



<http://www.corridorturners.org/>

Next Meeting

The Next meeting of the Corridor Woodturners will be held at 6:30 PM on April 14th at Leisure Living Construction, 2700 Stone Gate Court in Hiawatha.

The meeting will be a question and answer session on spindle turning. Everyone gets a ticket and when drawn will have the opportunity to ask a question about spindle turning. Next month we will have a program that will incorporate solutions to some of the questions asked this month.

The project of the month will be something that was buffed.

The Individual Challenge

The individual challenge has been reinstated for 2016. The idea is to challenge yourself to try something new and or different than you have ever done before. The rules are that it must be something that you have never shown at a club meeting and be presented for the first time at the club picnic in September. This could be something that others have done but you have never done and need not be something dramatic but something that helps improve your skill as a turner. The payoff will be a chance to win \$75 from a drawing of the entered pieces. You have to be there to win.

Veteran Support Project

At the veteran support project this week it was noted that they could use some pen blanks and pen kits. If any members have some of each they wish to donate bring them to the meeting this month. Dusty, the mentor of the group and several of the participants are scheduled to be guests at the meeting.

Last Meeting

Last month Joe Lesko and John Cox discussed and demonstrated buffing as a final finish. They showed the components of a buffing system and alternatives to the Bealle system which is the most recognized system used by turners today. Joe showed the way his components of the system worked with the use of 8 inch round buffs and 4 inch bowl buffs on a mandrel. The buffs are composed of three different compositions of linen, linen and cotton, and all cotton material to apply the buffing compounds to the turning. The most dense is the linen buff which is used to apply the triopli compound to smooth out and even up the finish. The linen-cotton buff is for the white diamond compound which smooths out the finish even more and removes any trace of the Tripoli compound and the cotton buff is used to apply the carnauba wax for the final finish. John showed his home made version using 4 inch round buffs on a mandrel made of 3/8 all thread nuts washers and short pieces of plastic pipe for separators for the buffs. This set up required the use of a drill chuck on a Morse taper and a revolving center to hold the mandrel. The biggest problem described was the ease with which the project being buffed could get away from you. The solution was to hold on tight and only use the 4-5 o'clock portion of the buff. There is nothing worse than to have a project that is almost finished get away from you and hit the floor and break or get a big dent that means many barbarisms emanating from the turner.

Empty Bowls

May 21st is the date for the Marion Arts Festival. While that seems a long way off now is the time to get your bowls together to donate to the Empty Bowls Project. Students from twenty-four schools work to create ceramic bowls, to be donated and then sold at the Marion Arts Festival, raising funds to benefit local food banks. Area artists also contribute ceramic bowls, along with wooden bowls masterfully crafted by the Corridor Woodturners. Tom and Stacy Nehl, Mike Duss and Bob Smiley are heading up our portion of the project this year. In years past contributions from our efforts have added several thousands of dollars to the total effort. Bring your bowls to the April meeting or make arrangements with one of the folks heading up the project to get them before the event.



Kevin Bierman

From the President

Hello to everyone It seems like the weather can't make up its mind, as spring is here one day and back to winter the next. Guess the old adage is correct, if you don't like the weather in Iowa stick around it will change! I would like to remind everyone about the upcoming empty bowls sales at the Marion Arts Festival. This has been a good project for the club, and raises a lot of money for the food bank. This year Tom and Stacey Nehl, Mike Duss and Bob Smiley are heading it up. We have 20-40 bowls so far and more are needed. Please bring your donations to the next meeting or if you can't attend get ahold of any of these people or contact any officer and we will make arrangements to pick them up.

Another project we are involve in takes place at the Matthew 25 Building in Cedar Rapids. We are working with HACAP to teach veterans to turn pens they can sell at local farmers markets. Joe Lesko has been our point man for this and last night Joe, Tom Nehl and myself met with Dusty Noble from HACAP, and 3 willing students. Al, Darrell, and Jarome were very excited and eager to learn. Joe started the session out with a basic lesson in shop and lathe safety. After that we did a little lathe vocabulary and put some wood between the points. Joe started the guys out with a simple spindle gouge making things round. Joe then introduced them to a few other tools and let them play. I took Al to another lathe and he had the spindle gouge figured out very quickly. I suggest we need to make something, a miniature baseball bat, Al made one, liked it so much he made another! The smile on his face as he showed them off to his buddies made the little donation of my time well worth it. I am looking forward to our next meeting when we will start making pens. If any of would like to help out it would be much appreciated, just visit with Joe for details.

