

WOODWORKERS NEWS



Northeastern
Woodworkers
Association

March 2022, Vol. 31, Number 81

NWA Members!

Watch for an E blast about March's General Meeting program.

Crafters Make Items for Showcase Store

The Crafters SIG is ramping up its production of items for the Showcase Store.



But there is a great need for NWA members to make items in their own home shops to donate to the store. Please view Pam Curtis's appeal below and see the sales agreement on page 2 of this newsletter.

We need items to sell in our NWA shop. Please help out.
Donate a quality finished item or place one for consignment.
Our shelves are bare from doing so well at the Shaker Holiday Shop
October thru December and the low attendance in our SIGS
(Special Interest Groups) due to Covid. Also please consider
volunteering a small amount of time to work a shift at the shop.
Bonus, you get free admission to the Show!
Thanks all! Pam Curtis

NWA SHOWCASE
Pop up Shop

Members can again **SELL**
their own wood related craft items at
NWA SHOWCASE 2022

The Store at Showcase, the "NWA Pop up Shop," will again accept handcrafted wood related items from our general members, for *Consignment Sales*.

NWA will retain a 30% commission of the selling price and also collect and file the taxes.

If you are interested and would like more information and a registration form,
Please contact via email:
NwaPopupShop@gmail.com
Or call, Pam Curtis at 518-374-9562.

Registration forms available in our
February and March Newsletters

Showcase and Totally Turning Symposium

March 26-27, 2022

By Wally Carpenter, Chair of Showcase

**Please see page 12 for Showcase
volunteer positions that are still available**

We are coming very close to putting on the greatest annual woodworking event in the Northeast. Our sincerest thanks to all who have already signed up, and know, without your active support, we cannot begin to make this happen. For your safety, we will be providing all volunteers with KN95 and/or N95 masks and nitrile gloves. Our Showcase and Totally Turning presenters' schedules can be viewed from our websites:

<https://woodworker.org/showcase-presenter-schedule/>
<https://woodworker.org/totally-turning-demo-schedule/>

Thank you!



NWA Pop up Shop Sales Agreement 2022

Please Print Neatly—this information will be kept confidential.

First Name	Last Name
Address	
Home Phone	Cell
Email	

MBR- code-Item-#	Price	Item Description	Size of Display space needed.		
			L=	W=	H=
ABR- -1	\$.		L=	W=	H=
ABR- -2	\$.		L=	W=	H=
ABR- -3	\$.		L=	W=	H=
ABR- -4	\$.		L=	W=	H=
ABR- -5	\$.		L=	W=	H=
ABR- -6	\$.		L=	W=	H=
ABR- -7	\$.		L=	W=	H=
ABR- -8	\$.		L=	W=	H=
ABR- -9	\$.		L=	W=	H=
ABR- -10	\$.		L=	W=	H=
ABR- -11	\$.		L=	W=	H=
ABR- -12	\$.		L=	W=	H=
ABR- -13	\$.		L=	W=	H=

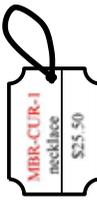


I, _____ agree to allow the NWA to sell my wood creation at the NWA Pop up Shop. I have read and agree to all the Rules of Sale and Tagging information.

SELLING YOUR WOODWORKING AT SHOWCASE RULES OF SALE

- All sale information and transactions will be done through the NWA Pop up Shop on the Vendor Floor. **You must be an NWA member with current paid status.**
- Items can be wood, wood and mixed media or made with tools that are normally associated with wood working.
- All items must be pre-registered and approved by the Pop up Shop.
Contracts need to be sent to "Pam4arts@aol.com." Heading to be NWA Pop Up Shop The DEADLINE for PRE-REGISTRATION is Friday, March 18, 2022. PHOTOS OF EACH ITEM MUST BE INCLUDED!
- Upon approval, a personal selling code will be sent to you for tagging purposes. If you sold in 2019 you will keep the same code.
- NWA will collect a 30% commission of the selling price. NWA will also collect and be responsible for sales tax and any applicable fees for charge cards. Checks will be sent out within 3 weeks.
- All efforts will be made to keep your item safe from theft or damage. However, NWA is not responsible for any losses.
- Any items not sold must be picked up at the end of the show on Sunday after 5:15 unless previous arrangements have been made. Any items not accounted for after tear down of the booth, will become the property of the NWA Pop up Shop.
- You may display business cards as long as they are properly contained.

