

By Hand & Eye

BY HAND & EYE

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE SYDNEY WOODTURNERS GUILD INC.



August / September 2021



REPLICA GUILD CANDLESTICK MADE BY ALEX BENDELI

The Guild acknowledges and thanks George Hatfield for allowing the use of his Candlestick as the Guild's Logo.

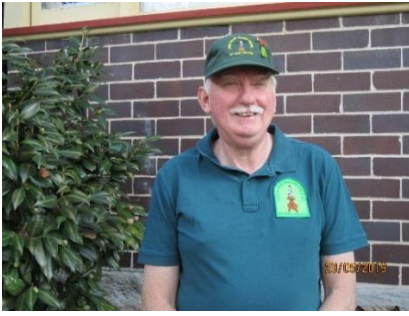
THE GUILD COMMITTEE FOR 2020 / 2021

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EDITOR NEWSLETTER	PHILIP MCLEOD

Committee members 2020 /2021

Kevin Santwyk	96448366	Bankstown
David King	0424188857	Bankstown
Mario Dato	0419404405	Eastern
Phil McLeod	0418267096	Eastern
David Caruana	0421832692	Eastern
Bill Black	0401701327	Menai
Tony Ney	95200634	Menai
Alex Bendeli	02-94161976	Northern Beaches
John Cottle	02-99052107	Northern Beaches
Gordon Scott	0403088488	Northern Beaches
Michael Adamietz	0456856080	Southern Highlands
Paul Kruss	0417757877	Macarthur
Ian Cocks	0410159180	Macarthur
Michael Twemlow	02-46284670	Macarthur

SEPTEMBER MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.



NEWSFLASH:- THE GUILD NOW HAS A YOU TUBE CHANNEL AND A FACEBOOK PAGE. See the end of the newsletter for details on how to find them.

This edition of By Hand and Eye sees the start of a new chapter in the way the Guild promotes itself and your Region/Club. We have now put together a You Tube Channel and a Facebook Page. Currently content is a bit limited, but I am sure that this will increase with time.

The plan is that each Region/Club will have one person who will be given permission to post items and information onto the platforms so you can tell the world what you are doing. I will keep all Regions/Clubs informed.

The You Tube Channel currently has videos of George Hatfield making and using a Rod Scrapper, Tony Ney turning Spheres, Clock Making and Pen Making.

The Facebook page has videos with George Hatfield making a Rod Scrapper and Tony Ney making Spheres as well as some information about the Guild and the Regions/Clubs. If you go to Facebook and search Sydney Woodturners Guild it should come up. Please note so will a lot of other groups.

Your Guild also needs you to renew your membership if at all possible. I know it is difficult with lockdowns and the like, and I know you may feel that with not being able to get to your local shed why should you pay. The fact is that last year when we offered a discounted membership the guild took a loss on the insurance and By Hand and Eye.

The Guild is a not for profit organization so we run very close to break even, therefore we do need you to renew your membership if you intend to continue woodturning with your region/club in the future.

At this point I would like to thank the executive committee and Region/Club representatives for their support and help during the past year. It has been difficult but I look forward to seeing you all soon on the other side of the Covid crisis.

So, until next time, to quote a previous Guild President "Keep the Lathes turning", and have fun and PLEASE, look after yourselves and each other.

Philip McLeod

(PHILIP MCLEOD)
PRESIDENT

GUILD CALENDAR OF EVENTS 2021/2022.

Guild meetings take place at the Girl Guide Hall, 157 Waldron Street, Chester Hill. 2162.

The Guild meets on the last Monday of every second month i.e. January, March, May, July, September and November.

Meetings start at 1830, (6:30PM) and finish at 2100, (9PM) at the latest.

All members of the Guild are welcome to attend, but only 1 elected representative can vote at these meetings. This is to ensure that no one region can "out vote" the smaller regions. Everyone has an equal say in how the Guild is run.

The following dates are significant for the Guild:

2021

Sunday 3 October Daylight Saving Starts – Clocks forward 1 hour.

Monday 4 October Labour Day

Monday November 29 GUILD MEETING.

DEC – Royal Easter Show Entries Open (You do not need to have it made to enter. Also check your shelves and cupboards for items to enter).

2022

Macarthur Region will be 29 Years young first meeting held 1993

Wednesday 26 January Australia Day

Monday 31 January GUILD MEETING

FEB – Royal Ester Show Entries Close

Tuesday 15 March Menai Region is 28 Years young

25-26 March – Deliver Item/s to the show

Monday 28 March GUILD MEETING

Sunday 3 April Daylight Saving Ends – Clocks back 1 hour.

8 - 19 APRIL ROYAL EASTER SHOW 200 YEARS (1822 – 2022).

Tuesday 12 April Eastern Region is 16 Years young (meetings before this date. This is date of Incorporation)

Saturday 16 April Southern Highlands is 28 Years young

Friday 15 April to Monday 18 April EASTER

22-23 April – Collect item/s from the Show.

Monday 25 April ANZAC DAY

Monday 30 May GUILD MEETING

Date TBA TIMBER, TOOLS and ARTISANS SHOW – Venue TBA

Monday 13 June Queens Birthday

Thursday 30 June GUILD MEMBERSHIPS DUE

Monday 4 July Guild is 39 Years young

Monday 25 July GUILD MEETING

Thursday 4 August Bankstown is 32 Years young

Saturday 17 September Northern Beaches, (then Peninsula Region) is 29 Years young

Monday 26 September **AGM and GUILD MEETING**

Sunday 2 October Daylight Saving Starts – Clocks forward 1 hour.

Monday 3 October Labour Day

Monday 28 November GUILD MEETING

BH&E Closure Dates for Article Submission.

2021	2022	
20 SEPTEMBER	17 JANUARY	18 JULY
22 NOVEMBER	21 MARCH	19 SEPTEMBER
	23 MAY	21 NOVEMBER

2022 marks 200 years of The Royal Easter Show (1822 – 2022). PLEASE consider putting something into the show to mark this milestone. Show your pride and skill, start working on it NOW or check your cupboards and shelves for an item to enter. Remember though it must not have any distinguishing marks to indicate your identity.

NEWSFLASH:- THE GUILD, WITH NEGOTIATION FROM TONY NEY AND DAVID KING HAS RECEIVED APPROVAL FOR 2 NEW NOVICE SECTIONS AT THE EASTER SHOW. These sections will only be open to people who have not won a prize before. The Class numbers are yet to be allocated, but the wording will be as indicated below. **IF YOU HAVE NOT WON A PRIZE BEFORE THIS IS YOUR CHANCE – GO TO IT!** Note you **DO NOT** need to have the piece actually made when you enter it in the show. **Check your cupboards and shelves for possible item/s to enter.**

The wording to be included in the 2022 Schedule will read as;

Face plate turning – Novice. Open to all wood turners who have not won a first, second or third prize in any Sydney Royal Easter show section of wood turning.

The exhibit must be turned with the grain of the timber at 90 degrees to the bed of the lathe.

Cash Prize for the first three prize-winning Exhibits in Class ..., supported by Sydney Wood Turners Guild

Prizes 1st \$75, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$25

Spindle turning – Novice. Open to all wood turners who have not won a first, second or third prize in any Sydney Royal Easter Show section of wood turning .

The exhibit must be turned with the grain of the timber running parallel to the bed of the lathe.

Cash Prize for the first three prize-winning Exhibits in Class ..., supported by Sydney Wood Turners Guild

Prizes 1st \$75, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$25

Request for Old Equipment

A request from Dural Men's Shed for any old equipment to help people or groups who have lost everything in the fires or floods.

Items like hand tools, power tools, nuts & bolts, screws, etc, items from workshops, house hold white goods, & items for woodturning groups.

Ring when ready so he can inspect and pick up.

He said people & groups are very thankful.

No furniture as they have a storage problem. Contact: Ralf 0409 402 290

OLD COPIES OF WOODTURNER NEWS/BY HAND and EYE STILL NEEDED.

The last 3 missing editions are:

Anything from **September 1983, 3/84 (May/June), 6/84 (November/December).**

So, please check with friends, under beds, in old boxes and see if you have any of these old copies. It would be appreciated.

