



Monthly Newsletter

June 11, 2013

President: Philip Hauser 609.518.9801

Executive Vice President: Steve Lechner

Vice Pres. Website and Members, HOW Coordinator: Jeff Kieserman

Vice Pres. / Programs Coordinator: Seth Chamberlain

Secretary: Dave Potts

Assistant Secretary: Mike Zickler

Treasurer: John M. Coles

Librarian: Robert Jay

<http://www.delvalturners.com>

June 11, 2013 Regular Monthly Meeting-

The DelVal Turners closed its Spring-season meetings with some announcements from President Phil Hauser and some members.

- ☞ Recognition and welcoming of newcomers
- ☞ The next regular meeting will be September 10th, 2013
- ☞ The September meeting will feature a Show&Tell plus the summer challenge: a 3" to 5" sphere that is decorated with air brush, burning, carving, painting, etc.
- ☞ The next Open House is June 18th at Phil's house. 7pm.
- ☞ Tim from Camp Dark Waters is in attendance to answer any questions about the summer teaching programs. The camp added 5 mini lathes and some Easy Tools for campers to use this summer.
- ☞ A show of hands was requested to see who is planning on making the trip to the Tampa AAW show on June 28 - 30
- ☞ Hector Giumetti donated a small stash of catalogs for members to take
- ☞ Jeff Kieserman gave his HOW report and is looking for comments and thoughts on ways to improve next Spring's course offerings.

Special Presenter

Dennis Fuge

Our presenter opened the evening's meeting by offering an apology to the audience... any members that might have difficulty understanding his dialect could attribute it to his British/German upbringing in South Africa mixed with years living in Hong Kong. We (44 people in attendance) all had a chuckle with that. Dennis began the session with some examples of unusual woods—several of them local to the Delaware Valley. His samples of Lemonwood, dogwood, catalpa, and witchhazel all got passed around. Next samples of some woods with defects filled with inlaid were also passed around. His favorite material to use as an inlaid filler is turquoise. Another



repair option mentioned was an epoxy mix using the WEST system and filling the resin with tempera powders. Again, contrasting colors and metallic finish are options that make a defect a possible asset.

As the turning portion of the session came around, Dennis Fuge spent a few minutes discussing his three classifications for cuts: bevel rubbing, non-bevel rubbing and shear/shear scraping. Our evening's presenter reminded us the importance of making our cuts *uphill* so that the fibers of wood are supported. He also stressed the importance of having a slight undercut for chuck-mounted stock so that the outer edges only are contacting the jaw faces.

The evening progressed with samples of copper and brass inlay through the use of meatl powders mized with either CA, or better yet, epoxy resin. Copper wire and copper and brass nails were also used to strengthen a defect and enhance a feature. The demo concluded with a quick look at the process for turning a mold for casting a pewter ring, melting and pouring the metal, and then fitting the casting into a turned recess in another workpiece.

Dennis Fuge hosts a web page <http://www.timeforyou.net/> that provides images, links, and resources for turners. He also shared a two page resource sheet that is attached to the end of this newsletter.





50/50 Drawing

Winning this month's share was

- Jeff Schnell, who went home with \$65



Special thanks to Jeff Schnell and Ina Cabanas for helping with this month's photographs



Treasurer's Report \$3,000



Library Report –
share from the club's collection.

None: The Club Librarian is Robert Jay. All are welcome to

Remember, **SAFETY FIRST**. We will strive to emphasize this message at each meeting, and if you have a particular safety topic of concern please feel free to bring it up for discussion.

Please regularly review the recommendations established by the AAW. Even taking one new measure a week may prevent an accident.

<http://www.woodturner.org/resources/safety.htm>

Lathe and Decorative Resource

By: Dennis Fuge

Contact Details: 4 Kingsbrook Court, Mendham, NJ, 07945.

E-mail: woodturn@optonline.net or fuge@optonline.net

Phone: 973 927 8222 or cell 908 507 8243

- 1) a) **Best Wood Identification web site Virginia Tech web site:**

<http://forestry.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?site=http://www.fw.vt.edu/dendro/dendrology/syllabus/jcinerea.htm>

b) **Fandex – Family Field Guide – TREES – Workman Publishing – New York**

- 2) **Best sources of burls:**

<http://www.exoticburl.com>

Mardena Blaney - Owner

Exotic Wood Services, Inc. dba Exotic Burl

57304 Fat Elk Road

Coquille, Oregon 97423

phone (541)396-2333; fax (541)396-2389; Mardena@exoticburl.com

- 3) **Ebonizing solution:** Vinegar and steel wool. Allow to stand for a few days. You can also use rusty nails and other rusty iron. The mix is most effective on woods containing tannin, such as mahogany, oak, walnut, maple and cherry.

