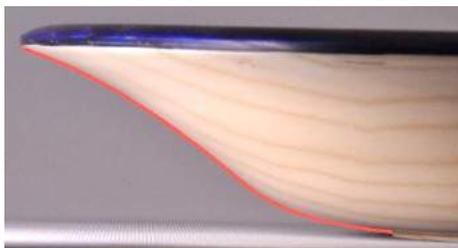


OUR APRIL DEMONSTRATION OGEE SHAPES WITH GREG POTTER

At the April 2016 meeting, **Greg Potter** presented an easy way to create an **Ogee** shape.

Last year Greg had the opportunity to attend a workshop with **Jimmy Clewes** where he learned this simple technique for creating an attractive Ogee curve and in this demonstration he shared what he learned.

What is an *Ogee*? An Ogee is a double curve, resembling the letter S, formed by the union of a concave and a convex line. The beginning and ending of the ogee should be parallel with a gradual curve connecting the points. This classic shape has been used in architecture and decorative arts for centuries, and can be incorporated into many of our turning projects. Greg showed us several finished projects including bowls, hollow forms, and a bird house.

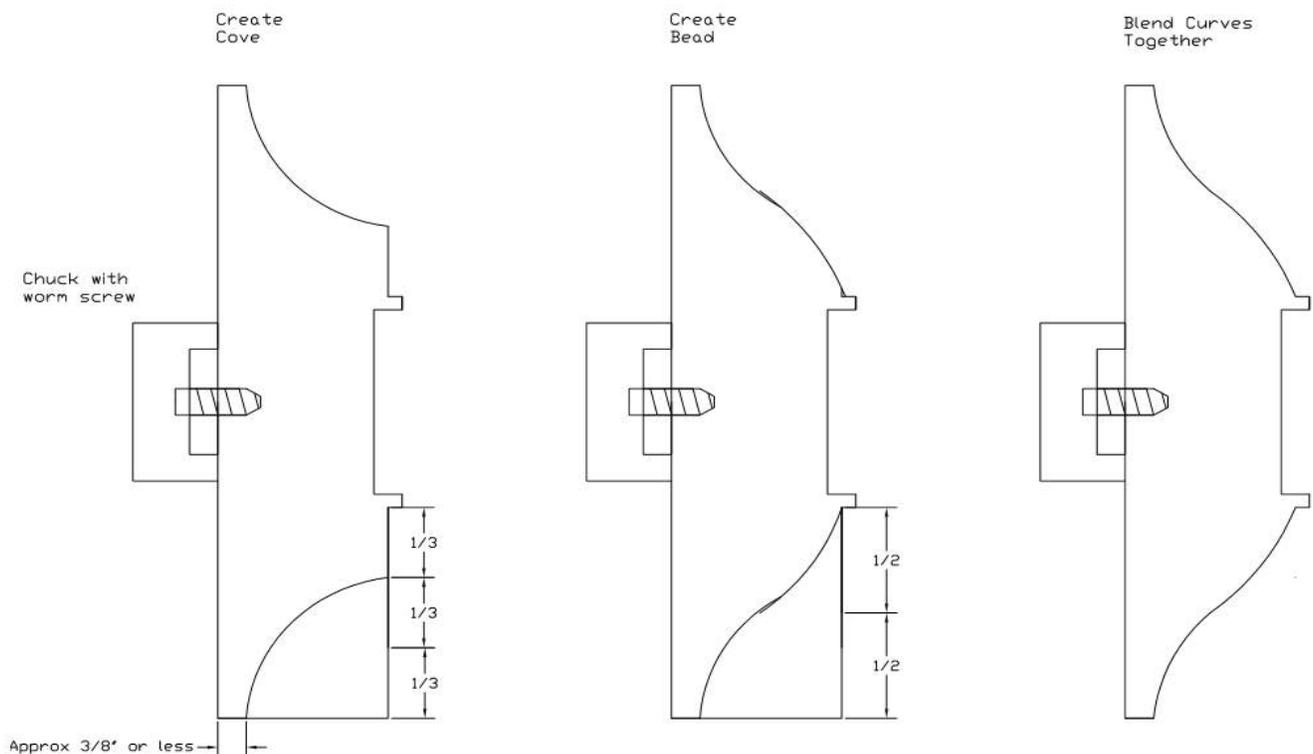


Once everyone understood what the ogee shape was, Greg walked us through the steps for turning an Ogee Bowl. Below is a generic picture consolidating the steps.

MOUNTING YOUR BLANK

After mounting a blank on the lathe (use your preferred method - faceplate, worm screw, etc.) and rounding it, turn a recess that matches the size of your chuck.

Greg explained that it is important to match the recess to your chuck in order to get the best hold and also not leave any chuck marks inside the recess. You can use a pair of dividers to transfer your chuck size to the blank.



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Turn the recess and foot using a parting tool, scraper, or your bowl gouge, make sure the recess sides are parallel to the lathe bed for straight jaws, or dovetailed for dovetail jaws. Here Greg is using a skew as a scraper to ensure the side is parallel. He also turned away some of the material to indicate the outside edge of the foot



FORMING THE OGEE SHAPE

After creating the foot, Greg explained the steps to forming the Ogee shape.

Divide the area from the foot to the edge of the platter into 3rds. Form a cove from the edge of the rim to the 1/3 mark from the foot. Leave the rim thickness approx. 3/8" to allow for top rim shaping.



Next divide the area from the foot to the edge of the platter in half. Form a bead from the foot to the half way mark. The bead should be the opposite curve of the cove created previously.



Blend the cove and the bead together to form a smooth flowing Ogee.



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Once Greg is happy with his shape he would sand the outside of the bowl to remove any tear out or tool marks.

TURNING THE INSIDE SHAPE

With the outside complete, it is time to reverse the blank and turn the inside of the bowl. Remove the piece from the lathe and the faceplate or worm screw. Then mount it on your 4 jaw chuck by expanding the jaws into the recess you formed earlier. Turn the inside of the bowl using your standard tools made for bowl turning. You can follow the outside shape or leave a wide rim and just turn a round inside shape.



Submitted by **Ed Siegel** using handout text with photos by **Heather Muckley**. Additional photos by **Barbara Raymond-LaPrease**

WOOD EDUCATION

Canary / Canarywood — *Centrolobium spp.*– The canary tree grows sporadically in Central and South America from Panama down to southern Brazil. The trees are generally large and well-formed anywhere from 65 to 100 feet in height and 2-3 feet in diameter. Its big leaves are imparipinnate growing 7 to 17 opposite to alternate leaflets. The flowers are borne in terminal panicles and are usually yellow or purplish. The large samara-like pod has 1 to 3 seeds and looks similar to a chestnut bur sporting wings like a gigantic maple seed.

The sapwood, which is clearly demarcated from the heartwood, is pale yellowish. The heartwood varies from a pale yellow, to vivid yellow, to orange, or to a reddish brown, usually with an interesting blend of colors throughout. More desirable pieces may even have a vivid rainbow of colors streaking through. The wood's luster is medium to high; texture fine to rather coarse; grain straight to irregular; some species without odor or taste, others with distinctive odor and sometimes with perceptible taste.

Canary is reported to be highly resistant to attack by decay fungi, termites and other insects. It is considered to be very durable. The wood is easy to machine with all tools and finishes well. It is used for fine furniture, turnings, flooring, and cabinetry. Canary is also used for instruments, speaker enclosures, and entertainment centers due to its inherent acoustical properties. The average weight is 50 lb. per cubic foot.

Fun Fact: Also known to locals where it grows as Porcupine Wood and several other odd names.