THE EDITOR

Phone 0418 267 096

Email: pwmcle@internode.on.net

Editors Note: The previously acquired and scanned old copies of By Hand and Eye are now on the Guild Website. My thanks to Catherine Ritter for doing this job.

To find the old copies just go to the Newsletter tab, then just go back through the copies to find the one you are interested in.

A Country Woodturner

By Ken Sullivan

About twelve years ago, when I retired from an abusive employer in Sydney and moved to paradise in Bundanoon, I joined the Southern Highland region of the Sydney Woodturners Guild. At that stage, I had been turning for 15 years, but was entirely self-taught. Upon watching the local (and dazzling) demonstrators, I discovered just how much I needed to learn and improve. So I started asking questions.

Four or five of our members were standing around a lathe watching one fellow perform a brilliant display of how the skew chisel should be used. As the demonstration finished, he grabbed a small piece of sandpaper, and smoothed the piece. With my "love/hate" relationship with sanding, I had to ask, "How do you know when the sandpaper is finished... when do you throw it away and use a new piece?"

He didn't look up. He just said, "When it stops cutting".

What he didn't see was my confusion. That answer meant nothing to me because I did not really understand what he was saying. And because I was new and feeling very intimidated by all these "experts", who were nodding sagely... I didn't ask anything further.

Instead, I went home and over the course of the next few weeks, started pulling out all my books on woodworking and woodturning, and looked up the sections on sanding. After a while, I think I understood the answer, but I also realized that my question had not been answered. Because I am primarily a tactile/visual person, I would have understood, "When there is no more dust coming off", or "When you can't feel the wood getting smoother". But "cutting" was an intellectual reference to the paper itself, and gave me no visual clues.

So, I was confused partly because I used the "wrong" words for what I wanted to know (e.g. perhaps if I had

started my question with, “What do you see...” or “How does it feel...”), but mainly because the demonstrator did not realize that he had not answered my question in a way that I could understand.

This is the primary problem with very competent people who try to teach... they often fail to educate. Our society has a rather simplistic contempt of teaching, as is summarized by the aphorism, “Those who can’t do, teach”. This, of course, is an absolute falsehood, but is based on our experiences with the vast number of very competent and knowledgeable experts who simply have no idea on how to communicate. As a result, they very rarely teach us anything of value.

A teacher has to know their subject, but an educator has to know how to communicate that subject. As well as knowing what they are teaching, an educator has to have superb skills in empathy, they have to be aware of the students “reception” to what has just been said, and then they also have to have the skill to use more and different words until the student does have some concept of what is being taught. Seeing that “dawning light” in a student’s face is one of the most satisfying feelings you can get from teaching. Good teachers have their own aphorism, “I’m going to tell you what I am about to say, then I’m going to tell you, and then I’ll tell you what I just said”. And a first-class teacher says each of those in different words, ensuring and verifying the understanding of the students along the way.

One of the most admirable and valuable qualities of the Guild is the dedication to sharing the skills of woodturning. We not only want people to be safe and to enjoy the company of men (and women, when we are lucky enough to have them as a member and even better, as a demonstrator), we also want to promote our abilities and learn to use the tools of our passion in the most efficient and competent way. The aim is to create beautiful objects. In the process, we should understand the material, and gain pleasure not only from the finished product, but also from the process of creating that item. The hard part of all this is that we have to learn muscle memory, which is a “feel” rather than an “idea” that can be easily described. Demonstration is a minimal requirement of that process, and practice and mistakes are a requirement. But proper teaching goes beyond that: we have to appeal to and reach the student. It’s not easy, but it is worth the candle.

**As an ex technical trainer of over 20 years experience and current Instructor I could not agree more –
The Editor.**

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- 3 piece set
- 3/8" spindle gouge, 1/8" parting tool, 1/2" oval skew chisel

Order Code: W3033

\$74

SAVE \$8.50

CHS4S

- 4 Piece set
- 3/4" roughing gouge, 3/8" spindle gouge, 1/4" deep bowl gouge, 1/8" one-handed parting

Order Code: W33034

\$138

SAVE \$16

CHS6P

- 6 piece set
- 1/4" spindle gouge, 1/2" spindle gouge, 1/2" skew, 1" flat skew, 3/8" parting & beading, 3/4" domed scraper

Order Code: W33036

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SAVE \$26

CHS4HD

- 4 Piece set
- 1-1/4" roughing gouge, 1/2" deep bowl gouge, 1-1/4" domed scraper, 5/8" fingernail profile gauge

Order Code: W33039

\$316

SAVE \$36

HD12 - Dust Collector

- 680cfm LPHV system
- Large collection area
- 3/4hp, 240V motor
- Includes 4 in 1 reducer & 2M hose



Order Code: W886

\$269

SAVE \$28

2 YEAR WARRANTY

RG-190 - Ripping Gauge

- 0-135mm depth adjustment
- Locks into any 3/4" wide x 3/8" deep table slots
- Ball bearing roller support



Order Code: W311

\$49

SAVE \$17

WV-180 - Wood Working Vice

- 178mm jaw width
- 203mm opening
- Quick action release



Order Code: V187

\$99

SAVE \$11

WL-14V - Mini Wood Lathe

- Ø356 x 470mm turning capacity
- Electronic variable speed
- 12 position spindle indexing
- 0.75hp, 240V motor



Order Code: W385

\$589

SAVE \$60

2 YEAR WARRANTY

WL-20 - Swivel Head Wood Lathe

- Ø370 x 1100mm turning capacity
- Swivelling headstock
- 1hp, 240V motor
- Includes bowl turning attachment faceplate, drive & live centres toolrest & stand



Order Code: W384

\$759

SAVE \$66

2 YEAR WARRANTY

OS-140 - Vertical Oscillating Bench Bobbin Sander

- 1/2" - 2" sanding sleeves
- 1425rpm spindle speed
- Cast iron table tilts 45°
- 0.5hp, 240V motor



Order Code: W792

\$539

GREAT VALUE!

2 YEAR WARRANTY

OS-58 - Vertical Oscillating Bench Bobbin Sander

- 1/2", 3/4", 1", 1-1/2", 2" & 3"
- 370 x 290mm cast iron table
- Rotating & oscillating
- 450W / 240V motor



Order Code: W885

\$269

SAVE \$28

2 YEAR WARRANTY

cs-55 - Circular Plunge & Mitre Cut Saw Package Deal

- 160mm saw blade
- 45° tilt saw head
- 1.2kW/1.6hp, 240V
- Includes guide rail, clamps & stops



Order Code: W874

\$299

SAVE \$90.40 off RRP

2 YEAR WARRANTY

HA-1000 Dust Collector

- 109cfm HPLV system
- 5 micron filter
- 50 litre tank
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2 YEAR WARRANTY

BP-310 Wood Band Saw

- 305 x 165mm capacity
- Cast iron table tilts 45°
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- 0.75kW / 1hp 240V



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PT-254S - Planer & Thicknesser Combination

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Specifications & Prices are subject to change without notification. All prices include GST and valid until 31-10-21.

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FROM THE HISTORY FILES

From June/July 1993 – Ernie Newman

HONING TIPS

SET UP Store oilstones on a thin layer of sponge in a lidded container in a mixture of oil and Kerosene (about half and half). The lid keeps impurities out, the sponge protects the stones from breakage and the mixture keeps them constantly lubricated for use.

Fix a frame to hold the flat stone during honing on a bench near the lathe, ideally at a height which eliminates bending. Mount a leather strop handy to the frame so the fine burr which remains after honing can be quickly removed with a couple of passes.

GOUGES Hold the slip stone so that the cutting edge of the tool doesn't track back and forth past your fingers. This reduces the risk of cuts.

Place the heel of the bevel on the stone first, then the cutting edge. This protects the edge. Tools should be hollow ground so that only the heel and cutting edge are honed.

Keep the heel of the bevel and the cutting edge in contact with the stone at all times.

Hone the bevel of a gouge first, then the flute, if necessary repeat. Finally lightly hone the bevel and wipe clean.