In the past, items under \$20 sell the quickest. Some well crafted bowls and furniture have sold for much higher prices.



TAGGING

- All items require a separate sales tag. Tags need to be labeled with the store code, MBR, followed by a personal code (assigned to you by the Shop) and an item number.
- A brief description must be included.
- Below that will be the sale price. All prices must have a dollar sign, \$, and show dollars and cents. Ex. \$10.00 Not \$10—. Please limit cents to .50, or .00. **No** \$.99. Example, \$23.50, yes.

For any questions contact Pam Curtis, via email at,
Pam4Arts@aol.com
Include heading **NWA Pop Up Shop**

Jerry Peterson's Mid-Hudson Class

By Joe Kennedy

Many of us have seen the beautiful nautical wall shelf that Chris Becksvoort showed in a recent issue of *Fine Woodworking* magazine. FWW # 288, March-April 2021. Becksvoort has written many fine articles in FWW over the years. If you look at his website, you will see that he is offering his piece for just under \$2,000. <https://www.chbecksvoort.com/>

In the Mid-Hudson Chapter, Jerry Peterson has made a ¾ reduced version in Cherry. It looks very nice. Jerry decided to reduce the scale to better accommodate an 8' wall. See the above photograph.

In our last meeting we discussed Jerry's proposal to teach a class to a small group to learn how to make this project and have one or more finished items to offer for sale or raffle by NWA. Everyone thought this was a great idea. The current plan is for Jerry to teach the multi-day class in person at the Boat School in Kingston. If Covid gets worse, he may use Zoom from his own shop.



It is still undecided what price the club will set for this piece. It will not be close to Becksvoort's price. A reasonable price for such a piece must take into account the excellent quality of the craftsmanship, as well as a realistic assessment of the local market. Sometimes a raffle might be the best alternative.

Becksvoort's design is inspired by the mast and spars on a sailing ship. His spars (shelves) get thinner and narrower as you go up the mast, just like on a ship.

The project is more difficult than it may first appear. Each horizontal shelf has a different thickness. This requires careful resawing and planing. Furthermore, multiple dadoes of varying widths must be carefully cut. If not, the balance of the project will be off. Jerry used a hand plane and light sanding after the components were cut. He likes to use Sam Maloof's formula for a finish.

One issue that was raised in connection with this, or any similar, project concerns respecting the copyright of the author (Becksvoort) and the publisher (FWW). Obviously, both want their readers to try make such a project at home. There is absolutely nothing wrong with this, and there is no prohibition against selling your project or giving it away.

There are certain rules to keep in mind:

1. Copyright protects the expression of an idea, not the idea itself.
2. A work does not have to say "Copyrighted" to be protected by the current federal copyright law. Years ago, it was necessary to do so, but not today. (However, many people still use this term if they feel their work is commercially important. Some will even file a notice of copyright with the federal government.)
3. You may not make a copy of the article, except for your own files. Thus, if you are teaching a class, you may not make copies of the article for distribution to your class. Further, you may not make copies of part of the article for distribution to your class.

4. Likewise, if you purchase a set of plans for a project, you may use those plans for your own work, but you may not give or sell the plans to anyone else.

5. You may quote short passages from the article for purpose of writing a review of the article. This is called the "Fair Use" exception.

We should all try to respect the copyrights of others. Even if one particular member of NWA wants to disregard a copyright, he/she should think twice and not do something that could reflect badly on NWA itself.

