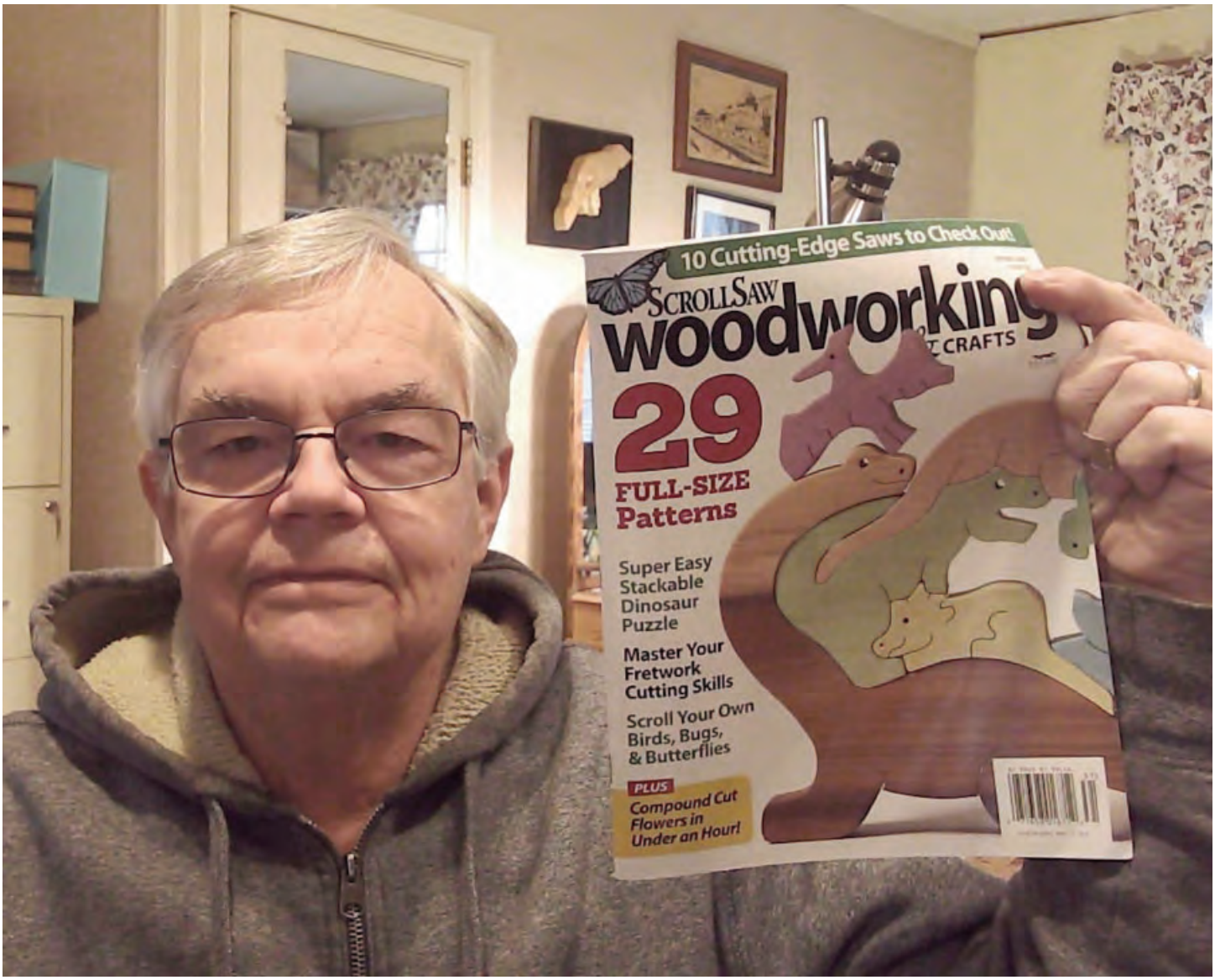
THE Woodrack

February 2023



Rolf Beuttenmuller makes the cover of Scrollsaw Woodworking

Vol. 32 No. 2 The Official Newsletter of the Long Island Woodworkers www.liwoodworkers.org

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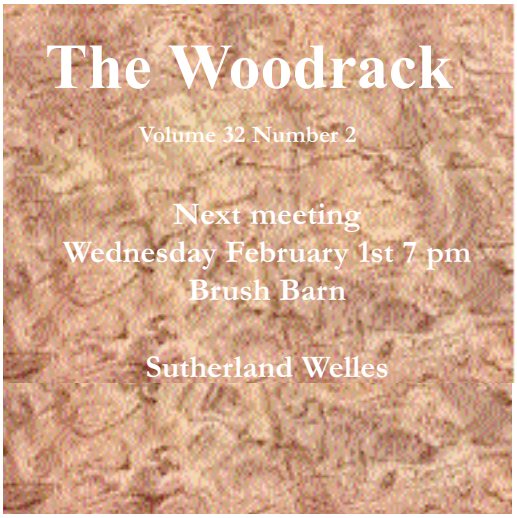
This Month:



Secretary's Notes — Michael Mittleman

LIW President Mike Daum called the January 4th General Meeting to order at 7:00 PM. The session was live-streamed via Zoom. Once again, there was no in-person format due to the barn's unavailability. We will return to holding our meetings at the barn on February 1, 2023, and streaming the session via Zoom.

Announcements Mike D. opened the meeting by discussing the lack of meeting space at the barn due to a Smithtown Historical Society (SHS) holiday festival. He has continued discussions with the SHS administration to improve LIW access to the barn.

Mike reminded members that the time to remit 2023 dues is now. Payments via credit card will be accepted at our next general meeting.

There will be an exposition, The Wood Working Show in New Jersey (TWWS @ Edison), on February 10 – 12. Detailed information can be found at https://www.thewoodworkingshows.com/event/trade-show-edison-new-jersey-2023/.

Rolf Beuttenmuller mentioned that three LIW members have work the Spring 2023 Issue of Scrollsaw Woodworking & Crafts Magazine. Bob Carpentier cut a "Fretwork Bouquet,"
Joe Pascucci cut a pair of "Compound cut Vases," and Rolf cut an 8-piece, free-standing Dinosaur puzzle featured on the cover. Congratulations to you!