Concentrate on honing that part of the gouge which has done the work. Normally this is the area close to the tip.

Hone frequently during faceplate work.

The flutes of brand new gouges often need a fair amount of honing before they are ready for use.

SKREW CHISELS Hone skew chisels on a flat stone.

Keep the tool handle locked between your elbow and side.

Skew chisels may be honed in a figure eight pattern or back and forth.

After honing both sides (repeat if necessary) the chisel should be stropped and wiped clean.

TOOL SHARPNESS Watch for a line of oil to appear all along the cutting edge. This indicates the tool is being sharpened. A line of bright steel all along the cutting edge is a good guide to sharpness.

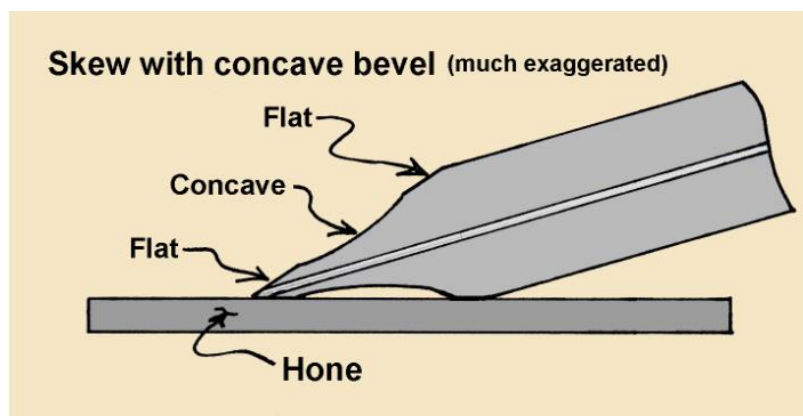
SCRAPERS Scrapers may often be used directly from the grindstone, but on very soft timbers honing is beneficial.

STONE MAINTENANCE Use as much of a stone as possible so wear is evenly spread.

Stones can be flattened and cleaned by rubbing them on a flat cement surface with plenty of water.



COMMON SLIPSTONE



HEEL and CUTTING EDGE IN CONTACT with STONE

Editor's Note: I have had to change the diagrams from the ones in the original article, but they still show the original information.

UPDATED INFORMATION ON HONING.

These days there are diamond honers, and for many people these are a better option. They are used in exactly the same way, except they are not stored in a mixture of oil and kerosene. It is therefore cleaner and easier. However many people still use the original form of slip stone. They can still be readily purchased.



TYPICAL DIAMOND HONERS

Mick Bouchard from Menai Region is looking to sell his existing lathes to enable him to buy a better newer Nova Lathe.



The Nova 1624 lathe is listed at \$1200 and comes with all the standard accessories (but no chuck). It has a 1 1/4 inch thread but comes with an adaptor to bring it back to more standard M30 x 3.5 thread.

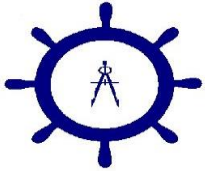
It has 8 speeds and a rotating head.

It's only a few years old.



The Nova 3000 lathe is variable speed, has the extension bed, rotating head, has a M30 x 3.5 thread and comes with an old lever style Nova chuck. Listed for \$1250.

Mick is looking to sell both lathes and can be contacted on 0438 263 929.



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PHOBIAS.

As a bit of background I, like most people have a number of things I am afraid of. Injections, Dentists, Spiders and Snakes to name a few, so I thought some of you might be interested in this list.

Overview

A phobia is an irrational fear of something that's unlikely to cause harm. The word itself comes from the Greek word *phobos*, which means *fear* or *horror*.

Hydrophobia, for example, literally translates to fear of water.

When someone has a phobia, they experience intense fear of a certain object or situation. Phobias are different than regular fears because they cause significant distress, possibly interfering with life at home, work, or school.

People with phobias actively avoid the phobic object or situation, or endure it within intense fear or anxiety. Phobias are a type of anxiety disorder. Anxiety disorders are very common.

In the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5), the American Psychiatric Association outlines several of the most common phobias.

Agoraphobia, a fear of places or situations that trigger fear or helplessness, is singled out as a particularly common fear with its own unique diagnosis. Social phobias, which are fears related to social situations, are also singled out with a unique diagnosis.

Phobias come in all shapes and sizes. Because there are an infinite number of objects and situations, the list of specific phobias is quite long.

According to the DSM, specific phobias typically fall within five general categories:

- fears related to animals (spiders, dogs, insects)
- fears related to the natural environment (heights, thunder, darkness)
- fears related to blood, injury, or medical issues (injections, broken bones, falls)
- fears related to specific situations (flying, riding an elevator, driving)
- other (choking, loud noises, drowning)

These categories encompass an infinite number of specific objects and situations.

There's no official list of phobias beyond what's outlined in the DSM, so clinicians and researchers make up names for them as the need arises. This is typically done by combining a Greek (or sometimes Latin) prefix that describes the phobia with the *-phobia* suffix.

For example, a fear of water would be named by combining *hydro* (water) and *phobia* (fear).

There's also such a thing as a fear of fears (phobophobia). This is actually more common than you might imagine.

People with anxiety disorders sometimes experience panic attacks when they're in certain situations. These panic attacks can be so uncomfortable that people do everything they can to avoid them in the future.

For example, if you have a panic attack while sailing, you may fear sailing in the future, but you may also fear panic attacks or fear developing hydrophobia.

Common phobias list

Studying specific phobias is a complicated process. Most people don't seek treatment for these conditions, so cases largely go unreported.

These phobias also vary based on cultural experiences, gender, and age.

A 1998 survey of more than 8,000 respondents published in the British Journal of Psychiatry Trusted Source found that some of the most common phobias include:

- acrophobia, fear of heights
- aerophobia, fear of flying
- arachnophobia, fear of spiders
- astraphobia, fear of thunder and lightning
- autophobia, fear of being alone
- claustrophobia, fear of confined or crowded spaces
- hemophobia, fear of blood
- hydrophobia, fear of water
- ophidiophobia, fear of snakes
- zoophobia, fear of animals

Unique phobias

Specific phobias tend to be incredibly specific. Some so much so that they may only affect a handful of people at a time.

Examples of some of the more unusual phobias include:

- alektorophobia, fear of chickens
- onomatophobia, fear of names
- pogonophobia, fear of beards
- nephophobia, fear of clouds
- cryophobia, fear of ice or cold

Treatment options

Treatment for phobias can involve therapeutic techniques, medications, or a combination of both.

Cognitive behavioral therapy

Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is the most commonly used therapeutic treatment for phobias. It involves exposure to the source of the fear in a controlled setting. This treatment can decondition people and reduce anxiety.

The therapy focuses on identifying and changing negative thoughts, dysfunctional beliefs, and negative reactions to the phobic situation. New CBT techniques use virtual reality technology to expose people to the sources of their phobias safely.

Medication

Antidepressants and anti-anxiety medications can help calm emotional and physical reactions to fear. Often, a combination of medication and professional therapy is the most helpful.

MUSING IN MY WORKSHOP 1

My experience with bandsaws -- Alex Bendeli

Preamble: The current lockdown situation has been the perfect opportunity to tackle the various "little" jobs that were on the back-burner for a while. I am not a prolific "art" turner but use woodturning as a tool. Here, I refer to the evolution and gadgets with my bandsaw(s) rather than works of wood art (likely in future articles). I am sure there are many other ways of doing things but this has worked for me. The gadgets I describe here also make my hobby life easier.

When I joined the Woodturners Guild late in 2000 and buying a lathe, I also bought a new (cheap), generic 10" bandsaw standing on 4 spindly legs that was available from a variety of tools shops. I struggled with it for years as it never was reliable in terms of cutting straight or circles, drifting everywhere and chewed up a few roller bearings, a new bearing assembly, vibrating and noisy to the point that I stuck a heavy acoustic rubber mat on the doors' internal surfaces to dampen some of the vibration noise, the upper bearing rack would not rise or fall parallel to the blade and thus affect the bearing clearances causing premature wear on the rollers. Despite lots of advice and constant adjustments, it never really was satisfactory. It was good enough for rough, short, thin and imprecise work. Eventually in 2014 I sold it for a song along with several spare blades that cumulatively were worth more than the bandsaw.

