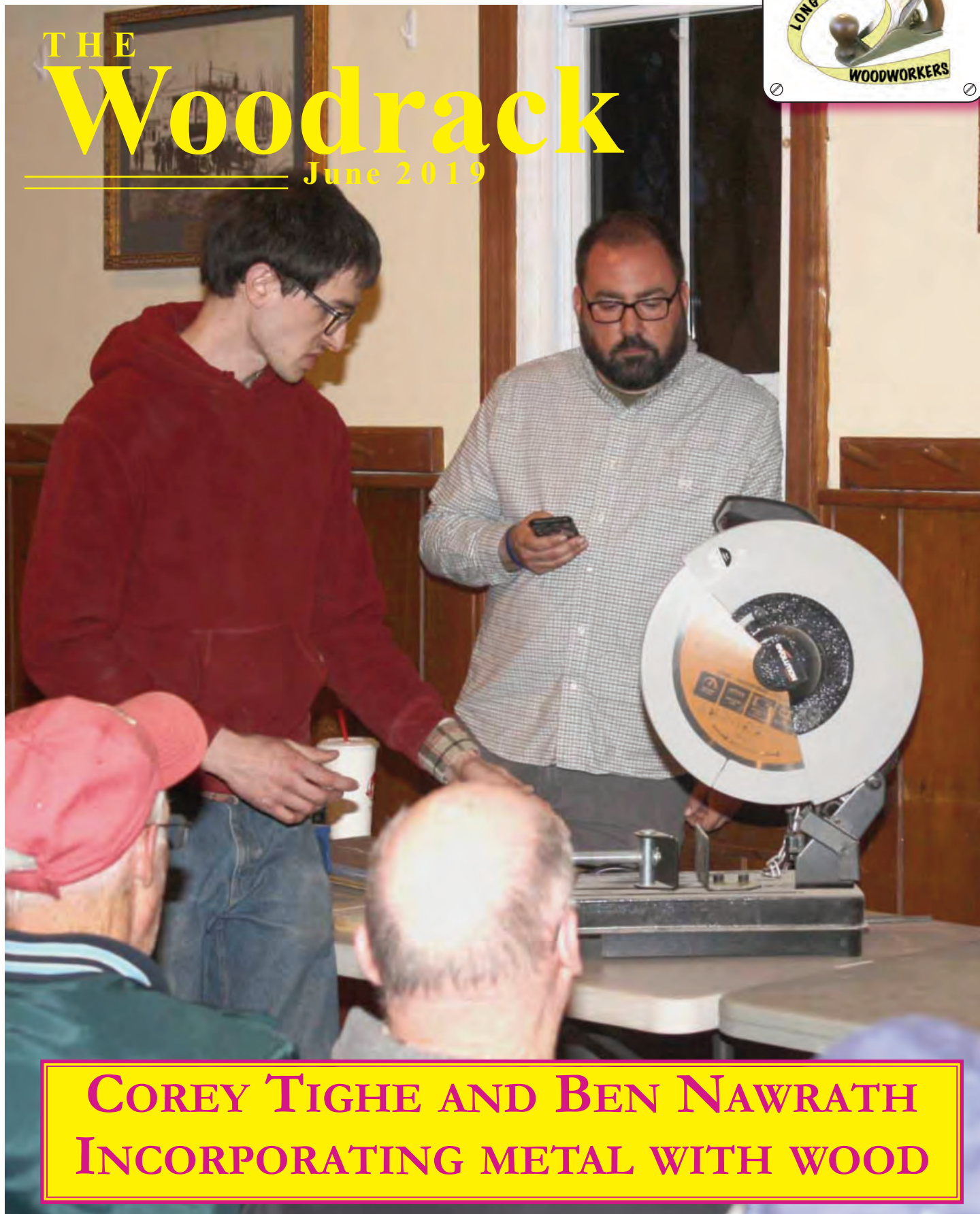


# THE Woodrack

June 2019



**COREY TIGHE AND BEN NAWRATH  
INCORPORATING METAL WITH WOOD**

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<i>Refreshments</i>	Jean Piotrowski
	Charlie Felsen
<i>Audio/Video</i>	Rich Riedel
<i>Programs</i>	Corey Tighe
	Bill Leonhardt

**THIS MONTH:****SECRETARY'S NOTES****LICFM****TURNERS' GUILD****LISA****LIW DEADHORSE REMOVER****PUZZLE****HINT OF THE MONTH****HARDWARE STORE REVIEW****SECRETARY'S  
NOTES****MICHAEL R.  
MITTMAN**

The meeting was called to order shortly after 7:00 pm, LIW President Mike Daum presiding. The meeting was held at the Frank Brush Barn and was well-attended.

