



Editor.....Jim Underwood
Ass't Editor..Walter McRae

in this issue:

New Library Section

Info on Soap Drying of Wood

Frank Bowers Bowl Turning Demo

**February
2007**

February Meeting

The February meeting will be held on the *last* Monday of the month, February 26, at Coleman Cabinets, 6:00 – 9:00 PM. See directions to Coleman Cabinets at the bottom of the newsletter.

The demonstrator will be our own immediate past Club President Jim Talley who will illustrate pen making techniques. Several members have asked that this topic be presented and Jim has kindly consented to provide us with instruction. For those of you who may not know, Jim's interest in woodworking began very early when he helped his father, a finish carpenter, in his shop. As an adult, he has always appreciated the variety, textures, grains and colors of wood. Many times, the original piece of wood provides the inspiration for his final turned piece.



After taking a university level art class, Jim began acquiring woodturning machinery, making his own tools, and teaching himself turning techniques. He has taken several classes at craft schools and attended seminars taught by nationally-known wood turners. Jim has been an assistant instructor for several classes and conducted seminars and demonstrations for woodturning clubs and companies. He is also a retired secondary school mathematics teacher.

Although he has turned many different types of objects in his career, in the last several years he has become known among wood turners for turning miniature goblets. These are 1 to 3 inches tall, with toothpick-sized stems (turned off center) with captured rings.

January Meeting

Minutes from the business portion of the January meeting are as follows:

The meeting was convened by President Kudon with a total of 32 attendees present. Three of the attendees were visitors who were welcomed to the meeting.

The President first introduced the newly elected Club officers for the calendar year 2007. These are:

President..... Lou Kudon	Newsletter Editor..... Jim Underwood
Vice President..... Michael Hollis	Librarian..... Roy Grant
Secretary..... Walter McRae	Videographer..... Sheldon Washington
Treasurer..... Stan Terrell	

President Kudon then announced two new initiatives which had been developed at the meeting of the Executive Committee held on January 18. The first was to be the practice of providing a free raffle ticket to those members who contribute items to the monthly raffle. The second was to make available two scholarships to club members to defray the registration cost involved in attending the next Southern States Woodturning Symposium in Gainesville. Application for this support is to be in the form of a letter sent to the Club President. Guidelines for the content of the letter were to be subsequently distributed by the Club Secretary. Applications will be judged by the Executive Committee. Following a motion, the acceptability of this initiative was endorsed by the Club members in attendance.

Members were reminded that current year membership dues were now due. The amount of the dues is to be same as in the past: \$25 for an individual membership and \$30 for a family membership.

The Club Secretary, Walter McRae, then made the following announcements:

- An updated Club brochure is now available. These will be available at the meetings and members were encouraged to provide them to friends who might be interested in joining.
- An announcement has been received from the Anderson Ranch Arts Center in Snowmass, CO, soliciting scholarship applications to participate in summer woodturning workshops which they will be offering. Information about this school and the scholarship program is available at www.andersonranch.org
- Brochures have been received announcing the annual Day at the Lathe event sponsored by the Southern Piedmont Woodturners in Kannapolis, NC, on March 24, 2007. These brochures will be made available at the February monthly meeting for interested members.

Submitted by Walter McRae

President's Turn

I am in love with shavings. I let them cascade over my hands and arms as they peel paper thin from the spinning blank. I know it is not right, but I let them gather in wet tufts around the base of my lathe, the large soft mounds obscuring my shoes. I am loathe to clean them up afterwards. They are not the product of my work but the evidence of it. They are mute reminders of the sharpness of my gouges and scrapers. I rejoice as they fly off the blank in a fluttering and graceful arc of fragrant wood. When woodworkers are asked what they do, many respond by saying they make sawdust. I make shavings.

This is just the second meeting of the year and most of our members have paid their dues. If you have not, I encourage you to do so promptly. We use dues not only to pay for the demonstrators and the equipment they use

but to provide other benefits such as the scholarships we are making available for the Southern States Symposium. If you are interested in one of these scholarships please contact Walter McCrae, our secretary. He will give you the necessary forms.

