



Wood Words

Kansas City Woodworkers Guild www.kcwoodworkersguild.org

Volume 22 Issue 8

August 06

Guild Meetings:
Jacob's Well Church,
1617 W. 42nd St.,
KC Mo. 64111

**Community Service
is the key - have you
volunteered lately?**

DIRECTORS-OFFICERS:

President: Jim Bany
(913) 341-3559
jimbany@aol.com

Vice President: Mike Jones
(816) 204-6406
mikej@completehomeconcepts.com

Secretary: Dave Roth
913 338-2433
chefroth@everestkc.net

Treasurer: Paul Twenter
816 781-9407
paul@twenter.com

Events: Roger Grout
(913) 829-4654
grout@weitz.com

Communication: Nan Melton
(913) 831-9809
nan_luvbeachtravel@yahoo.com

Sponsorship: Kevin McAndrew
913 381-5714
kjmkevnick@bigfoot.com

Membership: Wayne Suter
816 916-6230
wlsuter@earthlink.net

Training: John Johnson
(913) 642-0054
johnsonje@bv.com

Education: Chuck Slagle
913 402-8336
slaglecs@earthlink.net

Video
Don Kruse

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Editor/Web:
Wayne Wainwright



Sawdust: The Presidents Corner

Jim Bany

This month I want to talk about community service, both as Guild and individual projects.

For simplicities sake I'm going to call it service. Our by-laws say that the Guild has to participate in a service project. In the past 20 years that the Guild has been in existence, we've chosen to participate in the toy project, making over 100,000 toys for children at Christmas time. That number staggers my mind.

The present leadership Team has decided to move the Guilds service projects in a new direction. At the present time the Guild, has two service projects we are working on. The first is the picture frame project.

The Veterans of Foreign

Wars and Vermont American have teamed up to create The Unmet Needs Program. They are asking all woodworkers, thru WOOD MAGAZINE to build picture frames for our service men and women serving in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Kansas City Woodworkers Guild has committed to build 200 frames for this worthy cause. I recall, while I was in Vietnam, my parents displayed my photograph on the kitchen counter. So we as woodworkers can help military families to ease the pain of separation. I want to recognize Bill Evans, Bill Webb and Cliff Bell for their leadership and effort. I know Bill Evans has donated more than 500 hours to this project already.

The second project is still in the planning stage and is getting closer to fruition. The Guild is going to build

and donate cradles for two crises pregnancy centers. Mike Jones is leading this project and will be updating more

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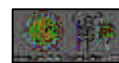
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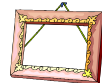
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information at the August meeting.

My own service project is Habitat for Humanity. This project is not officially part of the Guilds service projects, but I have invited all the Guild members who want to participate to come and join me in September to build a Habitat house.

So I've found myself trying to balance the time I spend on service projects with my personal projects. I have yet to find a perfect ratio. I do know as I get older I have become more discerning about the projects I wish to participate in. Being honest enough to say no to the projects that don't appeal to me is an important part of the balance. It is about leaving this world a better place than when I got here, and doing it from the heart. In conclusion, I don't want to pressure anyone into participating in Guild service projects. I can say from my Habitat experience that giving back to the community is essential and gives a lot back to me and I hope you choose to do so also.

Program: Jigs

David Roth

Jim Bany started the program by talking about how important Jigs are and how they become homemade tools.

Bill Evans showed a jig he made for the picture frames to make the mortises and the jig to make the square pegs. They were made from scrap lumber from his shop.

James Childress brought in a jig that helps him sharpen jointer knives. He also brought in a jig to cut dovetails with a handsaw and explained the procedure for its use. James also mentioned that it keeps everything nice and straight. Someone said he was "cheating" by using a jig to cut Dovetails - of course he denied this.

James also brought in a jig for making ogee bracket feet. The Jig helped make the cove portion of the bracket. He made the jig to fit the t-slot in his table saw and you can set it at any angle. You have a

fence on both sides of the board that you are pushing the board through.

John Johnson showed the tenoning jig he made for the Table class. He has seen this jig in several magazines but he made a few changes. One of them was to add some micro adjustments to get the tenon centered. He also made some cam levers for a quick release. John carved some art work in his handle. He also brought in a jig to make finger and or box joints. He made micro adjustments for this as well jig using a brass rod. It also has a sliding dovetail backing plate made of hardwood or MDF which is replaceable after it gets chewed up with the bit.

John also brought in a dovetail jig for marking out his tails.

