

LAKE CHARLES WOODWORKERS

Club

APRIL 1993

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP:

38

NEW MEMBERS:

Bob Baker

Joe Cass

Shelby Delaney

NEXT MEETING:

• April 17 9AM

Shop of Lawrence Walker
1800 22nd Street
Lake Charles ph. 474-2219

• May 15 9AM

Shop of Mitchell Morgan
31 Poinsettia Road
Sulphur ph 625-7671

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

If you have anything you would like in the newsletter, send or call:

LCWC

c/o Mitchell Morgan
31 Poinsettia Road

Sulphur, LA 70663 ph. 625-7671

++ SAFETY TIP ++

When you are not working in your shop, unplug your tools or turn off the breakers off to prevent the tools from being turned on.

MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

This month's meeting was held in the shop of Mitch Frazer. Mitch gave a demonstration and a talk about the use of dovetail jigs. He had four brands of jigs to view and gave the advantages and disadvantages of each.

The first was the Sears 8" jig that he said would not work. The jig had bad alignment of the tails and the slots. It also was limited to 8 inches of stock.

The next jig was a 12 inch Bosch. This jig performed much better than the Sears and the fit of the joint was very good. This jig is very versatile but can not do a through dovetail.

A Rockwell jig was also displayed and worked very much like the Bosch. Although the Bosch has better knobs, the Rockwell works exactly the same.

The last jig Mitch talked about was the Leigh 24 inch. The base price for this jig is around \$359.00. The jig is capable of

doing through, half-blind, sliding, tapered, angled, compound, or rabbited dovetails. Should you want to do any of these joints, the 128 page manual gives step-by-step details on how to make them. But, the book also says that the user should buy 30 to 40 percent more stock to make the joints because the jig is very difficult and trial cuts will have to be made. If you are using walnut, oak, mahogany, or any expensive wood, this extra material needed could make the project unnecessarily expensive.

The jig is very difficult to use, but it can do everything it says it can. One thing the jig cannot do very well is repeating a cut after the jig is broken down. You need to make all the cuts needed before changing anything or you may not get it to match exactly.

When you purchase the Leigh 24" jig, you only get enough fingers for 12". Mitch called the factory to find out why and they said they did not think most people needed 24 inches of fingers and he would have to purchase them separately. By the time you purchase the extra fingers, bits, adaptors, and bushings, the cost of the jig is well over \$500.00. For most wood-working hobbyists, this jig is too expensive to justify!



Measure twice...cut once!

Member

PROJECTS

Bob Patin is turning some very nice looking candlestick holders. The first was made of walnut and he plans to make more from other types of wood.

John Perry made a folding table from pine. The design of the table was one he had seen before and thought he would try it out. It looks very good and is interesting how the table folds up.

Nemo Robinson is into making clocks. He brought some that he had made from an article in WOOD magazine (Feb 1993). The clocks are all different and were made of many species of wood. The mechanicals were purchased from Klockit.

Leo Parker brought a wooden box that he got from Poland. The unique design draws your attention to the details on the outside. He wanted to show everyone in case someone wanted to make one.

John Ballintine brought some squares that he had found. These were different than most you would see. One looked as if it was a try square but it had an extra blade. What could it be?

THIS MONTH'S MEETING SCHEDULE

INTRODUCTIONS - Around the shop - Give your name

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

AROUND THE SHOP - Any new projects, project plans, new tools, odd catalogs, good books, etc.

DEMONSTRATION - none planned - bring something to show!

TALK SAFETY - Safety with planers and joiners.

ANNOUNCEMENTS - Anything for sale? Any woodworking shows coming up? Need a shop for the May meeting.

Coming to our Senses

At the last meeting the subject of hearing protection in the shop was discussed. Our hearing is one of our senses we take for granted and sometimes don't think about. The sounds of a bird chirping, a dog barking, a baby crying, or even wind blowing through the trees are precious to those of us granted with gift of hearing. But when working in the shop, some of us don't cover our ears to protect them from the loud noise of tools.

John Perry said that 85 decibels is the limit the ear can handle without injury. Exposure to anything above this will do per-

manent damage to the internal organs of the ear. It is said that if your ears ring you have done some damage. John says that OSHA rates the plugs used by the industry and rated the foam plugs to cut 27 db. So if you use a router at 100 db then this type of plug will cut it down to 83 db which is good. For any tool above 100 db, it is recommended using the type which completely covers the ear, such as the ones used at shooting ranges. He also said that some tools are now listing the db level on the tool or box.

Think about it...

Why do you drive on the parkway and park in the driveway?

SOURCES:**SAFETY GOODS**

Vallen Safety Supply Co.- 804 Columbia Southern Road, Westlake, LA 70669. phone 882-0200.

-- If you know of any other good sources please give them to the editor to publish.

CLUB TREASURY

Previous balance.....	\$18.92
No Money collected on 3/20/93.....	\$00.00
Purchased 60 stamps.....	-\$17.40

Total.....	\$1.52

I purchased a roll of 100 stamps last month. That is the reason for 60 stamps this month.



