

NOVEMBER 2014 DEMONSTRATION

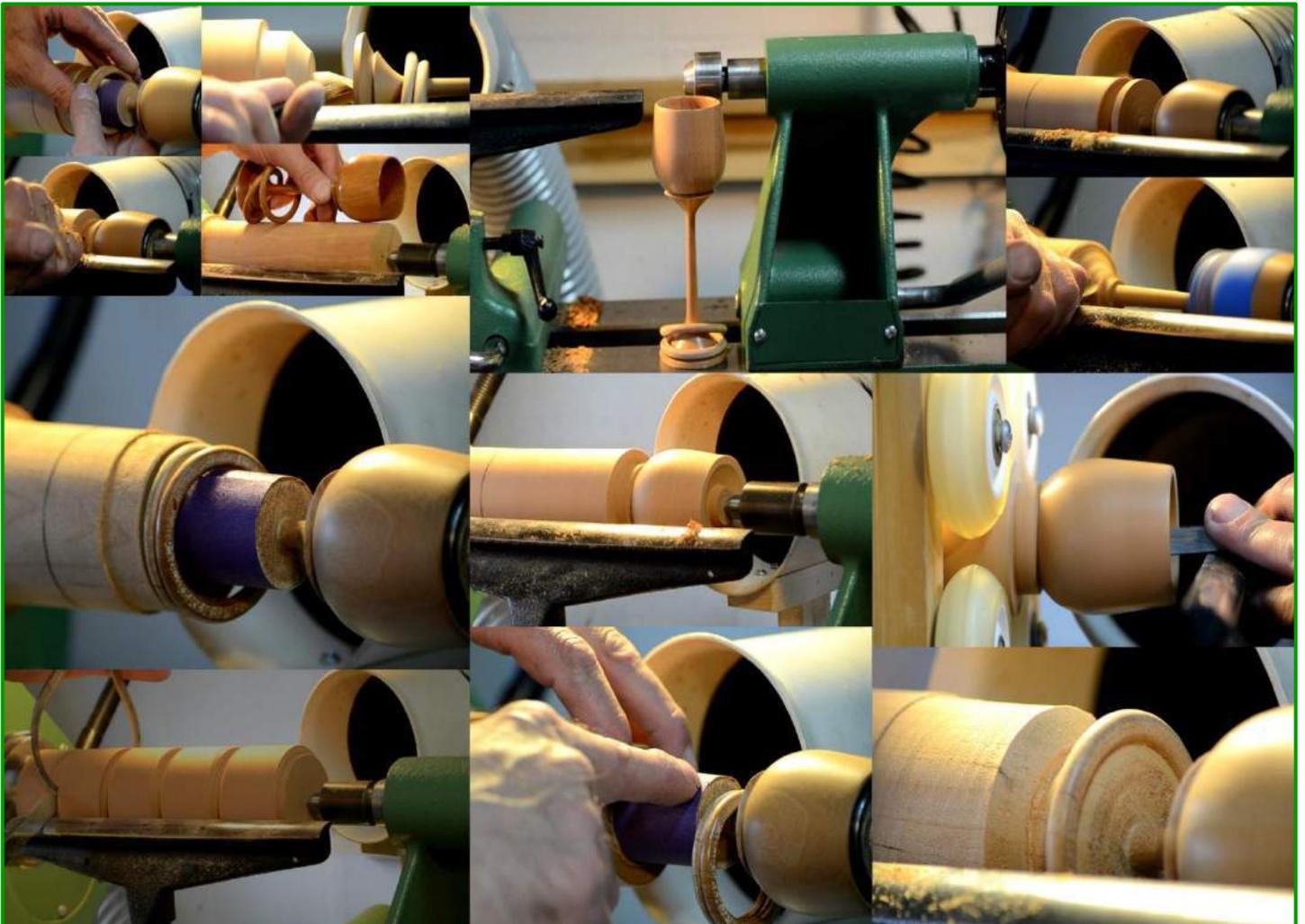
LOVE GOBLETS WITH GREG KUBINYAK

Members and visitors at the November meeting were treated to an outstanding demonstration by Greg Kubinyak who showed a video and talked about how to make a goblet. The video was produced by Andy LoConte and showed Greg making a goblet in his home shop. The 30 minute video is available online at the CNY Woodturners website for members after you log in to the members section (<http://www.cnywoodturners.org/index.php/projects/90-goblet-video>).

