
LAKE CHARLES WOODWORKERS CLUB, INC.

John Marcon, President

Bob Ferguson, Treas. & Newsletter Editor

DECEMBER 1997

MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

The November meeting at John Marcon's was a gathering of the toy creations of our members as part of the Christmas toy effort. We received over 400 toys consisting of block sets, pull toys, and animal and geometric puzzles. After packaging, they will be distributed thru a local agency. The club wishes to express its appreciation to those members who made this significant contribution.

For the 1998 year we are going to get off to an early start. **Barry Humphus** has volunteered to act as **Team Leader** for the project and will begin organizing in January. Won't you tell him that you're willing to help? Call him at 477-8474.

Part of the project entails collecting construction materials. Through various local builders we have access to many wood scraps which would make excellent toy material. Unfortunately, we need a temporary storage place. Do you have, or know of, an available shed, garage, room, or any dry place where we might store lumber scraps?

Participants at the November meeting were also treated to a presentation by **Kevin LeVeque** who discussed his technique for making picture frames. Kevin, who makes carved and other signs at his business, **Sign Design**, is also an artist. As such he often finds it desirable to create his own frames to enhance the presentation of his paintings. The frames are often composites (frames within frames) requiring special construction techniques.

NEW MEMBERS

We are pleased to welcome into membership the following individuals:

Richard Hopes
1139 Green Road
Lake Charles, LA 70611
(318)-855-3553

Klahr Raney
136 W. Lee Street
Sulphur, LA 70663
(318)-625-5949

If you have someone who might be interested in becoming a member, Bob Ferguson would be pleased to send that individual a special informative letter with an invitation. All he needs is a name and address.

IN MEMORIUM

Eugene Verret passed away in November. Our condolences go to his family. If you wish, you may make memorial donations in his name to the American Cancer Society or to the worthy cause of your own choice.

CHRISTMAS MEETING

For the December meeting we are calling upon members to bring something for our "Show & Tell". An example of their woodworking skills, their unusual creativity, old or unique tools, or anything which could be of particular interest. Since we have many new members, it would also be appropriate to bring an item which you might have shown several years ago. Some of us have weak memories and we may need a fresh look.

A special invitation goes to our spouses who may wish to join the Show & Tell. Betty Robinson, our co-host, is an active craftsperson and would welcome participants.

NEXT MEETING

**Dec. 13, 1997 at 9:00 a.m. in the shop of
Norman Robinson
708 Dolby
Lake Charles, LA**

**Subject: - Christmas Gathering with
Show & Tell
(See the above note).**

FUTURE MEETINGS

**Jan. 10 Finishes (non-antiques) by
Gary Breaux
Feb. 14 Visit to Crookshank Cabinets
Mar. 14 } See later. Two interesting
Apr. 11 } events are anticipated.**

BOARD ACTIONS

The new Board of Directors, consisting of the following individuals,

George Kuffel Barry Humphus

Brent Evans John Perry

met on November 6, 1997 and elected officers for the 1998 season (Effective in November of this year.) and made initial plans for this year's activities.

Elected to office (reelected is more accurate) were the following individuals:

President	John Marcon (2nd term)
Secretary/Treasurer	Robert Ferguson

A search will continue for an individual to fill the position of President-elect.

The Board also established a new policy covering memorials for deceased members. The following was adopted:

"Donations of up to \$30.00 can be made from club funds on each occasion for a memorial in honor of a member only, to a worthy organization recommended by the family of the deceased. Other club members will be invited to respond individually."

ANNUAL DUES RENEWAL

It is now time to renew your membership dues for the 1998 season. Please submit your \$20.00 payment to the Treasurer by mailing to the address below or bring to one of the next several meetings. Please make out all checks to Robert Ferguson (The club does not have a checking account).

