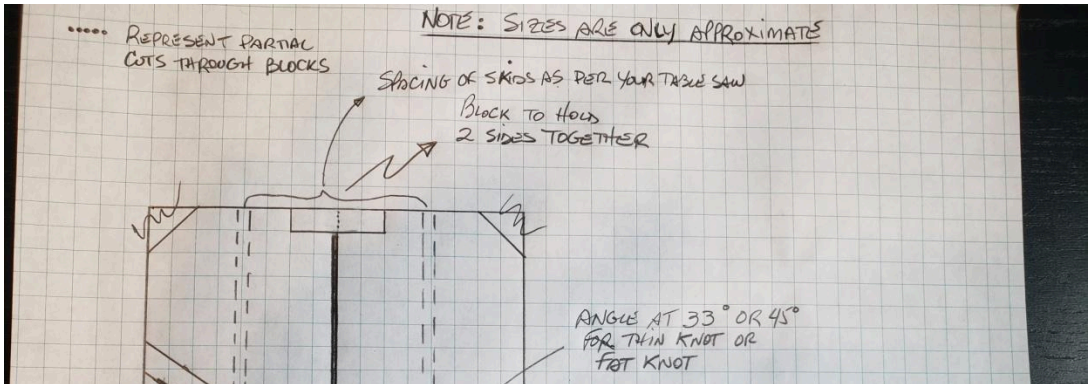
Hello, fellow woodturners,

Below, you will find the copy of the notes Doug presented at the demo. Furthermore, I have included some of the tricks and information he provided as well as a quick drawing of his 2 jigs.

Among other things:
- plan the size of the item: with this method, using a table saw, the limit in height is 2 1/2 inches when using a sled.
- on a traditional rolling pin, drill the roll from each end on the lathe, and then finish with a hand drill (maybe using a drill extension) using a 3/8" drill.
- use a 1/8' or 3/16" dowel with sandpaper (PSA) rolled around it to give the hole a bit of an extra play for the rod.
- jig runners can be made of high density plastic or polyethylene. To ensure a better fit in the track, drill a hole at the tip of the skid for a small screw. split the end with a thin blade. If adjustment is required, just give a few turns of the screw to widen the runners (see drawing below)
- (note from Christian: Ikea had polyethylene cutting boards for $4)
- a tight knot will be done using a 33 degree angle on the jig. A fat knot, at 45 degrees
- the preferred thickness of the table saw blade is a full kerf at 1/8" thickness
- the ideal blades for this are those that can create a flat bottom, so the insertion sits flat. An example of such blade is the Freud Industrial Combination blade
https://normand.ca/ca_en/combination-blade-10-50-teeth-freud-lu84r011.html
- note that the more wood that is left uncut when making the cut for the insert, the more wood will have to be removed when turning the piece (1/8" left should be sufficient)
- oily woods (like teak, santos mahogany, ipe, rosewood, bubinga, ebony, tigerwood, purple heart, cocobolo, cedar) will require being cleaned off before glueing. Acetone or isopropyl alcohol will clean it off.
- Titebond III is the suggested glue to use for it is runny, waterproof and has a good working time.
- If watching 'how to' videos on this subject, avoid those showing the insertions with the form of an '**X**'; watch those showing the done montage/insertion in the shape of a '**Z**'.
- In order to secure pieces against the fence, or to stick properly to a sacrificial board in order to place a thin piece for the insertions, the use of 2 sided tape is of great help. An example of such tape is the Xfasten 2 sided tape.
https://www.amazon.ca/XFasten-Double-Woodworking-1-Inch-36-Yards
- numbering of the faces to avoid mix ups is especially recommended when working on multiple knots on the same wood piece.
- on the traditional rolling pin, make sure to dry fit the pieces making sure the center part rolls freely. Once mounted with epoxy glue, it will be too late to correct.
- on the cutting jig, the 'back block' should have its bottom chamfered at the end touching the piece to cut. This will make it easier for the wood dust not to accumulate and interact the accuracy of the cut.
- while mounting the classic rolling pin, notch the ends of the 3/8" metal rod to allow glue to have a better grip.