The officers would like to know what you as members would like to see and learn. Please email me at lkudon@gmail.com and list demonstrators you would like to see, subjects you would like to learn about or other areas of interest such as turning days or field trips etc. Make the subject of the email: informal survey. I will select an email at random and present that person with an exotic wood turning block.

Finally I would like to thank all members who help set up before and those that stay after meetings and clean up. You all deserve a big hand, without you our meetings would not be possible.

So until next month: It is the season to turn, turn, turn.

By Lou Kudon

Editors Skew

I hope that you will like our new masthead. It is a work in progress. In addition to adding a bit more life to our first page it is designed to give hints of some of the more noteworthy articles included in each newsletter. Our thanks go to Rae Robinson for providing the original design.

In this issue please notice a new section entitled “Library Scroll” which features an article written by our librarian Roy Grant about one of the books in our library. In future issues we plan to use this section to include reviews of other library holdings as Roy is able to prepare them, describe library lending procedures when they are developed and to routinely list the library inventory for your information. Roy also mentions that cataloging of the library is well under way. Please avail yourselves of this valuable resource.

I would also direct your attention to the featured demonstration this month. Jim Talley will be bringing us a demo on penturning. This will be mainly about using kits purchased from the major suppliers.

But penturning need not be done with factory made kits. Years ago, Nick Cook made a special drill for “kitting” Pentel pens and pencils. I’m not sure if this drill is still available or that these pens are made the same way, but “kits” can be had very inexpensively without purchasing from pen kit suppliers.

There are several different ways to make pens utilizing “kits” that you can buy at just about any local store. Most “stick” pens can be utilized by removing the nib and ink tube, and drilling a blank that will fit the tube and nib, then turning the blank to suit, then inserting said parts. I’ve also successfully bought a three pack of “click” pens from Wal-Mart, and used the insides to make a decent pen. I’ve also seen clearance pens at Target made into nicely turned pens.

For under \$2 you can make plenty of pens without breaking the bank. Granted the parts are plastic and not high quality, but it is fun and cheap. I think it’s a good way to get into the hobby without spending much money. I’ve turned several Wal-Mart pens and given most of them away. Ok, I’ve given them all away, but who’s counting? I still have a couple of them I’m planning to turn for friends, but after that I may stick with the regular kits, because they’ll last a little longer.

If you are interested in trying out the Wal-Mart pen, the following is a link to a good tutorial:

<http://www.woodhelp.com/WMPenTutorial.htm> . For future reference, www.penturners.org is an excellent resource for penturning discussion and advice. I'd also like to point out Russ Fairfield's website, where he has some excellent tutorials on penturning from A to Z, <http://www.woodturnerruss.com/Pen10.html> .

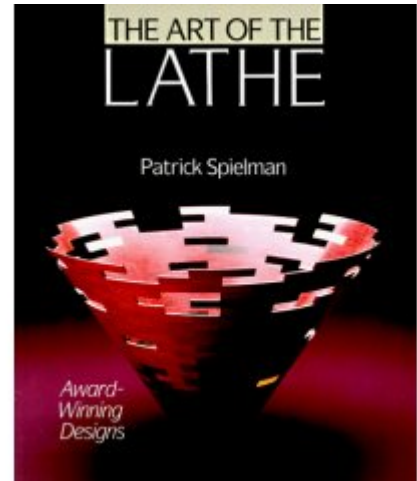
By Jim Underwood

Library Scroll

One of the most intriguing books I found in the club library is The Art of the Lathe by Patrick Spielman. Beginners should find it a "must," and ol' timers will learn quite a bit, as well. Subjects covered in the opening chapters include the history and make up of the lathe, sharpening, fastening and holding a piece of wood on the lathe, gluing, good wood for turning, sanding and finishing, design, and safety.

All of us can benefit from reading about these subjects over and over. But to me, the highlight of the book is the inclusion of a picture and something unique about 40 of the greatest turners in the late 20th century, along with something peculiar to each one about what they turn.

Bonnie Klein is one of the featured turners, and would you believe that she built her own lathe after becoming interested by building her daughter a doll house? Bonnie's uniqueness is in turning small items and her lathe has only a 5" swing and is only 12" between centers. And, there are special tools, chucks, and a threading jig, and an indexing plate available with the Klein Lathe. Read about this giant, along with 39 others in this book.