**Updates**

Mike Daum updated the membership regarding future meeting location status. Mike reported on the recent meeting of the board with the Smithtown Historical Society (SHS) director. The midi lathe has been transferred from the 701 Koehler Avenue location in Ronkonkoma to Bob Urso. The wood turner SIG will meet at the Frank Brush Barn this month. The cabinet makers will continue to meet at Harry Slutter's shop. LIW general meetings, scrollers and woodcarvers will continue meeting at the Bush Barn.

The annual BBQ will be held at the Brush Barn on June 5, 2019. Admittance will be solely through pre-event ticket sales which cost \$10 each. If you have not already done so, purchase your tickets from Bob Wood. There is more information on the LIW website. Get your tickets now!

**Announcements**

Joe Pascucci is ready to place another order for LIW apparel. Joe has posted ordering information on the LIW website.

The First Annual Princess of the Lake Festival will be held June 15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> from 9 am to 6 pm. LIW members are invited to display and/or sell their works at no charge. More detailed information is available at [www.thelakeheritage@aol.com](http://www.thelakeheritage@aol.com).

**New Members**

Three new members were introduced and welcomed (Barry, Bob and Pat).

**NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS:**

Michael Luciano has resigned as Club Treasurer, effective immediately. Steve Fulgoni has volunteered to take his place for the remainder of his term.

**The Woodrack**

Volume 28 Number 5

Next meeting

WEDNESDAY JUNE 5TH

6 PM AT

BRUSH BARN

Annual Picnic  
Note the earlier start time.



## Membership Report

Membership Chair Joe Bottigliere reported that we have 171 members currently. Past members who have not paid their 2019 dues may no longer attend LIW functions.

## Treasurer's Report

There was no report.

## Raffle

Joe Pascucci, Daryl Rosenblatt and Ben Nawrath were this month's raffle winners.

## Presentation

Ben Nawrath and Corey Tighe discussed incorporating metal work into wood projects. Essential metalworking tools were examined with focus on welding equipment. Three different solder types (rosin core, acid core and silver) were mentioned.

Most of the presentation centered on welding. Various types of welding were identified. Ben and Corey focused on MIG (Metal Inert Gas) processes. They indicated that MIG welding techniques were the easiest to learn and the equipment was reasonably priced. Corey displayed steel framework that had been joined entirely through MIG welding. Ben and Corey recommended using spray lacquer to prevent rusting. Nice work, gentlemen. Thank you for an informative and interesting presentation.

## June Meeting

The meeting will include the annual BBQ and tool sale.

The meeting adjourned at 8:30 pm.







LICFM



BOB WOOD

The meeting began with Jim Brown, who is selling a lathe, cyclone dust collector, shaper, two compressors, some wood and other tools.

Dr. Steve Price is asking if anyone has usable tools or building material to donate to a project in Sierra Leone.

For Show and Tell Jim Hennefield showed a Shaker step stool which had a waterfall grain effect. The joinery is with through dovetails. To cut the pins Jim uses a router, a birds mouth jig. The router ensures a square bottom and his set up can be used to make variable pins. The other half of the joint is made by hand and is easy with the first half having almost CNC precision. Jim uses a band saw, coping saw and router. The finish was shellac, which Jim lightly sands with 800 grit after every four or five coats.

A comment on incorporating metal and wood-Tite Bond III will not work. Daryl Rosenblatt uses epoxy and Norm Bald uses PL glue.

Harry, Don and Scott are making eight big mahogany doors in replicating a Life Saving Station on Dune Road in the Hamptons. Each door has forty-eight dominoes, which are 140 mm or more in size. Epoxy is being used and can withstand temperatures at minus 50 degrees. A plywood jig is used to cut precise stiles and rails. For the dominoes a jig and router cut the holes.

Don Daily's tips, which Don says are "live changing".

