

NEWS LETTER – JUNE 2021



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Executive Committee Contact Details

PATRON	Pat Thorpe	02 9524 2504
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VICE PRESIDENT	Phillip Dean	0416 090 289
SECRETARY	Glenn Lavender	0417 482 452
TREASURER	Steve Hooper	0401 987 003

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JUNE BIRTHDAYS

Bill Black
Stephen Chin
John Field
Phillip Harsas
Stephen Hooper
Matt Larsson
Harold Mattner
Ron Matthews
Joseph Plaza
David Ross
Trevor Simpson
Rakel Tansley
Brian Turner
Fred Warr

DATES FOR THE DIARY

Saturday	26 th	June 2021	Bunnings B.B.Q.
Saturday	14 th	August 2021	Bunnings B.B.Q.
Saturday	21st	August 2021	Maxi Day and Annual General Meeting (AGM) and
Saturday	9 th	October 2021	Bunnings B.B.Q.

Minutes Committee Meeting

14th June 2021

Meeting opened 9.36am

Present: Keith Jones, Frank Williams, Thomas Hill, John Field, Simon Hardman, Keith Moses, Trevor Simpson, Val Lipping, Steve Hooper, John Moss, Alan Pentecost, Phil Dean, Ken McEwen, Michael Bryant, Glenn Lavender

Apologies: Graeme Stokes

Minutes: Propose that the minutes of previous meeting held 10th May 2021 as taken as read:
Moved by Phil Dean Second by: Frank Williams

Correspondence in:

Shire Woodworking newsletter has been received, this has been posted for general reading currently on notice board.

Good email request from Oyster Bay Cubby House
Web site enquiries from
www.oysterbaycubbyhouse.com.au for the month of May including new members.

Correspondence in: Nil

Treasury report:

May income \$2,448

Expenses \$983

Great response from Maxi day with renewal membership

Steve Hooper will be taking fee payments via EFTPOS on Saturday Maxi Day, the best way to pay is still via electronic fund transfer

Cubby House Turners and Woodies inc

Bank: CBA

BSB: 062186

Account: 10166587

Treasury report

Accepted by Keith Moses, Second by: John Moss

General Business:

John Moss advised that Carbatec are offering 15% discount when you produce your Cubby House membership invoice, so get in and renew to save on your materials.

Simon Hardman will look into adding more pictures to web site as raised by Keith Moses

Michael Bryant was just happy to be at the meeting, another month ticked off Michael, great to see you looking sharp.

Frank Williams updated the group on signage, we now received official approval from council to erect signage however in a slightly smaller format. Frank also moved a motion to update marketing, signage, promotional materials with the new logo presented and received committee approval, all system are go, so watch this space.

Help please: We have another Bunnings BBQ 26/6/21 so please help if you can, more hands make more money

Keith Jones: called meeting closed 10.17 am

PRESIDENTS REPORT



We have a Bunnings B.B.Q. on Saturday 26th June so if you can help please let me know.

It's that time of the year again when our fees are due and they are back to \$50.00 after last year was \$25.00 because of Covid 19.

Our 25th Anniversary is on Maxi Day 19th June. Lunch will be a B.B.Q. sausage on a roll followed by a special cake. Host for this Maxi Day will be Alan Pentecost, demonstration will be handles.

July Maxi Day Host is George Blundell, demonstration will be Pedestal Bowls.

Don't forget anyone who wants to can turn on Maxi Days.

AGM will be in August so please put your name down to help keep the club going because we always need new faces to help us do this.

Lets keep turning or anything you want.

Keith Jones - President.