Jim Bany showed his tenoning jig but Jim uses two dado blades. He uses a 3/8 of an inch spacer between the two dado blades to make his tenon.

Dave Kraatz brought in a number of jigs:

According to Dave, a Jig is a mechanical device that holds your work piece in reference to the tool to make a repetitive cut time after time, after time.

Dave's first jig was his bench hook. A Bench hook is to hold the work piece for sawing or sanding so you can hold the work piece with one hand and the tool in the other. The bench hook has two cleats one for the bench and one for the work piece. Dave makes different sized bench hooks for different types of wood sizes.

The next jig Dave brought was a sled that fits into slots in our tools. (Table saw band saw etc.)

Runners fit in the slots of your tool and the runners are attached to your sled.

The first one he showed was the chair leg jig. This jig was used for our chair project. James Childress cut all of the 8 sided tapered legs for

the chair project using this jig.

The next jig Dave brought was one he uses to make raised panels. Dave always keeps his saw blade at 90 degrees. He makes his jigs at an angle. He gave an example that if the jig is made at an angle and your blade is at 90 degrees, two weeks later, if you need to use that jig again that angle will be the same. The angle is already set up for you to use over, and over again.

Dave clamps his panel to his raised panel jig and runs it through the saw, turns the piece over and repeats the procedure until he is done with his raised panel.

Dave brought in a Scarfing jig that makes the tail piece on a guitar. Once the piece falls off you now have a tapered piece. Take that piece and glue it back underneath. You now have a drop tail for a guitar and it is stronger than the neck joint of Yamaha or others because it is straight through and dropped at five degrees.

Next, Dave showed the cut off box he uses for his table saw and uses about 95 percent of the time when he needs to cut something. He uses this instead of his miter jig. This jig, when used, has a zero clearance throat plate. It is good for cutting clean tenons. It is also good for repetitive length cutting.

Dave doesn't own a miter saw, he uses his Miter jig. He uses this to make box corners and picture frames or any other type of miter that he might have to make.

Ken Sokol showed a jig that made an arm on an old rocking chair that was made around 1918. It had a bent lamination in the arm. Ken also brought a jig to make "radius" corners. He made cutting boards using the same radius. Ken brought in a router fence that does whatever he wants. To hold feather boards, guards and dust collection etc.

Kevin McAndrew made a jig for splines for his flag case. He asked Jim Bany for assistance. Kevin says making the jig is part of the fun when woodworking.

And Kevin thanked Jim McCord for the help on the oil finish.

Bill Kuhlman is also a wood turner and likes to use round stock. He has a circle cutting jig. The Jig slides over the bandsaw table.

The jig also has an adjustable pin that slides back and forth to determine the size of the circle you would like to cut. You fasten the pin so it doesn't move. You drill a small hole in your board in the center and you slide the jig into the blade until the jig hits the stops on the band saw. Then you turn your wood blank into the blade and it will cut the nicest and roundest circle that you could make. This jig can make a three inch circle to 44 inch circle. Bill also talked about his Inera cutting jigs.

Thanks for an exciting program everyone!

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Shop Safety



Accident Description

I was cutting 45 Degree angles on a piece of Floor base board.

I needed to trim a small section off (1-8") to get it to fit. As I was

cutting, a piece chipped off and went through the shield. It then caused one of the blade tips to get bent on the shield, and before I could let go of the trigger, the shield pieces flew everywhere.

I had a plastic piece wedged into my arm, but thankfully it only went in about a 1/4 inch. My hand that was holding the piece was a little worse off, a plastic piece went into my right thumb knuckle (nearest the palm), and, even after removing, it swelled to several times the size of the palm. Looking at the wall I saw several pieces of the plastic shield embedded into it. I was in a hurry and had not put on my safety goggles. After this, I never cut without them on.

Advice to other Woodworkers

Remember the glasses...

Accident Description

Cutting a 1" piece off of the remaining 3" of a piece of 3/4x1-1-2 stock (ripped to size on table saw) with a power miter saw (aka "chop saw"), I held it by hand, with pressure at about a 45 degree angle to the fence. The blade caught the work and pulled it from my hands. The pressure I was ap-

plying to the work pushed my hand into the blade before I could recoil. The blade took about 1/8" of flesh off the tip of my middle finger (felt like I'd been hit hard with a hammer).

Advice to other Woodworkers

Pay attention to how force is being applied, proximity to blades, and what direction things will move if the work piece is grabbed! The biggest thing I should have done was throw this piece of wood away and cut the 1" off of the 30" piece I had right next to me -- that, or use a clamp to hold it to the table and fence!

