

THE
Woodrack
December 2022



CARL SAENGER

LIW BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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<i>SSOW SIG President</i>	Frank Napoli
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	Corey Tighe
<i>Photographer</i>	Bill Leonhardt
	Jim Moloney

SECRETARY'S NOTES



MICHAEL MITTLEMAN

LIW President Mike Daum called the November 2nd General Meeting to order at 7:15 PM. The in-person session at the Frank Brush Barn included a live stream via Zoom. There was good attendance and much discussion.

ANNOUNCEMENTS Mike opened the meeting by remarking that the upcoming elections for all board positions and SIG presidents will be handled via online voting. Joe Pascucci is stepping down from board activities. Thanks for your years of service and commitment, Joe. Also, Mike mentioned that Rob DeMarco is a candidate for a director position. Follow-up: it was later learned that Patti Lerner is a candidate for the scroll saw SIG presidency. Steve Kelman is no longer running. Thanks for your contributions and leadership, Steve.

Election results will be announced at the December 7th General Meeting. Candidates should register with Ed Dillon. Thanks, Ed, for once again assuming this role.

Show Chair, Bill Leonhardt, reported that he is near agreement with the Cradle of Aviation for 2023 show dates. The potential dates are September 9-10. Thanks, Bill. The C of A is a terrific venue.

Mike closed the announcement portion of the meeting by mentioning that the time for holiday season activities and donations was here. Once again, the U. S. Marine's Toys for Tots initiative will be supported, as well as other community-based organizations.

In closing, Mike D. asked members to bring refreshments to the December 7th General Meeting and join in a holiday celebration.

THIS MONTH:

SECRETARY'S NOTES

CARL SAENGER

LICFM

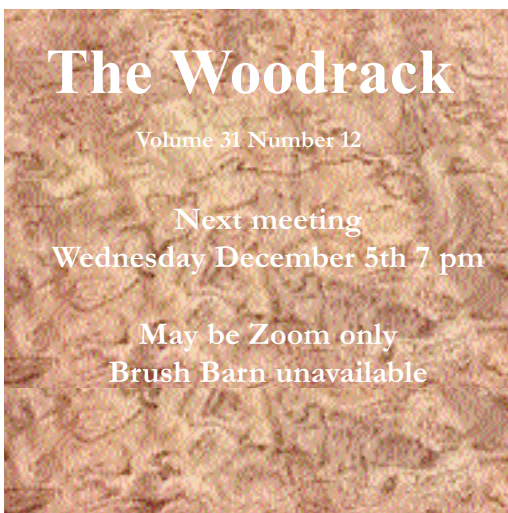
TURNERS GUILD

LISA

LOCK, STOCK AND DARYL

PUZZLE

DOVETAIL JIGS FOR BANDSAWS PART 1



Carl Saenger passed from this life last week. If you look up "nice guy" in the dictionary you should see a picture of Carl. If you look up "very talented turner" you should see the same photo. Carl introduced many of us to woodturning.

He loved to reproduce turnings he read about or saw pictures of. He was a family man, a gentleman, and a friend. He will be missed.

Mike Luciano

OTHER BUSINESS AND SIG MEETING SCHEDULES

The next LIW General Meeting will be held on December 7, 2022.

LICFM Meeting, Ben Nawrath, SIG Pres., 12/13/2022. LICFM is having a holiday party as well. There will be a small formal meeting to wrap up elections and have any show and tell items; then, the party begins with either sandwiches or a big hero. Members are encouraged to bring a snack or dessert, or beverage.

LIWG Meeting, Jim Moloney, SIG Pres., 12/8/2022. We will be voting for SIG board members and having a holiday party.

LISA Meeting, Steve Kelman, SIG Pres., 12/15/2022. The LISA SIG will elect officers for 2023 and swap Xmas ornaments and holiday parties.

SSOW Meeting, Frank Napoli, SIG Pres., 12/27/2022. Open carving and beginner projects are offered to anyone who wants to try their hand at carving.

NEW MEMBERS None.

TREASURER'S REPORT Steve Fulgoni reported that the LIW lost about \$320 on the Annual Show and broke approximately even for 2022.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT Membership Director Joe Bottigliere indicated that we now have more than 150 members.

DRAWING WINNERS Steve Applebaum and Joe Bottigliere had the winning tickets. Congratulations, gentlemen.