MAY 2021 show and Tell
BEST DISPLAYED ITEMS



Jack Butler
 Best Displayed Turned Item

Ann Moss
 Best Displayed Joinery Item

OPEN SECTION

TUESDAY NIGHT TURNERS OPEN SECTION



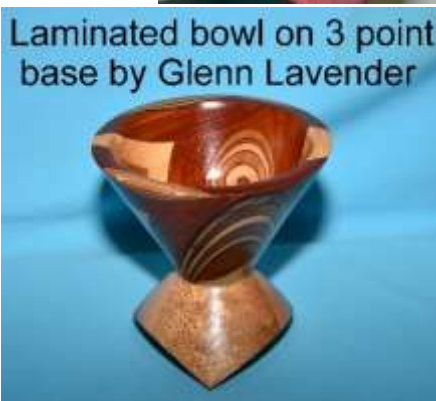
Glenn Lavender



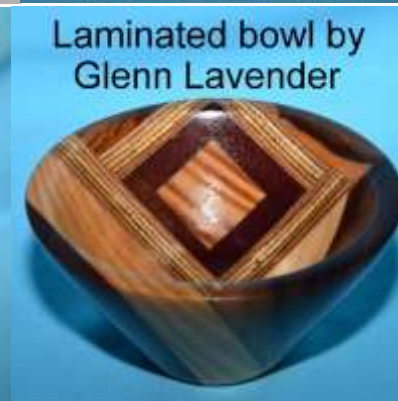
Laminated 3 point bowl
 by Glenn Lavender



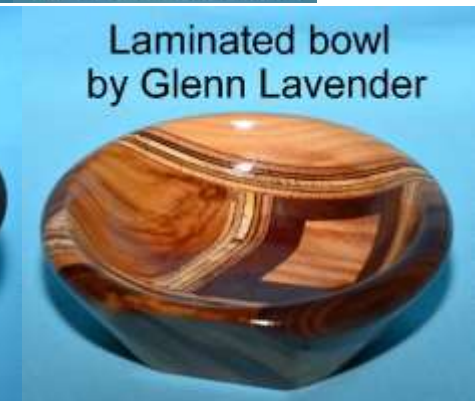
Pine figurine with
 laminated hat
 by Glenn Lavender



Laminated bowl on 3 point
 base by Glenn Lavender

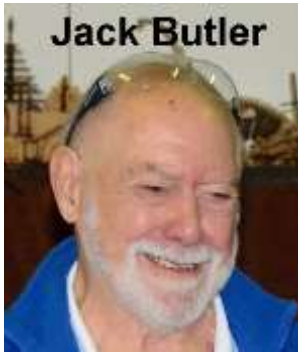


Laminated bowl by
 Glenn Lavender



Laminated bowl
 by Glenn Lavender

OPEN SECTION



Miniature spinning wheel
by Jack Butler



Redgum burl box
by John Jansons



Norfolk Island Pine bowl
by Val Lipping



Norfolk Island bowl
by Val Lipping



Carved and coloured
plaque by Ann Moss



Carved and coloured plaque
by Ann Moss

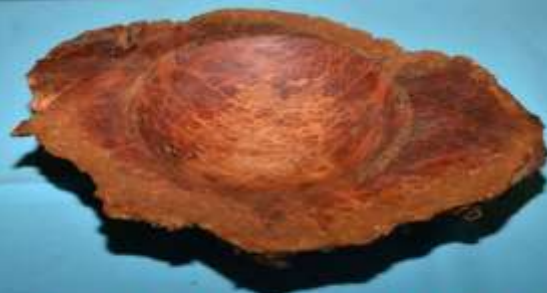
Laser cut jigsaw



Heart shaped carved
bowl by John Moss



MDF heart using CNC



Burl bowl by Keith Moses

River Red Gum burl bowl
by Keith Moses



HOW TREES GROW

Trees are undeniably a valuable source of wealth, but they are not valuable in the same way gold is. Although it could be argued that wood is as beautiful and desirable as any precious metal, the great value

of trees lies in their being a renewable resource. Nor, historically, has any other material been so adaptable and of such immeasurable benefit to mankind as wood with its infinite variety of types and uses.

THE LIVING TREE

In order to appreciate the properties of wood and how it is worked and finished, it is worthwhile understanding something of the way trees grow.

Trees form an important division of the plant kingdom known as the Spermatophyta (seed bearing plants). This division is subdivided into Gymnospermae and Angiospermae. Gymnosperms are needle-leaved coniferous trees commonly referred to as softwoods. Angiosperms are broadleaved trees known as hardwoods and may be either deciduous or evergreen.

