



**Watergap Woodturners
Meeting Notes
June 25, 2024
S. Hendricks – Secretary**

Here we are driving down the hole-filled, dirt road to meet a native of Oklahoman, Kimberly Winkle, who is a maker who creates furniture and objects using wood and paint; her work displays a balance of form, color and surface pattern.

Having just completed teaching a course at Peters Valley of Craft (PVC) Kimberly joined the Watergap Woodturners group for a demonstration Tuesday evening at the PVC woodshop.

Meeting attendees: Steve Ackman, Scott Hendricks, Jack Delaney, Dave Robinson, Mark Wallace, Rick Wortman, Larry Zarra, Joe Kopec, Mark Wallace, Jim Cerra, Ed Nikles, Carol Paster, Patty Jennings, Ed Brannon and Gary Meyer.

Presidents Opening Comments

Steve provided an update on PVC Craft Day participation and Larry indicated that due to construction, several trees have to be removed and he will have timber available for the club members.

Treasurer Report

There was no treasurer's report.

Monthly Challenge

None were discussed.

Looking forward

- July 3, 2024 - regular meeting at Peters Valley @ 7:00

Show & Tell

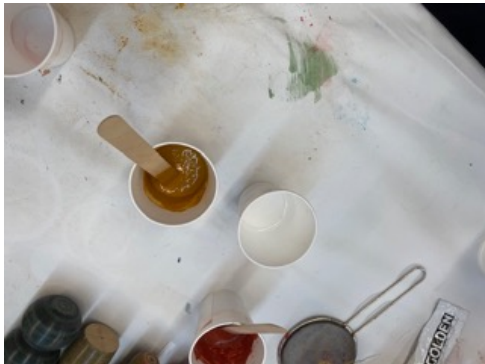
None were presented to provide the guest speaker maximum time.

Demonstration

Kimberly demonstrated the use of milk paint to enhance a turned bowl. The following pictures present the process which she used but first she discussed the characteristics of milk paint, various colors, how to prepare the paint and samples of her work.



An attentive group



Kimberly explaining the history of milk paint, the large variety of available colors and the proper way to mix the paint. Add water to the paint (clay) powder to reach a cream like consistency.

- Wear a mask since the clay can cause breathing issues
- Ratio – 1 part water to one part powder except for a wash then 2 to 1
- Stir to remove all the lumps
- Strain through a wire, cheese cloth, commercial paint strainer, etc.
- Leave set for 15 minutes to cure
- Some don't mix well together
- Can't reconstitute dry paint
- Shelf life – 24 hours airtight cover, 24 hours in the frig



The “chubby” poplar bowl has a wide rim and side to provide a canvas for her demonstration.

She employs a micro shaver (AMAZON) to texture the rim. She takes care to ensure complete coverage.

Then using a foam bush, she applies the salmon-colored milk paint. Kim will apply 2 -3 light coats of the salmon paint. For our demo she applied 2 coats using a hair dryer to dry between coats. Don't use a heat gun since it is too hot.

She then applies 2 light coats of yellow paint using the heat gun to dry between coats.



The black colored wash, 2 to1 ratio water to paint, is next applied to the front and back of the bowl. Once its dried Kimberly uses 220 then 320 sandpaper to remove paint so that she achieves the desired look she wants. As the sandpaper cuts through layers of paint the yellow and salmon begin to appear. Where there is texture, the deep areas retain the black wash while the yellow and salmon begin to appear.



Grade # 000 steel wool is employed to burnish the piece resulting in a smooth sheen to the bowl. The finish piece is beautiful.

The piece can be finished with wax, poly, or any food safe product. Unless finished, the milk paint is susceptible to water damage.

- Tannin in some woods, i.e. oak, cherry, can react with the milk paint and cause color changes. A coat of shellac solves the issue.
- Extra Bond can enhance the ability for milk paint to stick to smooth surfaces.



Using a texturing tool, Kimberly etched lines on a finish piece. She then wiped off the black milk paint. The result is shown in the second picture.

Questions were asked about the natural grain showing through the paint. In picture 3 one can see the grain of the wood showing through. Picture compliments of Kimberly.

- Slides 4 & 5 demonstrate the use of multiple colors and the use of flex gouges to enhance a piece.
- Wood burning (pyro) doesn't work well with milk paint.
- Acrylic paints do not perform like milk paint.