Iron (steel wool) + acetic acid (vinegar) = iron acetate + hydrogen gas

Iron acetate + tannic acid = ferrous tannate

OR

Ferrous sulphate (moss killers or iron tablets) + tannic acid = ferrous tannate

ALSO

Paint on some strong tea or coffee and let it soak in and when dry apply the vinegar/steel wool mixture i.e. add additional tannin to the wood. Works well on maple, walnut, oak, poplar, cedar, cherry and holly.

- 4) **Best source of lead free pewter:**

<http://www.atlasmetal.com>

Pewter, Tin/Lead Alloys & Babbitts

For Casting Purposes

592 (Sn 92%; Sb 7.75%; Cu 0.25%) Tin, Antimony, Copper

902 (Sn 92%; Sb 7.75%; Cu 0.25%)

- 5) **Stones:** Craft Supply catalog

- 6) **Dyes:** Acryline Alcohol soluble Craft Supply catalog

- 7) **Transfer from photocopies:** Xylene or Acetone or blender marker

- 8) **Super glue:** CPH International, Starbond, 611 S. Catalina St. Suite #400 A/B, Los Angeles, CA 90005. Phone: 213-382-7788. Toll Free: 1-800-900-GLUE. Fax: 213-386-5241 E- mail:

CPHSTARBOND@aol.com

- 9) **Crème Brûlée burners** – major kitchen appliance retailers or Sears
- 10) **Faber Castell soft yellow pencils** – specialist art stores
- 11) **In-lace** – Craft supply catalog
- 12) **Rotary Chisel** - <http://www.rotarychisel.com/>, Triple Pointe "D" Profile
- 13) **Reciprocating Detail cavers** – Ryobi (discontinued) or Automach – with Flexcut cavers
- 14) **Dremel tool** – Rotary burrs - **Rio Grande Jewelry Making Supplies**
- 15) **Black Gesso** – Michaels or Art shops
- 16) **Acrylic paints** – Golden's – Michaels or Art shops
- 17) **Copper wire** – Home Depot electrical department
- 18) **Copper tubes** – Home Depot plumbing department
- 19) **Copper and brass rods** – on the web
- 20) **Two part resin** – West System website – where to buy: **West Marine-101**, 494 Market St, Perth Amboy, NJ, USA, 732-442-5700

"What is Pewter?"

Pewter is an alloy. An alloy is a mixture of natural elements, which permanently change the properties of those elements.

Examples of metal alloys are:

Pewter - tin, antimony, bismuth, copper, lead

Bronze - copper and tin

Brass - copper and zinc

Pewter, depending on its use, can be made with various combinations and proportions of metal ingredients.

Plates and hollowware that may be used for serving food, usually contain a mixture without lead, due to lead's carcinogenic nature. Antimony helps keep pewter bright and almost tarnish free. Copper acts to soften pewter, making it more workable.

Today's Pewter alloy is comprised mainly of tin (85 - 90 %)

In order for pewter to meet the standards of American Pewter it needs to contain at least 92% tin.

Through the centuries, pewter has contained metals, such as silver and lead. Thus when you see some of the older pewter's, they are usually very dark gray with tarnishing, and rich with a natural, and beautiful patina (silver and lead do tarnish easily.) Modern pewter's do not contain enough metals that tarnish as easily, and therefore seldom need to be polished.

Pewter becomes paste at approximately 350° F. and melts to a bright, silvery, free-flowing liquid at about 380° F. Depending on the size and shape of the item being cast, the pewter is ladled into molds at temperatures between 500° - 800° F. The larger the casting, the cooler the liquid pewter is poured into the mold. (Larger masses of pewter cool more slowly than smaller ones.)

When casting into a wooden mold there are two aspects to watch for:

- 1) If the pewter is too hot it will burn the wood.
- 2) If you have a circulate mold and the pewter is too cool it may not bond with itself as it closes the circle.

I have found the best solution is to cast the hot pewter ring in a separate waist block of wood and then cut it to size and glue it into the final artwork with superglue.