I immediately purchased a Laguna 14-Twelve bandsaw after reading good reviews and checking it out at the WWW show. It is well engineered, has a large throat with a resaw capacity of 12", boasts a double set of ceramic bearings (instead of the usual ball bearings) above and below the table. The drive wheels are well balanced and after assembling and tuning it, I was able to cut straight thin slices 1~2mm in the first few months of use. It was quiet and steady compared to the previous one, has rear dust port and the throat rack travels straight and parallel to the blade and it has a quick release handle to ease the tension on the blade + crown if not used for extended periods. I use a largish fridge magnet (usually found in letterbox drops from various tradies) with a label "CHECK TENSION" and I stick it to the un-tensioned blade as a reminder to re-tension it before use. This article is not a review or critique of the Laguna, as a matter of fact, my correspondence with Laguna was always answered. I just describe my experience in obtaining a great performance out of an already great machine, as I am sure every tool has its own idiosyncrasies.

Blade positioning on the rubber crown of the top wheel has several differing views. Some say teeth should clear the rubber so that teeth just hang over the front edge of the rubber. The manual recommends that the middle of the blade locates on the crown of the rubber wheel. I note that Alex Snodgrass recommends in his YouTube videos that the crown should be just behind the teeth gullet to reduce blade fluttering but that is difficult to do with a narrow 1/4" blade. Personally, I adjusted the blade so that the middle of the 3/4" blade was supported on the middle of the crown of the top wheel. It is a nice feature of the Laguna to be able to observe the blade location while adjusting the tracking knob.

With the electric plug removed from the power socket and the bearings (above and below the table) moved out of the way and approximately near where they might finally be secured in position, I then turn the top wheel by hand and observe through the blade-tracking window on the side of the frame if the blade runs on the crown position. I keep trimming until the blade is steady and does not waver. We can apply the AC power and without the bearings in final position for now, we can visually check the continual running position of the blade on the crown and possibly slightly trim so that the blade does not move too far back and contact the bearings.

The Laguna has a tension scale and a side window to observe the setting. The manual suggests that it is only a guide especially if using generic blades whose steel properties differ and therefore the tension scale is not accurate. I checked the tension as per manual but with the extra hint as suggested by A.Snodgrass

by resting your palm on the base of the open top compartment and with the thumb push the blade towards the frame. A blade deflection up to 6mm is adequate.

Modifications: Over the last few years I was not making intricate precise wood boxes and puzzles but harvesting half logs into turning blanks and cutting straight following a pencil line and not using the fence. If a blank was not a perfect circle, it did not matter because turning on the lathe will round all corners. As time was progressing and with blade changes, I found that the clearance gap between the ceramic blocks was gradually getting wider. I had to readjust them otherwise the blade would tend to drift, bend and not cut evenly.

So, having time during the lockdown, I decided to investigate and “fine tune” its performance. I realised that the mounting blocks for the bearings were not maintaining their position. I would adjust the clearance to optimum but after several cuts, the gap would widen. I envisaged that the pressure applied by the supplied knob screws (1) might not have been enough to keep the blocks in place. I also noted that the mountings had an oval slot for the knob screws that allowed for the gap adjustment. I summarised that if the tightening screws were located in their oval slot and if not enough clamping force, the mountings would drift out of their position.

I contacted Laguna for advice whether if that was a design issue or was it my machine. They responded very quickly and their local agent (Carbatec) called me assuring that it is not an issue and they use the same knobs in their

updated machine. I suggested that maybe their round knob should be replaced with a 3 or 5-lobed knob to exert more pressure. Although I do not suffer arthritis, it may be possible that I might not have been exerting sufficient torque to secure the knob screws. I replaced the knob screws (1/4 UNC and 5/8” UNC) with machine bolts I had in my mixed bolts drawer. The final adjustment of the ceramic bearings should be carried out after positioning the blade on the rubber crown.

I found that after tightening the bolts with a spanner, the gap was held and I could cut for much longer time and with greater certainty with the gap maintained. Having proven that idea, I ordered and replaced the screws with stainless steel pan head Allen hex bolts (2,3). These facilitate more grip and tightening torque using an Allen key which easily reaches in the lower confined spaces under the saw table. I also used plain and spring washers under the screw heads.

I set the gap between the ceramic blocks and the rear and sides of the blade using a 5 thou feeler gauge (3). There is nothing magical about the 5 thou gap, I just picked a value that came as close as possible to the ceramic surfaces but without touching them. The gap has not shifted at all. The 5 thou gap seems reasonable enough because on many of my cuttings there were very few sparks caused by friction of blade to guide. There is the occasional spray of sparks due to friction between blade and bearings. When the blade is deflected or pushed hard against the ceramic back bearing, you know to ease off. Sparks would



also occasionally fly from the side bearings if one takes tight turns and causes the blade to flex sideways but otherwise, straight cuts proved to be sparks free. So, my guess 5 thou is a reasonable compromise.

The ceramic blocks have not worn at all over the years but slightly blackened due to metal, blade rust, resin and burnt dust depositing on their front surface. These bearings can withstand a lot of heat but I prefer them not to contact the blade's offset teeth else the ceramic will crack (expensive to replace!).

It is essential to readjust everything after a blade change or after adjusting the tracking on the top wheel to ensure the teeth do not come in contact with the bearings. A good practice when using a new blade is to use (obviously with power disconnected!!) a honing stone on the back edge of the blade to round off the edges so that they do not cut into the bearing (whether ceramic or ball bearing). I also use a metal grade fine sandpaper and rub it on the blade surface and smoothen any roughness around the welded section of the blade as ceramic does not like impacts.

Blade drift. Adjusting the blade drift (cutting parallel to the fence) is essential and there are several versions as to how to set it. The drift can be a combination of factors due to blade characteristics and position of the fence. I used the methods in the manual but it was not always perfect and required several passes to get it "right". I followed colleagues' recommendations but that was not as accurate (or maybe I did not understand the technique) as the drift was noticeable and the cut would slowly taper into the wood or the wood tends to pull away from the fence.

A. Snodgrass method using a steel ruler edge against the right side of the blade touching the gullet (i.e. the flat section between the teeth and not affected by the teeth offset) and lining up the fence parallel to it. That is difficult for narrow blades and he recommended a FAST gadget that is basically a straight edge with a magnet and a slot clearance for the teeth offset. Different FAST gadgets are required for different blade widths. The FAST gadget is about 150mm long so the 300mm ruler is more accurate over a longer length.



I decided to follow A. Snodgrass' technique but I placed the 300mm ruler on the LEFT side of the blade (4), the ruler is still parallel to the blade and I can bring up the fence and adjust it by a few degrees until it touches the ruler along the full 300mm. One can judge far better this alignment because the fence has to touch the whole length of the ruler whereas Snodgrass' method leaves a gap (blade thickness) to judge the parallelism between fence and ruler. The results after drift adjustments are in (5).



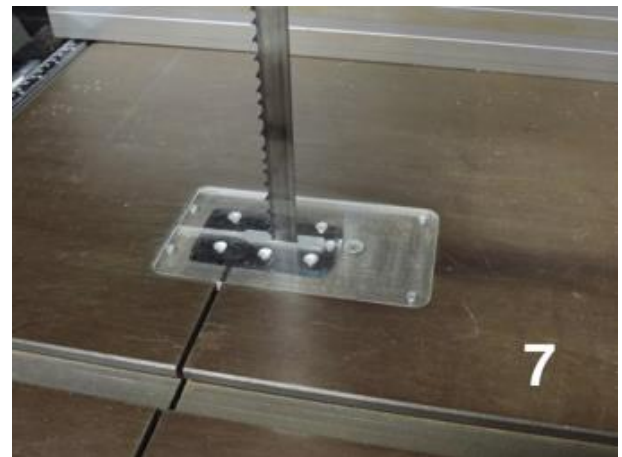
Extras: I have added a blue piece of pool foam (6) to obtain a larger diameter grip to rotate the throat height adjusting wheel. The wheel has a free rotating handle but I find grabbing a soft larger diameter handle to rotate the wheel is much easier/quicker compared to grabbing a smaller diameter.