Other Business and SIG Meeting Schedules

The next LIW General Meeting is scheduled for February 1, 2023. Sutherland Welles, Ltd. will be demonstrating its products.

LICFM Meeting, Ben Nawrath, SIG Pres., 02/14/2023. Daryl Rosenblatt will be presenting on decorative resin inlay.

LIWG Meeting, Jim Moloney, SIG Pres., 02/09/2023. Gary Mayhew will demonstrate how to add a butterfly inlay on a turned bowl.

LISA Meeting, Patti Lerner, SIG Pres., 02/16/2023. The February, March, and May meetings will focus on Intarsia techniques.

SSOW Meeting, Frank Napoli, SIG Pres., 02/27/2023. We will have open individual carving.

Show and Tell Ben Nawrath gave a quick tutorial on cleaning cast iron surfaces. He focused on his table saw top. Ben used a red Scotch Brite cut-to-size for an inexpensive ¼ sheet sander and WD-40. Ben used the WD-40 sparingly, just enough to create a slurry. After "sanding" or scrubbing the surface, he wiped it down, then sealed the top with Bostik GlideCote. Thanks for sharing, Ben.

Corey Tighe displayed his Moxon Vise build. Corey also provided a quick demonstration of his edge banding machine. It is very efficient and relatively expensive. Corey also showed some Japanese files and his joiner. Heaven is Corey's workshop.

Demonstration Joiner Knife Sharpening Dean Dauplaise and Mike Daum

The big challenge with joiner and planer knife sharpening is blade alignment. Dean and Mike demonstrated Dean's technique for repeatable alignment settings. Contact Dean for specific step-by-step advice.

Upcoming Events

The next General Meeting will be at 7 PM on February 1, 2023, in person at the barn.

Meeting Adjournment Time: 8:50 PM

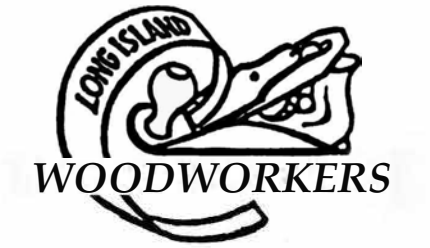
Editor's Notes

This issue is a bit "thin" for a variety of reasons:

1. LISA and the Turners (the SIGs, not a new rock group) had their holiday parties, and were such rowdy affairs that nobody took any photos or sent us any minutes.

2. The carvers either had a holiday party or open carving, maybe both.

3. The big trick to getting the photo of Rolf for the cover was getting him to smile. It took many attempts, but folks, this is Rolf smiling.



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
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Checks should be made out to the *Long Island Woodworkers*

*NAME:*_____

*Address:*_____

*City:*_____ *State:*_____ *ZipCode:*_____

*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:

_____

_____

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

LICFM

Bob Wood

Announcements The first CAFM meeting of the year was held January 10th at Harry's shop. Rob DeMarco and Ben Nawrath would like some more ideas for demonstrations.

There is a steel table available 75 by 35 inches by 1/8 inch. For more details, check the LIW website.

Rich Zimmermann is selling his workshop. See the website for more information. He lives in Kings Park.

The turners are selling their OneWay Lathe, 24 by 36 inches. It is rated at two horsepower and requires 220 single-phase.

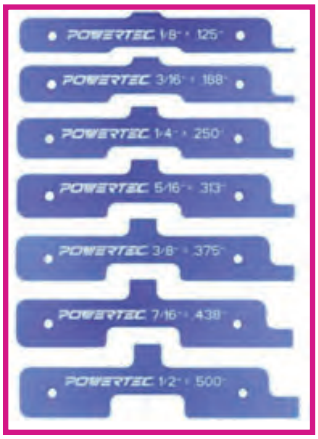
There is a New Jersey woodworking show on February 9th. Also, there is one in Springfield, Mass. Details are available online.

Rich Blohm is giving away an 80 grit 8-inch grinding wheel.

Nate Lanzilotta has a nail gun; it's a Porter Cable, and it doesn't always work and jams up. Norm says he has one and has the same problem.

New Members Three new members were introduced. John Cronin from Westbury describes himself as a "developing woodworker." Alex Weiss, who resides in Jericho, has an interest in toy-making. Ken Coresh is from East Northport and has a general interest in woodworking. Welcome, gentlemen.

Discussion The main topic of the evening was marking and measuring tools. Ben Nawrath started with a 6-inch try square. Ben said you could file the body If it is not square. Barry Saltsberg took a turning course, and the instructor said there was no real difference between a Starrett and a Stanley square. Ben also mentioned I-Gauging, which is also an excellent square.
Joe Pascucci said that a centering feature on a combo square could also be used as a regular square. Bill Leonhardt mentioned that the I-Gauging body might loosen up. Darrell Rosenblatt uses machine squares and does not know if the inside, outside, or both edges are square. Norm said Starrett says both sides are parallel, not so with other brands.



Ben Nawrath next brought up a Woodpecker triangle with holes to mount on a jig. It would be best if you used a mechanical pencil because the Woodpecker pencil does not work. Recommended was to use a Japanese mechanical pencil. Rich Blohm talked about a club in North Carolina and the Woodpecker step base, which has angles like a speed square.

Next was the Kreg gauges which we've seen a couple of times. They can measure blade height, width, depth thicknesses, et cetera. The set comes in 1/8 inch increments and goes to a ½ inch thicknesses (left).

