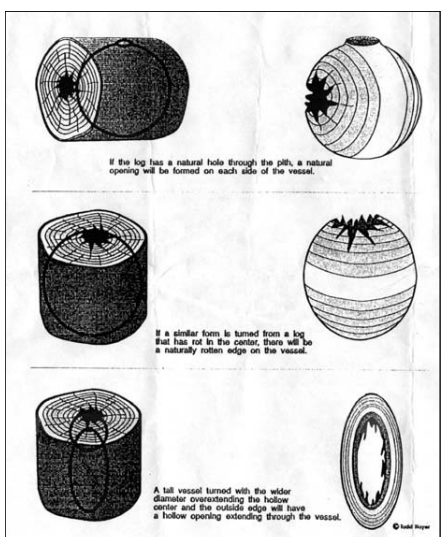
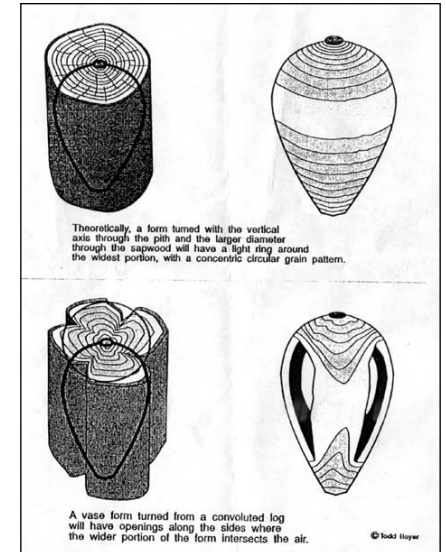
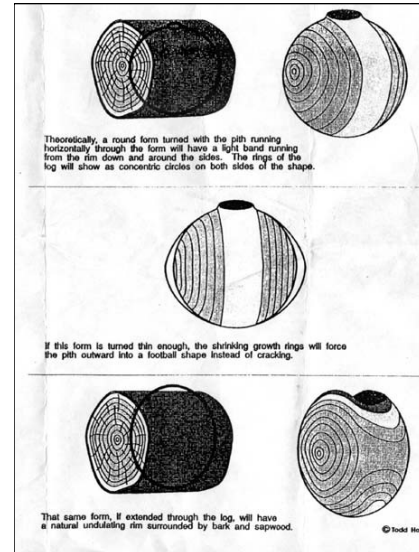
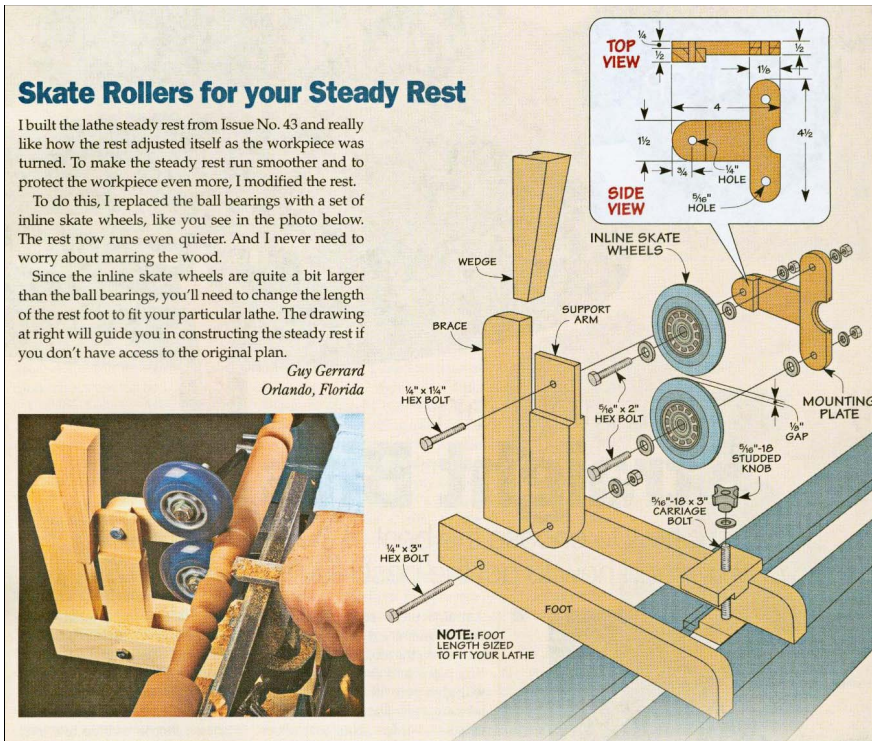


Kristján Heiðber sýndi okkur þessar myndir sem fengnar eru á netinu . Gott að hafa við rennibekkinn til að átta sig á hvernig best er að vinna úr viðarbolnum. Ýmsir möguleikar koma til greina eins og myndirnar sýna.



