All the News that fits. Our Thirtyith Year

Southwest Louisiana Woodworkers Club July 2019

Mentoring Program - If you have a project, a problem in any woodworking area, these members have volenteered to help. Give them a call. Frank Tartarmella: 802-8989; John Marcon: 478-0646; Eltee Thibodeaux: 436-1997; Ray Kebodeaux: 583-2378. Each have years of experience and knowledge.

June Meeting Highlights

New SWLW (formally LCWWC -- see more later) new president Bill Fey hosted the June meeting at his nice shop in DeQuincy. We asked in the last Newsletter if anyone needed a lift. Unfortunately, we missed Don Elfert's request but we'll get him next time. Bill has suggested that we meet more frequently at available member shops and three members have already volunteered including Ray Kebodeaux, Aaron Andrepont and J.W. Anderson. When we don't have a shop to meet, we'll go to either to the Stine's in Lake Charles or the Stines in Sulphur. Bill Fey should rmember this!

Bill recognized the three year wonderful service as president by John Griffith to start the meeting as John did a great job leading our organization.

For the safety feature, Bill mentioned eyes, lungs and ears. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is a must for any job that involves splinters, dust and loud noise (i.e., our shops on occasion). Eye protection with gogles, dust protection with filtering systems or at least a HEPA dust mask and ear protection of almost any kind. There was a long and informative discussion regarding various products for each of these areas. There was mention of a recent arrticle in Wood Magazine on dust collection systems.

For Show and Tell, J.W. Anderson has created even more creative wooden knives of mahogany and maple. The three he brought included a nice butcher style. a serrated "bread" knife and a pocket knife that he will present to Pie Sonnier.

Mr. Eltee Thibodeaux presented one of his great 'Poop' dogs. The mechanism is a dog body filled with candies and when you lift it's tail, pops out the candies out of his -- well -- butt. Eltee also brought us a nice 'old man' cane that you will have to see to believe and appreciate.

Steve McCoradale brought us one of his great benches. Benches are for meditation and this one was a perfect example. It was made of persimmon, jointed carefully and finished with many coats of poly. The wood was with the bark and difficult to do. Steve mentioned that persimon is a part of the ebony wood family and that the height of a bench is critical in terms of comfort. This bench is for meditation.

John Griffith brought us one of his nine current guitar projects and this one is a hollow body electric guitar. We mentioned that as he has done more than three guitars, he may be an official luthier. While this was number nine, guitar eight and perhaps another, are still under construction. This is his fourth electric unit and we hope to see many more beatiful examples. John described the difficulty of the bending of the thin sides during construction and used thin metal to form the bends as he made them to hold the shape as they were bent. Always contact John should you want to build your own as clearly he has some consideralble experience in this.. The body of the guitar was of a ply of maple and basswood. The 'E' logo at the top of the unit is for Entrope.

Ray Kebodeaux again brought us some fractal decrorations along a cane he built and plans to do another blank cane he brought with a deer horn handle. Ray uses a 10K volt unit that he constructed. Note that there are commercial 10KV transformer for about $45 from Amazon (neon sign uniit for your own construction). But consider what you are doing. We believe that Ray has investigated this to the point where he has a remote start for his unit, but the American Association of Woodturners Safety Committee issued a policy against fractal burning, also known as Lichtenberg, banning it from AAW events.Just a thought, folks -- be safe with very high mains electrical power. For the electrolite, Ray uses borax or baking soda. He said that the baking soda can change the wood color while borax does not.

Aaron Andrepont brought a few jigs that evolved over time to make a flat to end board nailing/screwing system that he needed. Aaron did a very nice nice demonstration of this. He went from a simple structure to a car jack to a 3D bar that worked the best for his project.

Bill mentioned that the DeQuincy News ran an article about the SWWC and invited folks from the area to attend the meeting in DeQuincy though no one showed up. The Lake Charles American Press will run an article after an interview of John Marcon on June 16 and prior to our meeting in July We trust that this will generate some coverage and new memberships.

Comming Up . . . Please join us at the shop of Ray Kebodeaux at his home at 5211 E. Iona Drive in Carlyss. Please see the last page of the Newsletter for directions or the map.

Future Meetings and Name Change

Bill Fey has arranged with members for several shop meeting places for the next several months. The July month is at the shop of Ray Kebodeaux. See the directions and map on the last page of the Newsletter.