Our check-out system will be up and running very soon.

By Roy Grant

Turning Talk

Several months ago we published in this section articles describing microwave heating and alcohol immersion as two alternative means to expedite the drying of green or wet wood which was being turned. In this issue we present yet another technique which appears to be growing in popularity and has a number of advocates. The process involves soaking the turned blank which would normally be set up to dry for several months in a solution of dish detergent and water. Typical published soaking times range from 4 to 24 hours followed by either air drying or towel drying before turning the piece to completion.

The first person to publicize this method of drying or conditioning green wood was a turner from Hawaii by the name of Ron Kent. His original article is very entertaining to read and illustrates how serendipity can play a major role in the discovery process. He entitles the article *Experimental New Treatment for Wood*. It can be found at <http://www.ronkent.com/techniques.php> .

Based on Kent's experience the author whose paper is reprinted below with permission began experimenting with the method on a variety of different wood species and with different soaking times. He claims that since beginning

to use the method he has not had one bowl crack. Both of these individuals used as a detergent the Costco Kirkland Signature brand name. However, use of this specific product does not appear to be critical. As illustrated by the discussion about this procedure on the Woodturners Resource forum on the "dish soap drying method" at

<http://www.turnwood.net/cgi-bin/YaBB/YaBB.pl?board=Turning;action=display;num=1166055852> ,

almost any hand washing liquid dish detergent (as opposed to liquid dishwasher detergent) can be used successfully. According to comments on this forum the dilution strength is also not that critical. In any event, the method is simple and inexpensive enough to try that experimenting with the procedure may well be worthwhile.

By Walter McRae

The Soap Solution

Leif O. Thorvaldson, Eatonville, WA

Having a reawakening to the pleasures of woodturning after a gap of four years, I plunged into it with enthusiasm. Buying books and videos and eagerly visiting every site, both personal and commercial. I became increasingly discomfited by what I read and learned. Experienced turners and professional turners were constantly carrying on about multitudinous ways of "drying" wood so as to avoid cracking. One way in particular had my hasty heart dismayed when it was described that one should rough turn the wood, slather it up with various lotions and potions and let it sit for six months to six years. One was to build an enormous pile of these objects by constantly adding to the drying rack and, at the end of the six months (or six years), check to see if the roughed out blank had cracked or warped so badly as to be unusable. If not, one could then turn it to completion, finish it and hope that it wouldn't crack thereafter. Faster methods were suggested: boiling, microwaving, burying in manure piles, compost heaps, sawdust piles, storing in sealed plastic bags, unsealed plastic bags, dry paper bags, wet paper bags, immersing or spraying with WD-40, ad nauseum. None of these did what I wanted to do, i.e., pickup a piece of green wood, turn it, sand it and finish it within a day or two without unsightly cracks occurring.

One fateful day, browsing on my computer while waiting for the first six months to elapse, I encountered a very lovely website by Ron Kent (<http://www.ronkent.com>). He had some beautiful Norfolk Pine turnings -- very thin -- and used some unique finishing techniques. All very nice, but what struck me was a technique he had developed for stabilizing and conditioning wood. He had tried the expensive route, but was looking for something under \$50 per gallon. To make his story short, he found that Costco's house brand (Kirkland) liquid dishwashing detergent mixed with an equal amount of water provided hitherto unavailable qualities in both conditioning and stabilizing of wood for almost immediate turning and finishing.

I went to Costco and purchased four half gallon containers of the magic elixir along with a sturdy plastic storage bin of sufficient size to hold the mixture and some bowl blanks. Upon arrival at home, I emptied the detergent into the container and added an equal amount of water. From then on, I would take primarily green wood and rough turn in one day, soak overnight, and finish the next day. Sometimes I didn't finish it on the second day and left it mounted on the lathe overnight and sometimes for a several days. Surprise! They didn't crack! I have since taken green wood, rough turned it, soaked it about four hours and then finish turned it and finished it in one day. In the six to eight months I have been using this technique, I haven't had one bowl crack. A few had a bit of movement, but it was very slight. I have used the following woods: black walnut, vine maple, maple, oak (kiln dried), yew, honey locust, fruiting cherry, birch, plum, apple. I have not tried madrona as I refuse to cut down the only one I have growing on my property.

