



## UPCOMING MEETINGS & EVENTS

**September 5 — 6:15pm**

**Monthly Meeting — Natural  
Edge Bowl — Mike Gridley  
Challenge — Emerging Bowls**

Held @ **Belgium Cold Springs  
Station 1 Community Room,  
7920 River Rd, Baldwinsville**

**September 16 — 9am**

**Workshop — Natural Edged  
Bowls**

Held @ **Eight Acres Event  
Center, Baldwinsville**

**October 11 — 6:15pm**

**Monthly Meeting — Skew It!  
— Dick Hoblitzell**

**Challenge — Natural Edged  
Bowl**

Held @ **Belgium Cold Springs  
Station 1 Community Room,  
7920 River Rd, Baldwinsville**

**October 14 — 9am**

**Workshop — Skew Work**

Held @ **Eight Acres Event  
Center, Baldwinsville**

Remember, the  
*Monthly  
Challenge for  
September is  
making an  
emerging bowl.*

*What will yours  
look like?*

## AUGUST 2017 DEMONSTRATION EMERGING BOWLS WITH ED SIEGEL

Members and guests of the Central New York Woodturners met on Wednesday, August 9<sup>th</sup> for the monthly meeting. The demonstrator for that evening was Ed Siegel. Below is a write-up of his demonstration by Chad Dawson.

Ed Siegel likes to challenge himself — and then the club members — by trying new techniques that he can share in a demonstration. He came through with an interesting technique not widely known — a bowl that appears to be emerging from the block of wood being turned. The challenge is to be able to

visualize the final product and correctly set up the piece first in one orientation and then on a second axis (90 degrees from the first orientation).

Ed started by explaining that a wood face plate was needed to temporarily mount the piece in the different orientations. He made his face plates out of birch plywood and added concentric rings on the face side to help center the piece.

Ed uses double-sided tape to attach the blank to the wood face plate. He buys the kind made for wood turning from Rockler or Craft Supply. He warned — *Do Not Use carpet tape as it is not secure enough to be safe on lathe work.*

For the demonstration, Ed took two pieces of 3" by 3" poplar (about 5" to 6" long) and glued them side by side using white glue and some brown paper bag material. The idea was that the two pieces can be easily separated later with a chisel because the brown paper will be the weakest part in the glue joint. Ed stressed that the two pieces must be square to be matched for the set up to work correctly. Also, the block thickness determined the width of the bowl that can be created — in this case, 3 inches.

The glued up block was attached to the center of



to turn the block with the tail stock removed.

The turning process was done with a 1/2" bowl gouge and the tool rest set at about a 45 degree angle. The idea was to turn a completely round hemisphere in the center of the piece that had the same diameter as the thickness of the block — in this case, 3 inches. Ed had made a cut out template of a hemisphere from cardboard (1/4" plywood works too) to test that his hemisphere was truly round, otherwise the next step would not work correctly. The area around the hemisphere was flattened out and the edge of the hemisphere was defined with a sharp edge to set it off. He

the face plate using the double sided tape. The tail stock was pulled up to hold the block in place and a bead of hot glue was added around the block to further secure it to the face plate. Ed let the glue cool before proceeding



finished by sanding the piece in this orientation.

The piece was then removed from the face plate by first soaking the hot glue with sprayed on denatured alcohol and letting it sit for a



couple minutes. By inserting a chisel between the

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piece and the face plate, they were separated and the back of the piece cleaned up. The chisel was next used to separate the two pieces of poplar where they had been glued together.



Ed noted that if you had started with a 3" thick block on a solid piece 6" by 6" it could be cut with a band saw through the center of the hemisphere instead of gluing up two blocks.



the bowl and the tail stock point. Again, he added hot glue around the base. Ed added a scrap wedge-shaped piece of wood under the outer edge of the bowl to stabilize the

piece for turning and to counter-balance some of the off center weight in the piece being turned. He added tape and glue to hold the scrap to hold it in place while turning.



The next step in this challenge is to take one of the separated pieces and find the center of a bowl that can be made from the piece of hemisphere when turned 90 degrees to the original axis. Ed suggested using some simple

geometry to find the center (perpendicular lines from several cords on the perimeter will define the center) or to estimate the center by using a compass. The center must be accurately located if the bowl is to have even thickness sides.

Ed cleaned up the top of the piece with his bowl gouge before hollowing out the bowl. His first decision was to make the edge of the bowl either above or below the rest of the piece to set it off from the block. After setting the rest of the block off with some detail from the rest of the block, he carefully hollowed out the bowl to match the hemisphere. He explained that you need to see the ghost image of the bowl as it spins to visualize the shape and depth of the bowl. He finished by sanding the piece in this orientation.



Ed attached double sided tape to the bottom of the piece and carefully centered the piece on the face plate using the center mark of

The second half of the block can be turned (from the original block) and finished in the same manner to create a matching set of emerging bowls.

Submitted by Chad Dawson

Photos by Heather Muckley & Barbara Raymond-LaPrease



More information on turning an emerging bowl can be found on

**Woodturner's Resource**

Irwin Seidman has an article entitled "Rough Notes on Turning an 'Emerging Bowl'"

Click [Here](#)

Also, check out videos on **YouTube**