Two engraved labels (UP and DOWN) (6) indicate the handle rotation direction as a reminder which direction to turn if I have to alter the throat height during a cut to get some extra clearance. Do not forget that when cutting, the upper guide block has to be raised just clear of the wood to be cut. This position gives plenty of blade support just where the cut happens and minimizes blade twisting. I am sometimes horrified by users who expose the whole capacity of the blade (say 12") to cut a short 4x2" piece of wood, let alone expose more blade teeth for accidents to happen. I also marked which direction the tension wheel had to turn for loosening or tensioning the blade.

I also have stuck on the column a \$5 LED light (6) that I can flick to give a soft light near the blade. I found it adequate in most case (obviously not as good as the optional dedicated lamp).



Sawdust collection. I noted that a lot of sawdust was accumulating under the supplied aluminium table insert despite the vacuum chute and built-in brush in the bandsaw's lower case. The suction port is located inside the lower case so it will keep that volume reasonably clean but there is hardly any suction under the table and the insert around the blade. Sawdust will be dragged through and deposited on the bearings and surrounding screws. I know that because I had to vacuum under the saw table every time I wanted to adjust the gap. I decided to make a replacement Perspex insert (7) to observe dust accumulation under the insert. To suck dust from under the table, I used a 38mm OD (I guess 30mm ID) discarded vacuum cleaner hose attached to a leftover 56mm OD (I guess 2" ID) PVC plumbing pipe connected to a contraption using a 100mm PVC pipe in which I made an oval hole (8), cut a longitudinal slit in the 100mm pipe to expand it and slip over a standard 100mm dust extraction straight coupling (black) where I also cut an oval hole. The lot was joined to the Laguna's inbuilt



suction port (6). The vacuum hose is just visible behind the blade and bearing mount in (9). The vacuum hose is jammed and clamped under the table with a tie wire. The tie and hose must be removed if the head is tilted for cutting other than 90 degrees. Also added, is an additional clamping by a 1/4" UNC in the unused tapped hole in the bottom block holder.



The result was that the underneath was very clean after a lot of cutting. The top surface of the table was still dusty but that is unavoidable as some sawdust more often than not escapes from the cut slot during operation and accumulates on the surface. Most of the sawdust is dragged to the

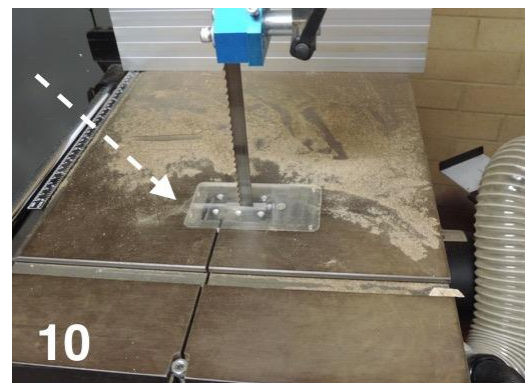
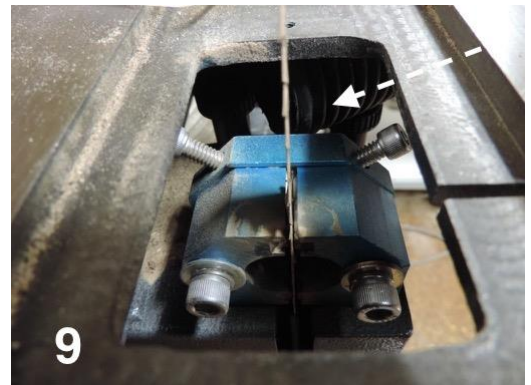
lower casing and sucked by the built in port. Note the resulting sawdust on the table (10) but is clear around the insert. Interestingly, there is also some sawdust dragged and deposited in the top casing as can be seen in the corners of the door (11).

I was going to describe some gadgets in the next issue of "Musings in my workshop" but I thought that since there is plenty of reading time during lockdown, I might as well include them here.

Gadgets: It is not possible to cut a circle SAFELY if the outside (bark side) of the log was resting on the table. Any slight rolling of the rounded surface will cause the blade to jam and kink and damage it. I use two circle-cutting methods depending on the size of the wood to be cut. For blocks, I initially select a circular Perspex template (12) to include/discard features & cracks on the wood. I guess the centre and size of the finished blank, use a compass to mark the circumference and its centre. This is marked on the flat side of the half log that is normally cut by a chain saw. I measure and then transfer the centre location onto the bark side of the log using a ruler against the fence and one of the flat sides of the pre-cut log (13). It is not possible to draw a circle on the rounded shape of the bark side thus the need to cut while the flat surface of the log is on the table.

I drive a thin 1.5x30mm nail (with head cut-off) in the marked hole on the bark side and fit over it the required template size and insert a turned template holder that secures the template on a horizontal level. These thin templates are a great guide for marking and estimating the size of blanks. I had devised and cut a series of 3mm

MDF melamine coated discs from offcuts that I had (14). BUT, I have to admit that I subsequently found that same method of circular templates were made available at our club. Goes to show you that your idea may not sometimes be necessarily an original!!!!



I then proceed to cut the log using the template's outer diameter as a guide (15).

The template holder is a turned piece of wood with a perforated steel plate at one end and a fixed 4mm nail at the other end (16). For large templates over 80mm diameter, it is difficult to sight the central hole on the dark bark under the template so I drive the thin nail in the bark for about 5mm deep and use the holder as described below.



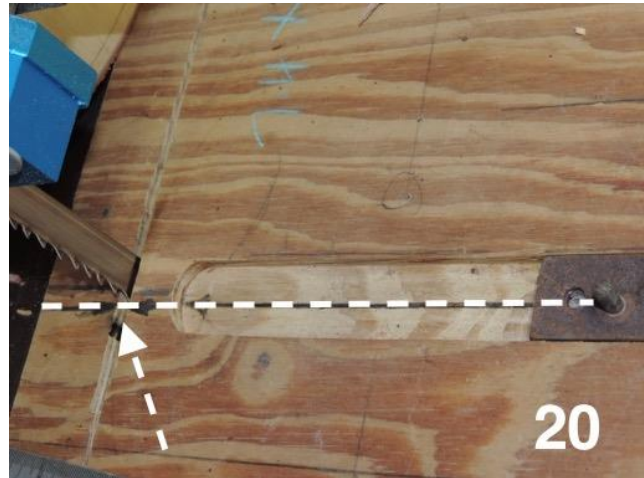
The steel plate has a 1.5mm dia clearance hole for the 1.5mm nail (17) and it covers a deep cavity (18) full of 2mm steel ball bearings that I had in my workshop. It is easy to drive the nail 5mm into the centre on the bark side leaving the exposed 25mm over the bark. I then just drop the template over the nail and secure the holder onto it. The trick is that, when the holder is slid over the nail, the balls slide aside, let the nail in but regroup by gravity and press along the long 25mm axis of the nail that is mostly inserted in the holder. This keeps the nail vertical and the weight of the balls keeps the template in place and horizontal.



For smaller templates, it is easy to sight the hole so I can either continue to use the 1.5mm nail method or just drive in the 4mm nail into the bark/wood with a bit of palm pressure.



For large, short pieces of wood, MDF, plywood, I have a second (and alternative) jig that does not use templates. It consists of a large piece of plywood with a wooden guide that slides into the bandsaw table mitre slot and a sliding steel bar with a 5mm pin welded to the steel bar (19).



The steel bar has various drilled and tapped holes to approximately define the cutting radius while the knob shown in (19) is for fine adjustment and locking the steel slider bar to the final radius. After marking the centre of the job and drilling a 5mm clearance hole, I adjust the steel bar so that the pin is at the correct radius you want to achieve.

Place the pre-drilled job to cut (eg plywood or the flat end of a pre drilled thin log) into the pin, take a straight cut up to the arrows marked on the jig (19, 20).