Eins og menn hafa reynt er gott að hafa viðhald þegar renndir eru langir öxlar. Myndin sýnir einfalt viðhald þar sem hjól af rúlluskautum er notuð.

Ef myndin prentast skýrt geta menn sálfsagt smíðað viðhaldið



Undirbúið að sníða niður leðrið í hulstrin. Skapalón



Hulstrin saumuð saman. Víðir saumar eins og hann hafi ekki gert annað. Gunnar fyrir aftan hefur aftur á móti nokkra reynslu,



Afrakstur helgarinnar. Hér vantar hnífa Guðmundar Magnússonar

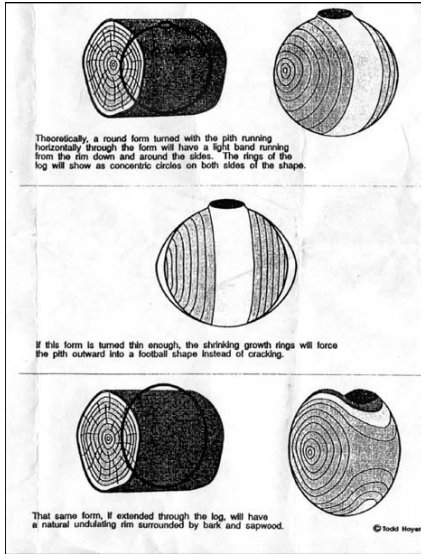


Þátttakendurnir á námskeiðinu. Guðmund Magnússon og Þorstein Gíslason vantar í hópinn.

Vorferðin 2006.

Fyrirhuguð vorferð er til Egilsstaða laugardaginn 29. apríl. Flogið verður á laugardagsmorgni og komið heim á sunnudagskvöldi. Rútubíll verður báða dagana og farið verður á ýmsa staði. Kosnaður með flugi, gistingu, morgunmat og rútu er ca. kr. 25.000 á mann. Nauðsynlegt er að skrá sig í síma 863

Kristján Heiðberg sýndi okkur þessar myndir sem fengnar eru á netinu . Gott að hafa við rennibekkinn til að átta sig á hvernig best er að vinna úr viðarbolnum. Ýmsir möguleikar koma til greina eins og myndirnar sýna.

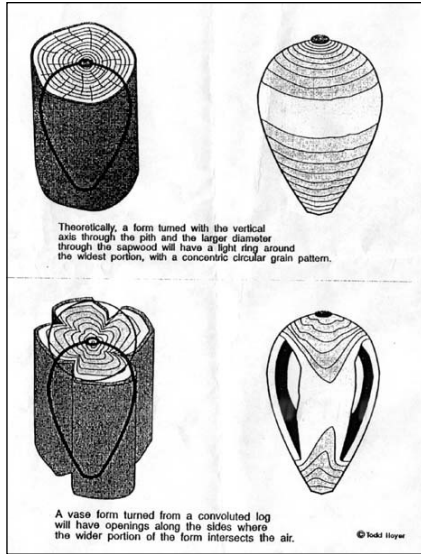


Theoretical, a round form turned with the pith running horizontally through the form will have a light band running from the rim down and around the sides. The rings of the log will show as concentric circles on both sides of the shape.

If this form is turned thin enough, the shrinking growth rings will force the pith outward into a football shape instead of cracking.

That same form, if extended through the log, will have a natural undulating rim surrounded by bark and sapwood.

© Todd Hoyer



Theoretically, a form turned with the vertical axis through the pith and the larger diameter through the sapwood will have a light ring around the widest portion, with a concentric circular grain pattern.

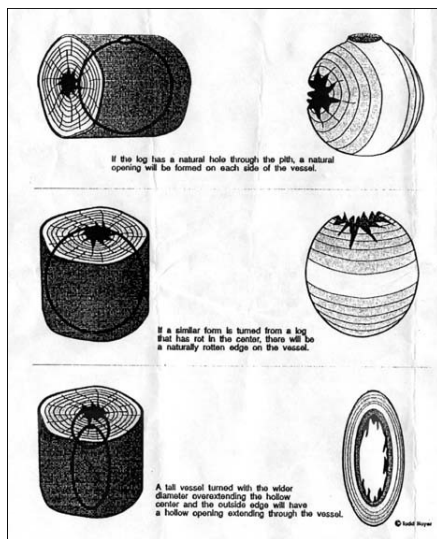
A vase form turned from a convoluted log will have openings along the sides where the wider portion of the form intersects the air.

© Todd Hoyer



An open form turned from the whole log with the pith at the bottom will have a concentric circular pattern. If the form extends beyond the bark, there will be a natural edged bowl.