SHOW AND TELL Ben Nawrath, with help from Corey Tighe, restored an outdoor bench with cast iron legs. A tung oil finish completed the project. The effort supported a family impacted by a limousine accident that occurred a few years ago.

Daryl Rosenblatt displayed a beautiful Roubo bookstand he constructed from mahogany. Well done.

Frank Napoli exhibited a carving of two men hanging in a dungeon. Both prisoners had a ball and chain attached to their feet. A sign in the background stated, "You've got some pair." Frank, where does your inspiration come from?

Joe Maday showed a pic of one-half of a bombe chest that he printed full-scale. Joe explained that he uses the 100% dimensioned printouts to construct Masonite templates. He then builds a life-size model of the chest to verify the joinery and shapes before making the actual workpiece. Joe's craftsmanship is meticulous.

DISCUSSION Corey Tighe led a discussion focused on woodworking design software. His comments centered on Sketch-up for 3-D modeling. The product has different versions and pricing plans, ranging from free to about \$700 per year. Add-ons are available. The application offers several tools to create 3-D renderings. It will assist with developing parts lists and project dimensions. Corey mentioned there is a learning curve required to use the package and its several tools,

Other LIW members shared their experiences with alternative products such as AutoCAD and CorelDraw.

Mike Daum prefers to draw his plans at full-scale by hand. These include detailed measurements.

A lively conversation ensued regarding the merits of scaled vs. full-size drawings.

UPCOMING EVENTS

The next General Meeting will be at 7 PM on December 7, 2022, at the Frank Brush Barn.





ACTIVE MILITARY
PERSONNEL _____

2023 Membership Renewal

Complete this application by **clearly** printing the information requested in the spaces below, and returning this form, along with your check in the amount of **\$60.00** to:

Joe Bottigliere
1238 Church Street
Bohemia, NY 11716

Checks should be made out to the Long Island Woodworkers

NAME: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone: _____

E Mail Address: _____

EMERGENCY Contact and Telephone#: _____

Primary woodworking interest: _____

Other woodworking related interests: _____

How would you rate your skill level: _____

What would you hope to gain from the club: _____

OTHER COMMENTS, SUGESTIONS, EXPECTATIONS:

**Your Membership Dues includes full access to all official SIGS!
CABINETMAKERS; CARVERS; SCROLLERS; TURNERS**

LICFM



BOB WOOD

NEW MEMBER The November 8th Cabinet and Furniture Makers Meeting was at Harry's Urban Hardwood shop as usual and began with the introduction of a new member. Omar Rivera is a Wood Shop and Tech teacher in the East Meadow School District at Clark Middle School. Omar has a store in Sea Cliff called Restoration Oak, which is an artisan boutique and home decor center. Omar also has a warehouse and shop in Glen Head. Omar recently took a turning class with Corey Tighe and joined the club to improve his skills.

SHOW AND TELL A Roubo folding bookstand was the first Show and Tell. Ben Nawrath and Daryl Rosenblatt mentioned they would give a class on the technique in building such a stand. Several people showed interest in attending the class.

Bill Leonhardt made an eyedrop vial holder and made a jig to hold the bases of various grits of sandpaper to sand the small pieces.

Ben Nawrath also restored a two-speed hand drill. He first stripped drill using citrus-based paint remover. The rust from the collet was removed with Evapo-Rust and a wire wheel. Rustoleum 2X was used, but is too soft. Ben recommended using an inexpensive enamel.

PRESENTATION Justin Matranga

The main topic was presented by Justin Matranga. He demonstrated making or milling a board from a log. Justin then proceeded to make a mortise and tenon from the pieces he milled from the log and some carving was also done.

Justin began by splitting the log radially to make sure the growth rings were parallel and perpendicular to the face. The cathedrals on wood are the growth rings. Ten inch or wider quarter sawn boards are very expensive.

Next, Justin split the log horizontally in half and then in half again. The splitting was down a straight-line using wedges and a sledgehammer. Justin used wooden wedges and explained that knots will sometimes keep wood from splitting.

Harry Slutter who mentioned that quarter sawn lumber has a thirty percent waste factor.

The sapwood is just inside the bark, then the cambium, sapwood, and heartwood. Two splits are made radially, again, perpendicular to the bark using a Froe and wedges. Justin clarified that a froe is used for splitting, not cutting. The splits are started at each end of the log and meet midway.