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Sacandaga Chapter

Vacant



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Fire in the Studio!

By Stan Blanchard

When I first started putting my wood turning and woodworking studio together in 2010, I read somewhere that an ABC fire extinguisher was a must to have just in case. Since I am prone to take others' advice, I installed an ABC fire extinguisher. I often looked at it as I left my studio and wondered if I would ever need it.

Today was the day. I had put some milk paint on the inside of a bowl and was using a heat gun to speed up the drying. (Milk paint dries in a couple of minutes when a heat gun is used.) Today, the baseboard electric heaters, the heat gun, and the motor on the lathe combined to blow the circuits. I hung up the heat gun and went to the basement to reset the circuits. After resetting the circuits, I talked to my wife for five minutes and went back into the studio.

As I reentered the studio, there was a small fire going under the lathe, perhaps 30 inches in diameter with six-inch high flames. I grabbed my fire extinguisher, walked over to the fire, pointed at the flames, and squeezed the lever. A cloud of powder engulfed the fire, and it was out. There was still the sound of the heat gun running and some red embers by the heat gun which had fallen into the pile of wood shavings. I stomped on the embers, and both fires were out.

Here is what actually happened. The circuits were blown; all things electric stopped. I hung up the heat gun BUT FAILED to turn the switch off on the heat gun. With the circuits back on, the heat gun started up again and melted the adjacent nylon tube that connects my vacuum pump to the lathe. The melted nylon tube dripped onto the pile of shavings and started them on fire, and caused the heat gun to drop to the floor covered with shavings. I had two fires but only saw one as I entered from twenty feet away.

Take aways from this experience, clean up the shavings at end of the day. (It might have prevented the fire.) Get at least two fire extinguishers for the studio. If the fire had been larger, I could not have put it out. Hang up that heat gun away from anything flammable.

Note: An ABC fire extinguisher works on wood, liquids, and electrical fires.



WOODWORKERS NEWS

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Adirondack Woodworkers' Monthly Program Featured Lyle Jamieson

By Susan McDermott

Max Ferris is the new President of AWA. His contact is maxwellferris@yahoo.com He introduced Lyle Jamieson of Hollow Turning in Traverse City, MI via Zoom. There were five members in the shop and 24 watching remotely on January 19, 2022. Lyle, who is clearly experienced in broadcasting his demonstrations on cameras, first explained the Zoom icons and features to less experienced viewers. He encouraged spontaneous questions rather than the chat option.

Lyle began woodworking as a child with his father who emphasized safe practices with tools and machinery. In 1988, Lyle founded his turning club and devoted himself exclusively to turning. He spent 40 years studying the methods of the best turning teachers in America. He saw many master teachers contradicted other masters' lessons, so Lyle adopted what worked best. "You don't want the method to limit your process." Practice opens more possibilities when the basics are mastered. In 1996, Lyle began his hollowing method. In 2000, he retired from his job to work full time in his tool business, artwork, and teaching all over the country. He now uses Zoom from his Michigan home.

Lyle began his demonstration with an 8"x 8"x 8" block of rough-cut cherry. He does not use a bandsaw to round it because he wants to learn about the character of the wood. He noted its bark and a knot in it. He set the block between the head and tail stocks, estimating its center and spun the wood chunk, adjusting for its balance point. By freewheeling the block, he can watch it spin, adjust, and find the gravitational "center." He then twists the wood to determine how tight it is between the stocks. He turns on the lathe to 1000 to 1200 rpms and feels for vibration. He searches for cracks as he cuts off the waste with a bowl gouge, but he delights in finding any worm holes!