For August, we have a meeting at the shop of Aaron Andrepont at his wonderful shop in Moss Bluff. For September we meet at the the shop of J.W Anderson in DeRidder. While these are great locations, we will still need to have alternatives such as Stines for the Lake Charles and Sulpphur locations and these will be arranged as we go forward.

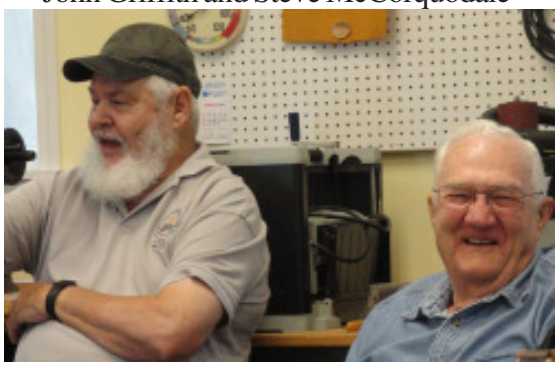
Members voted to change the name of our Club to Southwest Woodworkers Club effective immediately. See the revised web site at www.lcwoodworkers.com. Also, hope you caught the great LC American Press article on Sunday, June 16 that covered member John Marcon and the Southwest Louisiana Woodworkers Club.

All About Nuts

A nut is a type of fastener with a threaded hole . Nuts are slmost always used in conjuction with a mating bolt to fasten multiple parts together. The two partners are kept together by a combination of their threads, friction with a slight elastic deformation. a slight stretching of the bolt and compression of the parts that will be held together.

Acorn and Cap nuts: these are reffered to as crown nuts, blind nuts or dome nuts. This is a nut that has a dome nut on one side. These are used together with a threated fastenerwith a threated male thread. The domed end encloses the external threaded fastener, ether to proteact the thread itself or to protect nearby objects from contact with the thread. The dome gives more protection and nice finish.

John Griffith and Steve McCorquodale



J.W. Anderson and Ray Kebodeaux

Aaron Andrepont, Eltee Thibodeaux, Patrick LaPoint

A Flange Nut is a nut that has a wide flange at one end that acts as an integrated and non-spinning washer. This serves to distribute the pressure of the nut over the part being secured. This reduces the chance of damage to the part and makes this less likely to damage or lossen as a result of an uneven fastening surface.

Castle nuts are also called castellated nuts are typically used with a cotter pin (or wire in aircraft) to prevent loosening. The nut is sometimes called a slotted nut as it has slots cut into the top. In general, they are used in low-torque applications such as holding a wheel bearing in place.

Coupling nuts and also called extension nuts are a threaded fastener for joining two male threads -- generally a threaded rod. but can be used to join pipes. The outside of the fastener is a hex and can be driven with a wrench.

The hex nut is our most common fastner with internal threads that screw on to the shank of a bolt or hex cap screw.

Keps-K lock nuts and also known as a keps nut, a

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All About Nuts Continues . . . .

a K-nut has a free spining lock washer attached. The k-nut is designed to make assembly more convenient and less likely to unscrew over time.

The T-nut (aka tee nut) is used to fasten wood, particle or composite boards flush with a surface. A long and thin body has a flange at one end that resembles a T profile. T-nuts often have either three or four prongs that sink into the surface of wood to provide better retension.

The square nut is a four sided nut and compared to standard hex nuts, have much more surface area in contact with the part being fastened.They thus provide a greater resistance to lossening. You will find these on machinery that may vibrate a great deal. They are much less likely to become rounded off after repeated loosening or tightening cycles. They are typically mated with square-headed bolts. If you find an old farm tractor, they are likely to have many square headed nuts. I don't know why we don't use more of these, these days,

Knurled thumb nuts or thumb nuts have a knurled outside surface rather than a hex or square. This facilitates tightening by hand. These are often used in decorative finishes or applications.

The nylon hexlock nut is a low profile hex with an internally nylon insert. The nylon prevents loosening from vibration and stops the nut from backing off of the fastener.

Wing nuts are threaded nuts with wings on the body that allow for manual turning and installation on each side. This means easy hand assembly and typically used where assembly requires the need to be removed often.

