

DUBLIN CHAPTER

IRISH WOODTURNERS GUILD

Newsletter Volume 5, Number 1

April/May 1998



A New Start

Greetings to all woodturners everywhere from your new editor, Chris Hayes. I have taken over the production of the newsletter from Phillip Murray and hope to maintain the very high standard he had achieved over the last 3 years. That will be a difficult task so I ask for your forbearance over the next few issues while I get my act together.

The format and content will remain basically the same, at least for a while. Like any other new brush I have ideas about making changes or adding different features. However, like my predecessor I depend on others to provide material, or its availability from outside sources. So, I am open to suggestions. If anyone has views on what they think we should be covering, on a regular basis or a once-off feature, then I would like to hear from you. You can contact me at home (address in the newsletter) or at the monthly meetings. Even that old stalwart, a letter to the editor, is worth considering. Get something off your chest?

Have a go at the chairman? But be careful. As in the wild west saloons, don't shoot the pianoman, he's only doing his job!

We regret that this issue is the first of '98. Phillip had many technical problems and found it just impossible to publish since Dec'97. My first target as editor will be to ensure that you get your newsletter regularly from now on gremlins permitting.

Inside we are printing demos from last December and January, which are also the last I will be doing (Jim Molloy takes over that job from next month). There is also coverage of the first Dublin Chapter seminar which was held in Larch Hill on the first Saturday in April, including contributions from some of our members. Enjoy.

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Chris Hayes



**Piper Sean O'Neill
welcomes delegates to
Seminar '98**

Committee

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REPORT ON DUBLIN CHAPTER SEMINAR '98

Dublin Chapter, Woodturning Seminar '98, April 4th

Starting from scratch and with no previous experience of organising seminars your committee set out to achieve the impossible, to try to please everybody who attended. I think, in retrospect, we fell short in some areas but as I have said it was a learning experience and lessons learned this time around will be passed on to the next group tasked with putting it on. The weather was atrocious and I can tell you that at 8.30 that Saturday morning as we arrived at Larch Hill more than one on the committee was convinced that it was going to be a disaster. Our woodturning friends are made of strong stuff, however, and happily splashed through the puddles from one demo to another and gradually the whole thing came together and all seemed to be having a whale of a time. Your chairman will be making his own report on how things turned out and thanking those without whose help we would have found things very difficult indeed. I would like to echo some of the comments made to me on the day and afterwards. Almost everybody said that one of the highlights of the day was getting a hot and appetizing meal in pleasant surroundings. We were lucky in having such a caterer, and for that we can thank Peter Mulvanney for finding them in the first place. Without lathes there would not have been much of a seminar. Obvious of course but asking for and transporting the beasts up to the venue depended on much goodwill. There was no lack of that. In particular we are indebted to Sean O'Neil for providing transport and muscle before and after. And his good friend Mick Deegan who in between humping heavy machinery about managed to retain sufficient puff to greet arrivals with some stirring bagpipe music. One person I mustn't forget is Henry East who not only loaned his beloved Graduate for the day but trailed it all the way from his home and back again with minimal help!

There isn't room to thank everybody who lent a hand; enough to say, I think, that anybody who could help, did, and so contributed to the success of the seminar. Thank you one and all.

Elsewhere you will find reports on the demonstrations as recorded by your fellow turners. These speak for themselves of course and I trust you will find them as diverting as I did.

Platters from Tim Hope By Herve deWergifosse

Tim started his demonstration with a safety warning: Do not wear half shoulder length hairstyle! Short hair is no problem, long hair can be tied up in a ponytail, but half shoulder length hair is always subject to a bad catch from a hungry lathe. HOUCH!

As he used a 12"x2" blank, the purpose of the demonstration was to show how to make maximum use of the depth of the blank, avoiding waste for a recess or a spigot. Additionally, given the size of the blank and thickness of the platter, the rim of the platter also needs to be turned at an early stage in order to avoid the risks of vibrations and warping, which would affect the quality of the finish product.