Greg started with a 10" long piece of cherry that he turned down to a 2 1/4" diameter cylinder to start the process and one end was put in a chuck and the other held by the tailstock. The first step was to mark the cylinder with a design for the bowl of the goblet and the stem and base. The base of the goblet was oriented toward the chuck end of the piece and the top toward the tailstock. Greg tries to make the bowl about as wide as it is deep and with a 2/3 proportion for main bowl and 1/3 proportion of bowl taper to stem over its length. He turned the bowl but did not turned the taper all the way down to the stem area as the strength of that material was needed until after the bowl was hollowed out. He squared up the end of the blank for the top and put a small cut inside the top of the bowl to mark the wall thickness. Then he completely finished the outside of the bowl at this stage. Although he tends to turn at high speeds (up to 2,000 rpms), he slowed it down for sanding and drilling to around 300 rpms.

The next stage was to put the cylinder into a steady rest below the bowl and to remove the tailstock. A Forstner type drill bit was put in the tailstock that was less than the final width of the bowl inside diameter. The piece was drilled to the depth planned for the bowl design. The final shape of the inside of the bowl was completed very carefully with a small bowl scraper, but a bowl gouge or carbide tipped tool could be used. The inside of the bowl was then finish sanded.

The steady rest was removed and the inside of the bowl was packed with paper towels or other material and the tailstock brought into the bowl for the remainder of the turning. The idea was to put enough packing to protect the bowl and still allow the piece to turn on the center or rotate with a live center. Now the taper and detail on the base of the goblet bowl was added according to the design and the top of the stem was started. Only a 1/2" or so of the stem was done at this stage and the base detail and upper stem were finish sanded.



The first captured ring of the goblet was turned first by setting off a ring using a parting tool, then rounded on the outside with a spindle gouge, and finish sanded on the outside of the ring. Finally the inside of the ring was carefully parted off the stem using a ring cutting tool. The first ring was taped to the bowl using painters (blue) tape to keep it out of the way. Greg rounded off the area that had been under the ring but did not reduce it much in diameter at this stage. Then he marked off and cut a second ring in the same manner as the first ring. He taped both rings to the bowl to keep them out of the way.

Greg continued to round out the area that had been under the two rings to a large diameter cylinder. He cut and mounted a piece of 220 grit sandpaper to this cylinder area. He suggested using self-sticking tape or super glue the sandpaper to the cylinder with the overlap in the direction away from the turning so that it is not peeled off as the sandpaper is used to sand the inside of the rings. He sanded the inside of both rings by holding them lightly enough to allow them to rotate slightly during the sanding process and moved the angle of the rings around to sand the inside completely without causing flat spots. He changed the sandpaper to finer grit (400) and then later hand sanded the rings with 600 grit sandpaper as he finished the entire goblet. When sanding was complete, he removed all sandpaper and re-taped the rings to the bowl of the goblet.

Gradually he began to turn the stem down to the desired diameter in $\frac{3}{4}$ " increments along its length toward the base. The idea was to keep as much mass as possible and not return to the completed portions of the stem to prevent catches or problems on the slender stem. After each small section of the stem was turned, it was sanded. He kept working down the stem until he reached the base area.

Greg put a parting cut at the bottom of the base to get a visual reference as he developed the taper he wanted to put to go from the stem to the base. He added some detail on the base and finish sanded the base and stem. While sanding the stem, he supported the back of the stem with his finger as he carefully sanded the stem. Then he began to undercut the base so that the base was hollowed out. When there was only a small amount of wood holding the base, he finish sanded as much as possible inside the base. He cut off the base with a parting tool while holding the goblet with one hand to prevent it from falling and being damaged. All final sanding was completed as necessary and then he decides to apply either an oil or polyurethane finish.

Submitted by *Chad Dawson*

Photos are excerpts from the video produced by *Andy LoConte*; Photos below by *Barbara Raymond-LaPrease*



SUBMITTING ARTICLES FOR THE NEWSLETTER

Articles talking about your travels to various woodworking events, galleries, mentoring experiences, woodturning experiences, about an article you believe others should read, or about most anything are VERY welcome. Generally, the deadline is 1½ weeks before the next meeting since the publication date for the newsletter is the Tuesday before the meeting. So for January, the date is January 2nd. Don't feel you can't write. Your editor will adjust things as needed!