The structure of a tree

A typical tree has a main stem, known as the bole or trunk, which carries a crown of leaf-bearing branches. A root system anchors the tree in the ground and absorbs water and minerals to sustain the tree. The trunk carries the sap from the roots via the cell system to the leaves.

The structure of wood

Wood is a mass of cellulose tubular cells bonded together with an organic chemical called lignin. The cells vary in size and shape, but are generally long and thin and run longitudinally with the main axis of the tree's trunk or branches. It is this orientation of the cells that produces the direction of the grain.

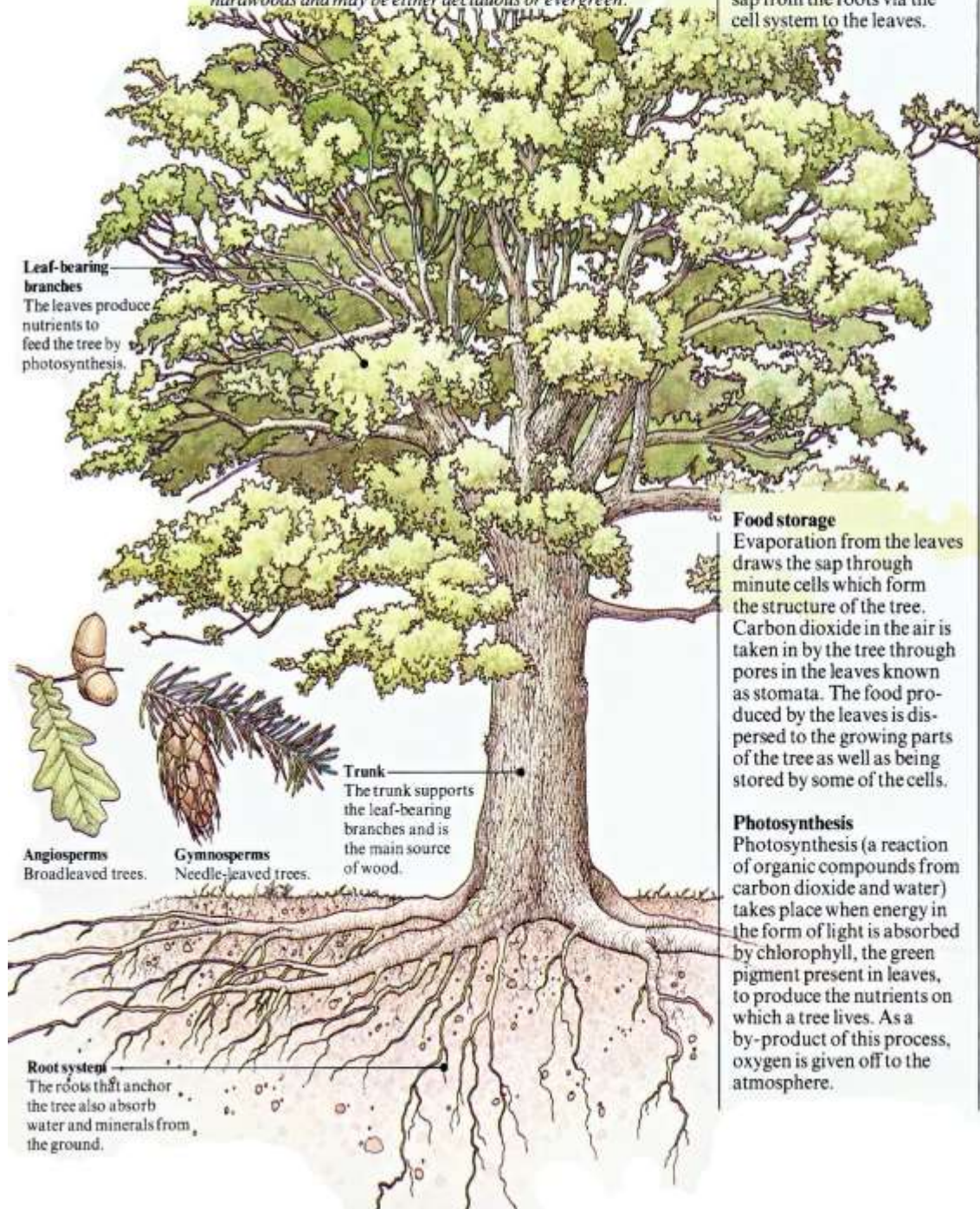
Cells provide support for the tree, circulation of sap and food storage. Softwoods or conifers have a simple cell structure composed mainly of tracheid (fibrelike) cells which provide initial sap conduction and physical support. They form regular radiating rows and make up the main body of the tree.