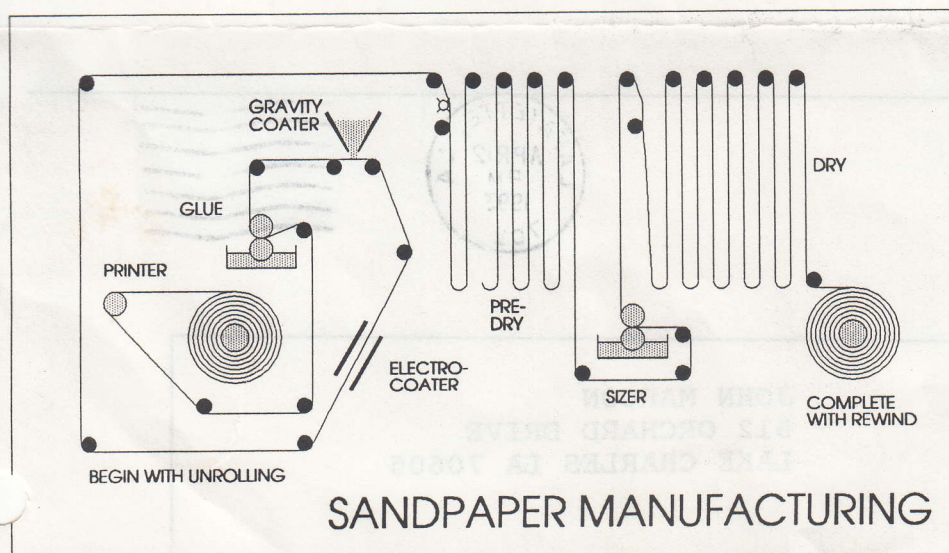
\$1.00 will be collected at the next meeting.

HOW DO THEY MAKE THAT?

The general procedure for manufacturing coated abrasives is about as follows. The abrasive-making machine consists of three units, namely, the printer, the adhesive coater, and the abrasive grain dispenser. First the backing is started through the press which prints the trademark, brand name, manufacturer's name, mineral, grade number, name of backing, and other necessary information. The backing next receives the bond coat of adhesive. The abrasive grains are then applied either by mechanical or electrostatic method. the mechanical method is some times called *gravity coating* since the abrasive grains are merely dropped onto the adhesive. In the other method, called *electrocoating*, the grains are made to stand up on end as they are dropped onto

the adhesive. Electrocoating has these advantages: the abrasive is longer-lasting because the grains are firmly inbedded in the coating; there is more uniform distribution of the grains; and more grain area is exposed for cutting.

There are two kinds of abrasive-grain coating: *closed coat* and *open coat*. In closed coat, abrasive grains completely cover the adhesive. In open coat, there is space between the grains. Closed coat is used primarily for semi-finish and finish sanding, whereas open coat is best for rough sanding and removing paint, varnish, or relatively soft materials. In the open coat method, about 50 to 75 percent of the coated surface is covered with abrasive. Open coated materials have greater flexibility and resist filling and clogging.



Ron Stowe brought a couple of products to that did not perform. He was using a



Vermont American screwdriver bit and found that it broke too easily. He said he don't recommend using that brand.

Ron also brought a carving blade attached to his disk grinder. He wanted to know why the blade was recalled. Others at the meeting said it was recalled for being too dangerous. The exposed chainsaw teeth will chew up anything very quickly and has hurt many people.



This month's spotlight is on a member who is originally from Canada. John Marcon is a retired civil engineer.

Upon graduation in Canada, he worked for a company that sent him to the U.S. and he never went back. John joined Olin, which is based in Boston, and worked in the Engineering & Construction Group. He worked across the nation stopping in Ohio, Florida, Pennsylvania, and finally in Louisiana in 1972. Here he worked on special assignments for 7 years and retired in July of 1992.

John has since taken up wood-carving and has attended a two week school in Michigan. He plans to spend this summer, three months in Germany and possibly a month in Italy, attending schools and studying sculptures and relief carving.

John is married to his lovely wife Elizabeth (Liz). They have five children which are very successful as a pediatrician, CPA, engineer, insurance broker, and one has a masters in statistics.

John is also a member of the Calcasieu Woodcarving Club. He has just finished his shop and is planning benches, stools, and the necessary tools needed to make the carvings he enjoys. Watch out Liz, there goes the savings!

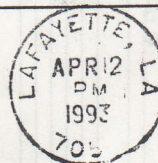
Other Woodworking Clubs

I have contacted the Woodworkers of S.E. Texas. Benny Hickman, their newsletter editor, says their meetings are held on the 4th Monday of the month at 7pm at Westbrook High School in Beaumont. All are welcome to come to the meeting which are held in the wood shop at the school.

I have also asked him to send us a copy of their newsletter so we can see what is going on over there.

Some of our members have not been receiving their newsletters in the mail. This is a problem because they have been sent and must have been lost in the mail. If this should happen to you, and you do not receive your newsletter by Friday before the meeting, call Mitch at his home and he will bring one out to you. Thanks.

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