For template routing Don recommends blue tape, leaves no residue. CA glue and accelerant are used on the other piece. This set up makes it easy to remove the tape.

Horizontal Hole-when drilling with a hand drill Don hangs an eye screw on the bit and that shows if you're tilted or not.

To get the exact measurement on a pinned marking gauge Don puts the pin in the indentation of a steel ruler and uses the rulers measurements up to the length he needs.

The main topic of the evening was decorative inlay using Mother of Pearl (MOP) presented by Daryl Rosenblatt. Daryl built a model ship table with inlay in the curved front.

Daryl's first operation was to lay out the letters and other designs for the ship Cutty Sark

The MOP was mounted to the paper letters with a glue stick.

Cutting out the MOP letters was done by hand with a narrow birds mouth jig and jewelers saw cutting through the paper and MOP.

The cut out MOP was traced onto the wood using a .3mm pencil.

Next Daryl used bits he purchased from Drill Technology and routed out the letters in the wood front. A

Dremel 395 with a Lee Valley plunge base was the best combination after trying other manufacturers.

The bits are small so the process is to just go 1/64<sup>th</sup> of an inch at a time

Two lights are used to eliminate shadows.

Daryl freehanded the letters into the wood following the letter template.

For inlaying some MOP dots a brad bit was the choice.

Epoxy was used to glue the MOP into the wood. Daryl used tape to catch the oozing of the epoxy. A heat gun was also used to draw the epoxy bubbles up. The epoxy is easily sanded.

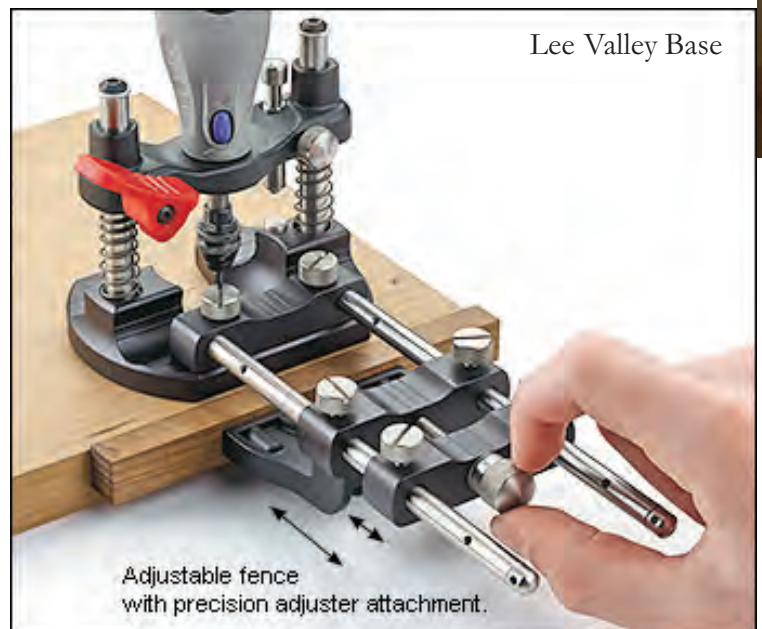
Next step was to polish the MOP with Micro Mesh.



Stewart MacDonald Base



Lee Valley Base







Traced out and routing has begun



Routed and taped, ready for epoxy

## TURNER'S GUILD



## BARRY SALTSBERG

Bob jumped right into the meat of the meeting by talking about the project we started at the last meeting, i.e., from a log to a bowl. Previously, he split an unseasoned white oak log and turned it into a bowl blank, which was then rough turned. It was stored in a bucket of shavings to dry, usually a process of several months to a year. Therefore, the rough-turned bowl is still very wet.

### Announcements

Leaving that subject for the time being, bob then talked about the upcoming symposia:

- AAW symposium in Raleigh, North Carolina, July 11 - 14
- Mid-Atlantic Woodturning Symposium in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 4 – 6.

He noted that both events are very worthwhile, each having several notable turners leading the many seminars on different aspects of turning.