Laurel wilt: Impact on Sassafras Trees

Member Steve McCorquodale mentioned a spreading fungus that affects laurel (redbay) trees (sassafras, avocado, camphor, pondberry and others). The fungus (*Raffaelea lauricola)* is spread by a non-native insect, the redbay ambrosia beetle (*Xyleborus glabratus*). The beetle is believed to have been introduced in wooden crating material imported through the shipment of goods from its native range in southeast Asia. The fungus plugs the water-conducting cells of an affected tree and causes it to wilt. Laurel wilt has caused widespread and severe levels of redbay mortality in the Southeastern coastal plain.

In Louisiana, it has affected areas between Shreveport and Monroe. However, it has been detected in nearby Texas counties of Harden, Jasper and Liberty (just across from Merryville, LA.) and will likely spread east with west to east weather patterns. Steve suggested that should you have a large spieces of one of these trees, harvest it.

Breadboard Ends

Breadboard ends are narrow pieces that are mechanically joined to the ends of a larger panel. The purpose is to support and maintain the rigidity of the panel, while allowing the panel to shrink or expand across the grain.

You most often see a breadboard end on tabletops, blanket-box lids, drop leaves, and small solid-wood doors. Any unsupported furniture component that needs to remain flat and intact would benefit from a breadboard end. From a design standpoint, a breadboard end adds an interesting and eye-catching element to a piece of furniture. The narrow strips at each end that run perpendicular to the larger panel finish off and almost frame the panel in a pleasing way. This element helps define the piece and creates a clean and more finished presentation.

Looking at a breadboard end from the edge of the panel you can see how it is mechanically attached to the panel, by means of a sliding dovetail, spline, or tongue-and-groove joint. The method of joinery reveals important and interesting information about the piece's construction, but also demonstrates the level of craftsmanship invested into the piece.

Since wood moves across the grain seasonally (in warm weather the panel expands, in cold weather it shrinks) and not along the grain, a breadboard end will either fall short of the panel edge or will extend past it, depending on the season. This changing condition is recognized as a sign of good craftsmanship.

The breadboard end is cut in two separate operations and the joinery appears similar to a tongue-and-groove joint. However, unlike the tongue-and-groove joint, the grain on both pieces runs parallel. On the breadboard strip — which typically measures 2 in. to 3 in. wide, depending on the overall thickness, width and length of the panel — a groove is cut along the grain. The end of the panel, which receives the breadboard end, has a tongue cut into the end grain. The parts are joined with mechanical fasteners, usually screws, (I used dowels in slotted groves) in slotted holes so that the parts stay joined and are able to move with seasonal expansion.

Our late member George Kuffel and I built a large dinning table a few years ago for our Glaveston beach house that incorporated breadboards to cover the end grain of the oak. This looked great for a few years until the oak on the table began to shrink a bit due to the lower humidity and stable tempurature of the home. My solution will be to carefully file off the excess and hope.

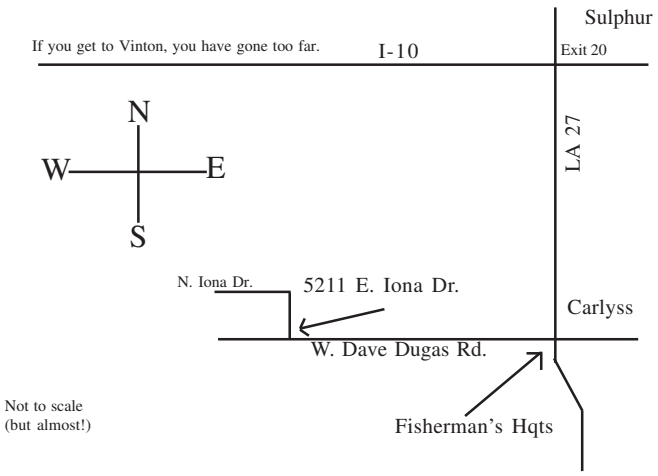
Barry Humphus

July Meeting Location

We have the wonderful opportunity to meet at the shop of long time member Ray Kebodeaux for the first time.

To get there, go West on I-10 to the main Sulphur exit 20 (LA 27) and go South all the way to West Dave Dugas Road (see Fishermans Headquarters on your left as you turn right) and turn right. Go past Thompson Rd and take the next right - East Iona Drive. Ray's home will be on your right at 5211 East Iona Dr., Sulphur, LA 70665. For the GPS users, it is at 30.169540 by -93.414330

Should you need further directions, please call Ray at 337-583-2378.



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