

Abstracts

and selection, tuning your drum, and playing techniques, ending with a jam session.

Anthony Harris

► **Dual-Chambered Tobacco Pipes**

The pipe Sherlock Holmes is commonly depicted smoking is a dual-chambered design, first made in the late 1800s as the answer to a cool, dry smoke. Anthony features a more compact, modern design that fulfills the same functions. Pipe smoking may not be your thing, but the demonstration will include hand-chasing threads and eccentric, multiaxis, and hollow form turning - and the result will fit in one hand.

Steven Kennard

► **Teardrop Box**

Steven will review reasons for choosing the wood type and necessary tools to make a teardrop box of African blackwood, will discuss preparing the material and chucking methods, and will turn the body and top. He will demonstrate fitting the lid, parting off, and reverse chucking for final finishing, concluding with sanding methods and finishing.

Bill Ooms

► **Mini Metal Lathe for Woodturning**

There are several mini metal lathes that sell for around \$600 and can be used very effectively in woodturning. They offer the advantage of very precise control of dimensions for small items such as boxes with snug-fitting lids. Bill will address safety issues unique to this kind of equipment, the parts of the lathe, the initial set-up and adjustment, options and accessories that are essential

for the woodturner, various kinds of cutters and how to sharpen them for wood, and how to make basic cuts. He will make a small wooden box with a snug-fitting lid to show how best to use the metal lathe effectively.

► **Thin-Layered Boxes**

This demonstration will build on the foundation set by "Mini Metal Lathe for Woodturning" to show how to build up very thin layers of wood on the exterior or interior of a box (layers on the order of 0.020" thick). To achieve such thin layers, the precision of a mini metal lathe is required. Once the layers are built up, they can be cut through by hand carving, using a rotary tool, or by means of an ornamental lathe.

► **Making Pen Parts**

This demonstration will build on the foundation set by "Mini Metal Lathe for Woodturning" to show how to make precision metal components for pens from aluminum, brass, silver, or other materials. The metal parts are combined with wood in a way to make a perfectly smooth joint between metal and wood. The demo will show how to make a simple wood pen with a metal nib that is matched to a screw-in cartridge. Additional parts required for a more complex design will be discussed with a photo presentation.

Jennifer Shirley

► **Hammered Copper Lids**

Incorporating copper with woodturned objects opens up a new world of beautiful things waiting to be created. Jennifer will provide the foundation for getting started working with copper and broadening your horizon for turned lidded boxes and lidded bowls. She will show her method for hammering and annealing the copper to form it to the desired shape and how to use copper solder and a hardware store propane torch to attach the finial post. She will discuss finials and embellishments that go hand-in-hand for well-put-together designs.

Lee Sky

► **Birdhouse Ornament with Threaded Top**

Lee will show how to enhance birdhouse ornaments by adding a threaded cap, when opened revealing a nest with eggs inside. This demonstration will review thread chasing techniques, sheer cutting to produce nest material, turning miniature eggs from palm seeds, and texturing methods. Participants will learn how attention to the details will turn their ornaments into gems.

Alan Trout

► **CA Finishes on Larger Pieces**

CA finishes can be durable, quick, and with a little practice, easy to apply. Alan will discuss safety considerations and equipment when applying a CA finish, the size and type of vessels to which this finish can be applied, the

Lee Sky

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I've worked with my hands most of my life, taking apart everything I could get my hands on as a child, to building tree forts with neighborhood friends and working construction in my early teenage years with my dad back home in Iowa. Every year, junior and senior high school woodshops and metal shops were my favorite courses.

I began woodturning in 2000, taking a class at our local Woodcraft store, and soon after joined the Gold Coast Woodturners. George Snyder allowed me to join him in his shop in Oakland Park FL where I spent all my free time turning mountains of shavings. I purchased all his equipment from his wife after he passed away in 2004, and it has been my studio since.

What draws me to woodturning are the limitless

opportunities we have when starting with a wood blank and the instant gratification creating a new piece. I love taking a raw piece of wood and creating art by featuring the grain patterns, bark inclusions, color variations, and movement inherent with this medium.

I've been a chapter mentor since 2003 and began as a woodturning instructor in 2004. I've served as vice president and president of Gold Coast Woodturners and am a current member of Palm Beach County



Woodturners, South Florida Woodturners Guild, and the South Florida Woodworkers Guild.

I enjoy teaching and tool making and demonstrate frequently both locally and in the Bahamas.