### Show and Tell

- Barry S. had several projects using wood from a copper beech planted by Teddy Roosevelt in 1906: a bowl, a box, 6 bottle stoppers and 8 pens. He also showed a box in mulberry, mahogany and maple.
- Matt Reardon showed 2 pens and a blue tooth speaker box from a kit by Rockler.
- Hank Z. presented a blue-dyed cherry burl bowl.
- Gary M. showed a walnut bowl.
- Tony F. had a bowl with a burned feature ring.

### Raffle

Raffle prizes were won by Joe P. and Dennis T.

There were also 6 additional prizes of poplar blocks.

### Presentation

The demonstration was to finish-turn the aforementioned rough-turned bowl. It was done by your intrepid recorder. Since we are in a vagabond status, we had a midi-lathe to work on. The stand of which being in storage, our fearless leader jury-rigged a stand using a workmate. Unfortunately, it was less than rigid, and the speed had to be kept slower than optimal to minimize the vibration.

Pressing on, the outside and the rim were trued using a bowl gouge and a negative rake scraper, and a feature ring was created at the rim. The technique of the gouge usage and the grind on the scraper was explained. The inside of the bowl was trued and the thickness reduced using a bowl gouge and a negative rake French curve scraper.

Because of the slow speed, the thickness of the bowl was more than would otherwise have been desired. To make it thinner would have been as exciting as watching grass grow. The bowl was then mounted in Cole jaws, the tenon was removed and the base trued and finished.











LISA



ROBERT CARPENTIER

Joe Pascucci Presiding

After new and old news, we went to the raffle.

### Show and Tell

Alain brought in yet another amazing piece of fretwork. It was a rabbit in a head-on pose. He used a 28 tpi blade for cutting the approximately 500 holes. He said, with few exceptions, most of the work on the pattern was done for him because he got the pattern from an adult coloring book. He used an 1/8" board (Baltic ply) for the cut. For pattern removal, he just scraped it (scary), and then used 60 grit sand paper to eliminate the glue residue (even more scary).

Mike showed a very well-done coal miner scene with a painted black backboard. He did this scene for his father-in-law who was a miner. The pattern was from Steve Good.

### Presentation on marquetry by Bill Leonhardt

There have always been discussions as to the differences between marquetry, intarsia, parquetry, and inlay so he clearly stated the comparisons:

Marquetry - flat one-dimensional use of exotic wood veneers;

Parquetry - similar to marquetry, only with using geometric designs;

Intarsia - similar use of exotic woods, but with varying wood thicknesses and shims to produce a multidimensional piece;

Inlay - another one-dimensional technique which uses bevel cuts to pocket one piece of wood into another

Bill also used the term "veneer craft," which he said was created by the craft stores and is basically marquetry.

Patterns come from web-sites, clubs, magazines, and kits.

Material - veneer 1/28" and 1/40" are the traditional thicknesses.

Appliques - specific designs for those special occasions.

Tools and jigs - an X-acto knife does most of the cutting. Also used are veneer saws, fret saws for intricate cuts and a chevalet for stack cutting.

There are several cutting methods, but the one Bill uses most is the window method because it allows him to get the best grain selection for the piece.

Banding is the decorative border which is glued next to the completed project and to the substrate so it will be the

same height as the piece.

Bill uses contact cement to mount the piece and finishes his projects with poly or shellac.

He gave his resources as American Marquetry Society, Yahoo groups, Google Library and YouTube videos.

Bill delivered this presentation with, elegance, preparedness, experience, and intelligence. We thank him very much for the time he spent with us!













## OLD TIMEY WHEELBARROW



## MICHAEL R. MITTLEMAN

Michael R. Mittleman The annual burst of activity at local greenhouses and the deluge of ads from hardware stores reliably signal the arrival of spring. The appearance of forsythia, crocuses, irises and pollen galore confirm the new season. It is time to build! Achoo!!!

While web surfing under the influence of vernal stimuli, I came across some sketches of wooden wheelbarrows and fruit vendor carts. One website I visited offered plans and a 15" steel wheel + axle assembly at a reasonable cost; I plunged. Within a few days a flat carton of suitable size arrived at the door. Therein were the promised plans and wheel assembly. A quick scan indicated a hefty size for the completed project, so it was put aside until consistently mild weather permitted outdoor construction. Thereby lies the remainder of this tale...

