

Wood Words

February Program: Shop Safety

by CLIFF SCHUETTE

No matter if it is in the Guild shop, home shop, or at work, safety is always important. Whether you are working with woodworking machines, or with extremely sharp edges or points on hand tools, personal safety is your first responsibility. The guild stresses that you should not let yourself become distracted, and focus completely on the task. We stress the three inch rule and have safety practices for each piece of woodworking equipment in the shop.



However, in 2013, we had two shop accidents. The Shop Foremen state that they continue to see members not being focused on safety while working in the shop. Members arrive to work in the shop, but forget the basic safety rules when working, or have a lack operational experience with the tool to understand the hazards. To focus on these issues, the February meeting presentation will discuss three areas that the Shop Foremen repeatedly see as problem areas.

Three experienced safety committee members will make short presentations, focusing on safety rules and operational safety tips. The three presenters will cover the following areas:

- J.D. Swaffar on the jointer
- Erwin Kurtz on the router
- Rob Young discussing hand tools

These three experienced woodworkers will highlight common errors that have been witnessed in the shop, and explain how to prevent an accident, so you will be able to speak of your project, and not of your accident!

President's Corner

by ROB YOUNG

The KCWG continues to be a busy place. In January we hosted Chris Schwarz for a weekend of building Dutch Toolchests. If you've been around the shop lately, you may have

noticed the one that Chris built along with the workshop participants. It is now painted and the hardware installed, ready to be raffled off to a lucky member. Chris did sign and stamp the inside. We will be running the raffle during the February and March meetings so more people get

a chance to see the chest.

Then we had the Lie-Nielsen Hand Tool Event at the end of January. This was the 5th time the folks from Lie-Nielsen dropped by to share our space and show their wares to the public. Lots of good participation at the special presentation to the KCWG

on the 30th and plenty of foot traffic on Friday and Saturday. And watching Lie-Nielsen's Tim try and force a double meat combo from Arthur Bryants in his face was a high-light of the weekend. Joining us for the first time last weekend were the guys from Plate 11 Benches and Hamilton Woodworks . If you didn't get a chance to come by that weekend and see what they do, please visit their

websites.

Now we are into February and remain busy. The SIGs are active with lots of scrollsawing, hand tool explorations and you can almost hear the Baxter-Whitney planer running. Tim Locke is looking for demonstrators and helpers for the Woodworking Show at the end of February and the SIGs are stepping up with volunteers. But he needs more! You can reach

Tim at tim@lockeequipment.com to ask questions and volunteer your services. Add to that all the open-shop times, some free clinics in the works and the start of some woodworking classes in February and you have a very full schedule.

So join us on February 19th for the next General Meeting and learn more about what is going on at your Kansas City Woodworkers' Guild!

Woodworking Vistas

by CHUCK SAUNDERS

"Man those Lie-Nielsen and Lee Valley hand planes are expensive" or are they? We just had Lie-Nielsen as our guest this month and what a great time it was. Those tools are pretty darn nice looking and it is a great opportunity to give these tools a test drive. But how can you justify those prices, I mean there are Stanley #4s out there for \$30 bucks versus Lee Valley \$200 or Lie Nielsen \$300. I mean that's an outrage right? Well let's consider the differences and we will keep it to more of a new or used comparison.

Acquisition

- New - Go online, place order, wait for delivery

- Used - Auction sites, yard sales, flea markets, antique malls. Keep looking till you find what you want. Win bid, bargain with seller whatever it takes.

Assess Condition

- New - New condition, ready to run
- Used - is sole flat, blade sharp and not worn out, all parts present and in useable condition, is tote broken or chipped, is there rust?