The straight cut next to the blade is a guide for future location and should terminate when the arrows on the jig line-up with the blade (20). Once in

position and lined up, the blade would have already made its first straight cut through the job. Keeping the jig in position, start rotating the job (centered on the pin) and the blade will cut a circle as you rotate the wood (21).



I mention that I use this jig for thin material because it is difficult to juggle a heavy blank of the jig while keeping the jig steady (unless one also clamps the jig to the table).

This article is predominantly about a bandsaw, and this is a woodturning newsletter, so.....

Question: Being a woodturning club, spot the woodturning activity in this project!

Answer: The turned wood pieces are (A) The template holder (16,17,18) and (B) The tightening handle under the plywood jig (19). The handle might be an article in a future newsletter.

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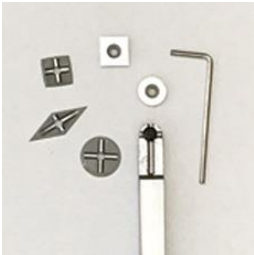


SHALLOW CURVE ROUGHING GOUGE:

3.2 x 20 x 140mm

5.5 x 32 x 230mm

6.3 x 42 x 230mm

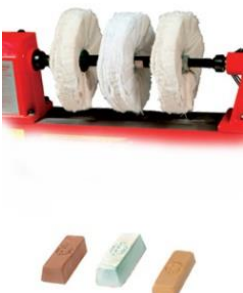


CHANGEABLE CARBIDE TIPS & HOLDER SET:

This new holder design features an innovative cross groove along with each interchangeable tip having a molded cross bead to sit properly and stop tip movement. Tips can be rotated 90 degrees multiple times for extra usage. Holder is 10x10x170mm while tips come in 5 sizes: One Round 12mm, One Round 16mm, One 11x11mm Square, One 11x11mm Square with large radius and One Diamond 10x27mm.



CBN GRINDING WHEEL: CBN is Cubic Boron Nitride. Don't have to worry about dressing or shaping like typical aluminum oxide wheels. It's perfect for sharpening HSS turning tools. You will achieve a super fine, sharp edge with polished bevel on either hardened tool steel or carbide. CBN Grinding Wheel are very quiet, produce very little sparks and generate very little heat when sharpening. The steel wheel body with hollow recessing bushing to make it light.



MT.2 THREE STEP BUFFING SYSTEM: A durable wax finish with MT.2 lathe-mounted polishing system. Buffing passes are made with a Tripoli buff (linen wheel), White Diamond buff (linen/flannel wheel), then Carnuba wax (flannel wheel).

The final finish is very similar to multiple coats of lacquer but is softer and much deeper. Including: 3pcs 8" fabric buffing wheels 1pc Tripoli bar, 1pc White diamond bar, 1pc Carnuba wax bar. 1pc MT.2 heavy duty lathe mandrel which holds the buffing wheels. The system requires a lathe with a minimum of 1/2HP. It is recommended that the final piece be pre-treated with Danish Oil.

GUILD ITEMS FOR SALE.

Please see your Guild Representative for prices if you want any of these items.



Guild Cloth Patch



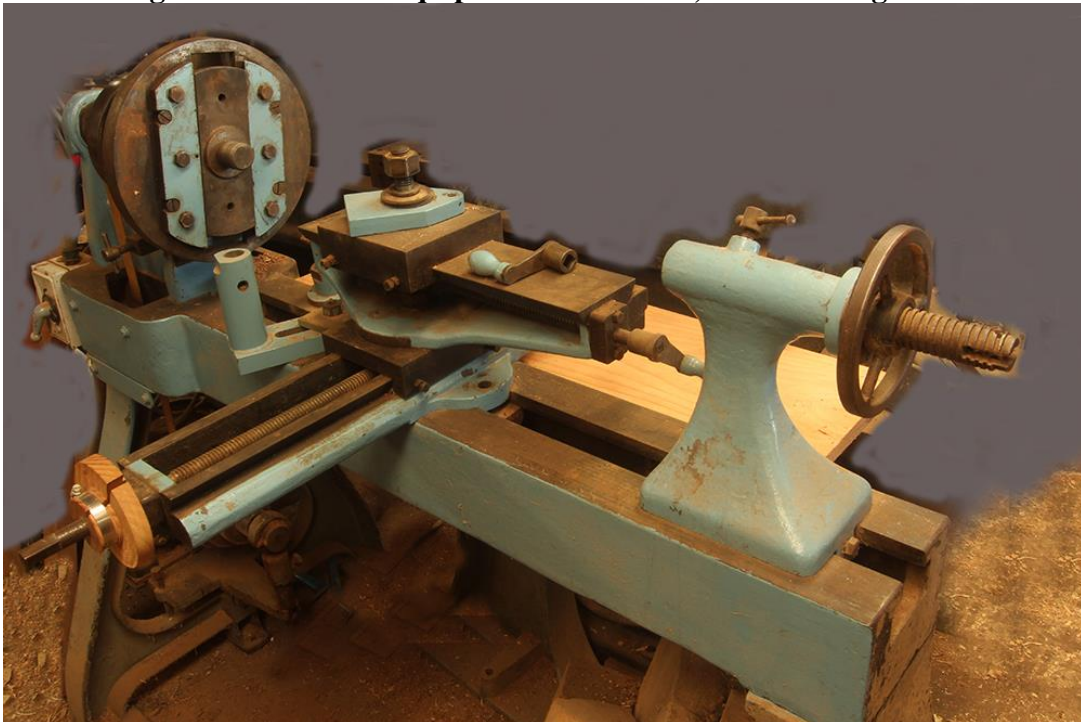
Guild Baseball Cap



Lapel Badge

If there is anything you, or your club wish to sell. Or something you are looking for let me know and I am happy to put it into By Hand and Eye.

Mike Darlow is looking to down size his equipment. Therefore, the following items are for sale:



German Geiger lathe circa 1938. Centre height 230 mm, capacity between centres 650 mm. It has an elliptical chuck and a compound slide which are removable for plain turning. Comes with a large and a small faceplate, and a banjo. \$2,000.



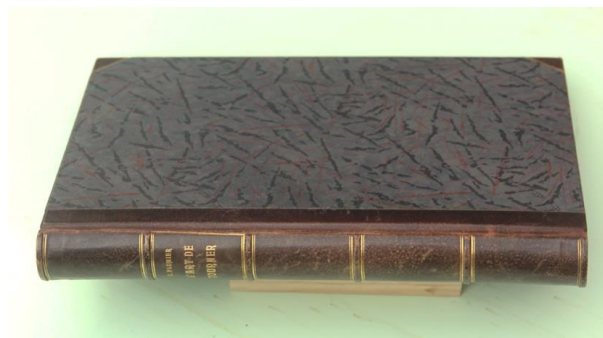
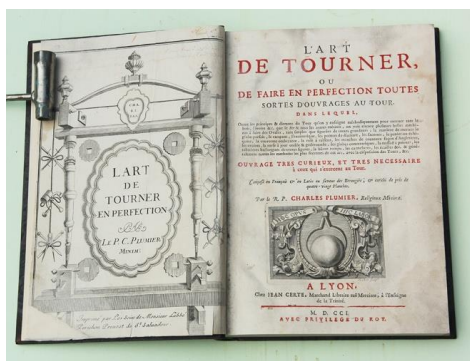
Demco ex metal-spinning lathe. Very heavy. Centre height 265 mm, capacity between centres 550 mm. Outboard turning facility. 3-phase motor. \$1,000.



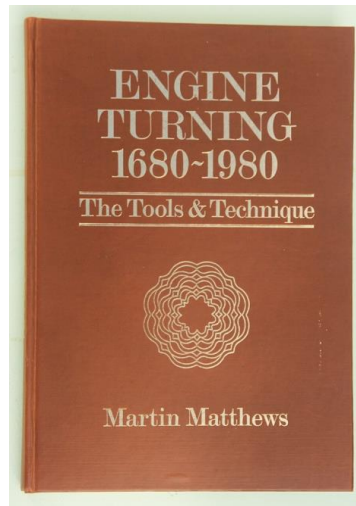
Long-bed lathe. Woodfast headstock on a Scottish Lang engineers flat bed. Has a carriage and a tailstock. Centre height 240 mm. capacity between centres 3.8. 3-phase motor easily replaceable. \$1,000



Two outboard turning stands, \$300 each.