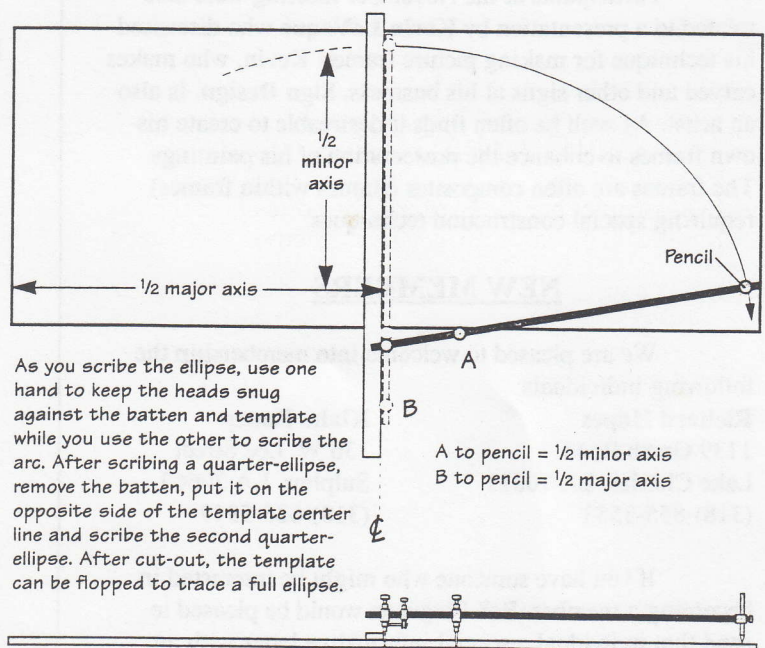
Robert Ferguson
2326 22nd Street
Lake Charles, LA 70601

If you do not plan to renew your membership, please advise the Treasurer, Bob Ferguson, or one of the other officers, so that we may remove your name from the newsletter distribution.

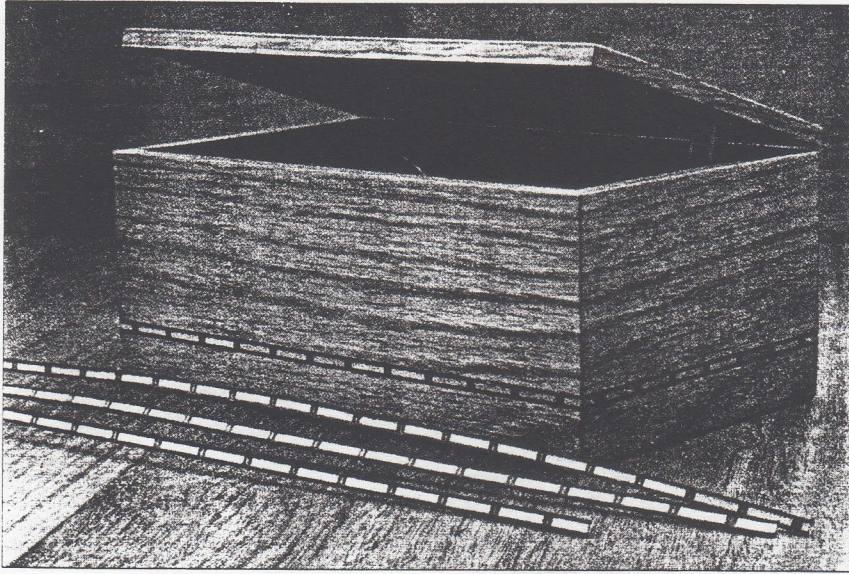
ELLIPSES WITH A BEAM COMPASS

Although not mentioned in our catalog copy, a beam compass is a superb layout tool for large ellipses as well as octagons, hexagons, pentagons, etc.—figures up to 80" or more in maximum diameter. Elliptical shapes are always graceful, whether in a full ellipse (e.g., a table top) or a half ellipse, such as the top of an arch. The Veritas® Beam Compass is particularly well suited to scribing ellipses because of its structure. Using a wood scrap and the beam compass, it takes only minutes to scribe a perfect half-ellipse on a template.