Fix what needs fixing

- New - 0 hours, 0 parts
- Used - everyone is different

Special skills needed to get plane ready

- New - Ability to open box

- Used - Patience, basic metal working, precision measurement skills

In Summary, after you factor in the time to find and recondition your plane, you may have spent more than you expected and took longer than you planned to have a plane restored to possibly less than optimum condition. The total price difference may not be that great. As you know I like working on tools and restoring them to good working condition, but if that is not the area of your interest in this hobby, buying a new high quality plane will leave you more time to generate that beautiful hardwood mulch we all like. I can't wait for my new #8 to arrive.

SHHHHHHHHHH!

by CHARLEY YOUNG

Step into the library, and may notice the latest improvement. It's big and flat, and looks like a TV. With information shifting towards digital, let's not forget about the books that surround the library walls. The Guild library has hundreds of books to choose from, whether you are planning your next project or wanting to expand your woodworking knowledge. For this month's book review, I choose a book entitled "Restoring, Tuning & Using Classic Woodworking Tools" written by Michael Dunbar. I

am sure you have a good idea of what the book is about, but take a look inside, there's more!

The author, Michael Dunbar, is a master woodworker, has written a handful of woodworking books, and founded The Windsor Institute. I get the impression Mr. Dunbar is a hand tool guru, and his credentials back the knowledge the book contains. The book was written over two decades ago, but the subject matter was hasn't changed with time. Though the book is out of print, there are several copies available for check out from the library.

The material classifies woodwork-

ing tools into three basic categories: bench planes, specialized planes, and miscellaneous tools. The focus is mostly drawn onto planes, with all the other tools loosely grouped into the latter category. That said, the book does an excellent job in covering how to "evaluate, grade and purchase" any tool one may need. At times, the material can be repetitive with the grading or proper sharpening steps, but I have noticed that repetition is sometime strived for. As a beginning woodworker, being able to identify paper weights from planes can make for a better woodworking experience. Buying second hand tools

can also save a fortune, but one thing the book reminds the reader is to consider the time and the skills required to properly rehab a tool before making a purchase.

If you are looking to increase your

knowledge around vintage tools, or plan on acquiring more tools this year, I encourage you to check out “Restoring, Tuning & Using Classic Woodworking Tools.” The information the book contains has increased

my knowledge around vintage tools, and can do the same for you. No time for books, don’t forget the library also has many Lie-Nielsen instructional DVDs, magazines and other woodworking content available!

Wood Threading

Text and Photos by William Johnston

“Probably the easiest task that you’ll ever do with a handtool ... one of the least expensive new handtools that you’ll ever buy.”

Wood is often threaded using a wooden threadbox and a metal tap. The woodthreading tap is similar to those used in tapping metal threads, though usually somewhat larger and with coarser threads than used to thread metal. The thread box is made of wood with an in-feed mouth the same size as the outside diameter of the stock to be threaded.



The outfeed mouth is threaded to accommodate the threaded stock and help pull the stock through the “V” cutter on the inside of the threadbox. In some



threadboxes the outfeed is threaded wood ... others use a metal (aluminum) threaded insert to reduce wear.



Male (outside) threading is accomplished with a small “V” cutter, within the threadbox, with the bottom of the “V” tangent to the diameter of the stock at the bottom of the thread ... usually $1/16^{\text{th}}$ inch less than the outside diameter. The “V” cutter is adjustable by moving it in or out for a tighter or looser thread. I apply blue marker to the “V” cutter and scribe a witness line in the wood and

across the cutter for convenience in observing small movement when adjusting. The “V” cutter can be sharpened or replaced if damaged.

The female threads are cut into a wooden nut drilled with a bit that is, usually, $1/8^{\text{th}}$ inch less than the diameter of the stock. This allows for a $1/16^{\text{th}}$ inch thread cut 6 or eight threads to the inch. Very large threads (3 inch) may be as little as two to four to the inch though taps and threadboxes are not readily available (certainly not at a reasonable price) over 1.5 inches in diameter. The tap and “V” cutter can be sharpened but last a long time between sharpening when used for personal threading, comparable to the use of a hand saw between sharpening.