Hardwoods or deciduous trees have fewer tracheids than softwoods and have vessels or pores that conduct sap and fibres which provide support. It is this cell specialization that enables cut wood to be identified as a softwood or hardwood.

The size and distribution of the cells vary from species to species, producing fine-textured or coarse-textured wood.

A tree grows by an annual deposition of cells formed by the cambium layer. This is the thin layer of active living cells between the bark and the wood. During the growing period the cells subdivide to form new wood on the inner side and phloem or bast (tissue that conducts synthesized food to all parts of the plant) on the outside.

As the girth of the tree increases, the old bark splits and new bark is formed. The new wood cells develop into specialized cells to form sapwood. Sapwood is made up partly of living food-storage cells and partly of non-living cells which are capable of conducting sap up the tree and do not store food.



Food storage

Evaporation from the leaves draws the sap through minute cells which form the structure of the tree. Carbon dioxide in the air is taken in by the tree through pores in the leaves known as stomata. The food produced by the leaves is dispersed to the growing parts of the tree as well as being stored by some of the cells.

Photosynthesis

Photosynthesis (a reaction of organic compounds from carbon dioxide and water) takes place when energy in the form of light is absorbed by chlorophyll, the green pigment present in leaves, to produce the nutrients on which a tree lives. As a by-product of this process, oxygen is given off to the atmosphere.

In addition to cells following the axis of the trunk, there are ray cells radiating from the centre of the tree. These carry and store nutrients horizontally through the sapwood. Ray cells form flat vertical bands which are hardly visible in softwoods but plainly obvious in some hardwoods, such as oak, when they are quarter-sawn.

As the tree grows, a new ring of sapwood is built up around the previous year's growth. The oldest sapwood is now no longer used to conduct water, and gradual chemical changes convert it into heartwood to form the structural spine of the tree. In this way the heartwood increases in area, while the thickness of the sapwood remains relatively constant throughout the tree's life.

Sapwood and heartwood

Sapwood is light in colour and is usually recognizable by its contrast with the darker heartwood. The colour difference is not so marked on light-coloured woods, particularly the softwoods. Sapwood is inferior to heartwood and is usually cut to waste by furniture-makers. It is not so resistant to fungal decay, and it is also prone to beetle attack because of the carbohydrates stored in some of the cells. The relatively thin-walled cells are porous and give up moisture quickly. As a result, sapwood shrinks more than the denser heartwood. However, its porosity allows stains and preservatives to be readily absorbed.

Since heartwood is the inner part of the maturing tree and is formed from old sapwood, it plays no active part in the growth of the tree. Hence the dead cells can become blocked with organic material, causing the cell walls to change colour through the presence of chemical substances called extractives. The extractives are responsible for the rich colours found in many hardwoods. They also impart a measure of resistance to fungus and insect attack.

Earlywood and latewood

As with many plants, the way trees grow depends on climatic conditions. In a temperate climate there is generally rapid growth in the spring, less in summer and no new growth in winter.

Earlywood or springwood is, as the name implies, the part of the annual growth ring laid down in the early part of the growing season. Thin-walled tracheid cells in softwoods and open tube-like vessels in hardwoods form the bulk of the earlywood to facilitate the rapid conduction of sap. Earlywood can usually be recognized as the wider band of paler-coloured wood in each annual growth ring.