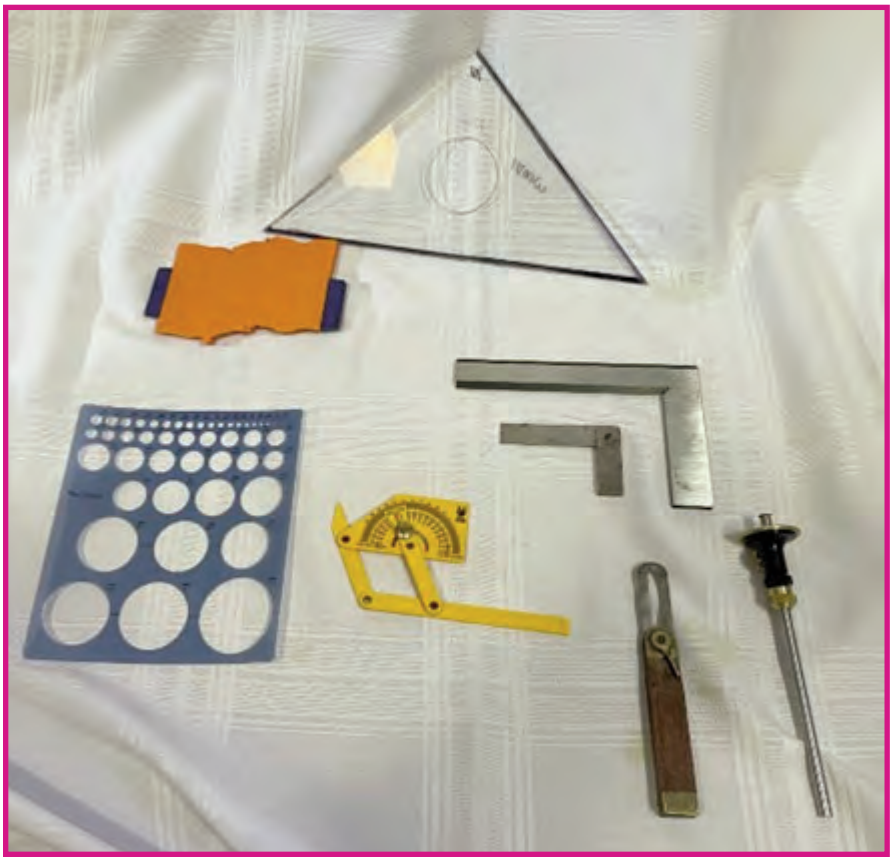
There is a Paolini pocket rule by Woodpecker. Harry Slutter uses this rule for accuracy to check squareness.

The next item was an Odd Job which slides and has a bubble level.

A protractor was shown next. It was an inexpensive plastic one, but other examples are much better. A trammel can be used to make a circle, or one can use flexible thin wood and bend it to make a circle. French plastic curves can be found at an art supply and drafting squares, which are very accurate.

Milescraft carries a drill block to center drill bits 1/8 to 1/2 inch.

Then there is a plastic contour device that replicates shapes so you can carve out moldings usually used for contouring floor and door moldings or irregularly shaped items that you're cutting. This plastic molding can be locked in to get your exact shape.



The next item was a tape measure which should have been mentioned initially, but it's suitable for rough measurements. For example, finding the middle of a board, it was recommended that if you measure a 48-inch board and you find 24 inches from your left to right, measure again from right to left to see if it's correct. The lines should match up if it's accurate. Otherwise, adjust your markings accordingly.

As mentioned, mechanical pencils, .5 mm to .9 mm, are used to mark cuts, but a marking knife should be used for final work. Using a marking gauge with a round cutting wheel is also better. It will provide a much cleaner cut across the grain.

Harry showed a simple item made with

flexible wood anchored with string on one end and a cam with the same string on the other end. This configuration produces a bow used to make arcs.

Also brought up was a cone to center a dowel when drilling.

Harry also uses a saddle square speed that is clampable. Rob DeMarco also has dovetail saddle squares but says he hasn't taken them off the shelf yet.

Calipers can be used for depth, thickness, et cetera.

Barry Saltsberg showed a spring-loaded center punch. Barry made a marking knife made from a circular saw blade. A wooden marking gauge was shown as well as metal ones. There was a discussion of annealing the marking gauge blade, which requires heating and drenching it in oil.

A depth finder was shown, but calipers can also be used.

Nate Lanzilotta uses Johnny bolts to connect two pieces of wood that slide together to get interior dimensions. Use the bolt to lock in the two pieces of wood.

Cory Tighe mentioned Pika pencils, which offer white leads for dark woods. The Veritas pocket square was also mentioned.

It is preferable to have a locking screw at the bottom of a bevel gauge handle rather than the body. A screw in the handle is better than the screw on top of the handle, which can get in the way when marking.

Corey Tighe showed a $1600 Lamello biscuit joiner plus $800 for the hardware. Corey went through a few very interesting demonstrations. It does make cabinets without showing any hardware connections.

Not-so-technical "gauges" are Formica sample squares or non-embossed credit cards, which are 1/32nd of an inch thick. These items can be used in numerous applications.

One can tell shared information was abundant, and I apologize if a detail was not mentioned. If there is something I missed reporting, please let me know, and it will be included in the next newsletter.

Lock, Stock & Daryl

Ben Nawrath, Michael Mittleman & Daryl Rosenblatt

Contributor: Daryl Rosenblatt
Website: YouTube
Presenter/Author: Grizzly Tools
Links: https://www.youtube.com/@ManorWood/videosDecember
Description: When you watch the videos, you will finally meet the elusive S (for Shiraz) Balolia, the founder of Grizzly, since he does some of the videos. While this YouTube channel is clearly an ad for Grizzly (which should be fine by all of use since many of us have bought their products over the years), it's also a good point to start if you want to learn how to use their machinery, as well as some project videos. They tend to be on the basic side, but that's also fine, since we all can learn from anyone. I admit when watching Mr. Balolia show his skills, it made me think of Norm. After all, they both had the advantage of using almost every tool made. It's still fun to see these giant Grizzly machines, like a super wide belt sander do its magic on a stick. Have fun.

Contributor: Ben Nawrath
Website: the You Tubes
Presenter: Workshop Companion
Links: https://youtu.be/RG2sbDJqxOo
Description: I may have recommended a video from this guy before, but that's ok. This one is good. It's a great explanation of air drying wood (firewood) into usable lumber for a project. He goes deep into how and why a board could warp as it dries, and how to prevent it. He then goes into planning the layout of a project based on reading the grain of the wood. A useful skill whether or not you dried the wood yourself! After that, he briefly explains the order of operations for squaring up a piece. He then resaws some pieces, but not in half. He deliberately makes a thin one and a thin one, which can be very useful. He goes on to show how he builds a small chest, inserting a ton of useful tips along the way, and a fair share of humor, too. (Then I'll nail it to a shelf so nobody can see the back). You'll notice it says "part 2". I highly recommend watching part 1 where they actually process the firewood! Enjoy.