The first step was to true the back of the blank perfectly flat where a spigot had to be glued on with super Hot Stuff for lasting and quick result (done in 20 second).



Tim at Work

He then unscrewed the blank and secured the spigot in the Canadian One Way Strong Hold chuck. He took advantage of the thickness of the blank to turn and decorate the upper rim of the platter. Based on studies on designs and aesthetic purpose, the rim should be about one third of the radius. Once the rim was completed and textured with a hand grinder equipped with a chainsaw blade, the blank was reversed on the screw chuck in order to finish off the back of the would-be platter. The location of the jaws of the chuck was clearly marked on the spigot. The next step was to rechunk the platter in order to turn the inside. The last step was to reverse

REPORT ON DUBLIN CHAPTER SEMINAR '98

Tom Hope continued.....

the platter on the 'Cole' jaws to shave off the spigot and finish the bottom of the platter. Tim's demonstration was enhanced with multiple advice on tools sharpening, body and tools positions for best results, sanding and good finish.

Tim must be very confident in the power of his Hot Stuff glue, as he did not wear a face shield for his demonstration. A safety warning which might have slipped his mind.

Peter Mulvaney by Norah Castle

A trip to Larch Hill is always enjoyable and brings back happy memories of my early days in the Guild when I had just become interested in turning. Nowadays it is no longer practical to hold our monthly meetings there because our numbers are much greater but nevertheless it is wonderful to return from time to time.

After registration and greeting of old friends some of us made our way under a large umbrella to the big barn or shed where Peter was giving his demo. It is always a worthwhile experience to attend one of Peter's demos, as he is an enthusiastic and skillful teacher. We were given a lesson on the sharpening and use of the skew chisel. Peter used a little belt sander to sharpen his skew and reminded us that there are four edges to sharpen. He also used a ring drive when teaching so that if the tools are used incorrectly, the wood stops turning and no harm is done. We were taught that the wood should never be larger than two and half times the size of the skew.

There was some good natured banter with the scouts who had gathered around to watch some guild members as they got "hands on" experience of the position of the feet and movement of the body, and how to keep the handle of the tool close to the body for more control. The correct approach of the tool to the wood was demonstrated and after a little practice beads and coves were turned with ease. It all looks so simple when done under the control of an expert, not quite so easy in your own workshop. All in all a very useful demo.

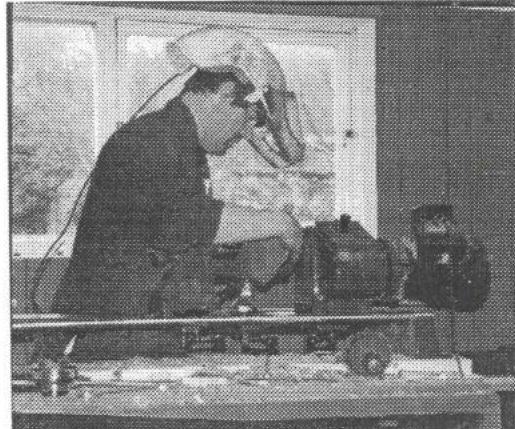
I would like to thank the chairman and all the seminar committee for a really enjoyable day and those who did the catering for the most welcome hot lunch and coffee breaks.

Jules Tattersall by Maurice Boyle

Jules had an attentive audience; all grades of the Dublin Chapter were represented including yours truly, a sixty something grey haired and balding beginner. Getting me to write this article was either a vote of confidence in me as a scribe or a means of making me pay attention to Jules and learn something.

Early in his first demo Jules informed us that he was a very practical turner and did very little fancy turning. He feels he is never adequately rewarded for the time and trouble involved. Repetition isn't a problem, in fact he welcomes it. An order for a hundred Banksia vases or candle holders would be just the tonic to get him out early in the workshop.

For his first demo Jules lined up a Banksia husk in the lathe. Using a 1/2inch gouge ground almost to a point (for longer shavings) with masterly dexterity he created a neat flower vase from this odd looking material. A 1/2 inch hole down the tapered neck to receive a glass phial completed the project. The phials can be obtained through chemistry outlets.