Latewood or summerwood is the part of the annual ring that develops in the latter part of the growing season

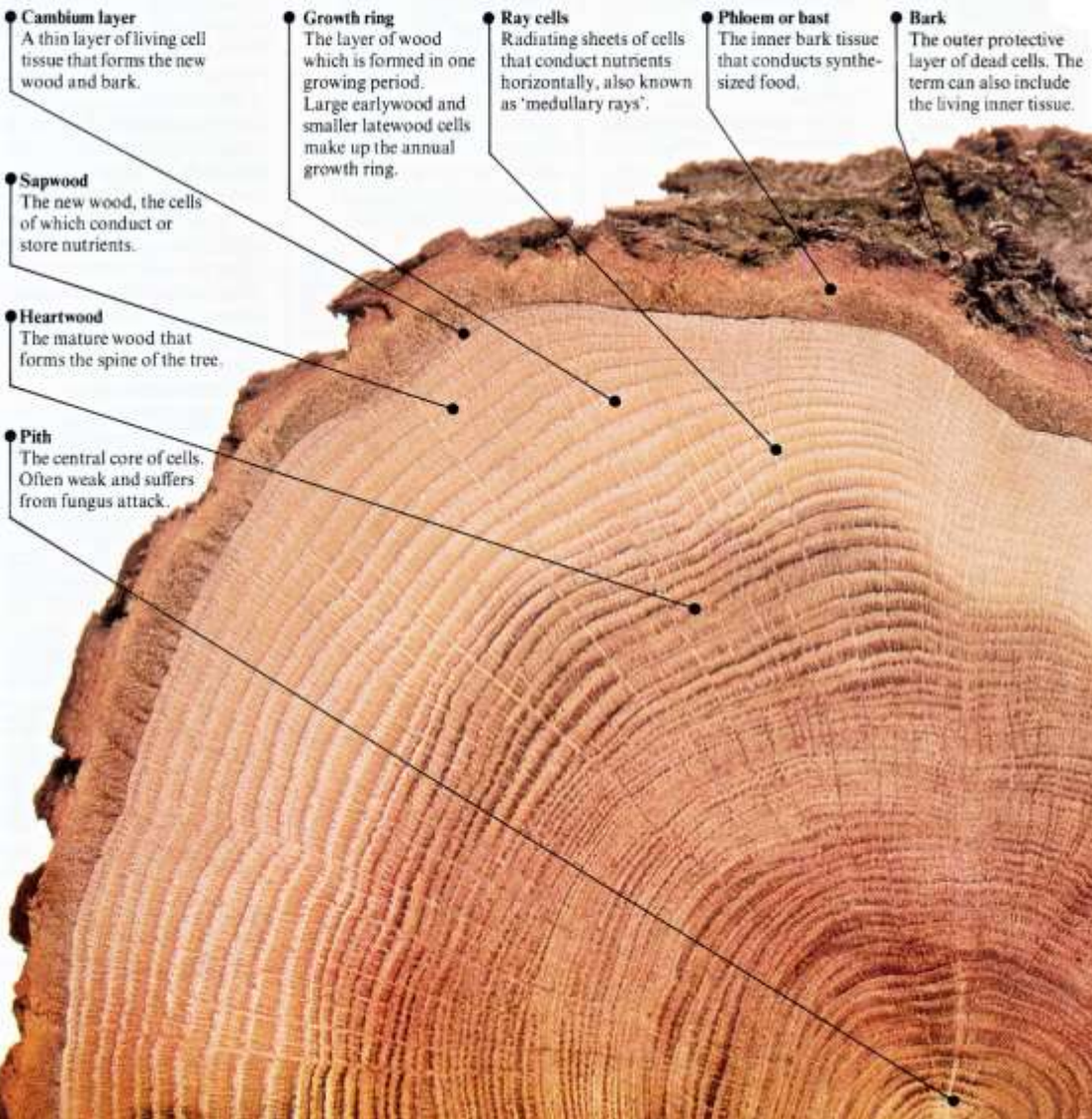
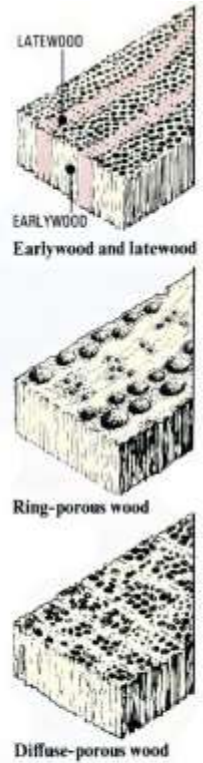
and produces thicker-walled cells, creating denser and usually darker wood which is less able to conduct sap but adds support to the tree.