Contributor: Mike Mittleman
Website: YouTube
Presenter/Author: Rex Krueger
Links: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cBq5DGOChgc&t=2s
Description: Six-Board Chest – 100% Hand Tool Construction

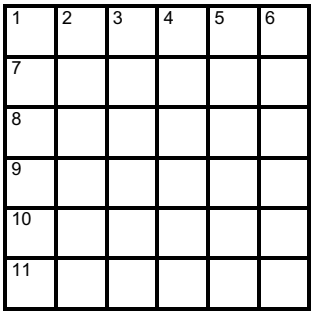
This video continues a theme I started last month – woodworking using minimal toolsets. The presenter, Rex Krueger, is intense – the polar opposite of Mr. Rogers. You have been warned! Mr. K. is a reformed woodworker. He admits to a previous life of woodworking with power tools. His single remaining concession to machine life is when production situations occur. The repetitive cutting, shaping, smoothing, and finishing of woodworking projects are more efficiently accomplished with machines than with manual techniques.

The six-board chest project is interesting for a few reasons. First, the end product, i.e., the chest, appears ubiquitously throughout American history. Second, the project is a relatively inexpensive undertaking. Third, the construction uses absolutely no adhesives. Joinery is accomplished exclusively using rabbets, dados, and cut nails. Fourth, the tools used are readily available – hammer, mallet, chisels, planes, clamps, ruler, and a pencil. Finally, the completed project offers a handsome vehicle for storage. Woodworkers - resurrect your rusty skills. Watch the video and be inspired.

Puzzle

Michael R. Mittleman

Happy Presidents' Day



Clues

Across

1. Pundits

7. Harvest fly

8. Look into again, as a cold case

9. Bit of progress

10. Atomic

11. Annoy

Down

1. Save

2. Hotdog

3. Baby oaks

4. Plan

5. Conceive

6. Carpenter's need

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

Solution to January

Cleaning a rusty or dirty cast iron tool surface

Ben Nawrath

During the January Zoom meeting's show-and-tell segment, I briefly showed how I quickly cleaned my cast iron tool surfaces, in this case, my table saw. Clearly, it needed a complete cleaning, so I documented the whole thing for posterity! I've used this same method on other tools as well.

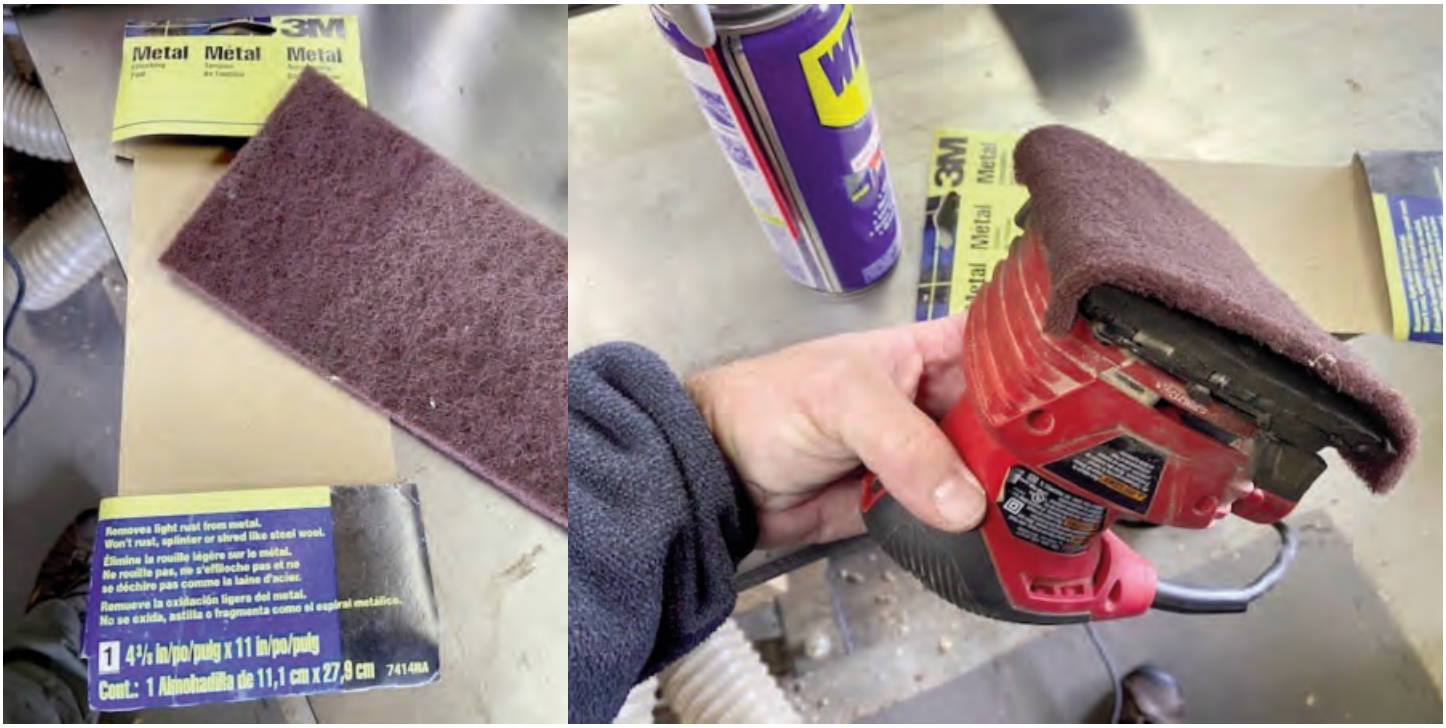
Prep

Lower the sawblade, remove any throat plate and splitter, and brush off any standing dust with a broom. The cleaning process may produce some splatter, so cover the outfeed table if you feel the need.

Supplies

WD-40
Cleaner (optional), in this case, I'm using a degreaser; Simple Green works great too.
For sealer/lube, I'm using Bostic GlideCote.
Paper towels.
Red Scotch-Brite.
Junky palm sander.

To start, trim the Scotch-Brite pad to the size of a ¼ sheet of sandpaper. You will need to trim the length if you get a package like mine. It's a tight squeeze but it will clip into the sander and stay there. I put a fresh one on for this article because the old one is probably older than my son. Incidentally, a white pad on a good sander can be used for buffing out a wax finish.



Next, mist the table with WD-40. Puddles aren't needed, and you can always add more.

Next, turn on that palm sander and go to town. It should form a brownish slurry on the surface pretty quickly. If that doesn't happen, more WD-40 is needed, or the surface is already relatively clean.