Unlike metal tap and die work, woodthreading has a fast and easy learning curve on properly prepared (turned) stock. I have had a 4- year old successfully thread the first time he tried. Even John Tegeler threaded wood successfully his first time.

Woodthreading kits, which include the tap and threadbox in a single size (and sometimes add a bottoming tap), usually retail for less than \$50. I have seen new kits on eBay, Woodcraft Supply (store and catalog), Garratt-Wade (online), Woodworkers’ Supply (online), and Highland Woodworking (online).

Wooden threads make for excellent benchscrews. Wood threaded benchscrews are inexpensive, extremely smooth operating, and long lasting (think in terms of decades). They are also easy to repair should you do any unlikely damage because you are the one who made it. I have used wood-threads on several of my workbench vices, one for over 40 years with no repairs or damage. I have repaired the metal threaded vice on another equally old bench three times and finally had to replace the screw and nut as the cast iron nut cracked beyond repair.



Wood threads are great for making hand screws, jigs, presses, candle holders, and creative décor such as height adjustable colonial candlesticks.



They can also be use creatively in knock-down furniture. Even so, honestly, after making workbench screws, a number of handscrews, and an occasional jig, you may conclude that it might be best to borrow a set as the need arises. A set of ½ inch to 1 ½ inch kits would be a great addition to our shop for general membership use.

Early Woodthreading

Many of you will have seen huge 3 inch thick benchscrews and think that the screws have to be made of a large diameter. Long ago woodthreading was made by a craftsman without taps or threadboxes. A blank was properly turned by the craftsman for hand carving the threads using gouges. Blanks were large ... three inches would not be uncommon. Finding quality dry stock for such large benchscrews might prove difficult today. The large sizes were chosen because large threads are easier to carve with a gouge than are smaller ones. Large size blanks and deep threads are in no way necessary for strength of the thread or pressure needed on the screw. In fact, surprising holding power can be accomplished on a workbench vice between jaws or dogs with pressure rather on the light side.

To make a hand carved screw the blank was wrapped at an angle with a narrow ribbon or strip of leather, the width determining the threads per inch. The intended thread bottoms were marked out on the stock and the ribbon was removed. Using gouge & chisel, the craftsman cuts the threads to the proper depth.

In order to cut the female threads, a temporary nut was bored with a hole the size of the outside diameter of the threaded screw. The temporary nut was crossed bored for a pointed dowel which became a temporary inside “single” thread. The carved threaded blank could now be screwed into the nut. You might expect to stop here or add another dowel for two threads. But this temporary nut was only a tool to make inside (female) threads on the final nut using a triangle shaped scraper set into the end of the carved screw. On successive passes the scraper was tapped down to the final depth.

Woodthreading Tips

While threading and tapping is straightforward there are several tips and procedures that are useful to know.

Like metal tap and die work a lubricant is desirable and probably necessary. While I would not use the traditional linseed oil (spontaneous combustion, smell, cleanup, and annoying sticky residue left on the threadbox, “V” cutter, and taps), I have used mineral oil (my preference due to functionality and low cost), pure tung oil (more expensive but works very well), and orange oil with bee’s wax in the oil. After cutting, the threads need to be finished with a penetrating oil of choice which might include pure tung oil or Danish oil (Watco) or orange oil and wax if used as a lubricant in cutting the threads. I lubricate the cut threads for use with bee’s wax, orange oil with bee’s wax, or if the threads are not particularly tight (they will squeak when tight) I use paste floor wax.

If the threads are cut too tight (I like them a bit on the tight side, by the way) they will scream like a banshee initially before the wax works in and the threads burnish. Bee’s wax is critical to lubricate “noisy” screws. When it is worked into the wood the screaming will eventually stop and the screw will turn very smooth. Or just cut the threads a little looser by moving the “V” cutter in a thousands or so and avoid the noise. Bench-screws are very forgiving. Do not turn the blank smaller to make it looser.