Accident Description

I was trimming some 1"x2"x6" for a little trim project outside using a CMS. The saw was on a Workmate type table. I was cutting the last two pieces. I cut the first and placed it on the saw table, set for the second, pulled the blade and the first cut piece caught the blade and slammed into my thumb and smashed it into the fence. I may lose the nail.

Advice to other Woodworkers

Keep work area clean and be aware of the cut line.

Accident Description

I was cutting this piece of wood about 3 to 4 in. thick and about 14 in. long. When one of my friends decided to be funny and put the guard on.

I didn't realize he had done it, but as soon as I got to the saw I did, so I tried to shut it off but as soon as I let the wood go it propelled right at my stomach and knocked the wind out of me. Yeah, it hurt but I still worked my butt off in that class!!

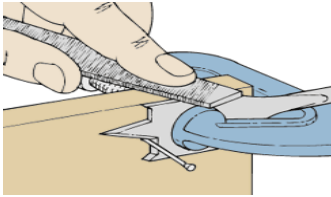
Advice to other Woodworkers

Always and I mean Always keep one hand on the wood!

Shop Tip

Spade Bit

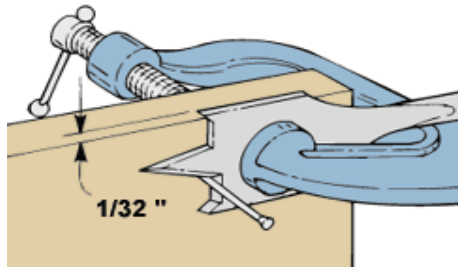
My grandfather owned an old Stanley brace and bit set that included an expansion bit for drilling any sized hole. That drill bit would have come in handy the other day, while I was working on one of my projects. I was making some wood *collar blocks* that needed to fit snug around some iron pipe.



But I ran into a snag when it came time to drill the holes for the pipe. I didn't have a bit that matched the 1-1/16" outside diameter of the pipe. So I modified a 1-1/8" spade bit by filing the sides until it was the correct size.

To ensure that the bit stays balanced and continues to cut evenly, it's important to remove the same amount of material from each side. A handy way to do this is to use a nail and scrap block to position the bit, see drawing above. The nail positions the side of the bit 1/32" above the scrap and the clamp holds the bit in place.

Once you've filed one side down to the top of the scrap block, you can repeat the process on the other side until the bit matches the size of the hole you want to cut, see drawing at right. One last thing — I made sure to mark the new bit size on a piece of masking tape that I wrapped around the shaft. Or, if you have an engraver or moto-tool, you can mark it that way.

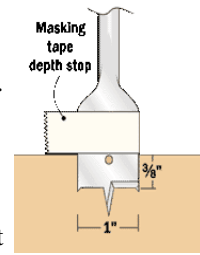


Counter bores

I'm sorry to admit that I've gotten ahead of myself more than once when working on a project. The trouble usually occurs when the end is almost in sight. I'm anxious to get on to something else and make a mistake.

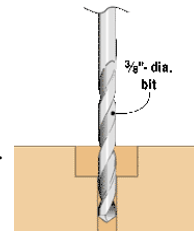
Just the other day, I drilled the through holes for some carriage bolts, and then realized I needed to counter bore the holes so the washers and nuts sat below the surface of the wood.

I tried to drill the counter bore with a spade bit, but it chattered and skipped, and the counter bore wound up slightly out of line with the bolt hole. If I'd had a Forstner bit in my tool box, I could have used it to correct this problem, but all I had was the spade bit. Fortunately, the work piece was a short length of 2x4 and was easily replaced.



The second time around, I did what I should've done in the first place: start with the counter bore. That way, you can use the center point of the larger hole to center the bit when you drill the through hole.

I've got stop collars for my most commonly used twist bits, but for spade bits, I just stick a short piece of masking tape at the proper depth. (If you don't have tape handy, you can mark the bit with a felt-tipped marker, but tape is a lot easier to see.)



Hopefully, these simple tips will serve as a handy reminder that there's a proper sequence for doing things. Follow that sequence, and you'll get much better results. (And get your projects done quicker, too.)

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Tool of the Month

Don Kruse

ANTIQUe TOOL OF THE MONTH

August 2006

This month we have two planes made by the Multi-form Moulding Plane Co. made in Lowell, Mass.