His bowl gouge is very versatile; he uses it for nearly all his turnings. It has a 60-degree bevel with a blunt wing $\frac{3}{4}$ " from tip to shaft and is very sharp as it is sharpened often. He eschews chucks as not reliably secure, "the weak link" in holding the wood. But he mentioned the 40% rule (example: a 10" bowl should have a 4" tenon). He warns never use a chuck for a hollow form. Three vibration problems come from the chuck, the wood flexing, and the cutting tool on its rest. Instead of a chuck, he screws a face plate to the base of the block. In this case he uses 10 or 12 pan head sheet metal screws to secure the face plate to the wood's base and to the head stock. He emphasized measuring the screws' length and allowing enough extra wood waste to be parted without striking any screws with the gouge.

This PowerPoint will show the sequence of steps Lyle took in hollow turning.

<https://woodworker.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Jameison-Hollow-Turning.pdf>

After cutting a small cone, the hollowing begins with a hole drilled dead center but stops well short of the vessel's base. The tail stock holds a 3/8" or 1/2" drill bit which is carefully moved into the cone and stock.

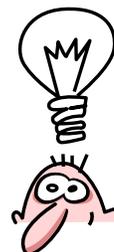
A Hunter Carbide #1 cutter begins slicing inside the drilled hole. Lyle notes a vacuum is useless to clear out shavings from wet wood. He uses a box end wrench to draw them out. Refer to the PowerPoint for photos of Lyle's use of a laser and card to guide the cutting tool. Lyle listens for a consistent "hiss" as he cuts inside the vessel. A solid hiss means bumps are gone. The card's line

is 90 degrees to the wall and guides the laser.

After repeated adjustments of the card and laser with the adjustable angle of the cutter, the hollowing is completed, and the vessel is parted from the stock at its base. The remaining stock is cut to the circumference of the vessel's rim to accept the vase as its base is then secured by the tail stock. Lyle tightens the tail stock as the rim seats itself in the cavity he made to secure it.

Lyle then trims the base's waste down to a small tenon he will saw off and sand with a drill disk sander. Lyle's website is lylejamieson.com

"MEMBER'S WOODWORKING TRICKS"



Depth Gauge for Woodturning

Submitted by Stan Blanchard

I use this depth gauge whenever I need to be positive about the bottom thickness of the vessel I am turning. It works for bowls, platters, cups, boxes, and hollow forms. As careful as I was with other methods of measuring the bottom thickness I would occasionally turn through the bottom.

There are two parts to the process of measuring the bottom thickness. First, you need a template that sits on the ways of the lathe and is exactly the distance from the base of the headstock to the end of the jaws of the chuck. (Each chuck you own needs a separate template because they vary in size.)

Second, you need a 1/4 20 threaded rod that extends out over the rod holder, exactly the distance of the base, and is positioned at dead center of the lathe. Then you measure the depth of your vessel by bringing the 1/4 20 rod up to the turned vessel. With your first template snug against the headstock, the distance between the two templates is the thickness of your vessel's bottom. See attached photographs.



Since each lathe is somewhat different in size you will have to make your templates to fit your lathe.



Send us your woodworking tips and tricks for a prize.

NWAnewsletter1@gmail.com Submission deadline is the 15th of each month (except June and July).

NWA Begins Its Machine Qualification Program with the Miter Saw

By Susan McDermott

On January 26, Ray Puffer and his very able co-teacher Michael Jenson conducted a successful pilot program for the first of seven machine qualification courses. These two-hour courses will be offered to small classes (4) free of charge to interested NWA members. They will be held at the Learning Center and scheduled to accommodate those who work days. The goal is to establish safe, competent use of the shop's power tools and machines and to attract new members to NWA, regardless of their skill levels. Formal instruction may prevent accidents, damage to machines, and reduce liability.

The other machine training classes will include the following:

- planer and jointer
- table saw
- bandsaw
- sanders
- drill press
- router

There are two levels of certification:

Machine Knowledgeable (MK) where operator must have a qualified person supervising

Machine Qualified (MQ) where the experienced person can supervise, train, change blades, and adjust/repair/maintain machines.