You'll notice that some areas may need extra attention. Surface rust will come off easily, but glue stains or rust spots from moisture will take some work. Don't be afraid to dig in with the corner of the sander. Normal wood sanding rules don't apply, and you'll never put a divot in your cast iron this way. You can tip the sander up to get into the miter slots, though cleaning the corners may require some hand work with the scrap cutoff from the pad.

At this point, the tabletop should be gross looking. You can see here that the area around the blade is more brown than black; I had actual rust there. The rest of the table was dirty with some stains, so it's more black-gray.

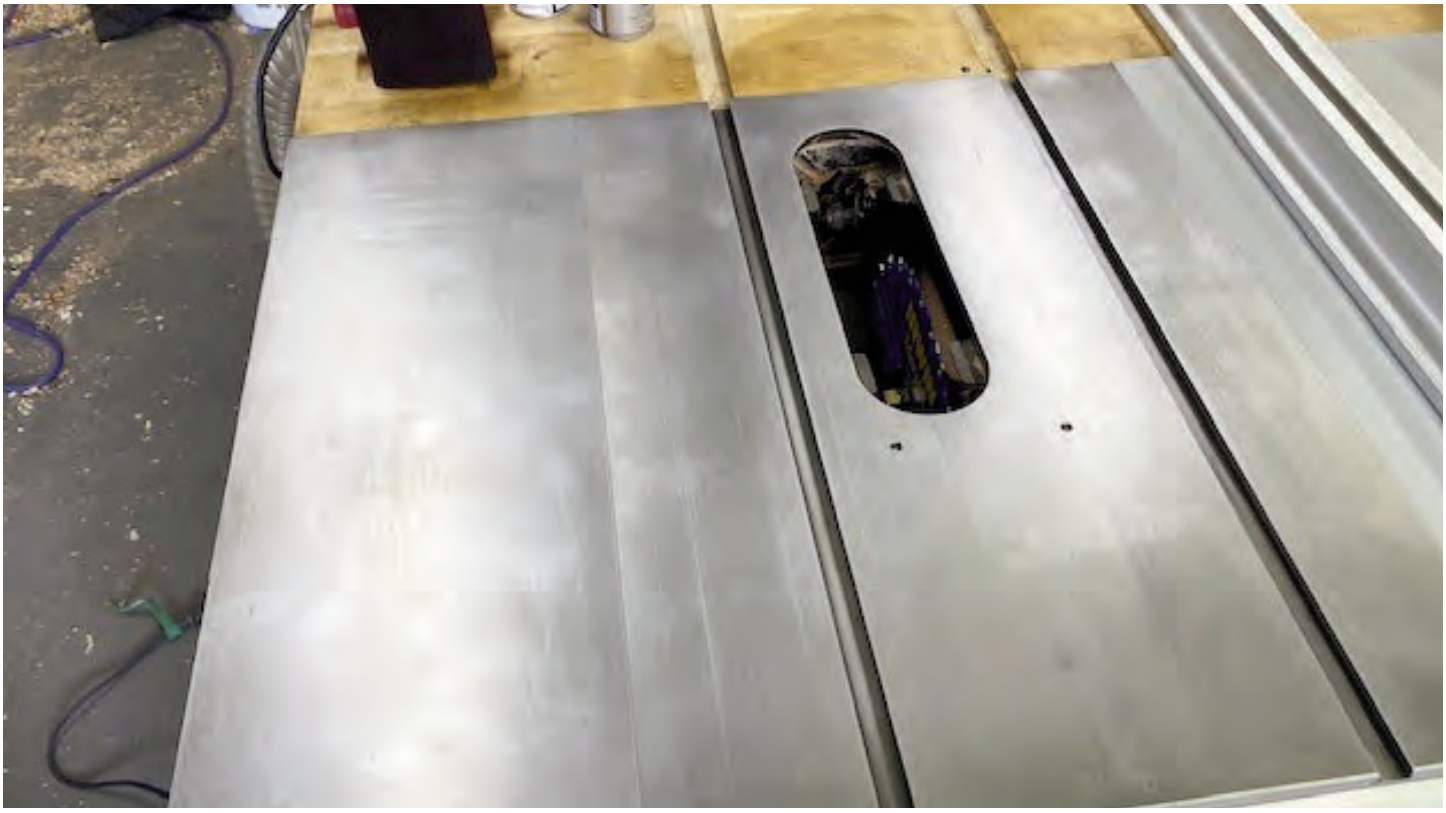
Here you can see what one swipe of a paper towel does. It both shows how clean it is and some stains I missed. Some just never come out, depending on the age of your top, and that's ok as long as it's smooth. I ended up wiping the whole thing down and doing another round of WD-40 and the sander in some areas.

After wiping the whole thing down, I sprayed it with a degreaser and wiped it down again. I've omitted (read: forgotten) this in the past, and it still turns out ok. I've also used Simple Green with similar results.

Now you're ready for the finish. I've been using GlideCote. Just spray a little on, wait a sec, and wipe it down. I did it twice since mine isn't spraying very fine droplets. I generally wipe it front to back since that's the direction I'll be passing wood, although I doubt it matters. You could use a paste wax instead, or whatever you're used to. If it's an aerosol product, be sure it's safe for woodworking and won't transfer to your work.

That's it; you're done. The whole thing took me about 15 minutes, including taking pictures.

Happy buffing!