Avoid prepared dowels! It is best to turn your own screw blanks rather than use purchase dowels. I have had little luck with dowels and only use them for practice, if at all. Dowels are often not carefully sized. Dowels are almost never round. It is extremely unlikely that you can turn a purchased dowel round without making it significantly undersize. Most screws need a shoulder that is somewhat larger than the screw. You will not be able to tap into endgrain. Blanks glued (or glued and pegged) into shoulder pieces usually fail promptly.

Blanks need to be sized accurately on the lathe to the size of the guide hole in the threadbox. I often make it an easy fit through the guide hole. It should never be tight. Don’t sand the blank. You don’t want grit imbedded in the wood to damage your “V” cutter. Most of the surface of the blank will be cut away during the threading anyway.

In many cases you will need to turn a 1/16 to 1/8 X 1/4 inch groove in the unthreaded portion of the blank near the shoulder to accept a “garter”. The shoulder pushes the moving jaw in when the screw is tightened. But a garter is needed to pull the moving vice jaw back as the screw is backed out. This groove and garter do not have a great deal of strength when backing the screw out and should not be used for clamping “on the inside”



of stock being worked or for pulling joints apart. You can make a “U” shaped garter to insert into a mortise in the moving jaw out of wood or metal. Metal (brass works well) is preferred and should be well proud of the mortise for easier removal. Wood garters set in a mortise can easily become impossible to remove.



Another type of garter is attached to the outside (or less often, the inside) of the moving jaw. This is a “split” garter made from a square of wood cut in half. The thickness of this wood garter should be at least 1/4 inch and sized to fit in the turned garter groove to about 1/16 to 1/8 in deep. The two pieces are clamped back together and center drilled with a bit the diameter at the bottom of the groove. The two pieces can be placed over the groove and screwed to the moving jaw with two to four wood screws or bolts (see tapping wood for metal bolts elsewhere in this article).



cle).

Durability

Wood threads hold up well. If there is a chance of dropping something, such as a board onto the threads, likely in a leg vice, I would suggest some protection for the threads. I have incorporated a dowel running over and parallel to the screw in these situations. I have seen very old damaged handscrews where the threads in the screw have been stripped out. In every case these were allowed to dry out over many years and have become brittle. Keep the screw threads waxed.

In most cases the wood screw will remain smooth operating through normal seasonal changes in a heated building especially if kept waxed. When the Guild shop floor flooded some years ago, the moisture in the air,



over several days, caused swelling in the screw and nut of my bench in the Guild shop. While it turned hard, it never froze up. After a couple of weeks, as the shop air dried, the screw returned to normal smooth operation. I received a call from a gentlemen in New York several years ago who had acquired an antique workbench that had been stored in a barn for decades. The vice was completely frozen tight. While it is tempting to work it loose as you might do with a metal screw using oils, lubricants, and gentle movement, this is not advisable with a wood screw. Move the bench (or just the bench screw vice if removable) into a dry, room temperature environment until any swelling is reduced through drying. It might take some time (weeks to months).

Choosing Wood for Threading

A wide range of wood is suitable for benchscrews and wood threading. Traditionally beech would have been used, especially in Europe. In America, hickory was prevalent and preferred early on. Today, I usually choose maple because of its availability in the right thickness, of reasonable cost, and for wood quality. Maple is a hard wood but takes cut threads well and performs well on the lathe. Thick pieces (8/4 to 12/4) are needed to accommodate the shoulder section. Thick pieces of quality straight grained maple are easier to obtain at a reasonable price than many other woods. Ash performs extremely well. I have made several benchscrews using old and often broken baseball bats which are typically ash and occasionally hickory. Be careful! Some old bats have a lot more value than just for the wood. Check it out first. A broken bat can be used if the break is across grain near the narrowest section or if a crack along the grain does not extend into where the final blank will be taken. Other woods are suitable as well, such as when appearance and the matching other components of the project is necessary. These woods include walnut and cherry. I generally would not choose red oak, if possible, though it can be used. Red oak threads well but is often poorer quality wood requiring careful selection of blanks. It also splits too easily for my taste, especially for nuts near the end of a piece of stock. I have not had the experience of using white oak. Softwoods are not desirable if the screw is to be used for a practical application. Most softer woods will thread with sharp cutters but would have limited strength and endurance. I have not used exotic woods in making the screws (male thread) but would expect hard oily exotic wood to perform extremely well. However, woods like cocobolo and teak can be very abrasive and may dull the tap and die prematurely.