I am very happy to report that last month we had our best attendance at a meeting ever, 56 woodturners. Along with that we also had our biggest raffle, sure signs we must be doing something right. This month we are falling back on an old standard for programs and one that went very well the last time we did it, a Q & A session. This is very good time to ask a lot of very experienced wood butchers anything about wood spinning. Also this month's project of the month is something you buffed out, after the nice program John and Joe presented in March. Look forward to seeing you all on the 14th. Kevin



Trint Adams-Lacquer



Kevin Bierman-Elm-Antique Oil



Don Coleman-Oak Burl Wipe on Poly



Jim Bodin-Spalted Hackberry & Elm-Tung Oil



David Kesler
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Brad
Davis
Blackwood
Watco oil





Jeremy Hansen-Cedar Burl-Antique Oil



Bruce Kruse-Walnut



Bob Ristow-?-Mineral oil & Beeswax

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Tom Nehl-Sycamore- Poly



Gary Nosek-Hackberry-Wipe on Poly



Harold Rosauer-Cherry Burl-Lacquer

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Bob Smiley-Walnut



Tom St. John-Zebra



David Tegeler-Cherry Burl



Jim West-Maple- Wipe on Poly



Anita Woodroffe-Oak-Antique Oil



Joannie West-maple & Walnut-Beeswax



Trint Adams-Locust-Lacquer



Jim Bodin-Elm-Tung Oil

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Harold Rosauer-Hard Maple



Paul Rohrbacher-Walnut-CA Glue

Library Information

Do you use the literature library? What items would you like to see added, what would make it easier to use? See Gary Nosek and make your wishes known.

Facts About Wood & Trees compliments of Cook Woods 4info@cookwoods.com

The lightest and softest wood in the world is Balsa. It's average specific gravity averages .16. The heaviest and the hardest wood in the world is Snakewood. It's specific gravity averages 1.30. Not all species of wood floats in water. In order to sink in water the specific gravity of the wood, has to be 1.00 or more. These 17 sink, African Blackwood, African Ebony, Black Ironwood, Brazilwood, CocoBolo, East Indian Satinwood, Ekki, Greenheart, IPE, Kingwood, Lignum Vitae, Macassar Ebony, Marblewood, Satine {Bloodwood}, Snakewood, Sucupira and White Topped Box. The whitest wood in the world is Holly. The blackest wood in the world is Gabon Ebony. The only species of wood that can be used for holding liquids {other than acids} is White Oak. This is because the pores are filled with tyloses. This substance does not allow liquids to penetrate it. Up until a few years ago, the world's oldest living tree, a Bristlecone Pine, named the Methuselah was in California. It is approximately 4,600 years old. Now there may be at least two trees that are older. The usual way of calculating a trees age by counting the annual rings in the trunk or by carbon dating, are not accurate when it comes to Yews because a Yews trunk tends to hollow with age, while it continues to grow by rooting its branches and wrapping them around itself. There is even documentation of the formation of aerial roots growing inside the hollow trunk. Another reason are Yews have been known to stop growing for long periods of time, {documented 325 years}, thus having no growth rings for that period. The trees with the largest leaves are Teak. The leaves can be 10 inches - 20 inches long and 7 inches - 14 inches wide. The world's tallest standing tree, a Redwood, is in Humboldt State Redwood Park California. It is 368 feet {almost 37 stories} tall. The world's largest diameter tree, a Redwood is in California. It is over 90 feet in diameter. Its root system is spread out for more than an acre. The world's slowest growing tree is a White Cedar located in Canada. After 155 years, it grew to a height of 4 inches and weighed only 6/10th of an ounce. The tree can be found on a cliff side in the Canadian Great Lakes area. The world's fastest growing tree is the Empress tree. This tree can grow up to 20 feet the first year and some have been documented growing 12 inches in 21 days! The tree with the world's largest root system is the great Banyan tree in the Indian Botanical Garden, Calcutta, India. It covers an area of 3 acres. It has 1,775 supporting roots and dates back to 1787. The world's largest living tree, and this is because of its volume is the General Sherman Giant Sequoia, located in Sequoia National Park, in California. It weighs a little over 2.7 million pounds. Its largest branch is 6 foot 9 1/2 inches in diameter. The town of Flagstaff Arizona was named when On July 4th 1876; lumberjacks stripped the limbs from the tallest Ponderosa Pine and then flew the American flag from it.