"A present for Granny" was how he introduced his next demo, a needle box made from a 6inch by 1 1/2inch piece of jarrah wood. Jules used his chuck and tailstock combination when roughing the blank to a 1 1/4inch approx. Hollowing out was a simple enough operation. With the blank still locked in the chuck the lid was hollowed out with a 3/4inch bit in a Jacobs chuck. The lid was then parted leaving the corresponding piece for the container. Unlike larger boxes hollowing out had to be completed before the spigot was turned

REPORT ON DUBLIN CHAPTER SEMINAR '98

Jules Tattersall continued.....

to receive the lid. In this operation the hollowing out was done with a 1/2inch bit. A 1inch spigot was turned to within 3mm approx. of the hollowed cavity. Since a tight fit was required Jules applied a little oil to the spigot to avoid squeaks. The completed box was now assembled on the lathe and tapered from both ends to the centre. A small knob was then turned on top of the lid for directional purposes as otherwise Granny might be spending much time on the floor chasing needles.

Jules describes himself as an aggressive turner. He favours very long handles on tools, gripped firmly with both hands and held close to the body. He turns at very high speeds and frequently uses scrapers as finishing tools, something that might not meet with the approval of some of our chapter members. A most affable man with a wonderful command of words.

Ray Jones by Seamus O' Reilly

"So you think you know it all"?

There is no more ego deflating experience than to come face to face with a real expert in the particular skill, which you fondly believe is your absolute forte. I'm now convinced that the people, who organise seminars where practical skills are required, are exhibiting a form of refined masochism.

I'm one of the 100 or so people who attended the Dublin Chapter's Woodturning seminar at Larch Hill and I'm sure I'm not the only one to feel chastened and humbled, yet enriched by the experience. They, the committee, had assembled a variety of experts, both imported and home grown. At this point I would like to congratulate this committee on a very well organised seminar which will be an example to follow. I was deputed to "shadow" Ray Jones, a professional woodturner from the North of England. Ray has a soft, easygoing manner, which holds the attention of his listeners. He likes to demonstrate the apparently simple things like beads and coves and believes in his own motto, "if it looks right it is right".

He also made the point that very few beginners 'practice', instead they often just fiddle around. A 1/2inch skew is his favorite chisel and after claiming that there is no point in using anything

bigger proceeded to prove it by reducing a square blank to a cylinder in a couple of minutes. He then produced 3 tulip shapes on a single piece and asked his audience to decide which one was more correct. Only 3 people out of 15 present picked the shape with which Ray agreed. He then proved to everyone's satisfaction that this was, in fact, the right shape.

You will gather from this that Ray's idea was to impress on his watchers that getting the simple things right lays the foundation for future skills. After viewing the other demonstrators at work it was evident that getting the basics right was paramount.

I have already complimented the organisers on an extremely well run seminar. It would be remiss of me not to mention the contribution made by our own demonstrators, Peter Mulvaney, Joe O' Neill, Tom Newman and Adrian Finlay, who could more than hold their own with anyone.

Albert Harrison by Tom Hayes

This session demonstrated the turning of a lidded goblet, one just a little bit different though. This goblet had a slim square lip about quarter way down from the rim, curved gracefully down to a slim stem the same height as the goblet bowl. It stood on a base the same width as the bowl.



An item of these proportions has to be in end grain, and the techniques were fairly standard. The blank was square section, mounted

REPORT ON DUBLIN CHAPTER SEMINAR '98

Albert Harrison continued.....

in a four-jaw chuck. The first hole was cut with a gouge pushed in firmly to the required depth and then used to cut out to the side. Albert used an interesting home-made tool, ground from an old gouge, as a box-scraper to clean up the insides of the goblet. The inside was finished at this point, the outside left square.

To look briefly at the scraper, this was from the remaining bar section of an old bowl gouge. This was ground flat, top and bottom for about 30mm. The front edge was angled to a slight skew and together with the left hand edge sharpened to a scraper angle of about 80 Deg. Apart from making a nice scraper it was a use for an old gouge.