The Tap

Early on Ernie Conover's taps had a square top like a metal tap as do the current Beall taps. A socket (not included) fit over the square top and allowed easy turning of the tap. I have a long 1/2 inch diameter bar holding a socket in the middle that works great and makes it easy to keep the tap square to the nut stock. Sadly, this design must have been expensive to make and soon disappeared. Current taps have a thin tommy bar through the top of the tap shaft... not a preferred design.

Taps can be of two designs ... differing by how the waste is accommodated. Essentially both wood and metal taps have part of the threads cut away to provide a sharp edge to cut the thread profile. Some wood taps and almost all metal tabs have up to 4 grooves cut along the length of the tap threads revealing sharp cutting edges for most of the length of the tap. Only the start of the thread cuts with the remainder merely tracking and possibly burnishing the new wood threads. The grooves provide a place for the waste to go. In another wood threading tap design the tap is drilled hollow and only the first few threads are cut through to the hollow center. Waste moves to the center of the tap and hopefully falls out the bottom of the hole. I say hopefully because a great deal of waste is produced that is caught up in excess lubricant and may not fall through. In either design the tap is turned down at the bottom which becomes a "pilot" that helps guide the tap straight. Holding and guiding the tap straight for woodthreading is not near the problem encountered in metal tapping. The first few threads of the tap are also tapered allowing easier tapping. While it is seldom necessary to go to the very bottom of a blind hole, there is another tap available separately or with a kit for tapping to very bottom of a hole after starting the threads with a standard tapered tap.

As discussed earlier, the pilot hole is generally drilled 1/8 in smaller than the thread-

Taping Hardwoods Using Metal Taps

Did you know that you can tap hardwoods using metal taps? Metal taps work extremely well in most hardwoods, even small metal taps. I have used 1/4"-20 taps or smaller routinely in cocobolo, bubinga, and maple. I use a brass or steel bolt or a hex set screw. In demonstration I have hit a loose brass bolt in a piece of tapped 3/4 inch thick maple with a sharp hammer blow with no damage whatsoever to the threads. Two pieces of wood connected this way will not pull apart in any but the most abusive conditions. The metal bolt chosen should be completely free of burrs or anything that would damage the wood threads. I drill the tap hole using the bit size recommended for brass. If you find, for your application and chosen wood, that this is too tight, use the tap size bit recommended for steel. Do not guess. Use a chart. I have successfully used wood threads tapped with a metal tap in many applications including those where the bolt will be inserted and removed often, for set screws, and for applications where the bolt will be tightened and left in place indefinitely. An "O-ring" over the bolt head will facilitate easy removal of the bolt and prevent the bolt from working out in both wood or metal applications.

The Beall Threading System

A few years after I purchased my first threadbox from Conover, Beall developed a threadbox jig to use with a router and introduced modern woodthreading to a generation of woodworkers. His original tap resembled traditional taps. Beall's contribution was significant in providing renewed stimulus to woodthreading. I am sure it was necessary for Beall to develop a patentable tool, different from the threadbox that had been around for centuries, in order to keep competition at bay as he put time and resources into promoting woodthreading. As a consequence, he also appealed to the power tool crowd with another use for the router (successor to prior generation impressed with the Sears Radial Arm Saw that could do "everything woodworking" and pull taffy as well). Another use for a router! Wow!