This distinct banding corresponds to one season's growth, so reveals the age of the felled tree and the kind of climatic conditions in which it has grown. Wide annual rings indicate good growing conditions, narrow ones poor or drought conditions.

The difference in texture between earlywood and latewood is of importance to the woodworker since it can render a wood more or less difficult to work. The lighter-weight earlywood is easier to cut than the denser latewood. This is not a particular problem for most hand and machine processes, providing the tools' cutting edges are sharp.

However, the difference in hardness can show where latewood is left proud of earlywood after finishing with a sander. Generally, woods with even-textured growth rings are the easiest to work and finish.

The distribution of hardwood cells has a marked effect on the texture of the wood. 'Ring-porous' hardwoods such as oak or ash have clearly defined rings of large vessels in the earlywood, and dense fibres and cell tissue in the latewood. These woods are more difficult to finish than 'diffuse-porous' woods, such as beech, which have vessels and fibres distributed relatively evenly. Although woods like mahogany are often diffuse-porous, their larger cells can make them coarse-textured.



- **Cambium layer**
A thin layer of living cell tissue that forms the new wood and bark.
- **Growth ring**
The layer of wood which is formed in one growing period. Large earlywood and smaller latewood cells make up the annual growth ring.
- **Ray cells**
Radiating sheets of cells that conduct nutrients horizontally, also known as 'medullary rays'.
- **Phloem or bast**
The inner bark tissue that conducts synthesized food.
- **Bark**
The outer protective layer of dead cells. The term can also include the living inner tissue.

- **Sapwood**
The new wood, the cells of which conduct or store nutrients.

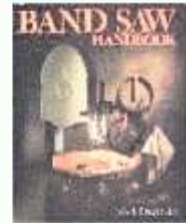
- **Heartwood**
The mature wood that forms the spine of the tree.

- **Pith**
The central core of cells. Often weak and suffers from fungus attack.



Monthly Book Review

By Trevor Simpson



BAND SAW HANDBOOK by Mark Duginske

This is one of those books that I first purchased for myself in 2007 and was so impressed that I bought a second copy, this time for the library. We also have, in our library, another band saw book written by Mark and his brother Gene Duginske (Band Saw Basics - book No. 08.01.03).

The book begins with the acknowledgement of some 60 people & companies who provided help & suggestions, followed by an introduction promoting the advantages & versatility of the band saw & its safety aspects. Mark then gives a précis of the book contents. There are four sections which are then divided into a number of chapters.

The first section is on band-saw fundamentals and gives an historical overview in the first chapter from 5000 BC when metal was first used, through bronze pull saws from 3200 to 500 BC, first iron saws emerging around 1400 BC, bow saws approx. 900 BC, Roman "buck saw" tensioned by rope about 100 AD, up to the 18 hundreds when the first band saw was designed. The second chapter provides in detail, basic information on the terminology, parts & characteristics, and bandsaw types.

The second section is titled "All About Blades" with one chapter on blade basics and the second on selecting blades. This section does a very complete job of choosing and using the right blade. Unlike most tools, the band saw's character can be completely changed by just changing the blade. With the right blade selection the author demonstrates how to cut intricate details and also to resaw with smooth straight cuts. This section alone comprises 76 pages and describes each in great, but easy to understand, detail with an abundance of photos & sketches.

The third section on "Pre-use Procedures" has three chapters dealing with alignment & tracking procedures, adjusting the thrust bearings & guides, and tensioning the blade.