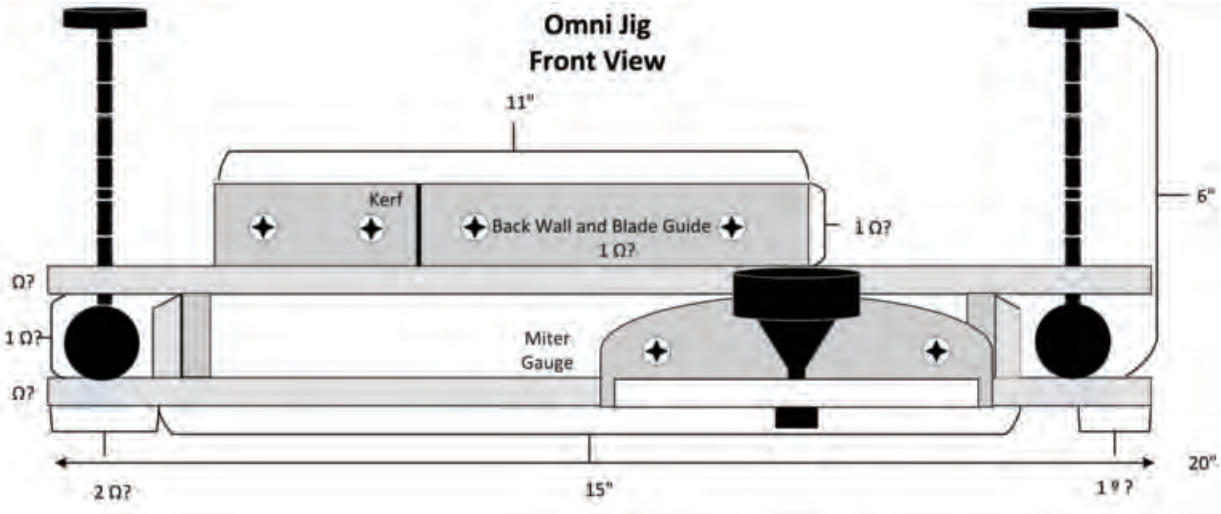
Some Dovetail Jigs for Vertical Bandsaws Part 2
The Omni Jig

Michael R. Mittleman

Introduction This installment continues the presentation on dovetail Jigs for vertical bandsaws by introducing the Omni Jig.

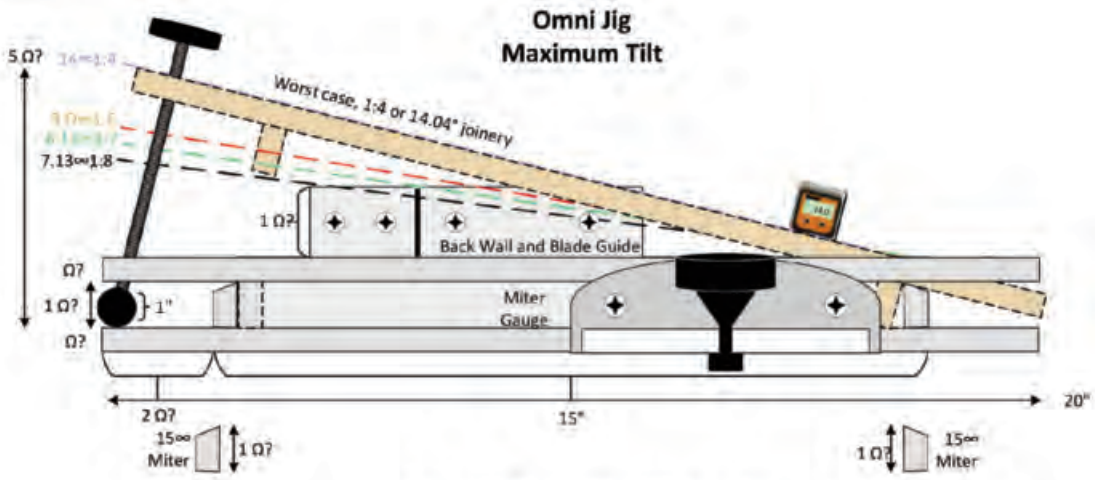
Another approach to bandsaw dovetails uses a single jig. It is more complicated to build and uses additional hardware, making it more expensive, though still a low-cost solution. It is infinitely adjustable vertically from 0° to 15°, accommodating the typical dovetail pin dimensions and precisely variable from -45° to +45° for tail walls. This jig also uses replaceable inserts for zero-clearance kerf settings. A sketch of the jig is below.

Construction essentially involves building two platforms, one nesting tightly within the other. The ensuing box is attached to the bandsaw's miter gauge. Tail angles are precisely set with the miter gauge. Tilt angles for pins are set by threaded rods that terminate at one end with 1" steel balls (threaded) and the other with small handles. The rods have 18 threads per inch. One complete turn will raise or lower the platform by about 0.056". The graphic shows that the sled's leading-edge wall has replaceable backing boards, thus supporting multiple kerfs. As new angles are required, replace the backing board (but save the old insert for later use).



The top platform uses threaded inserts to secure the elevation rods. Similarly, the entire jig assembly is attached to the miter gauge using hex bolts, flat washers, and threaded inserts.

In use, only one tail angle needs to be set. The opposing wall can be cut by turning the workpiece over. The nesting walls of the top and bottom platforms, along with the threaded rods, stabilize the apparatus when cutting pins. Selecting the proper elevation angle is conveniently verified by using an electronic angle gauge.



Rise	Run	Degrees	Deflection 20"Base
1	4	14.04	5.00
1	6	9.46	3.33
1	7	8.13	2.86
1	8	7.13	2.50
Degrees = ATAN(A2/B2)*180/PI()			
Deflection = SQRT((20/COS(RADIANS(C2)))^2-20^2)			

The amount of deflection of the top platform required to accommodate the worst-case (14°) dovetail was calculated to be 5 inches. Therefore, the required deflection + the thickness of the bottom platform + the length of the threaded rod and star knob = about 6 inches. In this setting, clearance under the saw's overarching chassis is almost nil.

The Omni Jig is a single device capable of cutting precise dovetail pins and tails on bandsaws. A tilting tabletop is not necessary. Here is the materials list:

