Solution to the last issue's Wudoku

2	3	9	7	4	6	8	1	5
7	6	5	9	1	8	3	4	2
1	8	4	2	5	3	6	7	9
9	5	3	8	2	1	7	6	4
6	7	8	3	9	4	2	5	1
4	1	2	5	6	7	9	3	8
3	4	7	1	8	2	5	9	6
8	9	1	6	3	5	4	2	7
5	2	6	4	7	9	1	8	თ

Forthcoming Attractions

July 1^{st} - Pole lathe and cake eating visit to Wellesbourne August 5^{th} - Hands on evening

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June 2010

Contrary to the information given in last month's Woody's World, this month won't be a hands-on session, but a demonstration by Richard Findley, showing us the making of kitchen utensils. This only goes to show that you can't believe anything you read in the papers, especially this one.

Most important!

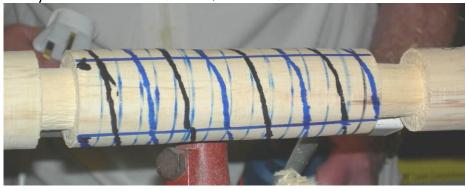
If you haven't yet paid your subs for this year, now would be a great time to do it, as you won't be receiving any more copies of Woody's World if your subs aren't paid. Rates are as follows: Adult fees - £15 per annum & £3.50 per meeting attended. Junior fees - (16 & under) - £7.50 per annum & £1.75 per meeting attended. Now come on, that's a bargain by any standards.

The **May** meeting, curiously held in April for political reasons was a demonstration by Ken Croft. Ken's afternoon's preparation was hampered by having a tank full of contaminated fuel which luckily didn't affect a very interesting demo of making twists.

It turns out (no pun intended) that a Barley twist is a single twist, i.e. a twist with a single 'thread', there are nine different twist designs in common use. The theory of doing them is the same whichever you do. Ken was demonstrating a single twist, for clarity of explanation.

Starting off with a square piece of sweet chestnut, round it off with a roughing gouge (or is it a spindle roughing gouge?), and a skew. Having got the spindle round, turn a spigot at each end. If the twist is going to be part of a long piece it's worth considering making the twist section a separate section and joining it to the other sections afterwards.

So having established the length of the twist, with a spigot at each end, the rounded section is then marked out. The wood is marked out with lines along the length of the wood and lines around the circumference, equispaced along the length of the twist. The pitch of the twist is usually around $2\times$ the diameter of the wood.



In this instance, there were four longitudinal lines, drawn using the segments of the chuck as a guide, and 16 circumferential lines. This will give 4 full rotations (or threads). Use the grid of lines to make the threads an even pitch.



The peaks and troughs of the twist are then drawn on the wood, using the intersections of the lines as a guide, as shown above. Draw the peaks in a different colour to the troughs, to avoid any confusion when cutting.

Next, it's time to put the chisels away and get out the power tools. The troughs are cut, not with a carving chisel as in the dark ages, we now have Dremel (or similar) multi-tools, to make life easier. It is possible to use a sharpened nail head, to get things started, but using the right multi-tool tip is better because as we all know, you can never have enough tools, and this is a great excuse to look at the Axminster catalogue.



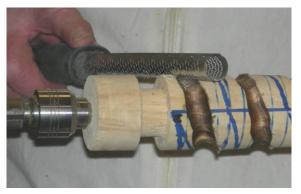
Here, the Multi-tool is used with a Dura-Grit cutter to cut the slots where the troughs will be, following your lines. Here we also see insulating tape being used to stop blood getting on the workpiece. This shouldn't be taken as compulsory equipment, though.

Next, the trough is made wider and deeper using a router head, amidst lots of smoke and anguish about smoke alarms. The workpiece is held in one hand,

turning it as required to produce the trough of the twist.



Once the trough has been roughed out using the router, it is refined and smoothed buy using a Microplane, available from Carroll Tools, see www.carrolltools.com.



In days of yore, people would use a Surform, but the round shape of the Microplane makes life much easier, and you're not likely to get the edge of the Surform digging in to the side of the peak next-door.

When using a Microplane the small blades can tend

to flatten out when the tool is moved backwards, they can be pushed back again using a pin-punch, but if you take the weight off when pulling back you shouldn't need to.

Carroll tools also sell mini drum sanders which are just what you need to round off the peaks of the twist. This size of sander is a good size to both round off the tops and make the shape flow into the troughs too and not too vigorous that you run the risk of making too deep a divot.





Once the full profile of the twist is complete, it can be finished by hand with sandpaper and the finish of your choice.

If you chose to make an open twist, it is best to drill through the central hole first, then cut very gently though when doing the troughs, as there will be little strength left in the wood once the centre is removed. No, I didn't do this one.

Thanks Ken for a great demonstration, and a brilliant excuse to go tool shopping.

Woody's Wudoku

Fill the grid with numbers 1-9 so that each column, each row, and each of the nine 3×3 sub-grids contain all of the digits from 1 to 9.

5				1		3	6	
					6			9
	7							2
		3	4	7		9		
1	6						5	
		9		8	5	1		
7							8	
4			3					5
	8	5		4				1

Toolpost Open House

Here's an excerpt from the Toolpost website, detailing their open house in Didcot. See their website for how to get there. www.toolpost.co.uk. It should be worth a visit.

The ToolPost Spring Open House Friday & Saturday June 25th/26th 2010

in our Didcot premises, from 10h00 to 17h00 daily



Demonstrators include woodturners
Tracy Owen (UK), Jan Hovens
(Netherlands), Bert Butterfield
(pyrography), Simon Clements
(woodcawing) with trade support,
demonstrations and advice on hand from
Henry Taylor/Hamlet; Robert Sorby;
U'Beaut/Shellawax; General Finishes;
Oneway; Tormek; Leigh Jigs; Kreg;
Veritas and others. Timber conversion
demos by Harrison Timber.

As always, we offer free entry, free
parking and free refreshments.



Nick Milton will be bringing in lots of back copies of wood-working and woodturning magazines, so feel free to give them a good home. One of the nice things about woodworking and turning is that the projects don't go off with time. Best not to look too closely at any prices that you may find in them, though.

A big welcome back to David Tilley from his adventure in Palestine. Here's an offering from him, thanks David.

From Autumn in The Magic Apple Tree by Susan Hill, writing about North Oxfordshire

... The countryside is at its best, mellow ripe, glorious. It is a time for rejoicing and it is easy to be glad here, to praise and be thankful. ... I went out to the woodshed to bring in the first armful of logs and a bunch of kindling. And looked over my shoulder to the darkening house. The lamps were on and shining out on me.

I picked up the log basket and went towards the cottage, and as I did so, the wind gusted off the Fen towards the apple tree, taking the last of the leaves, the last remaining apples, and leaving the branches bare.

I shivered. The year had turned again. It was winter. I went inside quickly and closed the door.

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