

## Diary

Nov	Vic Harvey
Dec	Hands-on
Jan 10 <sup>th</sup>	Social Evening
Feb	Mick Hanbury
March	AGM



**Woody's  
World**  
The Newsletter of



**Tonight is Hands-on**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Oct 08.**

**Last month we had a demonstration by Richard Findley,**  
We saw the ways of turning two items (1) Walking stick (2) Apple.

### Walking Stick

A one inch square of steamed beech the full length of the lathe was mounted between a home made screw chuck and a ring centre, the latter matching the diameter of the brass protective end to be eventually fitted.

To save continually moving the tool rest Richard made an oak one the length of the lathe bed. One end was supported by a rod mounted in the tool post, the other end cramped to the tail stock.



The problem of whip was overcome by using the right hand over the back of the "stick" as a steady, with the thumb holding the roughing gouge firmly down on the tool rest.

Ideally the "stick" should be tapered from top down, but in practice parallel 2/3<sup>rd</sup> the way down then tapered, checking the middle length with calipers



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**Finishing**, Richard used very wide long strips of sandpaper to smooth out the unevenness, starting with 80 grit progressing through to 240 grit finishing with Nyweb. Final stages the stick was sand sealed, (sealer thinned with 30% cellulose) then Nywebed. For a particular market Richard sprays the sticks black & screws on metal handles, or you can turn or carve your own handles.



**Apples**, to determine the representative shape of apples Richard made templates of actual apples. The principles he follows is to draw a line 30% from the top, above this is rounded for the top (stalk end) & below is tapered then rounded for the lower part.

Taking a three & a half inch cube of oak he turned it between centres to a cylindrical shape using a roughing gouge, then a spigot on the end to hold in a chuck.

Starting from the 30% line he formed the bottom end using  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ , &  $\frac{1}{2}$ , inch gouges, having turned the indent at the bottom he drilled a hole to take a screw chuck. This portion of the apple was fully finished, sanding through the stages from 120 to 800 grit then Nywebed, next a coat of Melamine was applied 30% diluted. A second coat was applied and polished with kitchen paper towel. Finally a coat of Chestnut clear wood polish was applied and also polished with kitchen paper towel.



**Screw Chuck**, a piece of paper was placed at the back of the screw chuck to protect the finish. Cutting from the pencil line he rolled the gouge bringing up the handle at the end. Then going deep in the end from the centre outwards Richard performed a flowing curve blending both cuts using the bottom edge of the gouge to the finished shape the next stage was finishing as before.

Using a hand drill a hole was drilled for the stalk at an angle to give a natural look.

**Stalk**, a Jacobs chuck was knocked into the headstock & for safety the end of the tool rest was placed over the front edge of the chuck, should it become loose it would not come out.

A piece of wood was taken about  $\frac{1}{2}$ , inch square, this had been angled to look natural break when plucked from the tree. The piece of wood held in the chuck was turned to a thin tapered diameter using fingers as a support. The stalk was coloured with a Tudor Oak stain and glued in with the angle of top towards the lean.

To complete the apple a clove was glued in the bottom end.