Major and minor ellipse axes are easily fixed on the compass by setting each of the scribing heads (in this case, side-rubbing heads!) a half axis distance from the pencil. (LL)



Using Buffard Banding



If you find that your in-laws are unimpressed with finely-made dovetails or perfect mortise and tenon joints, you can always wow them if you incorporate a piece of banding into a piece of furniture. People who have no appreciation for the finer points of woodworking are invariably impressed with your taste and skill if you inlay a piece of banding.

This is amusing, since cutting dovetails or any fine joinery is substantially more difficult than inlaying banding. Putting a piece of banding into something is really quite straightforward; it is as simple as routing a groove and glueing the banding in place. Virtually all of the banding is 0.004" thick, which is more than 1/32" but less than 1/16".

You can set the router (either hand or electric) by testing on a piece of scrap, then you just have to stay inside the lines.

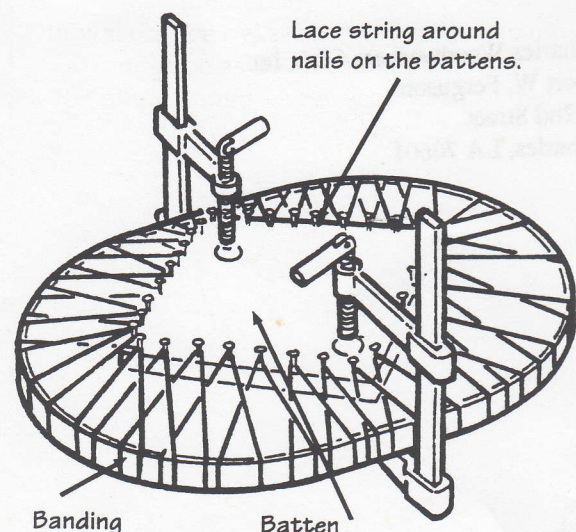
By far and away the easiest method is to apply the banding to the backing before the backing is incorporated in the final project. As an example, if you're going to put banding in a rail or stile, it is easier to put the banding in that rail or stile before either is incorporated. Banding can be used on tabletops, on rails and stiles; it can even be applied to turned bowls. It is much easier to apply than most people expect, it invariably amazes modern viewers.

Undoubtedly the use of Buffard banding is going to cause problems to antique dealers in the future. They are going to find pieces which they believe to be made around the year 2000 but which incorporate banding from about 1900. They should have some fun trying to date the pieces.

LACING AN EDGE

A strip of banding around the edge of a circular piece, like a tabletop, is very attractive, and can be installed using a band clamp or by means of a fairly simple procedure known as lacing an edge. (See illustration, right.)

Clamp a panel (batten) on each side of the workpiece, and drive nails into them at regular intervals. Lace wet string around the nails, alternating from the top to the bottom of the workpiece. You will have to work intermittently; first glueing the banding to the edge and following up with the string to keep it in place before you proceed with more glueing. The pressure from the string as it dries will keep the banding in place as the glue dries.



The article on Bonding was taken from the LeeValley Technical Bulletin, February 1994.

GLUEING BANDING IN PLACE

Banding is often used for accent in a completely veneered piece. In this case, you would prepare it and glue it down much as you would any strip of veneer. Fish glue, hide glue and 202GF all work well.

When banding is inlet into solid wood, a bit more care may be necessary. First of all, the banding must run parallel to the grain of the wood. Banding installed across the grain can be broken by stresses as the wood reacts to humidity

changes. You can prepare a groove in the wood to accept the banding by using a router plane, a power tool, or a special inlay tool. A Japanese-style double cutting gauge can also be used. An alternative to inletting is to glue the banding onto a piece of wood that is then incorporated in your piece. For the inexperienced, the second method is the easiest.

If the two pieces of banding intersect on a panel, always glue one line at a

time, and allow it to dry before laying down the next piece down. When two ends meet at a corner, take care to match the pattern of the banding. When the ends have been adjusted, and the pattern coincides, mitre the pieces of the banding into the corner. (See Fig.1, below.) You can avoid any imbalance by working out from the corners, cutting the banding in the center, after checking that the design will be symmetrical on each side of the cut.



Fig. 1

Banding may be positioned against the grain when used with veneer.

Cut strips of banding here, so the pattern coincides.



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