..... REPRESENT PARTIAL CUTS THROUGH BLOCKS
NOTE: SIZES ARE ONLY APPROXIMATE
SPACING OF SKIDS AS PER YOUR TABLE SAW
BLOCK TO HOLD 2 SIDES TOGETHER
ANGLE AT 33° OR 45° FOR THIN KNOT OR FAT KNOT

French Rolling Pin Instructions

- Rough Blank – 2 ¼ X 2 ¼ x 22 “(Note: Limited to max between centers on small lathes)
- Find the center for one knot or measure in from both ends if adding 2 knots
- Number 1 to 4 on ends
- Build table saw jig with desired angle. Small knots = 30-35 degrees and for larger knots 45 degrees
- When cutting the kerf leave 1/16 – 1//8 to maintain integrity
- Use full kerf blade for more accuracy/consistency
- Cut knot splice/strip to fit kerf either on table saw, bandsaw or thickness planer
- Preferred glue is Titebond 3. (Waterproof and longer working time)
- If you’re using an oily type of wood, ex. Padauk, teak or rosewoods etc. Clean prior to gluing with acetone or denatured alcohol once or twice.
- Glue and clamp using a jig so that the blank will remain straight and square
- Repeat 3 more times and after each glue up sand so splices are flush with blank
- Let each splice dry about 1 -2 hours and overnight before turning
- Mount between centers and turn round until the Celtic knot is fully visible.
- Measure in from each end 3 ½ to 4 inches for taper on ends
- Use sanding board to flatten middle section
- Sand to 400 and apply desired food safe finish.

- Walrus Oil and Emma's Cutting board wax –2 coats of each - (See Tom)
- Finished rolling pin is roughly 20 x 1 7/8 – 2 inches
- Thank you and enjoy!!!

  UTube - Celtic Knot made 3 different ways – The Muz Shop

Traditional Rolling Pin Instructions

- Rough Blank for roller – 2 ¼ x 2 ¼ x 13-14 inches
- Rough blanks (2) for handles – 1 ¾ x 1 ¾ x 6 ½ - 7 inches
- 3/8-inch rod 20-24 inches long
- 2 washes # 2644 at HD. (1 ¼ with a 3/8 hole)
- Find the center for one knot or measure in from both ends if adding 2 knots
- Number 1 to 4 on ends
- Build table saw jig with desired angle. Small knots = 30-35 degrees + larger knots = 45 degrees
- When cutting the kerf leave 1/16 – 1//8 to maintain integrity
- Use full kerf blade for more accuracy/consistency
- Cut knot material/strips to fit kerf either on table saw, bandsaw or thickness planer
- Preferred glue is Titebond 3. (Waterproof and longer working time)
- If you are using oily wood, ex. Padauk, teak or rosewoods etc. Clean prior to gluing with acetone or denatured alcohol once or twice.
- Glue and clamp using a jig so that the blank will remain straight and square
- Repeat 3 more times and after each glue up sand so splices are flush with blank
- Let dry between splices about 1 -2 hours and overnight before turning
- Mount between centers and turn until Celtic knot is fully visible
- Turn to desired diameter and sand flat using sanding board.
- Mount one end in chuck and using the tailstock drill 3/8-inch half way through, rotate and repeat on opposite end. Note: a steady rest can be used for additional accuracy.
- Remove from lathe and finish drilling with a 12-inch long 3/8-inch drill.
- Drill using a 12-inch, 25/64 (0.3906) or “X” (0.3970) diameter drill through from each end
- To create additional slack/slop for rod wrap a 12-inch x ¼ rod with some PSA sandpaper and enter from both ends
- Turn handles and drill 3/8-inch approx. 4 inches deep. Repeat with “X” or 25/64 drill.
- Cut 3/8-inch rod to length
- Bond rod to one handle with 5- or 15-minute epoxy. Add washer, then through roller body and add 2nd washer then epoxy 2nd handle.
- IMPORTANT-Make sure not to get epoxy on washers or in main body of rolling pin.
- Finished rolling pin is roughly 2-inch round and 23-24 inch long depending on the length of handles.
- Apply any desired food safe finish.

- What I used: Walrus Oil and Emma’s wood wax for Cutting boards
- 2 coats of each and buff after final coat see Tom for these finishes
- Thank you and enjoy!!!