Justin then used a chalk line to guide removal of the sapwood and an axe for the cut.

The next step used two framing squares, instead of winding sticks, to locate the high points on the rough lumber. An ax with a flat back and rounded radius edge was used for this part of the operation. It is trial and error with the framing squares to get a quasi-flat surface.

Planes were the next tool of choice. Justin used old wooden planes with big radius blades. It was explained that old planes have wider blades, two inches versus modern one inch scrub planes. Also, newer planes will rust because the wood is wet. If the wood has been dried, then a metal scrub plane can be used. Justin planed diagonally across the grain.

After the board was flattened, a Skill Saw was used to trim the edges. For some parts of the operation a battery-powered chain saw can be used. After achieving one straight edge, a table saw can be used to rip the other side.

Mentioned previously, a mortise and tenon joint was made from the log Justin milled. Using a chisel width is how the marking gauge is set. The edge of the wood is dry, but the middle is wet making it easier to make a mortise. Justin also made a tenon.

Carving was the last segment of the demonstration. Since the wood was dry on the outside, it could be carved. Justin outlined arches with dividers and scribe. Older carvers left the scribe marks. The arches are made with a V Tool a leather or wooden mallet following the scribe lines. For letters, Justin printed the letters or words and traced them onto the wood using carbon paper to create the letter outlines. A V Tool and a knife were used for the letters. The carving was done before the joinery.

Justin explained the difference between red and white oak. In white oak the grains are intertwined. You Tube videos provide the details. The presentation was well-rehearsed and timed, as well as being interesting and informative.



LISA



PATTI LERNER

ANNOUNCEMENTS Steve called the November 17th meeting to order. He discussed the upcoming elections and announced he was not running for president. Patti Lerner has been added to the nominations for that position. He listed those running for the officer positions; all unopposed. Members will receive their election ID and link to the ballots via email. Please vote!

We talked about our holiday party and decided we would again like it catered by Bona Sera. Patti is taking on the task of organizing the party and will be making a list of those who wish to attend. Members will be sent a list of needed supplies, desserts, chips, beverages, etc. they can bring for the party. Jack Curio stepped up and said he would take care of the necessary supplies. Thanks Jack!

NEW MEMBER Chris Mallon brought us a new member, Jeff. Welcome! (Sorry, I didn't catch Jeff's last name)

SHOW AND TELL Steve Gazes showed us some nice stick people projects he made; a girl with her horse, plus a couple and a boy with his dog. Well done!

Rolf had a 3D compound cut lighthouse that he scrolled, then rounded off on his lathe. Beautifully done!

Great work, both of you!

DISCUSSION We then proceeded with the wood burning presentation by Jean Piotrowski. She provided us with handouts containing information about safety, different wood burner tips, and basic techniques which she explained to us in detail. She cautioned us about smoke and strongly suggested using a fan while burning the wood. She also warned us about using treated wood, which is toxic. A number of people brought their own wood burning tools and wood was provided so everyone had a chance to experiment with different tips.

A question was asked about how a pattern should be transferred to the wood. Rolf mentioned transferring patterns directly onto the wood using graphite paper. When printing out the pattern, use the darkest setting on the printer, and a heating iron to transfer it onto the wood. If there are graphite lines still visible on the wood after you've done your wood burning, lacquer thinner will dissolve it.

Rolf said he gets some of his patterns from adult coloring books.

The meeting wrapped up with the usual chit-chat. A good time was had by all.







TURNER'S GUILD



BOB LERNER

President Jim Moloney called the November 10th meeting to order at 7:15 PM.

ANNOUNCEMENTS Jean will be organizing the December Holiday Party. Elections for the club officers will start in mid-November. Joe Pascucci was able to attend a rocket launch at the NASA Wallops Flight Facility. It was a Northrup Grumman Antares rocket on a resupply mission to the ISS. He said the experience was incredible. First, you see the light of the engines igniting, then you hear the sound, and finally, you feel the vibration.

UPCOMING DEMONSTRATIONS

December – Holiday party

TBD – Steve Fulgoni: sharpening lathe chisels

TBD – Steve Maiele: Milliput epoxy putty

SHOW AND TELL Rob Crespolini – made some three-footed boxes. He laid out the feet with a compass and cut them out with a coping saw. Final shaping was done using a grinder. Rob also made some hooded Christmas ornaments. One was adorned with a gold chain wrapped around the lower finial.