When he began the outside, the corners were slowly turned away, starting at the headstock end, to leave a 6mm square lip below the rim. The lip is an ideal knuckle knocker and Albert emphasised the necessity of watching the 'horizon' and not the tool. The outside is then shaped, following the contours of the inside and working down carefully to the stem. Sand the outside and inside of the top at this stage, hand sanding through the grades from 120 grit. Slim stems looks well but do not stop the lathe as restarting can snap the weakened stem.

Choice of timber for this item is important, Albert used a short grained mahogany and unfortunately the stem broke just before he finished.

The lid, complete with finial, had been turned first. A piece of scrap wood, with a hole to accommodate the finial was turned to make a jam chuck for the reversed lid. Using the tail stock as support the inside of the lid was cleaned off and a clean fit was achieved.

The finish used was diluted sanding sealer followed by Liberon wax stick, applied very sparingly. Polishing was with paper kitchen towel, much safer than any polishing cloths.

Joe O'Neill by Paddy Doyle

Joe gave a very informative demo on the making of ballpoint pens. If making a number he recommended that the pairs of half blanks be suitably marked so that at assembly each pen grain is matched. The holes in the timber to receive the brass tubes are 7mm and Joe suggests a parabolic bit if one can be obtained. He also said that the holes should be bored in a drill press using a simple jig to ensure a central hole in the blank. The timber blanks are left slightly

oversize in case of any breakout at the boring stage. Joe favours the use of epoxy resin instead of superglue when gluing the brass tubes into the blanks as it gives more time for assembly. The brass tubes should be carefully cleaned before gluing as any oil or grease would prevent adhesion. When the tubes are glued in they should be kept flush at one end and the other end can be trued up later. Joe used a piece of perspex with a 7mm hole between the two half blanks. Brass or aluminium could also be used. The timber on one blank has to be cut back to receive this insert. Before placing the blanks on the mandrel the ends are trued up with a barrel trimmer to clear off any surplus glue etc. With the tool rest well up turn at a high speed (about 2000rpm) using a skew preferably. Turn to a cigar shape using calipers at nib and clip ends to leave timber very slightly proud of nib and clip fittings. At the slip end a small groove has to be cut to accommodate a protrusion on the clip - a cheap needle file from the pound shop will do nicely. Sanding needs to be kept to a minimum to avoid overheating which would crack the very thin timbers. Joe said micromesh was a very suitable abrasive, to be followed by cellulose sanding sealer and polish of choice. Wax is not recommended.

For final assembly using the lathe as a vice, Joe had prepared a cradle 96mm long (to prevent buckling during assembly) and two homemade arbors with morse tapers to apply the final push. If buying a new mandrel, which simplifies sizing, check that it is quite straight and if not take it back!

Joe does his stuff



Tom Newman on Sharpening - by Seamus Carter

There is nothing new about Tom Newman as this gentleman has been around for 79 years. He joined the Dublin Chapter in 1987 and since then has been responsible for introducing a number of our present members to the Guild. Indeed many woodturners learned the basics of the craft from him. For nearly 63 years Tom has been working with timber in one form or another and, I believe, he still teaches turning 2 nights a week at St. Tiernan's community school, Sandyford Road!

Tom certainly knows the importance of using sharp tools. It was at our seminar in Larch Hill that I listened and learned as Tom demonstrated how important it was to have the grinder at the correct height which in turn offers the ideal posture required to assist in getting the correct bevel on chisels, gouges and skewers.

Tom tells me that he is working on a few new woodworking ideas and I am sure we will all be interested in hearing about them, and very soon we trust. It's been suggested before and perhaps Tom might take it up sometime; that he make a video in which he might pass on some of his skill and knowledge to others.

I say, thank you Tom, on behalf of us all, wishing you health and happiness and many more years of woodturning.

Exhibition committee report for 1997

The committee arranged two exhibitions during 1997, both by invitation of the shopping centre management of the Square in Tallaght. 19 members submitted items for sale and exhibition for the April event and we were able to donate 360 pounds to the Alzheimers society at the end. Members may be aware that that above management were critical of both the quantity offered and the display layout on this occasion. As a committee we accept this criticism as being constructive and all agreed that we must not, indeed cannot ever again put on a display that is regarded as careless and casual.