Book. 1st 1701 edition of Plumier's L'Art de Tourner in Latin and French. Many magnificent engravings. Comes with the English translation by Ferraglio. \$1,700 the pair.



Book Engine Turning 1680-1980 by Martin Matthews. 1st edition signed by the author.

Can be viewed at Mike's workshop in Exeter, south of Bowral. Tel 02 4883 4455. Email mike@mikedarlow.com.

WOODTURNING QUIZ

(Answers will be published near the last page).

Acknowledgements

It would be impossible to name all the people who have helped with the quiz over the years, but I thank George Hatfield, Mike Darlow, Terry Martin, Mark Sfirri, Jean-Francois Escoulen, Stephen Hogbin, Simon Priem, Lindsay Skinner, Frank Bollins, Keith Smith, Dick Turner, Bernie Carveth, Col Herbert, Des Lane, Allan Game, Karen Blewden, David Laird, John Ewart, Bernie Axford, Dale Hageman, Richard Raffan, Vic Wood, Bonnie Klein, Robin Wood, Stuart King, Dale Nish, Steve Riley, Phil McNabb, Tony Garbellini and my father, Ernie Newman. Apologies to those I have missed. Ernie Newman.

Now to the Quiz:

FEBRUARY 92 QUIZ

- 1/ If a spindle with a small pin must be mounted on the driving centre it may split. How can it be protected?
- 2/ The following timbers are among the most dense in the world: Mulga, Gidgee, Yellow Box, Cheesewood and Red Ironbark. Which is the exception?
- 3/ By what name are surface coated abrasives commonly known?
- 4/ What moisture content is defined as seasoned under Australian standards: 5-10%, 10-15%, 15-20%, 20-25%?
- 5/ If a piece of furniture is missing a turned leg it is usual to turn a fourth to match the existing three. When the leg is of a certain type it is quicker to turn four new legs. What type?

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AROUND THE REGIONS

FROM THE GUILD.

The Guild meeting was held on Monday 26 July via a Zoom Meeting. Your Guild currently has \$12,432.28 dollars in the bank. This is after paying the insurance premium.

A request was made to the Guild to add Indemnity Insurance to our current insurance policy. The response from our insurer was that it will cost approximately \$380 extra for each region/club. Each region/club will also have to disclose a complete list of assets including bank account details to the insurer. It was decided that each region/club will have to make their own decision about this insurance.

Memberships have not been renewed as we would have liked, but while understandable it is disappointing. Currently we have 110 paid up members. This number is expected to increase significantly once the current lockdown is over.

There will be no reduction in Membership fees due to Covid this year.

The idea was floated that once we can reopen only vaccinated members be allowed to attend region/club meetings. It was pointed out that under Work Health and Safety we could enforce this. However, it was also pointed out that no one can be forced to have a vaccination even by the Australian Government, even by coercion. So each region/club should make their own decision.

The Guild has approved the creation of a Facebook and Youtube social media presence. This will allow the Guild and Regions/Clubs to post information and videos of their activities on line in a more timely way.

FROM THE EDITOR – When taking photographs for inclusion in the BH&E please try to put the item on a white, or light coloured background with as much natural light as possible. This will make it come out better in the newsletter. Thank you.

Please remember:

If you send me something for BH&E I will print it. Email: pwmcle@internode.on.net

MENAI REGION.

Guild Report July 26: Due to Covid they are closed down. Their members are sending in photos of things that they are making and these are being distributed amongst the members. They are also sending them to the By Hand and Eye editor for inclusion in the newsletter.

They also pointed out that because they are in the Men's Shed facility they will probably be a bit later reopening as they are bound by the Men's Shed advises.

August Theme: "Home Made" Face Plate Turning.



ARTHUR WALKER-Rosewood Bowl with Beech wood laminate. Nat.Wax



ROB LOVISA-Silky Oak Bowl 260X50 Knot filled with coloured Araldite to become a feature spot. Orange Oil

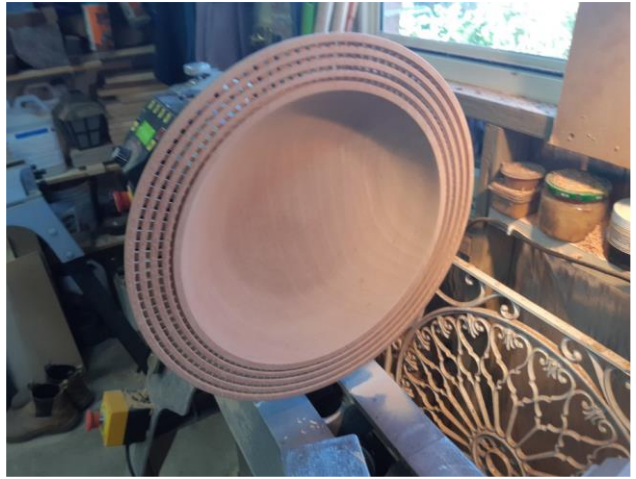
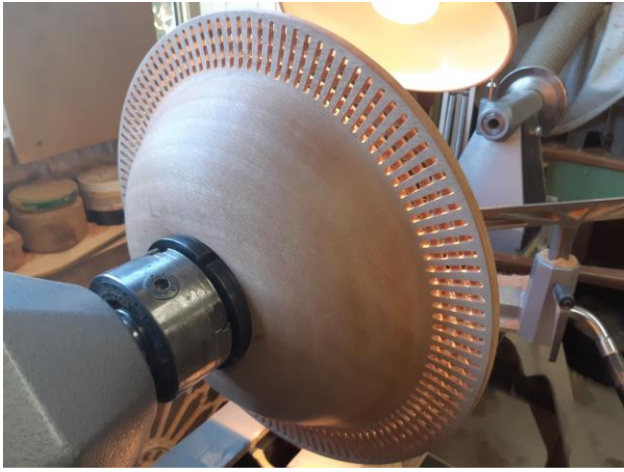


**KEITH ALLEN - SMALL WALL CLOCK - 165dia
Jacaranda with inserted English Oak centre.
Oil finish**

**MICK BOUCHARD has crafted a Lattice Rimmed FRUIT BOWL
using Silky Oak and Bee's Wax finish
He has included some of the set-ups he used in the job.**



**Note this setup - Mounted small router capable of lateral movement
with index plate controlled rotation.**



MANY, MANY HOURS OF SATISFYING WORK.



TONY NEY has created a **LAZY SUSAN** (above left) using Camphor Laurel and two **PLATTERS**. The middle Platter is made of Camphor Laurel and the other one (featuring inserted coins) is made of Jacaranda - He has used an oil finish.



BOB THOMPSON has turned this **DEEP BOWL** from Yellow Wood and he has finished it using **EEE Cream** and **Shellawax**.

September Theme: Small Furniture Item - Virtual Online Meeting



TONY NEY SMALL TABLE – Segmented Tasmanian Blackwood Hand rubbed Paste wax finish.



MAX DAVIS - LAMP 2 pieces of Camphor Laurel with Jarrah insert. Metallic Blue epoxy resin in defects before turning. EEE finish.



BOB THOMPSON "Miniature" DOLL'S HOUSE FURNITURE - Table - Tasmanian Blackwood Stools - Oregon EEE & Shellawax finish.



ARTHUR WALKER HURRICANE LAMP - fitted with a LED globe. Timber used - Camphor Laurel, Meranti and Maple. Clear Spray Lacquer finish.



ROB LOVISA - BEDSIDE TABLE
600 High 380 Diameter. Used a recycled Coachwood benchtop - hence the different wood colours in the one piece. The Coach wood was nice to turn & once sanded to 600g it finished really well. Finish - Canuba Wax.