Gary Mayhew – brought in a very nice mallet made from cherry.

Tony Fuoco – made a square edge flat top cherry bowl, a maple bowl, and a walnut vase. All of the pieces were beautifully done.

DEMO Natural Edge Canopy Christmas Ornament with Finial by Joe Pascucci

TURN THE HOOD

Start by placing an approximately 4" diameter by 5" long 1/2 round log (like a bowl blank) between centers. Turn the outside of the hood like a bowl, leaving the live bark edge on the rim. Now turn a tenon opposite the live edge and place the hood in a chuck. Hollow it like a bowl using a gouge and then clean it up with a scraper. Drill a 1/2" hole through the center of the bottom for later installation of the finial. Power-sand the inside of the hood. Joe applied ACK's abrasive sanding paste and then their polishing paste. Remove the hood from the chuck and reinstall it on the lathe with a jamb chuck in the headstock and a live center with another jamb chuck in the tailstock for support. Next, turn the tenon off, sand the outside, and apply the same finish on the inside.

TURN THE FINIAL

Turn a 2" x 2" x 8" blank of a contrasting-colored wood round. Then add beads, coves, and whatever other details you desire. Turn a 1/2" tenon in the top of the finial that will protrude through the hood to attach the finial cap to. The tenon should be long enough to go through the hood and into the finial cap. Joe used an open-end wrench to set the tenon diameter. Sand and apply the finish.

TURN THE FINIAL CAP

Turn a 2" x 2" x 4" blank round and then turn it to the desired shape. Drill a 1/2" hole in the bottom to fit over the tenon on the finial. Put a slight crown into the bottom of the cap so it will sit flush with the top of the hood. Apply glue to the hole in the finial cap. Place the finial tenon through the hood and attach the finial cap to it. Drill a small

hole in the top of the cap to insert a screw eye.

Thank you, Joe, for an excellent informative, and well-done demo! These ornaments make great Christmas gifts.





LOCK, STOCK & DARYL**BEN NAWRATH, MICHAEL
MITTLEMAN & DARYL ROSENBLATT****Contributor:** Mike Mittleman**Website:** YouTube**Presenter/Author:** GRINwood Workbench with Gregory Dakhno**Links:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nwXVJIDZtaw&list=WL&index=1&t=714s>

Description: This video is notable for several reasons. While many videos, books, and articles deal with workbench construction, the GRINwood effort is an absolute master class in woodworking technique and precision. As it turns out, the GRINwood name is a play on the proprietors' names – GRegory and INna Dakhno. They reside in Poltava, Ukraine. I don't know how they fared during the current Russia/Ukraine war.

Gregory can do everything from design to finished product using a combination of hand tools and machines to produce one of the finest workbenches I have seen (via video). Starting with rough lumber, the techniques used in the design and construction of the workbench are revealed. The video is long at 53:21, but there is no verbal overlay mercifully – just pure woodworking and ingenuity. The resultant effort produces a large workbench weighing a few hundred pounds that is replete with a split top, leg vise, tail vise, drawers, and a sliding deadman. The video quality is excellent. It shows a builder whose skills far transcend my own. This YouTube offering is highly recommended.

Contributor: Daryl Rosenblatt**Website:** YouTube**Presenter/Author:** Matt Estlea**Links:** <https://www.youtube.com/@MattEstlea/videos>

Description: Matt is a fairly young British woodworker who has a wealth of knowledge and is very good at sharing what he knows. His videos are concise, well filmed and he's entertaining as well. He has a website as well, mat-teslea.com, which has an equal amount of information. I feel his approach is geared to an experienced beginner (if that makes sense); he's entertaining for woodworkers of all levels however.

Contributor: Ben Nawrath**Website:** YouTube**Presenter/Author:** Stumpy Nubs (James Hamilton) Take Two**Links:** <https://youtu.be/U7w0QEOZYqc>

Description: We've all watched videos from good ol' Stumpy before, but he continues to surprise me with new ideas and products. In fact, I was all ready to review another video of his about shellac, knowing full well we have several members who are already shellac gurus, but thinking we could all use a bookmarked quick reference as well. This video talks about hand screw clamps. But not just any old hand screw, these are modified to accept other "fence" clamps to hold them onto a bench for even more versatility. AND you can buy a kit to make your own, so it'll hopefully inspire folks to try something new. Who doesn't love a good shop project? As usual, his videos are concise and easy to understand, while not being dumbed down at all. Enjoy!