These training courses have course outlines with stated learning objectives, nomenclatures, demonstrations, hands-on practice, and written tests of knowledge at the conclusion. Ray Puffer taught engineering at West Point and RPI for many years and is experienced in course development, teaching, and assessment. Michael Jensen was a long-time full professor at RPI.

A list of Machine Knowledgeable and Machine Qualified Members will be posted in the shop. So will the required safety rules.

The general rules apply to all machines:

- Eye protection. Prescription safety glasses should have side shields (two pairs of shields at Amazon \$5).
- Hearing protection
- No loose clothing, woven gloves, open-toed shoes, dangling jewelry. Long hair should be tied back.
- Never work alone in the shop
- See anything unsafe? Raise your voice and tell a SIG leader

Ray explained specific, additional safety measures for the miter saw. Keep your hand always more than three inches from the blade, use hold-downs and stop blocks, observe the flaws in the board to be cut. These are bow, cup, and twist. Watch for metal (staples, nails, etc.) and use a magnet to check. If the board is bowed, cut it with the convex down or the wood will bind on the kerf, pinching the blade. Begin a cut by first turning on the saw's blade, lowering it to the outer edge of the board and pushing the cut to the inside edge.

A compound miter saw (can cut both miters and bevels) is more precise than a sliding compound miter saw. The carbide blade should have a minimum of 80 teeth (100 is preferred). Crosscut blades remove less material, take longer to move through the wood, but are best for finish carpentry.

The miter saw can make three types of cuts: straight, beveled, and mitered. Miter saws can be used for stock preparation (rough cuts) to trim split ends and cut boards to rough lengths in preparation for jointer and planer. Finish cuts to precise angles and lengths can be done after jointing and planing.

Ray passed out an excellent five-page handout with diagrams of miter saw nomenclature, directions for operation, and two last pages for notes. Look for announcements of additional training classes in the future.

Photos are in the link below.

<https://woodworker.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/miter-saw-qualification-class.pdf>

NWA Booth at 2021 SHS Market a Rousing Success

By Linda Reiss

For the second year, NWA put together a very attractive and well-stocked booth at the Shaker Heritage Society Holiday Market. It was a particularly busy year for the market in general and shoppers clearly appreciated the craftsmanship of our products - we sold 230 items and netted over \$2,000 for the NWA general fund. The SHS retains 30% of sales as they provide the space, staffing, sales administration and overhead.

Every SIG and many individuals deserve thanks for crafting and donating items for the booth. While there is not room to mention all those who contributed, a special thanks goes out to Pam Curtis for her efforts to train co-chairs of this year's sale, Brea Barthel and Linda Reiss, for the loan of all the booth materials, and for donating two dozen pair of hand-made earrings. Steve Vanderzee donated both turned bowls and a number of scroll-sawed puzzles. Other treasures included chip carved and natural branch coasters, kazoos, beautiful turned bowls, and even chicken spoons. Juliana Shea crafted holders for our business cards and brochures which helps to increase our exposure and interest new members. And those crafters! Race cars, flip cars, toast tongs, and tool carriers were again popular items and new designs for race cars, logging trucks and cutting boards were hot sellers.

Our sale items were priced from \$3 to \$60, and items sold at every price point. While it is never possible to price our hand-crafted items based on the time and attention to detail that our members put into their creations, people who attended the market clearly appreciated our work. Bottom line - the NWA booth was a big hit with holiday shoppers!

All unsold items - happily, there was not a lot of inventory unsold - will be available for sale in the NWA showcase store in March.



Albany Historic Foundation Organizes a Tool Exchange

Do you want to make a difference, help democratize tools, create a sharing economy, promote preservation, and help the environment? We are looking to start building a community to help with the running of our Tool Library, and we need your help.

The library is based on similar models and will be located at our Warehouse on 89 Lexington Avenue. People will be able to borrow tools, learn safety and skill techniques, attend workshops, and share knowledge with one another about their projects. We have received some initial support

for this project from private donors and organizations, and are now in the next stage of planning, organization, and tool gathering.