Needless to say, I was ecstatic and proceeded to share my "discovery" with any and all turners I knew (two) and also spread the word on rec.crafts.woodturning (a regular not-so-little Johnny Appleseed I was!). A few turners were lured into trying it. Unfortunately, some people can't follow directions and tried variations on the simple recipe which resulted in cracking. A few did it correctly and were rewarded with success.

There has been some speculation as to the mechanism behind the process, but no real scientific investigation has been done. Lyn Mangiameli, John Nicklin and I have come up with the following theory which John set to words "The soap solution sets up an osmotic gradient. Pure water in the wood is in more abundance than water in the soap solution, so it (the water) tries to migrate to balance the osmotic pressure. This would cause the specific gravity of the soap solution to decrease (although possibly not noticeably.) On the other hand, the concentration of soapy stuff is higher outside the wood than in, so it tries to migrate into the wood. If it is successful in migrating into the cells, the soapy solids will get trapped as the wood dries, preventing the cells from collapsing as they do when wood dries naturally (or unnaturally for that matter.) As you point out, the soap solution is slicker than a Teflon banana peel. This may help the migration of soapy solids into the cells."

An attempt was made by Lyn to conduct a survey to gather details for a study on the detergent/soap technique. Unfortunately, he received only 11 responses from turners, so feels that no meaningful statement can be made as to the efficacy of the process.

The only slight drawback to the detergent solution is that the wood should be drained for a few minutes or longer and wiped with a towel while mounting it to the headstock. A plastic sheet should be placed over the ways and eye protection should be worn. Try it! Your hands will be smoother, cleaner and less subject to cracking as well as your turnings.

January Demonstration

Our January demonstrator was Frank Bowers. This was the third time that Frank had presented to the Club. He is an excellent instructor who stresses the practical issues involved in turning and thoroughly discusses the techniques he employs. The focus of his presentation was preparing what he called "found wood" green logs for turning into bowls. In the process he demonstrated turning a traditional open bowl blank and then a flat natural edge bowl.

The first thing he stressed when preparing a piece of green wood for turning was to leave the log as long as possible before cutting it to length for a bowl unless you are able to begin turning it immediately. Following this practice reduces the loss of wood that will result from the inevitable checking or cracking on the ends. Before cutting the log lengthwise, he next emphasized the importance of locating the pith. If this is centrally located then you can cut the log in any location and still have a radially symmetric grain pattern. If the pith is off center, then the grain on the longer pith free side will be less dense than that on the shorter side. As a final preparation step he suggested anchoring a thin plywood circular platter slightly less in diameter than the width of the log to the bark side for use as a guide in rounding the blank with a band saw.

Before beginning to turn the blank, Frank emphasized two other considerations. First, he strongly recommends placing a picture, an outline of a suitable shape or another bowl nearby to serve as a guide for creating the final turned form. He stated that very few of us are artists who can intuit a final shape within a rough piece of wood. Second, he stated that for safety before turning on the lathe confirm that the block clears the tool rest and the bed



of the lathe by hand turning and lastly insure that the speed of the lathe is appropriate to the size and shape of the wood being turned—a slower speed for rough blanks being best.

Initially he mounted the half log between centers with the bark side in the tail stock. He rounded this side using a pull cut from the center out the rim. He indicated that an advantage of mounting and roughing down bowl blanks between centers is that they can be repositioned on the tail stock if you discover features of the wood you want to remove or preserve. After rounding to the desired size and shape, he then cut a tenon in the base of the bowl for mounting in a Oneway chuck. For this chuck he stressed the importance of the tenon making a 90 degree angle with the base of the bowl which he had slightly flattened. The tenon must also be sufficiently short (about 1/4 of an inch) so that it does not bottom out in the chuck. The diameter should be chosen so that the chuck jaws almost close completely to insure maximum gripping power. The flattened portion of the bowl must ride on the shoulders of the chuck jaws in order for it to run true when mounted. He did not recommend using a VicMarc chuck with dovetail jaws on heavy green wood bowls because of their tendency to pull free.