The name zebrawood is used to describe several tree species and the wood derived from them. Zebrawood is characterized by a striped figure that reminiscent of a zebra. The name originally applied to the wood of *Astronium graveolens*, a large tree native to Central America. In the 20th century, the most important source of zebrawood was *Microberlinia brazzavillensis* a tree native to Central Africa.

Other sources include Brazilian *Astronium fraxinifolium*, African *Brachystegia spiciformis*, Pacific *Guettarda speciosa*, and Asian *Pistacia integerrima*. Zebrawood was first recorded in the British Customs returns for 1773, when 180 pieces of zebrawood were imported from the Mosquito Coast, a British colony (now Republic of Honduras and Nicaragua).[1] In his History of Jamaica (1774), Edward Long relates, 'The species of zebra wood at present in esteem among the cabinet-makers is brought to Jamaica from the Mosquito shore; it is of a most lovely tint, and richly veined...'[2] The Mosquito Coast thereafter exported zebrawood regularly until the Convention of London (1786) and the consequent expulsion of British settlers from this part of the Viceroyalty of New Spain. The wood of *Microberlinia* (also known as Zebrano) is imported from central Africa, (Gabon, Cameroon, and Congo). The heartwood is a pale golden yellow, distinct from the very pale color of the sapwood and features narrow streaks of dark brown to black. Zebrawood can also be a pale brown with regular or irregular marks of dark brown in varying widths. It is almost always quartersawn to get the exciting alternating color pattern. It is a heavy, hard wood with a somewhat coarse texture, often with an interlocked or wavy grain.

The interlocked grain of this wood, like that of many tropical woods, can make it difficult to work. It is also a decorative exotic wood, used in a limited way for veneer, wall paneling, custom furniture, furniture trim, inlay bandings, marquetry, specialty items and turnery. It is also sometimes seen as stocks of shotguns and rifles or in exotic guitars. In the past, it was used in Cadillac and Mercedes-Benz automobiles. Because of its hardness, it can also be used for skis and tool handles.

For Sale

Have something for sale? Let the club members know about it here. Get the info to John Cox to be added to the next newsletter

1/2" Oval Skew HSS Chisel - \$25.00 Wood River (Woodcraft)

2" Roughing HSS Gouge \$35.00 Benjamin's Best (Penn State)

3/4" Rouging HSS Gouge - \$15.00 Windsor Design (Harbor Freight)

All sharp and ready to use.

Hitachi 18V Li ION Cordless Drill/Driver with (1) Battery, Charger and Light \$75.00 Excellent condition

High Speed Steel Planer Blade (New and unsharpened)

1/8" x 1" x 18" - Excellent for making your own tools - \$18.00 each

3/8" Drill Chuck with MT2 Arbor (New) \$20.00

Contact Bruce Kruse at bak515@aol.com

Current model Delta 46-460 midi Lathe with bed extension, tool rest, variable speed, reverse, faceplate, live center and factory leg/stand (also with extension) and fitted with wheels. In perfect shape, very little wear. \$850 - over 1300.00 new Mike Haeder@319-360-9820

Dues Structure and Meeting Attendance Policy

Club dues are:

\$25.00 per year for an General membership.

\$30.00 per year for a Family membership

\$100.00 per year for a Supporting membership.

Potential members may attend two meetings as a guest then must either join the club or pay 1/4 of the current general membership fee to attend a regular meeting.