One of the attractive aspects of this project is the required materials are commonplace and inexpensive. Some 2 X 4's, dimensioned boards, carriage bolts and drywall screws handle the building components. For the finish, a 5:1 mix of Thompson's WaterSeal and Minwax oil-based Ebony stain was recommended. Rustoleum Satin Black spray can be used for the wheel assembly or these parts can be left unprotected and allowed to rust for a vintage "antique" look. Here is a materials list:

Old-timey Wheelbarrow							
Dimensioned Lumber							
Thickness	Width	Length	Pieces	BdFt		Notes	Cost
1 1/2	3 1/2	60	2	4.38	}		
1 1/2	3 1/2	18	2	1.31		3 2x4x8 bds	\$10.33
1 1/2	3 1/2	28 1/2	1	1.04			
3/4	3 1/2	17	1	0.31	}		
3/4	3 1/2	32	6	3.50		3 1x4x8 bds	\$29.79
3/4	3 1/2	9 1/2	1	0.17			
3/4	1 1/2	22 1/2	3	0.53	}	1 1x2x8 bd	\$4.91
3/4	5 1/2	24	1	0.69		All 3 pieces	
3/4	7 1/2	32	2	2.50		1 bd 1x8x8	\$21.89
			subtotal	14.42			\$66.93
Hardware							
Part	Diameter	Length	Pieces				Cost
Carriage Bolts	1/4	3 1/2	4				\$0.96
Carriage Bolts	1/4	2	4				\$0.78
Nuts	1/4 x 20		8				\$1.13
Flat Washers	1/4		4				\$0.56
Drywall Screws	#8	2 1/2	12		}		\$7.58
Drywall Screws	#6	2	20			1lb. Boxes	\$7.58
Drywall Screws	#6	1 1/4	24				\$7.58
Drywall Screws	#6	1 5/8	6				\$7.58
Steel Wheel; plans; s/h	15		1				\$39.95
			subtotal				\$73.72
Other Supplies							
Part							Cost
Minwax Ebony							\$8.67
Oil-based Stain							
Thompson's Clear							\$17.89
Water Proofer							
Rustoleum -flat black							\$4.65
			subtotal				\$31.22
						<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$171.86</b>

\* <https://secure.byegone.com/product/wheelbarrow/>.

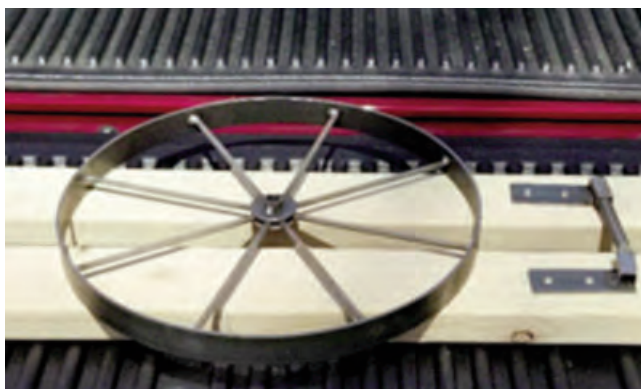
The materials ended up costing somewhat more than expected because larger quantities than needed were bought due to pack-

aging. For example, drywall screws were available only in 11lb. packages, far more than the project required. Anyone interested in partial boxes of drywall screws? The particular day the materials were purchased, one of the dimensioned lumber sizes was out of stock, so for consistency of appearance, all dimensioned lumber was upgraded to “select” grade. The smallest Thompson’s available was one gallon. Folks, the garage sale is still on – how about a  $\frac{3}{4}$  full (ever the optimist) container of Thompson’s WaterSeal... cheap. Last, all caution was cast aside and an extra 2 X 4 was bought to protect against the possibility of a cutting error, though as it turned out, the board was not needed. That special sale is going strong – one premium pine 2 X 4 X 8 available for a nominal charge.

The construction consisted of two major assemblies, the base/wheel assembly and the box. After cutting and shaping, the base parts appeared.