While Beall's contribution stimulating woodthreading is impressive, his woodthreading jig using a router is superfluous and, in my opinion, of no advantage over the easier to set up, simpler, and faster traditional threadbox. I wouldn't peel an apple with a router, either. I also believe the "V" cutter threads cut (not routed) around the stock makes for better thread with less trauma to the thread than when using a rotary router cutter. A traditional threadbox and tap costs somewhat less as well.

stock. When starting the tread with the tap on many woods, there is a tendency for the tap to pull the thread out near the start of the threading and splintering on exit. This can be reduced or eliminated entirely by chamfer the hole on both sides after drilling with either a knife or file, or, if you have one large enough, a counter-sink.

Sources for Threadboxes

Some years ago new threadboxes and taps were difficult to find. Antiques threadboxes were often damaged or separated from their taps. Those that were good were expensive. About 40 years ago Ernie Conover from Northern Ohio began making kits. When I visited him he was using Amish woodworkers to make the thread-box. I bought my set of three sizes from him. Today virtually identical taps and dies are available from a number of sources including eBay, Woodcraft Supply (store and catalog), Garratt-Wade (online), Woodworkers' Supply (online), and Highland Woodworking (online). I suspect that they all come from a single source in Taiwan.



As usual, questions and comments are welcome and may be addressed to:

William Johnston
(913) 492-6942
johnston@everestkc.net

From the Shop

by ERWIN KURTZ

February is Safety Awareness Month I would encourage member to review the safety literature for each piece of shop equipment. If you have questions about the proper operation of a piece equipment please asks a Shop Foreman for assistance.

In January the Guild had a special opportunity to purchase a third Saw Stop table at a discounted price.

This saw will replace the Delta saw, and like the Delta will be dedicated to cutting rabbets and dados. The Saw Stop requires a special safety brake system cartridge and will only accept 8" dado stacks. The Guild extends our appreciation to Dave Kraatz for loaning the Guild his saw for the last year.

The other large purchase is a new Powermatic 719T Hollow Chisel Mortiser. This machine has a quick acting vice, tilting table, and 2d indexing. It will accept hollow chisels from 1/4"

to 1". The table position is controlled by two handwheels, one to move the table forward/back, and one for lateral movement. Work stops are provided for in all movements to accurately place work in the vice and move the table to cut the mortise. There are many more adjustments and setup requirements than the old Steel City, for best results take time to read the manual.

Click here to link to the Manual
See you in the shop.

Sponsors who offer discounts up to %10 with KCWWG membership card



Strasser Hard-ware
(913) 236-5858



Woodline
(800) 472-6950



Cedar Creek Sawmill
(913) 638-1173



Custom Woods LLC
1-800-BUNKBED
www.1800bunkbedkc.webs.



Andre's Tearoom
5018 Main St
Kansas City, MO 64112
816-561-6484



Eagle Jigs, L.L.C.
14221 Peterson Road
Kansas City, MO 64149

Van-Ton

John Van Goethem
913-631-1094

David Roth Woodwork
913-481-9016



White Crane Images
Neal Shoger
(816) 781-4000



Wood By Design
(913) 962-0159



Re-View
1235 Saline St
N. Kansas City, MO 64116

Eyes on the Blackboard

by MARK WAUGH

Training opportunities for all guild members coming up. Please remember you need to have a Green Card to use the shop for any of our training opportunities unless noted. You can do this by signing up early and completing your written test before attending the SAFETY TRAINING ORIENTATION. You can do this by signing up early and completing your written test before attending the SAFETY TRAINING ORIENTATION. The next date for the Orientation is Saturday January 24th at 9 AM. If you have any additional questions about obtaining your Green Card, please email safety@kcwoodworkersguild.org

Remember First Paid gets the Spot in the Training!

Beginning Box Class

with RON LOMAX

→Tuesdays 2/25 through 4/15 6-9 PM

	Tuition	Material
Member	\$130	\$30
WW +	\$104	\$30

Ron Lomax will be starting a Beginning Box Class starting Tuesday, February 25 from 6-9 PM for 9 weeks. This Class will focus on building 3 boxes that will advance all your woodworking skills, leading to greater accuracy and creativity in ev-

ery woodworking project.