TOOLS AND SUPPLIES

- Spindle roughing gouge
- 3/8" spindle gouge
- 1/4" square round-nose scraper
- 3-point tool
- 16 tpi thread chaser set
- Thin parting tool
- Texturing tool
- Body blank, 1-1/4" x 1-1/4" x 3"
- Cap blank, 2" x 2" x 2-1/2"
- Palm seeds
- Eye hook
- CA glue, thin and medium

Lee Sky

Birdhouse Ornament with Eggs

BODY

1. Rough out the blank and cut a tenon. Mount in chuck, then shape upper 2/3 of ornament body, leaving enough material at base for support during hollowing. Choose the acorn face and drill 5/16" entrance hole. Refine body shape using the spindle gouge.



2. True up the top of the acorn body, then bore a 3/8" hole to the inside bottom depth. Hollow 2/3 deep inside with round-nose scraper, leaving rim 1/8" thick and parallel side 1/4" deep.



3. Angle inner edge of rim slightly outward, 3/16" inside, thin the wall 1/16". Reduce lathe speed to 300-450 rpm for threading.

4. Begin working female thread chaser on the angled-out rim, cutting half of first thread on first pass with the chaser angled outward, feeding the tool into the opening. Thread chasers are scrapers, so they need to be position at center or slightly above center inside your turning and at center or slightly below center outside. Continue working the chaser into the opening lightly, cutting half thread deeper with each pass while shifting the tool parallel with the lathe bed. About 20 passes with the tool are needed.



5. Hollow remainder of body with round-nose scraper. Refine inside of bird entrance hole with round grinding bur in Dremel, then carefully sand interior, not touching the threads.



6. Finish shaping outside of acorn body and sand. Clean dust from inside, wax threads and interior, then part off.



CAP

7. Rough out blank, cut tenon, and mount in chuck. Cut 5/16" long tenon, 1/16" diameter larger than threaded opening in acorn body. Shape cap side. Nest material can be made using a shearing cut with spindle gouge during cap shaping.



8. Angle tenon edge slightly and cut groove using 3-point tool in corner where tenon meets cap.

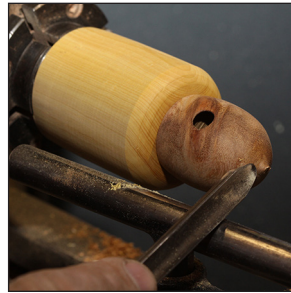


9. Slow lathe speed to 300-450 rpm. Top of male thread chaser must be on center line or slightly below. Start with tool handle angled toward tailstock and chamfer angle. Begin moving tool lightly to the left, cutting half thread each pass, bringing the cutting edge parallel to the wood as you work along the tenon. Pull the tool off the thread

before the left edge touches the cap or threads will be destroyed.



10. Test fit acorn body and recut threads until body screws on loosely, fitting flush to cap. Screw body on cap, finish cut the point, and sand. Apply finish to acorn body now, if you like.



11. Shape cap to match body, then remove body. Cut away extra threads leaving two near cap, finish cut the cap base, wax the threads.



12. Stipple cap surface using chatter tool or texturing tool. Shape top of cap, leaving top stem 3/16" thick, and part off.



13. Make threaded jam chuck from scrap wood (or your next acorn body) and screw in cap. Finish cut the cap top, leaving stem 1/8" diameter. Texture top to match. Drill eye hook hole with proper size drill bit. Apply finish.



EGGS

14. Eggs are made from Christmas palm (a/k/a Adonidia palm) seeds that have burgundy veins in the nut meat. Any palm seeds, wood, or other materials can be used.



15. I get fresh seeds, air dry them, remove outer husks, flatten end on belt sander, rough up flat end with 80-grit sandpaper, and CA glue onto wood tenon in chuck.

16. Using freshly sharpened spindle gouge, rough turn seed, cutting only toward lathe headstock. Cut until nice egg shape is produced. Sand if needed. Continue cutting base until it comes off, catching with your hand. Make two more same size and shape.



PERCH

17. Perches can be turned from a dowel and colored or from leftover wood to match cap. Drill perch-size hole in acorn body and glue in.



NEST

18. Break up fine shavings made while shaping cap into small pieces. Drop into acorn body. Create nest with a pencil or dowel. Drop in eggs and adjust with tweezers or pencil. Carefully apply thin CA glue, using long narrow tip to only the eggs and nest. Use minimum amount just to wet everything. Squeezing air from glue bottle before putting it in body helps to control flow. One small drop of medium CA glue placed on the outer edge of each egg locks them into place. Set in safe place for glue to dry.

