

"I will not live forever. But if I am fortunate enough to be granted a moment to reflect upon my life at my time of passing I hope I can look back and know that what I've learned will not die with me, but will live on in the minds of those I've taught."

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Design and Preparation

Dennis W. Montville

An introduction of the design and techniques used for all types of segmented turned wooden vessels



Definition of Segmented Construction

- Consists of more than one piece of wood
- Can be from same or different wood species
- •Can be from separate pieces or from one cut piece and then reassembled
- Can be symmetrical or asymmetrical



Benefits of Segmented Construction

- Do not require large pieces of wood
- Color contrasts from different woods
- Planar intersections result in surprising effects
- Can use wood that others consider "scrap"
- •Use of alternative materials with wood (plastic, metal)
- People always ask about how you did it



Drawbacks to Segmented Construction

- Demands considerable planning for effect
- Accuracy of turning details is required
- Most of the work is done before turning begins
- One "oops" can destroy weeks of work
- Planned results may not be realized
- Sanding and finishing can be extensive



Segmented turning can be done in an almost unlimited number of ways. Some of these approaches are shown in the following slides. *Variations* on these methods are infinite in number, and *combinations* of individual techniques are the calling card of each turner.



Examples of symmetrical segmentation









Segmented construction can include asymmetry

Combination of laminated and segmented design







Tools commonly used for segmented preparation

Table saw

•Glue

Band saw

Paper shear

Scissors

Jig saw

Compass

Lazy-Susan bearing

Tin snips

Clamps

Belt sander

Router



There are several approaches to segmentation:

- Horizontal stacked
- Vertical stacked
- Barrel assembly design
- Multi-planer lamination
- •Free-form



Benefits of Horizontal stacked assembly:

- Simplest and easiest to prepare
- Each piece can be "pre-rounded"
- No alignment concerns
- Easiest to visualize the finished piece





Drawbacks of Horizontal stacked assembly:

- Wastes considerable wood (unless using rings)
- Limited visual impact of mixed woods
- Hydraulic bearing effect when clamping
- End grain on two ends of every piece (tear out)
- Warping and cracks with unstable wood



Benefits of Vertical stacked assembly:

- Simple and easy preparation
- Can result in dramatic visual effects
- Minimal alignment concerns
- End grains can be hidden





Drawbacks of Vertical stacked assembly:

- Hydraulic bearing effects
- Accuracy can be a factor
- Wastes wood
- Harder to round off prior to turning



Benefits of Barrel assembly design:

- Very striking visual results
- Most end grain hidden
- Lends itself to many variations
- Makes use of narrow strips of wood







Drawbacks of Barrel assembly design:

- Accuracy
- More accuracy
- Might require a "top ring" to stabilize mixed woods
- Preparation time before turning
- Technical precision can overtake artistic expression (tendency to "overdo it")
- Difficult glue up due to having few 90° angles



Benefits of Multi-planar assembly:

- "The gloves are off" design flexibility
- Very stable
- •You're not likely to find another one like it by someone else





<u>Drawbacks of Multi-planar</u> <u>assembly:</u>

- Matched sets are unlikely
- Can waste a lot of wood
- Some of the most challenging glueups you'll ever encounter