Beginning Woodworking 2014

→Thursdays 7-10PM March 6 through May 29

	Tuition	Material
Member	\$215	\$50
WW +	\$172	\$50

The KCWG will be offering a Beginning Machine Woodworking night class. You will receive your green name tag during class (safety orientation and test). You must be a KCWG

Machine Woodworking Spring

with KARA PARIS

Member, so be sure you purchase the "Saw Dust Maker" or "Woodworker Plus" membership to be allowed to work in the shop.



Parquetry

with DON WILLIAMS

→March 21 to 23 8 to 5 pm

	Tuition	Material
Member	\$440	\$30
WW +	\$550	\$30

Don Williams will be here to do his 3 day Parquetry Class covering building the jigs to cut the veneers and assembling the lozenges in a pattern and then mounting them on a backer board and add make some banding for trim. This is a Skill Building Workshop being tough by the former Senior Furniture Conservator at the Smithsonian Institution where he spent over 30 years having worked on some of the most interesting objects and historic buildings in our nation's public and private collections.

An Evening

with DON WILLIAMS

→Friday, March 21

	Tuition	Material
Member	\$No Cost	\$0
WW +	\$0	\$0

While we are still working with Don on the topic for the presentation (there are so many to choose from), this is a Save a Date notice. As some of you may know of Don's skills and works, he will present a lively discussion based on his experience as a conservator, educator, and scholar while he was with the Smithsonian Institute and in personal projects since he as retired.

There is no Cost for Members (and guests). Not a Member, come on down for a tour of the Guild Shop and enjoy the presentation as our guest!

This is a very special opportunity to work with a Master Craftsman of unparalleled ability.

I need some help figuring out what you folks want as far as training. I am not getting very much feedback on what you would like to have available. I also need some leads on folks who would help teach the training. If you have a skill, come talk to me (in person, in an email, or by phone) and we can work out the details. Remember that I need your help to put this all together.

Now I need your help, my term as Director of Training concludes in April, if you are interested in taking my place we need to talk soon. I also need someone to help me set up some training for the following possible programs:

- Raised Panel Doors
- Cabinet Building
- Veneering
- Projects in Arts & Crafts, Shaker, etc. styles.
- Tool Making
- And the list goes on

Let's go play in the shop! Mark Waugh training@kcwoodworkersguild.org

Special Events

by TIM LOCKE

Kansas City Woodworking Show February 28-March 2, 2014 Friday 12-6; Saturday 10-6; Sunday 10-4 Kemper Arena Grounds American Royal Court Kansas City, MO 64102 Woodworking Show & Tell items are needed

Please Email Tim Locke at events@kcwwg.com indicating what items you would like to offer for display during the show. We want a card securely attached indicating the craftsman's name and a few important details.

The purpose of the Show and Tell is to let others in the KC area know what the Guild is doing these days and to promote the guild's activities. Items to put on display at the show are needed to demonstrate what our members can do. We are looking for furniture items as well as smaller pieces to display all three days of the show.

The Kansas City Woodworkers' Guild will have its usual extensive booth at the show with lots of Show & Tell items on display, woodworking talk, and demonstrations.

We plan to schedule demonstrations in our booth so please let me

know if you are willing to demonstrate a technique, skill or process.

Tim Locke, Director of Events, is preparing the list of items. Please email Tim (preferred) or call and let him know your item. If you call (816-392-9889) be prepared to leave a voice mail.

People are also needed to man the booth. Limited free admission is available for those who help. Please let Tim Locke know if you can help on any of the three days.

Also we will assist our Guild Sponsors who are planning open house events like last year. The demonstrations last year were very

well received so let Tim know if you would be interested in assisting at one or more of our sponsor locations like Woodcraft, Overland Tool and Metro Hardwood.