Want to be involved and make a difference? Here is how:

1. Donate your time to the 'Tool Library Volunteer Team' We are looking for a team of committed people to make up our Tool Library Volunteer Team. Initially, we need assistance with the organization of the space, photographing and entering the tools into our system, and creating material to assist with the tools. After launch, volunteers will assist with staffing the library once or twice a month helping with intake, providing information and basic safety training and advice, tool maintenance, and entering the tools back into the system. Want to join the team? Email here kparker@historic-albany.org

2. Donate your Spare Tools. We are taking donations of tools that are in good, working

order to help stock our Tool Library. If you have any tools that you think would be a good fit, please send photos and a brief description here.

3. Donate your \$ for Support. The Tool Library is looking to secure funds to pay for the costs of the software, staff time, tool repair, and of course the tools! If this is a project you would like to support, you can donate any amount here. <https://www.historic-albany.org/>

4. Donate your Skills. We are looking for individuals to lead workshops/ training sessions to help new tool users gain independence and confidence. Do you know how to sand a door? Fix a window? Hammer a nail? Operate a circular saw? Rewire a lamp? Lead a session as a Tool Library Presenter to help DIYers as part of our workshop program (email us here to find out more). If you want to learn more about the Tool Library, email us here kparker@historic-albany.org or call 518-465-0876 ext. 110

January 2022 General Meeting Held at the Learning Center

By Susan McDermott

The presenter Kim Balfour demonstrated timber framing in the shop using hand tools described in this summary. Kim is an active member of the National Timber Framers' Guild and has restored barns in Albany's rural areas. Click on this link for information about the guild.

<https://www.tfguild.org/community-building-workshop-in-pennsylvania>

The program was videoed live by Carl Stoner and can be viewed on YouTube link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=stzILR2C8Bg>

It is best to view the video because these notes and photos cannot tell the full story of Mr. Balfour's presentation.

Post 1820 timber barn building used the Square Rule Method. Each timber is cut precisely so as the members can be interchangeable. Mr. Balfour used old hand tools as follows:

- 2- or 3-pound mallets with leather faces to reduce shock to his elbow with blows
- 2" very sharp chisel (pre-1900's) as soft woods are "squishy" when cutting fibers
- Framing square (circa 1805) with 1 1/2" and 2" rules to measure mortises' widths
- Optional "slick" chisel to pare wastes smooth (never use a mallet on a slick)
- Jigs to check thickness, flatness, and width of tenons
- Adz to chop off waste from the 8"x8" rough timber to a 7 1/2"x7 1/2" beam
- Spoke shave to chamfer tenons and trim pegs
- Millers Falls boring machine (1880-90) with 2" threaded tip bit
- Ajax boring machine (1890s) with 1" bit
- A "persuader," large mallet to tap timber parts together
- Shaving horse to hold pegs while trimming them
- Shake froe to rive or slice pegs from stock locus along the grain



80-pound pine timber

Cutting pegs along their grain prevents their splitting or breaking when pounded into the timbers. The spoke shave tapers the pegs about half their length to penetrate the 2" mortise, the 2" tenon, and all the wood beyond it. Pegs made from locust are preferred as they are rot resistant. Ash is easier to cut but fails in about six years of weather.



Miller's Falls Boring Machine with 2"



*Ajax boring machine with 1" bit ,
peg holes are drilled for brace*



Using the slick to cut off waste



*Brace reveals corresponding holes
for beam*



*Riving 8" pegs from stock locust with
shake froe*



He uses a bench horse and spoke shave



Pegs are octagonal shapes

The program concluded with a slide show of Balfour's work and barns built over two hundred years ago. The first slide compared "Modern" timber framing since 1820 using the Square Rule Method vs. Scribe Rule of earlier barns. The next four groups of slides were of the Pinder Dutch barn (Middleburgh) 100' long which burned down in Hurricane Irene; the restoration of Balfour's brother-in-law's barn; the Mott's barn in Voorheesville (60' x 120' with a cathedral roof weighing 30-40 tons); and the Ganster swing beam barn built by the Scribe Rule Method.



