounces of shellac per pint. A 3-lb. cut is quite full-bodied. It's a fairly standard choice for brushing or spraying when you want to build a good wood finish. A much thinner 1-lb. cut is the usual recommendation for use as a fast-drying sandable sealer, or as a barrier or bonding agent between coats of dissimilar finish where adhesion might not be reliable (putting latex over oil paint, for instance). Generally speaking, mix only what you need to use. Dissolved shellac has a useful life of about a year, but dry flakes can be stored almost indefinitely.

Sanding Between Coats



by Alan Noel
Professional Wood Finisher

When applying several coats of finish to a project it becomes necessary to sand between coats to not only remove any trash that has settled into the finish but also to promote good adhesion between the layers of finish.

Here are some tips:

1. Never sand any finish with less than 320 sandpaper. Coarser grits will scratch the surface too deeply to allow successive coats to fill in the scratches.
2. Oil and water based finishes require a very thorough sanding for good adhesion.
3. Lacquer and shellac finishes are reversible finishes so it is more important to sand out the "trash" in the finish than a very complete sanding.
4. Always sand with the grain when hand sanding.
5. Random orbital sanders can be used in any direction.
6. When sanding before the final coat, switch to 800 grit paper.
7. Remove all dust before proceeding to the next step.

When restoring old furniture often some or all of the hardware will be missing. Likewise, when building a new piece, adding new hardware is usually in the mix. From a restorers point of view, there is nothing more annoying than machine polished and lacquer coated brasses on old or new furniture as far as my tastes go. Kind of like "headlights" if you will.

Here are NINE steps to age new brasses to a soft warm glow:

1. All new brasses have a clear acrylic lacquer over them that you will want to remove.
2. Using a medium wire wheel attached to a motor, remove the lacquer finish on all of the surfaces.
3. After removing all of the finish, re-polish the brass using a buffing wheel and rouge to remove the brush marks.
4. Pour some brass darkening solution, [available at Highland Woodworking](#), into a glass bowl and place a few of the pieces in the solution.
5. Move the pieces around so the solution darkens evenly and completely to all of the pieces.
6. If any part of the brasses are still bright, repeat steps 3-6.
7. After the pieces have turned black, remove and dry with old cotton cloth.
8. With 4-0 (0000) steel wool, lightly rub the brass until the desired effect is achieved.
9. Even though the brasses were "repolished" the steel wool produces a soft glow while leaving the brasses darkened in any recessed areas, creating a pleasing contrast.