Hand Tool SIG

by BILL JOHNSTON

Hand Tool SIG - Sunday, February 23, 2014, 2:00 PM - 4:00 PM at the Shop

All KCWG Members and their guests are welcome.

Subject: "Wood Threading".

Early history of making wood threading taps and dies and wood threading. Learn why you don't need a three in diameter bench screw and why early benchscrews were large.

- Uses for wood threaded items in workbenches, handscrew clamping, jigs, presses (apple

and printing), candle holder and decor, etc.

- Wood selection, preparing the stock and blanks (turning), lubrication during and after threading.
- Thread box threading and die tapping demonstrations.
- Poorer alternative to the thread box (Beal System) and why I would not recommend it.
- Making garters for benchscrews.

- Threading wood with metal taps for use with metal screws for making handtools and jigs

- Strength & durability of woodthreads.

Wood threading may be the easiest hand tool operation that you will ever perform. Woodthreading kits are readily available and affordable. Join us on Sunday, February 23 and bring a friend.

Additional information and details will be provided to members by email. Or feel free to contact Bill Johnston (johnston@everestkc.net) should you have questions.

The Details

by JOHN TEGELER

The Scroll Saw SIG met Wednesday, at 01-08-14, 7:00 PM, at the KCWG shop. The facilitator was Dave Roth and there were fifteen people in attendance.

Bill Evans has agreed to facilitate future meetings as Dave Roth has business commitments that make it difficult for him to be our regular facilitator. John Tegeler will continue to take pictures and minutes at our meetings. Bill asked for an assistant facilitator to help him as we go forward.

Membership agreed to hold future meetings in the library room as the facilities are better suited for the group. Magazines will also be made available at that time for research and review.

Completion of the jewelry box

project will commence at the February meeting. Bill Evans will open the shop at 5:00 PM on February 12, 2014, John Tegeler and Bill Nagle volunteered to help begin the process. Any other person who wishes to help can do so. This process will continue with each monthly meeting until the jewelry box is completed.



"Show and Tell" was next. Lance Helman presented his Blue Heron intarsia project. Wayne Albright showed his "Bird in a cage" effort. Ron Hill explained how he made his wooden bowls. Walter Mur-

phy pointed out the availability of mother-of-pearl and abalone for inlay projects in the recent Grizzly catalogue. Bill Nagle explained how he made a speaker platform using a scroll saw. Bill Evans displayed a music box that he had made. And finally, Dave Roth presented and provided examples of how to make a "tongue drum".

The meeting adjourned at 8:10 PM.

Our next meeting will be held February 12, 2014 at 7:00 PM. Jewelry Box project begins at 5:00. Mark your calendars now and we will see you then.

Be sure to visit our Facebook web site where you will find the meeting minutes and pictures. Also, read the monthly KCWG news letter where you will find a recap and pictures of our meeting when available.

Mark Your Calendar

by CLIFF SCHUETTE

Hopefully you'll find several programs that pique your interest and

increase your knowledge and skills. If you don't, please contact Cliff Schuette, Program Director, to make suggestions, or volunteer to present one of your areas of expertise.

February 2014 *Annual Safety Review*

March 2014 *Polynesian Wood Carving* with Nick Nichols

April, 2014 *Early American Repro-*

The Kansas City Woodworkers' Guild is a great source of information for every level of woodworker from amateur to professional. At monthly meetings, members can improve woodworking techniques and skills through hands on demonstrations, guest speakers and discussions.

The Guild supports its own Woodworking Shop, publishes a monthly newsletter with articles of interest, reports of events, notes, & comments, sends out for sale/wanted ads and sponsors' specials by E-mail. Many of our sponsors give members special prices and/or discounts on purchases of select tools and materials.

We invite you to attend one of our monthly meetings as our guest to learn first hand what our Guild is all about. All email addresses end with @kcwoodworkersguild.org

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