The all wood example was patented on May 27, 1856 by Thomas D. Worrall of Boston. The second plane with the wood bottom and iron top also has a patent date of June 23, 1857. Both examples have a long bolt running from the back of the plane to the blade where it screws into a casting with a machined sliding dovetail slot that matches the dovetail fastened to the back of the blade.

By tightening the bolt, the blade is pulled back and held firmly in place against the back of the throat opening. The all wood example also has a bolt recessed into the side of the plane just behind the blade. On the hidden end of this bolt is a pinion gear that operates in a rack cast into the bottom of the dovetail on the blade. This mechanism allows the user to adjust the blade depth. The cap iron is also adjustable relative to the blade by using a micrometer type of adjustment.

The all wood plane seems to be scarcer than the wood and iron plane. I have seen only two or three of the all wood planes but have seen many of the wood and iron varieties.

This company also made molding planes as might be guessed by their name. They are interesting tools themselves and will be the topic in the future.

References: Patented & Transitional and Metallic Planes in America 1827-1927 Vol. I & II, by Roger K. Smith.



Show & Tell



Kevin Thomas
Shaker Table



David Roth Intarsia from
Marc Adams school



Kevin McAndrew Flag Case



John Morrison Grandfather
Clock mock-up



Scarfig Jig



Chair leg Jig



Bench Hook



Miter Jig for sled



Raised Panel Jig



Table Saw Sled



Tenoning Jig



Box Joint Jig



Mortise Jig



Dovetail Jigs & Mi-
cro adjustment jig



Finger Joint Jig



Ogee Bracket Jig



Box Joint Jig



Spline Jig



Tenoning Jig



Circle cutting Jig



Radius Jig



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Meeting Minutes

New Members: Guest:

News / Business:

Jim Bany talked about the picture frame project for the VFW and Vermont American. Bill Evans talked about the project and needs volunteers to help put the frames together in their shops.

John Johnson asked the students and instructors to fill out the feedback form he gave them at the class. John needs that feed back for long term planning.

Mike Jones told us that Cliff Bell was being mentioned in the local Liberty newspaper for is new workshop that he built in his back yard.

Nan Melton talked about the hall table she built and asked all of the mentors to stand up to be recognized.

NAME TAG RAFFLE

Aaron Menning - Drill press, Jesus Zapien - Forstner bits

RED TICKET RAFFLE

Bill Evans - large clamps, David Roth - Set of box miter clamps, and a small set of clamps, Jim Stuart - Straight line, Wayne Wainwright - Screwdriver/Level set, Merle Krugman - Screwdriver and tape measure set, Shelly Taylor - Box clamps, Kevin Thomas - Flash light

Show and Tell:

John Morrison Brought in a picture of the Grandfather clock he built. It is made from curly cherry and has an oil and polyurethane finish. The challenges were the curve molding and the turnings. John also mentioned that it took him 2 years to build.

John bought some 50 year old curly cherry from a good friend in town. The boards were 4 quarter and 5 quarter thick, 18 inches wide and ten feet long. At \$4.25 a board foot. He ordered a set of plans from Canada for \$12 dollars.

John laid out the plans and marked out each part on the cherry with chalk and then cut out each part. John thanked the guild members who helped advise him as he built his grandfather clock.

Calendar

Executive Meetings, 7:00pm Kansas City Public Library 1410 W 10th St. KC MO 64105

Guild meetings, 7:00 p.m., Jacob's Well Church, 1617 W. 42nd St., To reach us "during the meetings, call: KCMO. (816) 561-8177

Executive Meetings

Guild Meetings

2006

January 4th
February 1st
March 1st
April 5th
May 3rd
June 7th
July 5th
August 2nd
September 6th
October 4th
November 1st
December 6th

January 18th
February 15th
March 15th
April 19th
May 17th
June 21st
July 19th
August 16th
September 20th
October 18th
November 15th
December 20th

All members are welcome at any board meeting. A call to one of the Officers is all that is necessary.

Arnold Baker helped him out with mortising, Jim McCord helped him with the Bonnet. Chris Kunzle helped him with the turnings, and Mac Dressler help out with answering a lot of questions about finishing.

David Roth talked about the 5 day Marquetry course he took at Marc Adams school of woodworking in Indiana and showed a Parquetry project which he made.

It was a game; a checkered board piece with miters and curved miters.

David showed two of the Marquetry pieces he made using the "Double Bevel" technique to cut the veneer pieces.

One was a vine of Morning Glories and the other was of Cattails.