Before beginning to hollow the chucked blank, he turned the open side flat and down below the pith using a 1/2 inch bowl gouge with the bevel against the surface. He then hollowed the bowl cutting from the center out to the rim. In the process he mentioned several rules of thumb to follow. First, for each inch the cutting end of the tool is over the tool rest there should be at least five inches of handle behind the tool rest to provide adequate leverage. Second, for green bowls one should observe a 10 percent ratio between the wall thickness to leave for drying and the outside diameter of the bowl. For example, the wall thickness should be one inch for a ten inch diameter bowl. He also advised that the bottom thickness for wet blanks should be less than the wall thickness.

To measure the thickness of the bottom he used a very simple tool made from a stick with a hole drilled in the middle through which he could slide a dowel. He placed the stick across the bowl opening and pressed the dowel to the bottom in the center. He could then easily compare this depth to the outside height of the bowl.



if

Before putting a green blank up to dry, he recommends weighing and dating it as well as measuring the moisture content one has a moisture meter. Drying times can range between four and six months depending upon the ambient temperature and humidity. In his experience, a bowl has dried adequately when it has lost between 25 and 30 percent of its wet weight. He also suggested that if the green blank appears as though it may crack, then it should be stored to dry in a sealed brown paper bag to insure a uniform humidity atmosphere in which drying can occur. Finally, he strongly encourages leaving the stub in which the tail center mounted on the blank in order to facilitate positioning the bowl for finishing once it has dried.

To illustrate finish turning techniques he next mounted a maple bowl blank similar to the green bowl he had just turned that had dried for approximately six months. He mounted it with the live center of the tail stock in the original stub which extended beyond the tenon and used the chuck in the head stock as a jam chuck against which the bowl was tightened. Because the bowl had warped in drying, his first action was to true the original tenon, insuring that it was circular and at 90 degrees to the bowl bottom. This done, he then finish turning the outside of

the bowl to the final design he desired. For this process he used a bowl gouge with pull cuts from the base to the



top leaving a decorative lip for gripping at the rim. He also turned a small foot on the base. When the bowl was perfectly round he first smoothed the surface using a shear cut with a newly sharpened bowl gouge which was tantamount to using the lower cutting edge of the gouge as a scraper. Some final residual ridges were removed using an actual flat scraper which he had sharpened so that there was a burr at the cutting edge. He held this tool at 45 degrees to the tool rest and lightly moved it across the bowl surface. The outside of the bowl was now ready for sanding. Although he did not sand during the demonstration he recommended using a power sander for this purpose because of the efficiency of this approach compared to hand sanding.

His first step when turning the inside of the bowl was to flatten the top rim which had warped in drying. In this process he slightly rounded the outer edge to avoid possible cuts to his hand. Next he moved to the inside of the bowl, turning approximately the first inch of the interior down to the final wall thickness and shape for the rim.

He then moved further down the interior wall about the same distance. He recommends this incremental approach to completing the interior of a bowl to insure that the maximum wall strength is present for each section turned. For all this turning he used a push cut with ½ inch bowl gouge. To follow the right cutting side of the bevel with this cut necessitated holding the tool away from his body and out over the bed of the lathe at about 45 degrees to the central bowl axis. As he moved down the surface he pulled the tool arm closer to his body.



Just as with the outside he made the final smoothing cuts on the interior of the bowl using a scraper with the cutting edge pointed down to avoid catches. He recommends using the heaviest scraper available for this purpose. When he approached



the bottom of the bowl he regularly measured the depth of the bowl relative to its outside height to insure that he did not cut through the base. He also would slow his cutting motion near the center and push through to avoid leaving a button in the bottom.

To complete the bowl he removed it from the chuck and remounted it on the tail center live center using an Allan Lacer padded jam chuck in the head stock. He turned off the original tenon using a 3/8th spindle gouge. In the process he dressed the bottom so that it was concave inward to avoid rocking if the bowl warped further. Finally he removed the small remaining stem using a knife against the bottom and hand turning the bowl.