Starting the assembly



Pegs draw in the timber parts' joinery

Virtual NWA General Meeting of February 10, 2022

Getting More out of Your Router

Presented by Dave Mobley and Jon Cochran

By Susan McDermott

This program can be watched any time using this link:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCmfQhUV7D2hWc6K7wxr8coA>

President Irv Stephens introduced Vice President, Carl Stoner, Programs Producer. Carl made some announcements that Showcase and Totally Turning desperately need volunteers. Please contact Pam Bucci for Totally Turning (woolglass2@gmail.com) and Maria Witkins for Showcase (mamawitkins@aol.com) Also, if you can volunteer a few hours in the Showcase Store, please contact Pam Curtis (pam4arts@aol.com) or call her 518-374-9562.

Carl Stoner then introduced Dave Mobley who demonstrated router safety and operation. Dave acknowledged Jon Cochran, the off-camera co-producer of the evening's program. Throughout the presentation, Dave would repeat the safety steps one must practice with each stage of his demonstration.

1. Is the operator ready, focused, motivated to use the router? He/she should wear safety glasses with side shields, hearing protection, and no loose clothing.
2. Is the router ready with the proper bit and jig? Always unplug the router before inserting a bit or securing a guide to the base.
3. Is the work piece secure with clamps or bench dogs?
4. Is the jig or guide secure?
5. Is there a clear pathway to move the router to complete the cut?

Dave displayed three types of routers which can have either a fixed base or a plunge base*.

Hand-held for small cuts like shaping edges, dados (or dadoes), tenons, box joints using jigs. It can shape curves following a template or cut

stiles and rails for cabinet doors. It can do small, detailed work using ¼ inch bits such as inlay cavities or carving letters (see Ray Puffer's inlay presentation on You Tube

<https://youtu.be/M6J4SUNsUIM>

Heavy duty (3 ¼ hp) is best used in a router table for large projects,

Mid-range is usually 2-2 ¼ hp.

*The advantage of a plunge router is cutting mortises, stopped grooves and dados (or dadoes), pockets for inlay or fluting, any inside pattern cuts.

Dave identified various bits and their function.

Straight bits cut rabbets, dados, any square shaped channels or mortises for door hinges.

Spiral bits (up cut bits lift the wood chips out of the recesses and down cut bits push the chips down but makes cleaner walls)

Round nose bits (aka core box bits) for cutting coves and flutes.

V Groove bits are good for lettering.

A great variety of Profile bits make mouldings and decorative edges. There are rail and stile sets, dovetail bits, pattern cutting bits with guide bearings top and/or bottom.

Finally, Dave showed the viewers a dangerous broken bit whose head was too large for its ¼ shaft.

Dave showed to safe installation of a bit in its router (see first slide below). He provided an illustration of feed direction to prevent kickback (second slide). He warned climb cuts are dangerous (see the You Tube link at the start of this article).

Dave demonstrated types of jigs he made in his shop to guide specific router cuts. Open the link to view six types of jigs.

<https://woodworker.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/router-demo-at-meeting.pdf>

Dave advised cutting no deeper than ¼ inch per pass. Do not go deeper than the diameter of the bit's cutting head. Avoid bit burn on hardwoods like maple and cherry by using sharp bits, moving steadily through the cut (about one foot per three seconds). The faster one moves, the more heat the chips carry away from the cut. Lower the rpms to move slower in denser materials.