However we were invited again to the Square last September when it was decided to confine it to an exhibition only of members' work. Items for sale were donated and the proceeds passed to the Alzheimers again. The exhibition was well received with 45 large items and a further 19 smaller ones in a display case.

Items donated by our members plus generous donations from our friends in the Northern Chapter enabled us to pass on a further 800 pounds to the society- a total of 1160 pounds for the year.

The Alzheimers Society have written to the management of the Square acknowledging their generosity in allowing the exhibition.

This committee intends to pursue a number of venues in 1998 and hopes to be able to arrange further events during the coming months.

The following members comprise the committee; Seamus O' Reilly and Mick Healy----Joint chairmen

Tom Hayes -----Secretary

Tom McDonagh -----Financial controller

COMPETITION

LEAGUE TABLE 1998

Name	Score	Ent ries	Mar	Apr
Advanced				
1 Des McMahon	520	2	311	209
2 Owen Furniss	475	2	262	213
3 Tony Lally	455	2	293	162
4 Eddie O' Reilly	437	2	298	139
5 John Wetherall	408	2	217	191
6 Harry Kampff	285	1	285	0
7 Phil Kerr	251	1	251	0
8 Seamus Carter	123	1	0	123
Experienced				
1 Peadar McArdle	432	2	244	188
2 Mick Deegan	428	2	271	157
3 Geoff Cronin	199	1	0	199
4 Albert Sloane	194	1	0	194
5 John Wigham	176	1	0	176
Beginners				
1 Frank Gallagher	477	2	277	200
2 Sean Dunne	437	2	246	191
3 David Dunne	385	2	209	176
4 Victor Lowe	290	1	290	0
5 Norah Castle	227	1	227	0
6 Michael Kenny	210	1	210	0
7 Thomas Mangan	209	1	209	0
8 Sean O' Neill	194	1	194	0

MONTHLY DEMOS by Chris Hayes

Chucks by Johnny Wetherall (Dec97) and Hugh Flynn (Jan98)

I thought it appropriate to run these two together and I hope both Johnny and Hugh will understand and approve.

At our meeting in December Johnny brought along a variety of chucks and while not advocating any particular one as the only one to procure he did emphasise the importance of considering carefully before buying. A scroll chuck has particular advantages over sliding cone types but would not be heavy enough for some applications. Unless you can afford to buy a variety (and how many can?) ask around and benefit from others' experience, and then make your choice. At some stage in your woodturning you may want to reverse a bowl to clean up the bottom. There are a variety of devices available to adapt existing chucks, i.e. Cole jaws for the Nova type. Some of these use plates mounted on MDF or ply wood which in turn are bolted to the chuck. We were shown examples of homemade expanding wooden chucks which will do the same job for much less outlay. So if you want to try your hand at making a set, Phillip Murray may be able to supply the plans. His number is in the newsletter.

At the January meeting Hugh Flynn added to Johnny's general discourse by enlarging on some of the points raised previously. When considering the relative merits of chucks, he said one should keep in mind the main differences between the two types. The sliding cone variety requires greater accuracy in sizing the recess or spigot as the jaws have little movement. A scroll chuck doesn't suffer from this drawback, if it is a drawback. Some chucks are opened and closed with one bar or locking key - very useful. Others require two to tighten or loosen. Hugh referred at times to a useful review of chucks in "Good Woodworking, Sept. 96". For versatility Hugh recommends the scroll chuck suggesting that the Nova or Bonham makes are suitable for general use and the Stronghold for the heavier work. In this demo or discussion on relative merits of chucks many points were made by others present. One person warmly recommended the Multistar as being relatively cheap to buy with the additional merit that accessories are also reasonably priced.

Many others made useful contributions to the thorny subject of chucks quoting from their own experience in many cases which is the most valuable advice of all. Lastly, Hugh demonstrated how useful jam chucks are for many applications, which also have the great advantage of being very cheap to make! We should make more use of this way of holding a piece for turning.