As his last demonstration, Frank illustrated turning a natural edge bowl from the other section cut from the green log with which he began his presentation. He indicated that two different types of natural edge bowls could be turned from the section depending upon whether the bowl was hollowed from the bark side or the flat side. If hollowed from the bark side a winged or oval shaped bowl results with bark around the entire rim. If hollowed from the flat side, a bowl with bark free outer wings results with two recessed natural edges between them. He

called this shape a flat natural edge bowl which he proceeded to illustrate turning.

He mounted the bark side of the log section in the tail stock and the flat face on the head stock using a two pronged spur center secured in the chuck. He was very careful to center the block as best he could on the lathe so that it would rotate smoothly and so that the ultimate shape would be symmetric.



He first proceeded to turn down the bark side being very careful to keep his hands away from the spinning outer corners of the piece which he called a “chop saw”. For this purpose he used a 1/2 inch bowl gouge with a very long handle to insure maximum stability. For the initial turning no flat surface existed against which the bevel could rest so he began with very light pull cuts on the outermost ghost edges until smooth tapered surfaces resulted on each end.

He then began moving down the bark side in sections, shaping the outer side of the bowl in the process. He indicated that if one were turning a dry log, at this stage it would be important to apply super glue to the cut edges of the bark to keep them from

being torn off. As a precaution against this happening even with the green log he was turning, he changed to a lighter 1/4 inch bowl gauge for the final shaping.

As a final step, he turned a flat base on the bowl and a tenon for reverse chucking. For this type of bowl, he turned the diameter of the base larger than for a typical round bowl to provide stability given the length of the wings that would be present in the final shape.

When turning the inside of this bowl he first trued the outer rim so that the wings would be flat. He also rounded the extreme outer lateral edges to improve the overall shape and appearance rather than leaving them square. This step is optional and is typically done only if the cut ends appear not to be uniform with respect to the remaining bark pattern.



He then began hollowing the bowl from the center outward. He recommends proceeding incrementally in doing this by removing the wood in approximate one inch sections until the final depth is achieved. In the first cutting he established the ultimate wall thickness for the finished bowl. He normally used push cuts on the outer perimeter of the bowl because of the better support this provided him for the tool.

Although he allows this type of bowl to dry before final sanding, he does not recommend remounting it to remove any warping that occurs. Instead he simply sands and finishes it in the shape it has assumed.



Members Gallery

Here are a few pictures from our last Show and Tell exhibition which you might enjoy. The contributions of members to this regular meeting activity are very much appreciated. It provides an excellent means to illustrate and share their turning interests with others. Those contributing are encouraged to complete the exhibit forms to insure that a proper description and correct credit is given for the item(s) displayed.



A stunning natural edge bowl turned from plum wood by Michael Hollis



A maple and rosewood natural edge bowl by Michael Hollis



A very distinctive maple dish with walnut inlays turned by Bob Nix



An attractive black walnut bowl turned by Ron Leuthner



An octagonal bowl turned from oak by Bob Nix



A classic bowl shape turned by Ron Leuthner from sweet gum



A very nice oak bowl with mahogany inlay turned by Bob Nix



A first bowl turned by Chandler McRae from sweet gum



A stunning thin walled bowl turned from a pine limb by Steve Johnson



A beautiful cherry burl bowl turned by Steve Johnson



A natural edge bowl turned from an American Beech branch by Steve Johnson



A beautiful pen made from polymer clay by Whitney Hollis-Watson



A banksia pod ornament turned by Michael Hollis



An experimental turning of walnut and African blackwood by Lou Kudon



A distinctive lidded bowl made from a cherry burl, rosewood and blackwood by Lou Kudon



A nice pecan bowl turned by Bill McRae



A classic bowl turned from sweet gum by Joe Gilvey



An elegant sweet gum bowl turned by Joe Gilvey



Another natural edge bowl turned by Joe Gilvey from cherry



A unique decorative piece turned and carved by Michael Hollis from walnut and holly



A very impressive table leg turned by Michael Hollis

Pictures courtesy of Jim Underwood

AAW Chapter News

As of October 1st 2005, we were officially established as a chapter club of the American Association of Woodturners. The benefits of this are already evident on the home page of the AAW. Be sure to check the AAW homepage for current news and access to reference information. Messages we receive directly as a local chapter will be published here.