PUZZLE

MICHAEL R. MITTLEMAN

1	2	3	4	5	6
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					

Clues

Across

- 1. Tees and polos
- 7. Some like it hot
- 8. Drily
- 9. Component
- 10. Game equipment
- 11. Supplement

Down

- 1. Seafood dish
- 2. Skag
- 3. Eye parts: Var.
- 4. Diet
- 5. Yao Ming vs. Spud Webb
- 6. Least ingenuous

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

Solution to November

SOME DOVETAIL JIGS FOR VERTICAL BANDSAWS

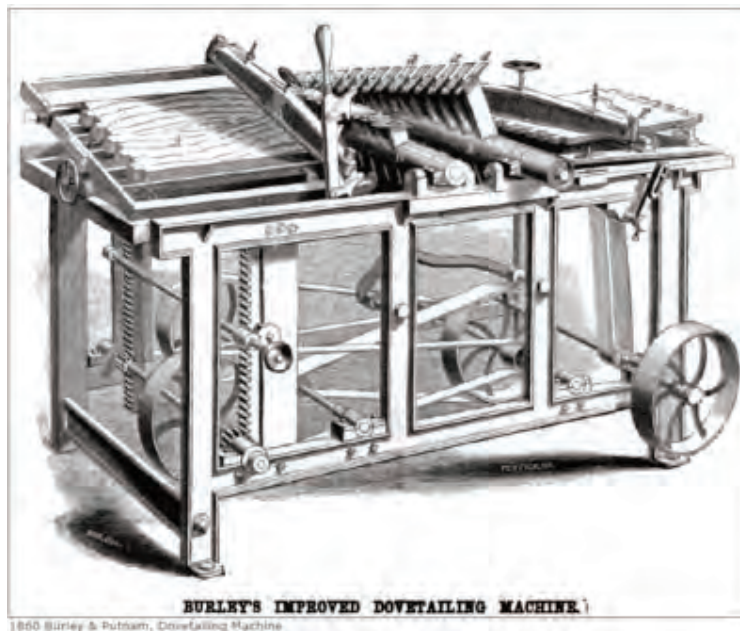


MICHAEL R. MITTLEMAN

INTRODUCTION

Dovetail joinery has ancient origins. “The dovetail joint technique probably pre-dates written history. Some of the earliest known examples of the dovetail joint are in ancient Egyptian furniture entombed with mummies dating from [the] First Dynasty, the tombs of Chinese emperors, and a stone pillar at the Vazhappally Maha Siva Temple in India.” Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dovetail_joint

Dovetails remain popular today and are considered a hallmark of much quality-made furniture. Tight-fitting dovetail joints are pleasing to the eye and a source of great structural strength. Making the joint is a rite of passage for the aspiring woodworker and, paradoxically, a source of frustration. Many jigs have been developed over the years to assist artisans in making this joint. These include handsaw guides and add-ons for machinery, such as specialized aids for table saws, router templates, and bandsaws.



1860 Burley & Putnam, Dovetailing Machine

Scientific American, 2(13), 24 March 1860, p. 193.

The dovetail joint is the focus of countless books, articles, videos, and lectures. This manuscript adds to the ocean of subject material by reporting on three designs developed for bandsaw usage. Each approach has unique pluses and minuses. They are for through dovetail joints only. In addition, the narrative reports on requirements and underlying calculations employed in developing these aids.

For maximum strength and beauty, dovetail joints must be relatively tight-fitting. To accomplish this goal, the jigs must stabilize the workpieces firmly along three dimensions, i.e., the X, Y, and Z axes. The joint consists of two parts: a tail and a pin. Religious wars abound regarding which part to cut first. In fact, the order of cutting is immaterial. The essential consideration is that the second half of the joint must closely correspond to the contours of the first half to achieve the tight-fit standard, regardless of whether it is the tail or the pin.