MICK BOUCHARD - SMALL SIDE TABLE made from Tasmanian Oak - Note ! All recycled timber. Finished in water based floor sealer. Polished with Bee's Wax.



Off cuts glued together for Top



30 x 30 Tasmanian Oak for & Legs. Main Table Post.

NORTHERN BEACHES.

Guild Report July 26: Due to lockdown they are closed until further notice. They reported that the "Arts Trail" that they were going to participate in has been delayed due to Covid.

BANKSTOWN REGION.

Guild Report July 26: Due to lockdown they are unable to meet. They also pointed out that in the past they were one of the later groups to reopen after lockdown. This may necessitate running the Guild AGM as a Zoom meeting again this year. A decision will be made closer to the time.

MACARTHUR REGION.

Guild Report July 26: Due to lockdown they are unable to meet.

EASTERN REGION.

Guild Report July 26:

Next Monthly Meeting:

1 August 2021 – scheduled will be a Zoom meeting and our AGM.

5 September 2021 – scheduled

LAST MEETING:

The last meeting was Sunday 6 June. There was a good turn out of members with some turning happening after the meeting and lunch.

Due to the Covid lockdown there have been no meetings or activities since the lockdown started.

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP:

Membership renewals have stopped for the time being.

To this date we have had 14 membership renewals.

EASTERN REGION SHED ACTIVITIES:

None since June.

CONCLUSION: We are shut down until further notice.

Monthly Meeting 1 August 21

Monthly Meeting 5 September 21

WHAT PEOPLE HAVE BEEN MAKING WHILE IN LOCKDOWN.



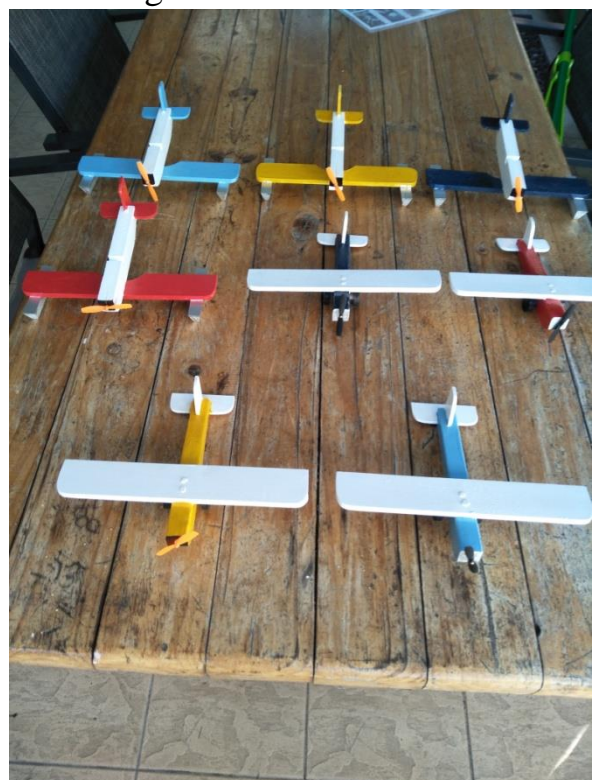
Philip McLeod – Sandpaper storage for Home and Woodturners shed. Note Perspex Shelves to make it easier to see what is underneath.



Charity Toys - Planes and Helicopters



Steve Rutherford: Joined the group just before the lockdown started. He told me that he has turned before, though many years ago and thought he would like to get back into it so joined the group. If these items are typical of his work we have gained a master craftsman.



Geoff Cook – Various Clocks

Philip McLeod – Sea and Land Planes

They are all made from a pine slab 800x300x50mm.

The two all timber ones are 280mm diameter.

The other two are made from the off cuts, segmented turned and all sprayed with two coats of Mario's clear lacquer.



John Poleson – Laminated Pine Bowls
John tells me his friends and relatives
Love them.



Philip McLeod – Toy Tip Trucks.

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS REGION.

Guild Report July 26: No representative present. Therefore no report was presented.

The address of their new premises is: Moss Vale Showground, 16 Illawarra Highway, Moss Vale NSW. 2577.

GUILD AFILIATES CALENDER OF EVENTS

BANKSTOWN REGION

Bankstown Region has their shed open on the 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month from 0800 to approximately 1430.

They meet at the Girl Guide Hall, 157 Waldron Street, Chester Hill. 2162.

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS REGION

Tuesday	Friday	Saturday (By Arrangement)
9 am – 12.30 pm	9 am – 12.30 pm	

Moss Vale Showground, 16 Illawarra Highway, Moss Vale NSW. 2577.

Monthly meeting 4th Saturday of month 11.00am -4.30pm

Committee (meets monthly at time as advised)

The AGM was held on 28th September. The following positions were filled as indicated.

President: Martin Nadas 4862 2268

Vice Pres: Steve Walker

Secretary: Michael Adamietz 0456 856 080

Treasurer: Gerald di Corpo

SYDNEY NORTHERN BEACHES WOODTURNERS

**The Sydney Northern Beaches Woodturners are located at the
Girl Guide Hall, Forrestville Avenue, Forrestville, 2087. (near the Scout Hall).**

Note: Due to traffic issues around Forrestville times have changed as per below.

Tuesday and Friday (10:00 to 4:00PM), Saturday (8:30 to 4:00PM),

Wednesday night Classes at Instructors discretion.

Meetings and Demonstrations are held on the third Saturday of each Month.

Secretary: Barry Brown 0424 525 370

MENAI REGION WOODTURNERS DATES 2019.

Men's Shed at Barden Ridge (100metres down on right from Golf Driving Range) 5:30PM to 8:30PM	Men's Shed at Barden Ridge (100metres down on right from Golf Driving Range) 5:30PM to 8:30PM
2nd Tuesday of the month	4th Tuesday of the month

EASTERN REGION CALENDAR DATES.

Shed Openings are at 169 Bilga Crescent, Malabar.

Our Shed is open Saturday from 1000 to 1600, can be extended if necessary.

The group meets on the first Sunday of the month for an administrative meeting, BBQ lunch and "Show and Tell".

MACARTHUR REGION WOODTURNERS

The Macarthur Region Woodturners meet on the last Sunday of each month.

From 9:30AM to 2:30PM.

At the Robert Townson High School, Shuttleworth Avenue, (enter off Spitfire Drive), Raby.
2566.

REGION CONTACTS:

Macarthur:	Paul Kruss 0417757877
	Ian Cocks 0410159180
Southern Highlands:	Michael Adamientz 0456 856 080
Bankstown:	David King 0424 188 857
Menai:	Bill Black 0401701327
Northern Beaches:	Rupert Linn 0422 111 060
Eastern:	Mario Dato 0419 404 405
	Antonio Imparato 0408 550 678
	Philip McLeod 0418 267 096

QUIZ ANSWERS

FEBRUARY 92 QUIZ ANSWERS

1/ Slip a ferrule over the pin and file notches in it to receive the prongs of the driving centre. Remove when turning is completed. Alternatively a timber block could be drilled to slip over the pin or the pin could be held in a jacobs chuck.

2/ Cheesewood. When seasoned the others all weigh over one tonne per cubic metre. This is heavier than water.

3/ Sandpaper.

4/ 10-15%. Moisture content varies slightly with the seasons but in Sydney it ranges from 14-15% and is usually about 12% indoors. It is lower in air conditioned buildings.

5/ Cabriole legs. The first centre mark in the foot of a cab leg is usually turned away when the job is mounted on the second centre. It would take a lot of trial and error to determine it's exact position so it is quicker to turn four new legs.

Find us on the web at: www.sydneywoodturners.com

www.youtube.com search Sydney Woodturners Guild

www.facebook.com search Sydney Woodturners Guild

All By Hand & Eye articles go to byhandandeye@gmail.com

Submissions for By Hand and Eye must be in 3 weeks before the
Guild Meeting.

Submissions are best in Microsoft Word format.

Mail:

Secretary

Sydney Woodturners Guild Inc.

2 Docharty Street Bradbury NSW 2560

*The Guild acknowledges and thanks George Hatfield for the use of
his Candlestick design as the Guilds Logo.*

DISCLAIMER

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