New AAW Point of Contact

John Hill is no longer our point of contact with the AAW. The new contact and chair of the Chapters and Membership Committee is:

Sean Troy
Henderson, KY 42420
2501 Heather Ln
(270) 320-1862 home
seantroy@insightbb.com



If you are interested, you can read more about Sean and his woodturning interests at <http://www.woodturneddreams.com/aboutsean.htm>

AAW Liability Insurance

The document at the following link http://www.woodturner.org/info/AAW_Liability_Insurance_2004.pdf provides information about the AAW supplied liability insurance for your chapter and all AAW members. The insurance is a major benefit of AAW membership. The article is pretty much self explanatory and answers most questions about our insurance but if you have questions, please feel free to contact me for further help.

Lyle Jamieson Workshops and Training Opportunity

Lyle Jamieson will be driving through the southern states during the middle of March, 2007. He is available to do ONE-ON-ONE individual turning instruction in your shop, with your tools, to advance your skills by trouble shooting your process and tool control.

Even though Lyle is well known for his advanced uses of the hollowing system and laser measuring techniques, he also instructs foundations for beginners and intermediate turners. Lyle's teaching covers from A to Z for every skill level. He helps the beginner have more fun at the lathe and challenges the advanced to get to new heights.

If you are interested in taking your turning to the next level call Lyle directly to check out his schedule and fee options. Why do we turn anyway?? Because it is fun!! Lyle's philosophy is to do it the easy way and take the stress out of turning. Here is a chance to have even more fun and increase the enjoyment of your time at the lathe.

Lyle Jamieson
231-947-2348
ar785@tcnet.org
www.lylejamieson.com

Jean-Francois Escoulen Workshops and Training Opportunity

Jean-Francois Escoulen from France, will be in your area and available to either demonstrate for your club or do hands on classes. He can be available from June 11 through June 21, 2007. You can see his web site at <http://www.escoulen.com/index2.html> He specializes in multi-axis and eccentric turning. His daily fee is \$500.00 plus local transportation, housing and meals. This is a great opportunity to be able to have this master share his knowledge and techniques with your chapter members. He will be making his travel arrangements right away and must firm up his commitments as soon as possible. You can either contact me at 828-645-6633 or email at johnhill6@verizon.net or you can phone Jean-Francois in France at 011-3-347-590-1840 or email him at escoulen.jean-francois@wanadoo.fr (note that his time is 6 hours later than yours). I look forward to hearing from you.

John Hill - AAW Chapters and Membership committee
828-645-6633
Johnhill6@verizon.net

Instructors

The following turners give private instruction in woodturning. Contact them at the numbers below. Anyone who would like to be included in (or removed from) this list please contact the newsletter editor.

Frank Bowers	404 292-1107	Wes Jones	770 972-6803
Nick Cook	770 421-1212	Jim Talley	706 353-7675
Joseph Gilvey	706-769-8617	Hal Simmons	770 381-6764

Schools

John C Campbell Folk School	http://www.folkschool.org	1-800-FOLKSCH
Arrowmont School of Arts and Crafts	http://www.arrowmont.org/	1-865-436-5860
Woodcraft	http://www.woodcraft.com	1-800-225-1153
Highland Hardware	http://www.highlandhardware.com	1-800-241-6748
Canyon Studios	http://www.canyonstudios.org/	1-940-455-2394
Anderson Ranch Ars Center	http://andersonranch.org	1.970-923-3181

Future Meeting/Demonstration schedule

Club meetings are held on the last Monday of the month. Changes in schedule will be announced.

The schedule of demonstrations for the past several meetings and coming months is as follows:

August 06..... Don Russell, designing and constructing composite vessels
September 06..... Phil Colson, hollow form turning
October 06..... John and Joy Moss, small gift items for fun and profit
November 06..... Joe Gettys, goblet turning and tool making
December 06..... Christmas Party and Gift exchange

January 07..... Frank Bowers, bowl turning techniques and skills
February 07..... Jim Talley, Pen Turning

Upcoming Shows and Other Events

Tri-Cities Woodworking Expo

March 10, 2007, Gray, TN, sponsored by Woodcraft and the Tri-Cities Woodturning Chapter and Woodcarver Connection, \$20 dollar admission fee.