The fourth & final section comprises half the book and has 9 chapters, namely; maintenance & troubleshooting, safety procedures, basic cutting techniques, patterns & templates, making curves, circular work, making straight cuts, more advanced techniques, and projects.

The book was written in 1989 and although the photos are in black & white it does not affect the usefulness of the book. The principals explained in the book are as useful and applicable today as they were at the time of printing. The book unlocks the versatility of the band saw as an immensely useful tool and is truly a very complete bandsaw book covering anything and everything that one would want to know, or find out, about bandsaws.

My reason for purchasing the book was that after I bought my 14" bandsaw, I was uncertain as to the correct tension of the blade as it did not have a tension scale as some do. Being mechanically minded, I was looking for a definitive answer as to how much deflection should there be over a certain distance with a specific force applied for a certain width of blade to give the correct tension. I did not find this specific answer, but instead was provided with a number of conditions and causes indicating the incorrect tension and the corrective action required that I found helpful.

I found band saws can be frustrating if not properly set up. Setting up a bandsaw is well documented in the book. Not only does this book go into detail on how to set it up but it also gives you an understanding of why this is important. There is so much detailed information in the 320 pages of this book that I found it difficult to draw the line at the end of this review. There are 5 bandsaw books in our library, this book can be found as:

Book No. 08.01.05

Good reading – Trevor Simpson

EVENT CALENDAR 2021

Note: - The following information may be subject to change in date or content,
if in doubt contact a committee member.

June

Sat	5 th	Mini Day
Tue	8 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	9 th	Mini Day
Mon	14 th	Committee Meeting 0930 hrs
Tue	15 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	16 th	Mini Day
Sat	19 th	Maxi Day – Host Alan Pentecost Demonstration – Handles
Tue	22 nd	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	23 rd	Mini Day
Sat	26th	Bunnings B.B.Q.
Tue	29 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	30 th	Mini Day

July

Sat	3 rd	Mini Day
Tue	6 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	7 th	Mini Day
Mon	12 th	Committee Meeting 0930 hrs
Tue	13 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	14 th	Mini Day
Sat	17 th	Maxi Day – George Blundell Demonstration – Pedestal Bowls
Tue	20 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	21 st	Mini Day
Tue	27 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	28 th	Mini Day

August

Tue	3 rd	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	4 th	Mini Day
Sat	7 th	Mini Day
Tue	10 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	11 th	Mini Day
Sat	14th	Bunnings B.B.Q.
Mon	16 th	Committee Meeting 0930 hrs
Tue	17 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	18 th	Mini Day
Sat	21 st	Maxi Day – Host Merv Larsson Demonstration – Pens
Tue	24 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	25 th	Mini Day
Tue	31 st	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm

September

Wed	1 st	Mini Day
Sat	4 th	Mini Day
Tue	7 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	8 th	Mini Day
Man	13 th	Committee Meeting 0930 hrs
Tue	14 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	15 th	Mini Day
Sat	18 th	Maxi Day – Host John Jansons Demonstration – 3 turned bowls conjoined (1 piece of wood)
Tue	21 st	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	22 nd	Mini Day
Tue	28 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	29 th	Mini Day

October

Sat	2 nd	Mini Day
Tue	5 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	6 th	Mini Day
Sat	9th	Bunnings B.B.Q.
Mon	11 th	Committee Meeting 0930 hrs
Tue	12 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	13 th	Mini Day
Sat	16 th	Maxi Day – Host Bernie Korent Demonstration - Wood Piercing
Tue	19 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	20 th	Mini Day
Tue	26 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	27 th	Mini Day

November

Tue	2 nd	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	3 rd	Mini Day
Sat	6 th	Mini Day
Tue	9 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	10 th	Mini Day
Mon	15 th	Committee Meeting 0930 hrs
Tue	16 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	17 th	Mini Day
Sat	20 th	Maxi Day - Paul Higgins Demonstration - Custom/special tools
Tue	23 rd	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm
Wed	24 th	Mini Day
Tue	30 th	Mini Night 5 to 9 pm

Dec Host - Keith Jones - Christmas Party