Components After Shaping



15" Wheel and Axle Assembly

And after assembly:



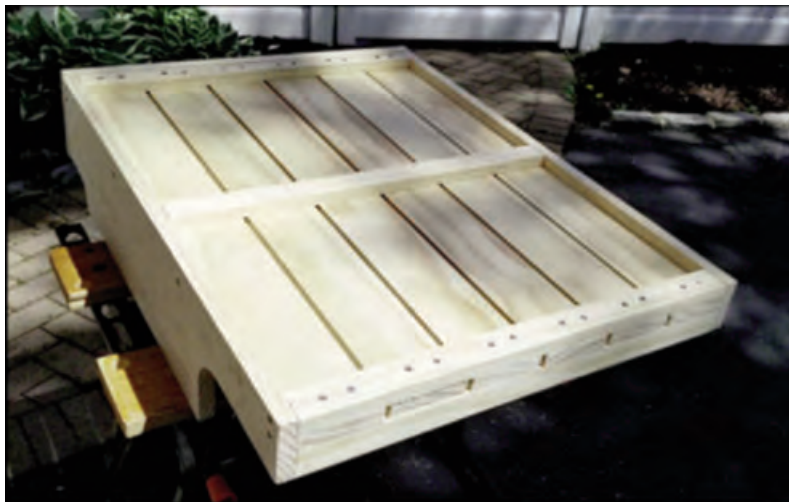
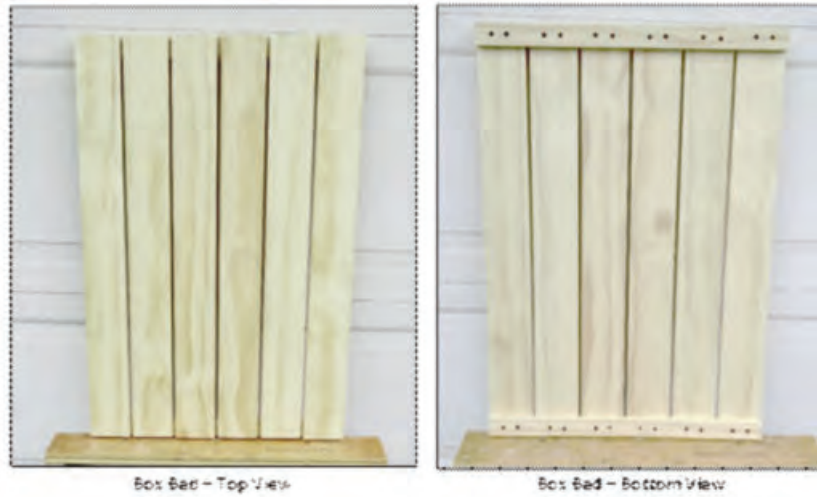
Fully Assembled Base Unit

Creating the 8" X 1 1/2" handles from the 2 X 4's was accomplished by largely ignoring the plan's suggestions (jig saw + wood rasp). Instead, after layout, a jig saw was used to cut the rough shape, but then a spindle sander was used to establish the 2" radius and a random orbital sander and 60-grit sandpaper were used to do the shaping. The soft pine was no match for the coarse sandpaper. Each handle took about 15 minutes to make. The only challenge was avoiding cutting too deep with the sander.

Another deviation from the plan's suggestions occurred with some of the tapered parts (legs and risers). A taper jig and a table saw were selected rather than the recommended bandsaw. The table saw and jig offered a more precise, finer cut than would be obtained with the bandsaw.



The box construction was next. Pictures of the components before and after assembly follow:



Additional Crossbrace



Completed Box

Attaching the box and base assemblies provided a good sense of the completed wheelbarrow:



Completed Wheelbarrow Before Final Sanding and Aging

Examination of the completed project led to the decision to include a third cross brace for additional box support and a strengthened joining of the box to the main rails. Final sanding was undertaken to remove sharp edges/corners and layout pencil lines before wheel assembly painting and project finishing. Since a 100% watertight finish was necessary to protect the wheelbarrow from water, insect and UV damage, disassembly was (regrettably) necessary before commencing with the final steps.

To augment the “old-timey” look, the plans recommended introducing faux saw marks on some of the outside lumber surfaces using a Stanley Sure Form Pocket Plane and running it cross-grain to achieve the rough sawn lumber appearance. As luck would have it, I had the specified plane and tried it on some scrap wood – way, way too much effort for modest results. After more web surfing, a simple idea was found. Lay a reciprocating saw with an aggressive pruning blade near-flat on the lumber and draw it backwards over the specified surfaces. About 10 seconds of work per board and eureka – the rough sawn lumber look.