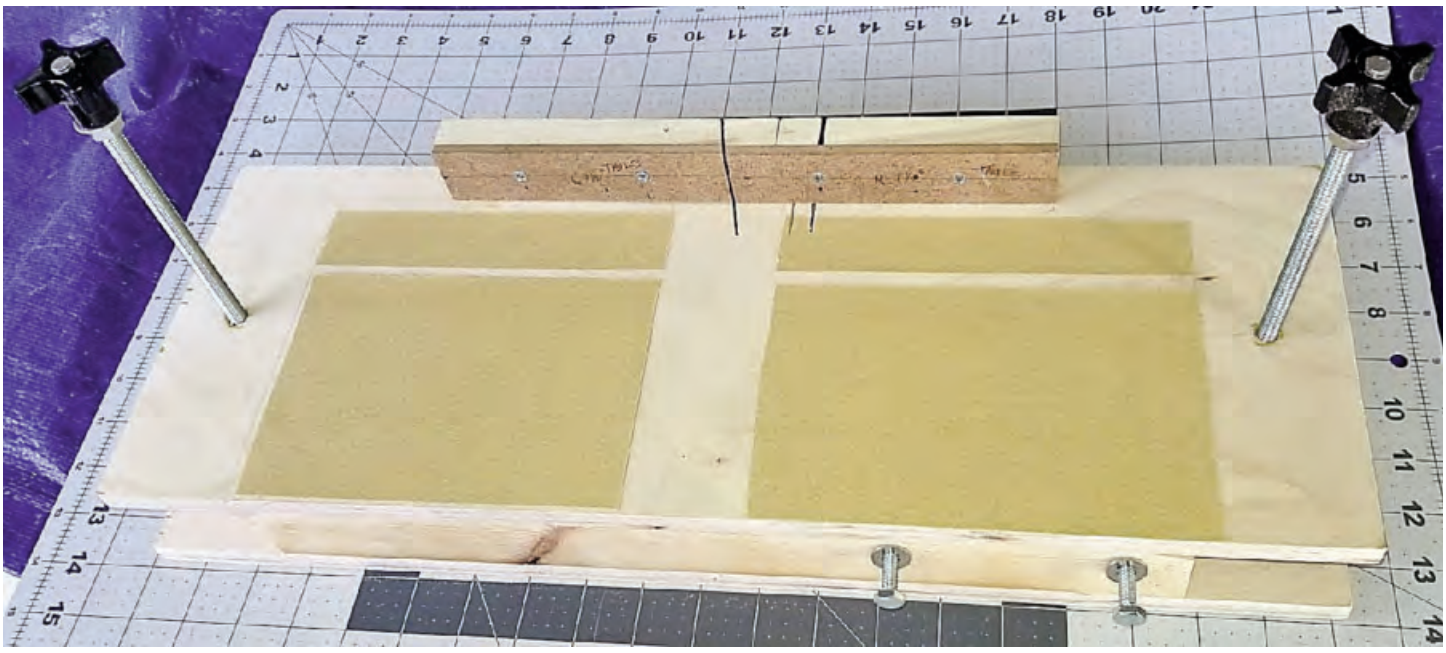
Omni Jig Materials			
Description	**Qty**	**Description**	**Comments**
Platforms	2	1/2 X 7 1/4 X 20	Plywood
Top Platform Walls	2	3/4 X 1 1/2 X 13 5/8	Pine
Top Platform Walls	2	3/4 X 1 1/2 X 4 1/4	Pine
Bottom Platform Walls	2	3/4 X 1 1/2 X 15 1/8	Pine
Bottom Platform Walls	2	3/4 X 1 1/2 X 5 3/4	Pine
Fence	1	3/4 X 1 1/4 X 11	Pine
Backing Board	1	1/4 X 1 1/4 X 11	MDF
Other Parts	**Qty**	**Description**	**Source**
Threaded Rods	2	5/16-18 X 7	Box Store
Threaded inserts (vertical adj.)	2	5/16-18 X 1/2	Box Store
Threaded inserts (miter attachment)	2	1/4-20 X 1/2	Box Store
Steel Balls	2	5/16-18 Thread X 1" dia.	Grainger/MSC
Small Star Handles	2	5/16-18 X 1 1/2 Wide	Rockler
Hex Bolts	2	1/4-20 X 1 1/2	Box Store
Flat washers	2	1/4	Box Store
Hex Nuts	2	5/16-18	Box Store
Flat washers	2	5/16	Box Store
Flat Head Wood Screws	4	#6 X 5/8	Box Store
Low Profile Knob for Miter Gauge	1	1/4-20 X 2	Grainger/MSC
PSA sandpaper,120-grit	4	Strips 2 1/2 X 6	Box Store

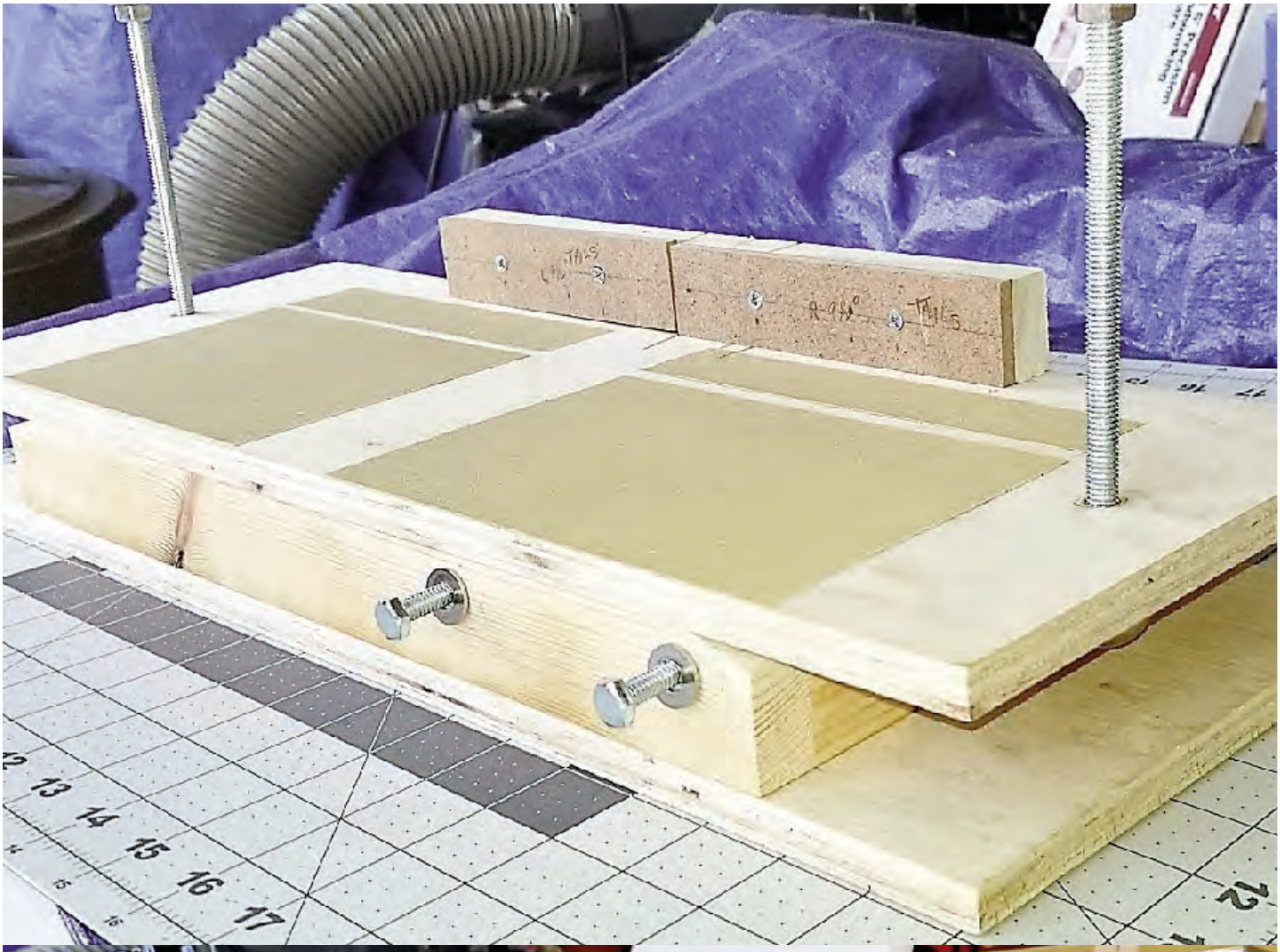
A feature-by-feature comparison of the three jig types reviewed here results in another table:

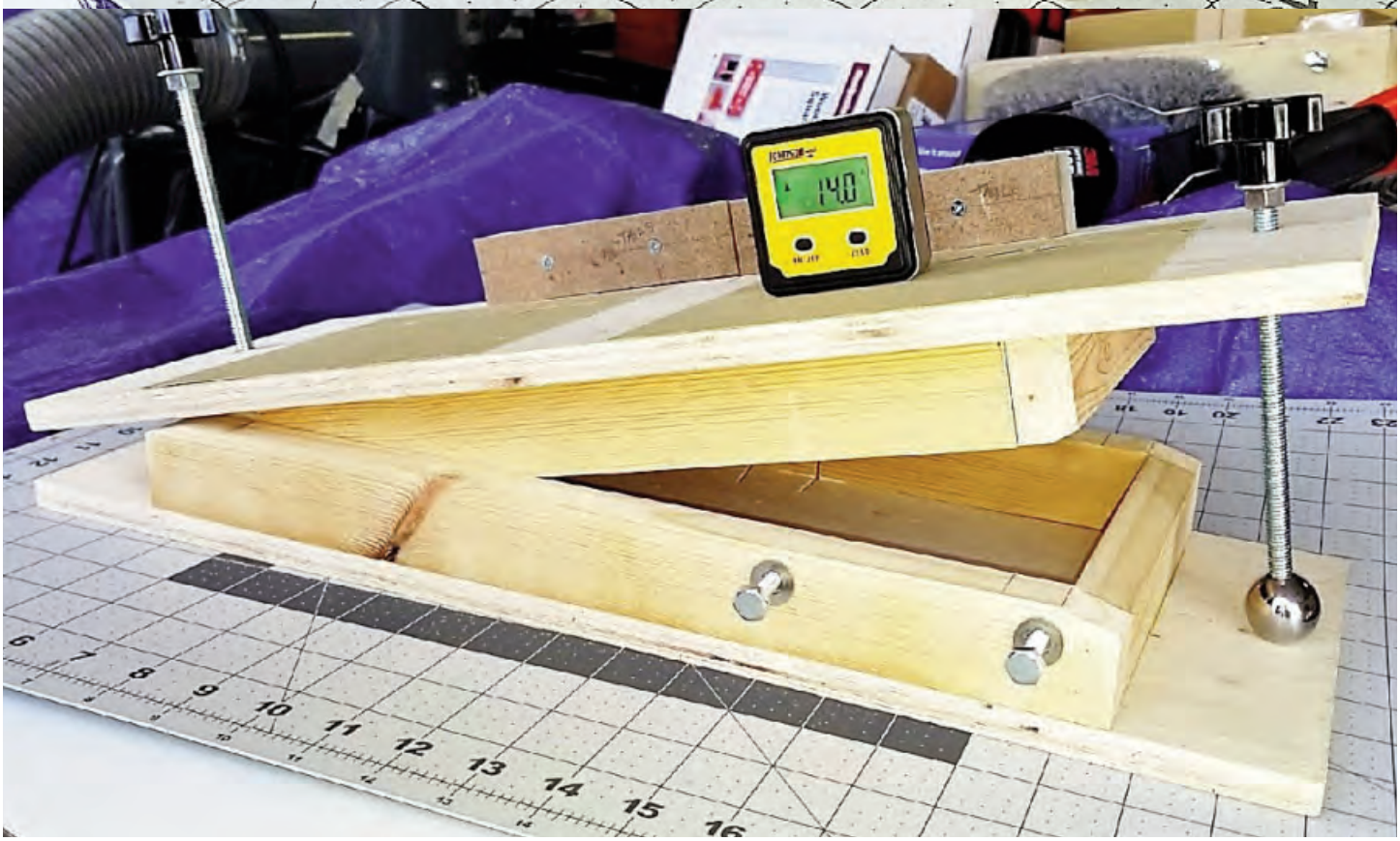
Bandsaw Dovetail Jigs Report Card

Feature	Simple	Fortune	Omni
Number of jigs	2	4	1
Cost of materials	Negligible	Modest	Modest +
Time to construct	30 mins.	3 hrs. +	3 hrs. +
Accuracy of pins and tails	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Handles variable angles	No	No	Yes
Supports var. joint spacing	Yes	Yes	Yes
Setup time	Under 1 min.	2-3 mins.	2-3 mins.
Requires tilting tabletop	No	Yes	No
Requires bandsaw fence	Yes	No	No
Require Miter gauge	No	No	Yes
Includes depth stop	No	Yes	Yes
Includes zero-clearance kerf	No	Yes	Yes
Replaceable backing board	No	No	Yes

The progression of bandsaw dovetail jigs, Simple – Fortune – Omni, increases in complexity to build, materials cost, and functionality. Yet, each of the designs is within reach of nearly all woodworkers. All designs can be modified as necessary to accommodate particular brands and models of bandsaws. All produce tight-fitting joinery. Give one or all a try.






14.0


9.5