SOME PRELIMINARIES

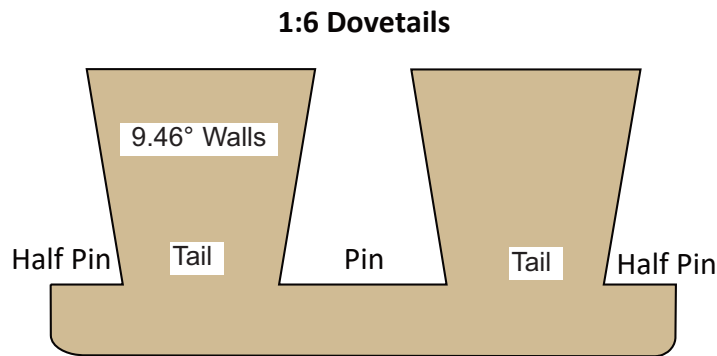
The first order of business is to verify that the bandsaw is in good working condition. The blade should be sharp and of the proper width; 3/8" works well. The blade should parallel the fence and the miter gauge slot. The blade and the tabletop should be perpendicular to each other. The blade should be properly tensioned and move smoothly through the upper and lower guides. Collectively, these steps prevent drift, the archenemy of consistency and accuracy in bandsaws.

The dovetail joint layout is needlessly complicated by confusing terms with redundant meanings. The four more common forms for dovetail walls are referred to as 1:6, 1:7, 1:8, and 14°. Nothing is served except tradition by mixing ratios, e.g., 1:6, with degrees. The 1:6 ratio refers to the rise-over-run from introductory algebra. In other words, the line will rise by 1 unit in a run of 6 units. Happily, rise-over-run ratios can be easily converted to degrees by applying the formula, $\text{Degrees} = \tan^{-1}(\text{rise/run})$. Better yet, the conversion can be done in a spreadsheet using the formula $\text{Degrees} = \text{ATAN}(\text{rise/run}) * 180/\text{PI}()$. A table of typical dovetail angles follows:

Common Dovetail Measurements

Rise	Run	Degrees
1	4	14.04
1	6	9.46
1	7	8.13
1	8	7.13

The “line” mentioned above refers to the angle of the joint’s walls.



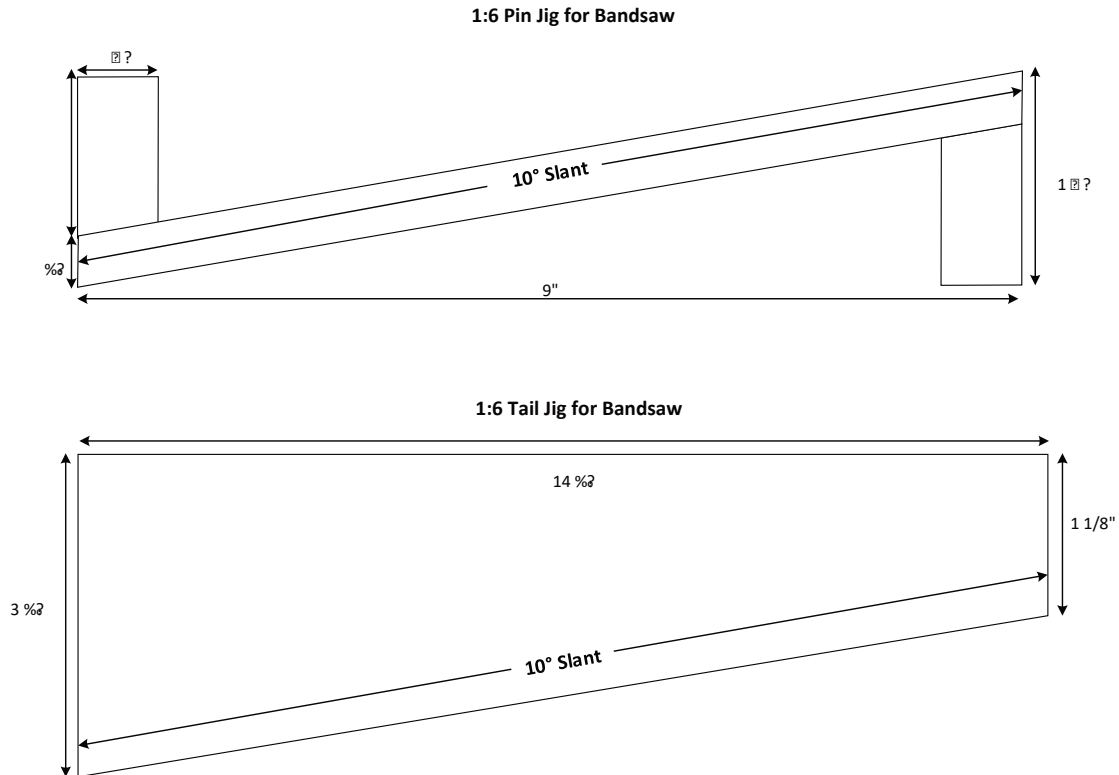
A challenge when designing a vertical bandsaw dovetail jig is the height constraint imposed by the saw’s chassis arching across and over the table. Tabletop (or jig) tilt angles are limited because of this factor.

