



February 2021

Meeting Info

Our next meeting is on March 10th.

Jared Smith will be demonstrating how he makes a sleek peppermill.

See you there!

Club Challenge

The challenge for the March meeting is a Flower.

Bring your challenge pieces for an entry in the monthly and yearly drawings.

Treasure's Report

Monthly Revenue: \$90

February Expenses: \$120 (annual web host fee)

Current Balance: \$4,676.97

Remember to place your Amazon orders through <https://smile.amazon.com> Select **Portneuf Valley Woodturners Association Inc.** as your charity.

2021 Membership Dues

We will be collecting 2021 Membership Dues at the March meeting. Dues for 2021 are \$30

President's Message

Safety isn't something we often talk about as woodturners, but it should be! Many of us have experienced safety briefing in the workplace, either regularly scheduled or prior to a particular project. These briefings serve to heighten our awareness of the dangers associated with a particular project and maintain a safety culture in the workplace. But what about in our home shops? As woodturners we have a variety of power tools that can be dangerous. Each tool comes with inherent risk and safe operating procedures. When we are learning to use a new tool, most of us follow the safety recommendations. However as we become more comfortable operating the tool, we often decide to disregard some of the safety procedures. At first this is a calculated risk that we consciously think about. If nothing goes wrong, we will continue to operate in this unsafe fashion, until we are abruptly reminded of the rule we violated. Hopefully the accident is not too severe.

Below are a list of precautions recommended by the American Association of Woodturners (AAW) for safe lathe operation. I encourage you to review them often. Additional safety information can be found on the AAW website at: <https://www.woodturner.org/Woodturner/Resources/Safety-Materials/Safety.aspx>

Safety is YOUR responsibility.

- Use a full face shield whenever the lathe is turned on.
- Tie back long hair, do not wear gloves, and avoid loose clothing objects that may catch on rotating parts or accessories.
- Always check the speed of the lathe before turning it on. Use slower speeds for larger diameters or rough pieces, and higher speeds for smaller diameters and pieces that are balanced. Always start a piece at a slower speed until the work pieces is balanced. If the lathe is shaking or vibrating, lower the speed. If the workpiece vibrates, always stop the machine to check the reason.
- Check that all locking devices on the tailstock and tool rest assembly (rest and base) are tight before operating the lathe.
- Position the tool rest close to work, almost touching the wood. Check tool rest position often and as wood is removed, turn off the lathe and re-position the rest.
- Rotate your workpiece by hand to make sure it clears the toolrest and bed before turning the lathe "on." Be certain that the workpiece turns freely and is firmly mounted. A handwheel on the outboard side of the headstock simplifies this process of spinning the lathe by hand before turning on the switch.
- Be aware of the turners call the "red zone" or "firing zone." This is the area directly behind and in front of the workpiece - the area most likely for a piece to travel as it comes off the lathe. A good safety habit is to stop out of this zone when switching the lathe to the "on" position. When observing others turn stay out of the area.
- Hold turning tools securely on the toolrest, holding the tool in a controlled and comfortable manner. Always contact the tool rest with the tool before contacting the wood.
- It is safest to turn the lathe "off" before adjusting the toolrest or tool rest base (banjo).
- Remove the tool rest before sanding or polishing operations.
- Never leave the lathe running unattended. Turn the power off. Don't leave that lathe until it comes to a complete stop.

Turn Well and Be Safe!

Demonstration

Kelly Jensen demonstrated the art of turning flowers on a lathe. Here is Kelly's description of the process.

To turn a tulip flower: start with a blank 2X2X3, turn to a cylinder, add a tenon and mount into chuck. Drill 1 1/8 in. hole 2 inches deep and rough shape the outside of the flower. Hollow out the inside to about 1/4 inch thickness (you will hollow thinner later). Mark out the 5 petals on the outside at 72 degree between each petal and cut with a saw, then use sandpaper to shape pedals and then finish hollowing the inside to the thickness desired, careful not to get too thin and lose pedals. Finish the outside shape of the flower, drill 1/8 hole through the bottom of the flower for the stem and part the flower off.

Note: The flowers were painted by Kelly's wife Cindy, who also brought homemade valentine treats.



MEMBERS GALLERY