A Day at the Lathe

March 24, 2007, Kannapolis Performing Arts Center, Kannapolis, NC. Demonstrators are John Jordan, Jamie Donaldson, and Lyle Jamieson. \$45 pre-registration or \$60 at the door. Contact: Barry Russell 704-933-9092.

Bruce Bell Demo

April 7, 2007, Wm. J. Redmond & Son, Atlanta, GA, sponsored by Peach State Turners, \$15 admission fee, lunch not included, bring your own chair.

Southern States VII Woodturning Symposium

April 27-29, Georgia Mountains Center, Gainesville, GA. www.southernstates.org Contact registrar Marsha Barnes at (828) 837-6532 or pineshingle@brmemc.net

The 21st Annual National AAW Symposium 2007

June 29 - July 1, 2007, Oregon Convention Center, Portland, OR,
<http://www.woodturner.org/sym/sym2007/>

GAW Unicoi Symposium -Turning Southern Style XIII

September 14-16, 2007, Unicoi State Park Lodge, featured turners: Stuart Mortimer, Michael Mocho, and Michael Hosaluk, info at www.gawoodturner.org, contact Harvey Meyer at 770-671-1080 or him1951@bellsouth.net

Classified Ads

For Sale:

Plywood mini-lathe stands, various heights. Will fit Jet Mini and Delta Midi lathes. \$60 assembled. \$20 of proceeds donated to Classic City Woodturners. Call Jim at 706-296-9620 or email at: jimunder@colemancabinets.com

Miscellaneous:

For those of you who are looking to buy or sell things, the AAW has these classified ads:
<http://www.woodturner.org/vbforum/forumdisplay.php?f=3>

Exotic woods:

Atlanta Wood Products: <http://www.hardwoodweb.com/lumber/ahc.cfm>
Carlton McLendon Inc: <http://www.rarewoodsandveneers.com/pages/home.htm>
Peachstate Lumber: <http://www.peachstatelumber.com/home.htm>

Turning Supplies:

Packard Woodworks: <http://www.packardwoodworks.com/>

Penn State Industries: <http://www.pennstateind.com/>
Rockler: <http://www.rockler.com/index.cfm>
Woodcraft: <http://www.woodcraft.com/>
Craft Supplies USA: <http://www.woodturnerscatalog.com/>
Lee Valley <http://www.leevalley.com/>

Club Officers

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Directions to Coleman Cabinets

From Athens take Watkinsville bypass (441/129 South). Cross through the Hog Mountain Road intersection (The Stone Store on the left, Racetrack gas station on the right) and proceed to the next light. Turn left and proceed to downtown Watkinsville. Once you get to the "Y" intersection bear to the left of the Golden Pantry on Hwy 15 toward Greensboro. Once you cross the railroad tracks, Seltzer and Son Concrete Pipe plant will be on the right. Turn right onto Morrison street before Dory's Fireplace shop. Take the first paved left onto Business Boulevard. Business Boulevard will be marked with a concrete and stucco sign that reads "Oconee Connection" on it. There will be a row of Leyland Cypress and Juniper on each side of the street. Coleman Cabinets will be near the end of the Cul de Sac with a big green awning on the front with Coleman Cabinets lettered in white. Park anywhere in the parking lot and come to the side entrance to attend the meeting.

From Hwy 316 just before the Athen Bypass take the Oconee Connector and follow Mars Hill Road to the Publix Shopping center at the intersection of Hog Mountain Road and Mars Hill. Continue on down Hwy 53 to Watkinsville. Proceed through town and follow the directions from Hwy 15 as outlined above.

The Cactus Café is on the corner of Hog Mountain Road and Mars Hill Road in the Bells shopping center.

If you would like more detail please email me and I can send you a map.

Newsletter Copy

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If you would like to unsubscribe from this newsletter please email me at jimunder@colemancabinets.com .