Three designs were developed for this study. They are identified as “Simple,” “Fortune,” and “Omni.” Design descriptions, materials, associated costs, and notes regarding strengths and weaknesses are discussed.

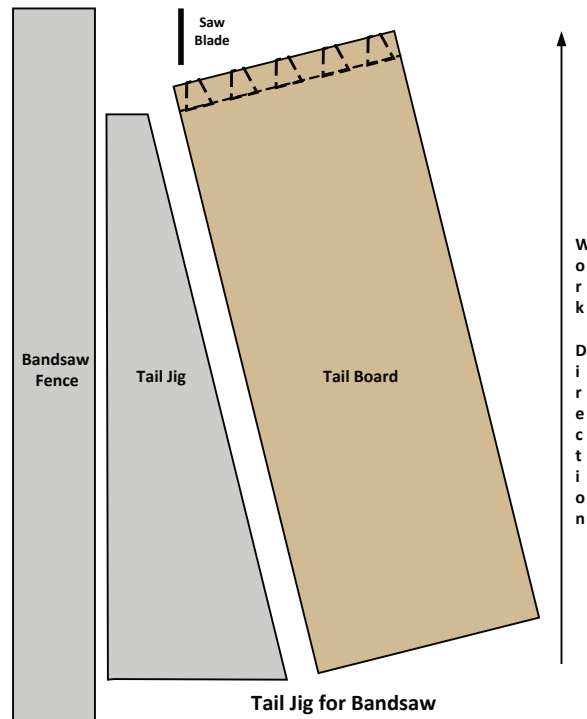
A STRAIGHTFORWARD DESIGN

Simple Model

The epitome of simplicity and thriftiness, these aids are quickly constructed in this design. There are two components: one for cutting the tails and another for the pins. There is no practical limit on the thickness of the workpieces. For example, these cutting aids can handle lumber ranging in thickness from 1/8" to 2" or more. Material costs are negligible since most woodworkers have the needed scrap on hand.



The order of the cuts, i.e., pins or tails, makes no difference. When cutting tails, the long, straight edge of the jig is placed against the saw's fence. The slanted side faces toward the blade. The workpiece is butted against the diagonal edge. The fence controls the location of the cut. For the first wall, the jig and the workpiece slide along the fence until the desired cut length is attained. The process requires the woodworker to firmly hold the workpiece against the slanted edge of the jig and the fence. Roll the board over or flip the jig to cut the opposing wall.



The pin jig works similarly. One edge of the jig is placed against the fence, and the workpiece is placed on top of the jig butted up against the fence side. The jig slides along the fence. The fence determines the placement of the cut. After the first wall is cut, the jig is turned over to reverse the slant, and the process is repeated for the second side. Simple. Accurate. Effective.

The principal shortfall of the Simple Model is that the angles are fixed. Each time a new angle is required, e.g., changing from 1:6 to 1:8, the pin and tail components must be rebuilt. The woodworker could make jigs to accommodate all the standard dovetail dimensions, i.e., 1:4, 1:6, 1:7, and 1:8, at one time. However, that strategy translates into storage requirements for eight components. The positive findings for the Simple jigs are negligible cost to build, minor construction labor (around 30 minutes), repeatable and accurate joinery, and a dovetail jig solution for bandsaws not having tilting tabletops.

Simple Model Materials

Description	Qty	Description	Comments
Tail Jig	1	1/2 X 3 1/2 X 14 1/2	Plywood
Pin Jig Platform	1	1/2 X 6 X 7 3/4	Plywood
Pin Jig Legs	2	3/4 X 1 1/2 X 6	Solid Wood

Photographs of the Simple Model follow. While this guide has all the essential features necessary for constructing precise through dovetails, the Fortune and Omni Jigs offer additional functionality. They will be discussed in successive issues of *The Woodrack*, the Long Island Woodworkers' newsletter.