If the log is convoluted, the bowl form will have a scalloped edge.

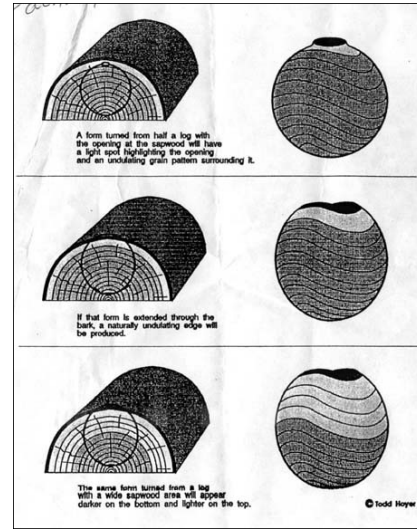


If the log has a natural hole through the pith, a natural opening will be formed on each side of the vessel.

If a similar form is turned from a log that has rot in the center, there will be a naturally rotten edge on the vessel.

A tall vessel turned with the wider diameter overextending the hollow center and the outside edge will have a hollow opening extending through the vessel.

© Todd Hoyer

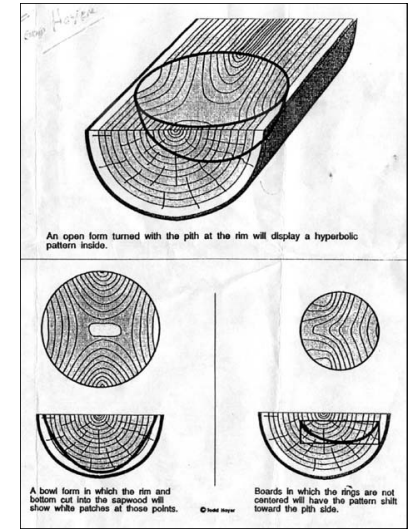


A form turned from half a log with the opening at the sapwood will have a light spot highlighting the opening and an undulating grain pattern surrounding it.

If that form is extended through the bark a naturally undulating edge will be produced.

The same form turned from a log with a wide sapwood area will appear darker on the bottom and lighter on the top.

© Todd Hoyer

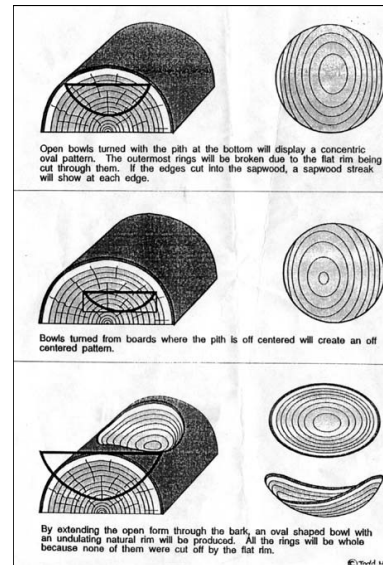


An open form turned with the pith at the rim will display a hyperbolic pattern inside.

A bowl form in which the rim and bottom cut into the sapwood will show white patches at those points.

Boards in which the rings are not centered will have the pattern shift toward the pith side.

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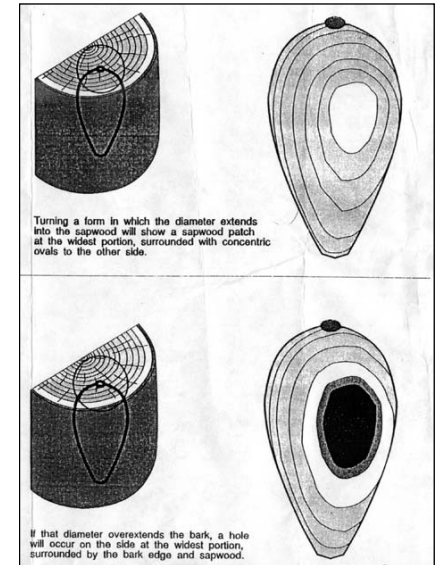


Open bowls turned with the pith at the bottom will display a concentric oval pattern. The outermost rings will be broken due to the flat rim being cut through them. If the edges cut into the sapwood, a sapwood streak will show at each edge.

Bowls turned from boards where the pith is off centered will create an off centered pattern.

By extending the open form through the bark, an oval shaped bowl with an undulating natural rim will be produced. All the rings will be whole because none of them were cut off by the flat rim.

© Todd Hoyer



Turning a form in which the diameter extends into the sapwood will show a sapwood patch at the widest portion, surrounded with concentric ovals to the other side.

If that diameter overextends the bark, a hole will occur on the side at the widest portion, surrounded by the bark edge and sapwood.