Thanks to both our demonstrators for two interesting sessions.

**Have you paid your 1998
Sub yet?**

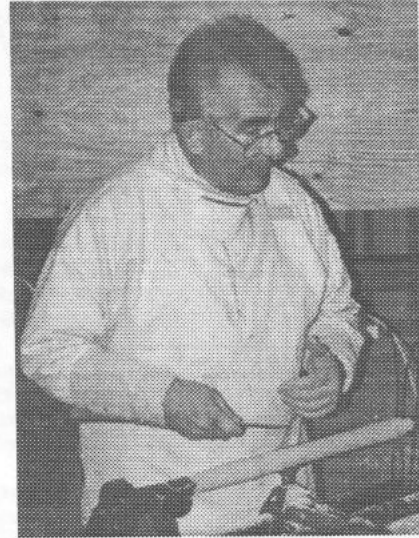
**Subs will be increased in
July**

North Strand V.E.C.

**North Strand meetings on the last
Thursday of each month from 7.30 –
9.30**

Contact Mick Healy for further info.

All welcome



Peter Mulvaney demonstrates at the Seminar

WANTED

Articles, comments, tips,
letters, adverts, etc.etc for

YOUR

Newsletter
Contact the
Editor

NOW

MORE MONTHLY DEMOS.

Joe O' Neill on Making boxes with screw on lids. (Jan '98)

Like a few others Joe had prepared notes on this demo thus saving me the task of writing it all down (and maybe getting it wrong in places!). So I am passing on his notes exactly as he has put it down on paper. I could not improve on this. The thread chasers he used in the demo are obtainable from GM Tools, The Mill, Mill Lane, Ashington, Sussex. tel. Ashington 892510, at a cost of 15pounds a set, inclusive of post and packing. Making boxes can be a pleasure if you use suitable wood to start with. Avoid wet wood as it will shrink and cause problems in the making. Good dry stable wood which is free from cracks or splits is recommended. The secret of making a good box is in the fit of the lid; just the right effort to put it on or take it off. A common mistake in making boxes is in the finish where excessive sanding makes things too loose. Wall thickness is also important. If too thin it will crack eventually and if too thick it will expand with humidity. Wall thickness will depend on the size of the box and the intended usage. Design your box before you start turning. Doing it this way enables one to plan the sequence of operations thus avoiding subsequent changes. However most of us do divert from the original plan somewhat and go on to make the box something like the original design. The preferred finish for boxes is a nice sheen but not glossy which only serves to make it look like plastic.

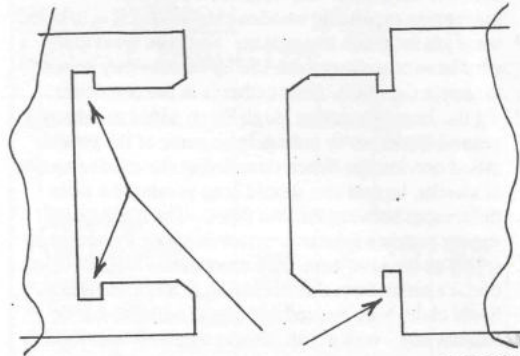
Having selected a suitable blank proceed as follows;

1. True up the piece and attach to your chuck -note; if relying on a jam chuck allow a bit more material for fitting
2. Hollow out the part intended for the lid with gouge and/scrapper. Leave at least 1/4in thickness on one side and cut a recess 1/8 x 1/8 in at the bottom. For this try a Hilti nail ground to an L shape, or alternatively use whatever you find suitable.
3. Thread chasing is best done at a speed of 450 rpm or less if available. If your wood seems rather brittle apply some thin Superglue to the area to be threaded which will help to avoid breaking the feather edge of the thread.
4. Start threading (20 tpi) using the tool with a circular movement. Get the corner to catch and after a few gentle attempts it will happen and you will begin to form the thread. Hold the chaser like a scraper and aim at about below centre to strike a cut. Be patient and give it time and with perseverance it will work.
5. A slight sanding of the threads should help to give a smooth action. Finally clean up the remainder of the inside and finish and polish as usual.
6. Part off lid and prepare bottom of the box for threading. Cut a recess to allow for the threads. For the