NWA SHOWCASE VOLUNTEERS OPEN POSITIONS

SATURDAY MARCH 26 AND SUNDAY 27, 2022

SARTOGA SPRINGS CENTER

Door Host Vendor Area: Saturday March 26: 5 positions; Sunday March 27: 5 positions
Door Host Hotel: Saturday March 26: 4 positions; Sunday March 27: 4 positions
Membership Booth: Saturday March 26: 6 positions; Sunday March 27: 10 positions
Raffle Tickets: Saturday March 26: 1 position; Sunday March 27: 4 positions
Tickets Sales: Saturday March 26: 6 positions; Sunday March 27: 8 positions
Lecture Videographer: Saturday March 26: 5 positions; Sunday March 27: 5 positions
Truck Assistant: Thursday March 24: 11 positions
Truck Assistant: Friday March 25: 19 positions
Truck Assistant: Sunday March 27: 10 positions
Truck Assistant: Monday March 28: 12 positions
Set up and Staging: Friday March 25: 23 positions; **Take Down Sunday March 27:** 18 positions
NWA Store: Saturday March 26: 6 positions; Sunday March 27: 9 positions
Pen Turning: Saturday March 26: 13 positions; Sunday March 27: 15 positions

Please consider stepping up to fill the positions in greatest need by contacting
Maria Witkins mamawitkins@aol.com

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS (SIGs): Please note meetings will commence at our new location at 97 Railroad Avenue.

Adirondack Woodturners Association (AWA) - The AWA is active throughout the year. **General** Meetings are held the first Wednesday of the month (except in January and July when it is the second Wednesday), at the NWA Learning Center located at 97 Railroad Avenue, Colonie, NY from 5:30 PM to 8:45 PM. **Contact:** Maxwell Ferris at maxwellferris@yahoo.com

Spindle and Pen Turners - Meets Mondays 5:30 PM - 8:45 PM. Contact: Pam Bucci at 518-429-6440 or woolglass2@gmail.com Wednesday "Learn and Turn" sessions occur on all other Wednesdays at the NWA Learning Center. These sessions run 5:30 PM to 8:45 PM. www.adirondackwoodturners.com **Contact:** Kevin Ramsey Cell 518-769-9665 or kmrammer@yahoo.com

Kaatskill Woodturners - KWA SIG no longer meets the second Saturday of the month. KWA plans a January meeting to establish a schedule for 2022 and to hold elections for officers. Contact: Wally Cook at wally.cook@gmail.com

NWA Crafters - Meet Tuesdays and Saturdays 9:00 AM to noon. They provide public service woodworking for various charitable organizations, including the Double H Hole in the Woods camp for children and the GE Toy Modifications Group, and the Make A Wish Foundation. Sharing information, fellowship, and relating experiences are a major part of these sessions. **Contact:** Wayne Distin at 518-674-4171 or wdistin@nycap.rr.com for more information.

The NWA Wood Carvers SIG - Meet Thursdays 5:00-8:30 PM all year at the NWA Learning Center located at 97 Railroad Avenue, Colonie, NY. The goal is to promote the art of wood carving and to have a good time doing it. The only prerequisite is a desire to carve while making new friends. Wood, tools, and patterns are available. **Contact:** Diane Balch at 518-885-9899 or signs@balchsigns.com

Hand Tool SIG - Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7:00-9:00 PM in the Herm Finkbeiner Education Center at 97 Railroad Avenue, Colonie, NY. **Contact:** Dave Parkis at 518-429-6581 for further details: dparkis@nycap.rr.com

Scrollers SIG - Meets every Monday and Wednesday 6 to 8:30 PM. **Contact:** Steve VanDerZee stevevdz@msn.com

CHAPTERS

NWA Mid-Hudson - Presently The chapter meets on Zoom and at in-person meetings on the first Thursday of the month at 7:30 PM except the month of July. Meetings are at the Hudson River Maritime Museum located at 50 Rondout Landing, Kingston NY 12401. **Contact:** midhudsonwoodworkers.org Bill Sterling, President - 845-532-3754 wster1156@aol.com