Faux Rough Sawn Lumber and Wood Aging



Box Bottom After Aging

After some disassembly of the major components, final sanding was performed to round exposed sharp edges and corners. Next the Minwax oil-based Ebony stain and the Thompson's clear WaterSeal were mixed. A 5:1 ratio of 5 parts Thompson's to 1 part stain was concocted. It was interesting to note that the mix applied to pine created an instant weathered look. In addition, the wheel and axle assembly were sprayed with the Rustoleum Satin Black enamel. There were no adventures with the stain or paint to report, though the Thompson's WaterSeal takes about 72 hours to dry.

Reassembly of the components was a snap and that was followed by some touch-up staining. The result was an old-timey wooden wheelbarrow with a weathered look. It will make a handsome planter for someone. The plans were quite good and easy to follow. Now, who is interested in the leftover drywall screws, Thompson's WaterSeal and Minwax Ebony stain? All can be had at a very reasonable cost.





“Aged” Old-timey Wheelbarrow



“Aged” Old-timey Wheelbarrow – Front View

## PUZZLE

MICHAEL R. MITTLEMAN

## Tuff Stuff...

Michael R. Mittleman

**How to play:** Complete the numerical grid so that every row, column and 3 x 3 box contains all digits from 1 to 9.

			2		9	1		4
7								
		3	8		7		2	5
		5		1	3	2		
9						5	3	
				9				
5	6					7		
	2		7					
1					5	6		

M	I	S	S	U	S
E	N	C	A	S	E
S	L	O	G	A	N
S	I	R	E	N	S
U	N	E	S	C	O
P	E	S	T	E	R

Solution to May



## HINT OF THE MONTH

MICHAEL R. MITTLEMAN

## SOME EPOXY HINTS

For those of us not using two-part epoxy regularly, the problems of smoothing, air bubbles and removing epoxy that has strayed from the target work area seem intractable. Have no fear! Patience, heat and denatured alcohol will fix most issues.

Smoothing the surface can often be accomplished without resorting to sandpaper. Timing is everything here. After the epoxy has been poured into a hole, crack or seam, let it sit for a few minutes. At about the 30-45 minutes mark the epoxy will start to cure and stiffen. At exactly this point, dip nitrile-gloved fingers into a small quantity of denatured alcohol and very gently smooth the epoxy by running a finger or two across the curing epoxy surface. Almost immediately a glass-like smoothness will be achieved. Then, patience: give the epoxy a full 24 hours to cure.

Air bubbles are handled by careful stirring of the epoxy, tipping and careful use of heat. Epoxy works best when it is at room temperature, the resin and hardener are completely mixed, and the mixing is done by stirring thoroughly and slowly, not folding or shaking. The idea is to the extent possible avoid introducing air into the mix. When applying the mixture, do not use rollers. A bristle brush works, and when practicable, a plastic spreader is best. Move with purpose, but not too rapidly. Carefully examine your work. If air bubbles are apparent, use a dry bristle brush and “tip” the offending area by gently drawing the brush across the surface. If the bubbles persist, use a heat gun or torch and gently warm the area. Be careful to avoid overheating and/or possibly charring the surrounding substrate. Too much heat can actually shrink wood and cause a bigger mess than air bubbles. However, heat is very effective when used carefully. The preceding techniques are used on wet epoxy only.

Removal of epoxy that has strayed from the target area or a misshaped joint seam often does not require sandpaper to correct. Instead, use heat and a scraper. Cured epoxy feels as hard as a rock. However, with sufficient heat it becomes crumbly and can be readily scraped off, no sandpaper is required.

## HARDWARE STORE REVIEW

My favorite hardware store is County Line Hardware which is located at 173 W. Hills Rd., Huntington Station; that is about two blocks north of Jericho Turnpike. It is very conveniently located. The store is owned by two brothers, Frank and Vinnie, who are both great guys. I love hardware stores and this is one of the best. I have been going here for 34 years. Their staff is excellent and very helpful and there are plenty of them. I sometimes “Rube Goldberg” things and they really work things out for me. The store is well stocked; I always find what I’m looking for. The store is well-lit and it easy to get around. Their prices are good also. They let me post a sign for our Show every year right on their front door. I highly recommend this hardware store.

Joe Pascucci