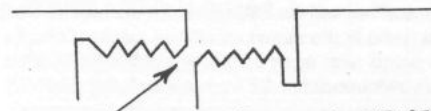
first time leave plenty of room for practice and when satisfied that the thread is forming correctly continue chasing until complete. If it works first time, great! If it doesn't cut away the spoiled part and repeat(including another recess) until satisfied.

7. Once all threads are finished apply a little wax and fit lid to the box. If happy with the result continue to finish the inside of the box in the usual way. Refit lid to box and finish outside as desired

Some tips to help make your life easier: Start with 2in-diameter stock. Use calipers or some measuring system to ensure blank is perfectly round for threading. When hollowing always work from centre to outside at fast speed. A little candle or wax helps to lubricate thread while chasing. Put slight chamfer on start of each thread, both male and female, which will help parts to mate easily.



SMALL RECESS INDICATED ABOVE IS IMPORTANT WHEN MAKING THREAD BOXES



SLIGHT CHAMFER IS ALSO IMPORTANT AND HELPS ENTRY OF THREADS INTO ONE ANOTHER

Demonstrations:

- May** Peter Mulvaney - Clock
June Peadar Mc Ardle
Pat O'Connor
July Owen Furniss - Apple
Tony Mockler - Off Centre Turning

Competitions:

- May** Natural edge bowl < 9" diameter
June Tie Rack
July Wall Clock

Christmas Decoration Demonstration by Tim McGill

Tim's choice on this occasion was based on a piece of stock about 75 x 35mm mounted in a chuck for convenience - he used the Multistar here. After rounding it down to a cylinder and shaping to resemble a pepper pot at each end, Tim parted off centrally putting aside the free end temporarily. Next he hollowed out the piece held in the chuck and for this he recommends a gouge with a very short blade for better control. A scraper helped to get the desired finish. This piece was removed from the chuck and the other half returned to the lathe to allow it to be hollowed.

Tip! Tim reminded us that its sometimes advantageous after parting to retain the small pieces left behind in the chuck as these can often be used to hold something small with the help of some glue.

Tim continued hollowing the second half until satisfied it matched the other for lightness. He then cut a small rebate at the open end to suit the other half endeavouring to make the fit as tight as possible. With the two halves mounted again as one on the lathe Tim commenced the finishing of the decoration by using the tools to achieve a smooth flowing shape. At this stage he suggested adding embellishments if required e.g. holes in the surface, beads added for seasonal colour or whatever. Finally the piece was reversed and remounted on the waste piece mentioned earlier to allow the end to be tidied up. I hope the above notes are of some help as I suspect I may have missed some of the best or most skillful of Tim's techniques while taking notes. Thanks Tim for showing us how you do it.

LARCH HILL

WEDNESDAY MORNING CLUB

A number of our SENIOR woodturners have been meeting in Larch Hill on one Wednesday morning a month. The idea is to provide some ongoing maintenance for the trees planted by the Chapter over the years. A very sociable outing and not too strenuous we are told so why not try it. Contact Mick Healy for more info.

INSURANCE

A final drive is being made to recruit enough members for the Guild insurance scheme. The policy will cover members for demonstrating, teaching and even includes product liability cover. We need at least 100 members in order to take up the scheme and we are only about 20 short at this time. Cost is only £50 per year. Interested? Contact the Secretary.

MEMBER'S Ads

Wanted: Bandsaw
Contact Thomas Mangan
Phone 4909954

Wanted: Plans for a turned
birdhouse
Contact Owen Furniss
Phone 4941262

Wanted: Pillar Drill Min 1/2"
Capacity
Contact Chris Hayes
Phone 8422525

Note: Members Adverts are FREE

**FOR
SALE**

**DEADLINE FOR
NEXT ISSUE**

June 20th 1988