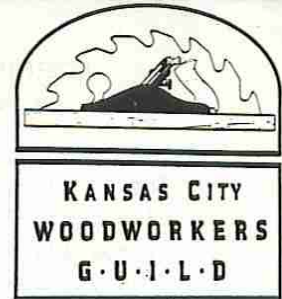


NEWS



VOLUME 1 ISSUE 4

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

We would like to take this opportunity to welcome our first associate members,
CISCO 1821 McGee 842-7777
Paxion Lumber 6311 St. John
483-7000
Pyramid Supply 1200 Erie 421-0890

Their support is very much appreciated.

MINUITS 6/12/85

The meeting of June 12 opened with an explanation of the Leigh dove tail jig by Jim Perrin. Although an expensive device, it greatly increases machine dovetail possibilities.

Tom Laux handled the business section of the meeting expeditiously and we moved to the main program.

David Bayard did an excellent presentation on basic joinery, first laying the foundation by discussing wood and its properties and tendencies.

Next, David showed examples of various joints and their inherent strengths and weaknesses. Participation from the group was high, and many experiences were shared. Due to the level of participation, the meeting ran over by about 90 minutes. It was a rewarding meeting for all.

NEXT MEETING JULY 10
THE MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE
MOOSE LODGE IN SUGAR CREEK AT
7:00PM.

The main program for the evening will be on machine set up and maintenance and will be presented by Ray Lawler.

There is a possibility that Paul Bertorelli, the editor of FINE WOODWORKING, will be in attendance, since he is scheduled to be in town at that time.

QUICK TIPS

For basement shops, a high speed attic ventilator makes an excellent shop fan. L. Okrend

Use P.U.C. pipe as rollers for "dead men" supports behind the table saw for panel cutting. L. Okrend

Plastic coffee can and margarine tub lids make excellent glue spreaders. Cut them in half across the center and trim back the corners. R Williams

PRESIDENT TOM LAUX
VICE PRESIDENT RICK WILLIAMS
SECRETARY LARRY OKREND
TREASURER STEVE REISCH

BEGINING FINISHING

by Wayne Trainer

The final step in preparation of a piece for finish is to remove all machineing marks from the planer, shaper, router etc. Properly sharpened and used scrapers and hand planes are the quickest means of removing those marks. After which sand paper of various grits, a reciprocal electric sander and a couple of padded blocks are used.

For the padded blocks I would recommend one 9 1/2" X 2" X 3/4" and one 4 1/2" X 2 1/2" X 3/4" (approx.) the width should of coarse be adjusted to suit your hand. These sizes will offer good use of your paper. I recommend you use a softwood block for weight savings. Glue 1/16" cork to one side and medium weight felt on the other (use glue sparingly, as too much glue will stiffen the felt and reduce its effectiveness). Once the glue has dried, round over the leading edges slightly. Unfelted blocks are less efficient since the felt helps the paper maintain contact with the wood by allowing the paper to follow minor irregularities in the surface of the wood.

Sand paper has come a long way over the years coming in many grit types and sizes as well as several types and weights of backing. Lighter backings are more flexible and therefore more suitable for finish work. You will need grits from #80 to #280 with an A backing. Do not use flint paper, it is an inferior performer and has an inferior backing. I prefer garnet paper myself.

When choosing a sander, try to get one with a reciprocal action, as the orbital sanders will leave circular scratches which can be difficult to remove. I have never used the hand held belt sanders, but understand they can be difficult to handle, and have a tendency to gouge. They can create more work than they accomplish at times.

In factories, when a piece is leaving the cabinet shop, the cabinetmaker was generally obliged to finish sand his work down to a #150 grit. Finer paper can be used in finish work.

The old German finishers used to sand the work, then stain lightly, let dry, and resand. A tedious, but effective method to show sanding flaws.

There are several areas to which you must pay close attention during your final surface preparation. Glue lines and any inadvertant glue spots must be completely removed, as the glue will not take stain. A sharp flat cabinet scraper is the quickest way to remove glue from the surface.

If you have some slight miss alignment on your joints you can quickly flatten them out by first sanding diagonally across the joint with #80, and then, once flat, sanding with the grain to remove the scratches.

When you are sanding plywood, turning your block diagonally to the grain will help to avoid raising splinters with the edges of the paper.

When it is necessary to hand sand with out the block, first quarter your paper then fold it in thirds, in a "C" fold, this will help keep the paper from slipping. Also, don't push directly into your work with your finger tips. It can cause unwanted ridges, particularly when sanding sealed surfaces.

Feather sharp edges. Sand up to the edges with the sanding block or folded sandpaper sideways. If you want to round over the edges more, start with coarser paper. Never leave sharp edges anywhere.

If you are planning to use a water or alcohol analine dye on your piece, you need to first raise the grain and re sand. This is done by spongeing off the piece with either water or alcohol with a damp sponge. Then sand lightly with #280.

Now you are ready to stain.

This is the first in a series of articles by Wayne on the topic of finishing. The editor

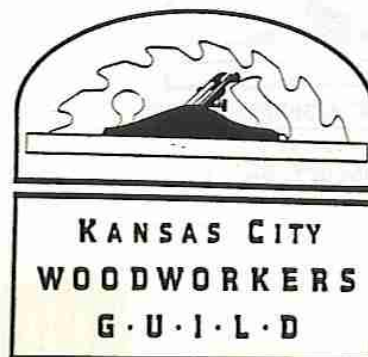
SATURDAY MORNING SEMINAR

The first saturday morning seminar took place 6/15/85 at Lawler Gear. There was an excellent demondstration of the techniques used to repour babbit bearings. The process is relatively simple and allows for other wise healthy machinery to be placed back in service.

The Lawlers did an excellent job of explaining the methods used and were even kind enough to have a few things go awry so those of us watching would know not to panic when things went wrong.

After the babbit pouring demonstration, Will Orvidall gave us a practical demondstration on chain saw lumber milling, on the parking lot of Lawler Gear. The results were a bit of a surprise in terms of the cleanness of the cut, but the level of noise was no surprise.

Both demonstrations were captured on vidio tape by Ray Lawler.



ADDRESS ALL MAIL CONCERNING THE
NEWS LETTER TO :

RICK WILLIAMS

PO BOX 23284

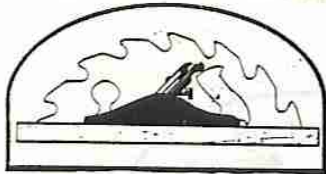
STANLEY KS 66223

NOTICE

If you are one of the very few who are receiving the news letter and using the privileges of membership without paying your dues, this is your last mailing if your dues are not paid immediately.

GUILD SHOW

Plans are in the works for an OPEN EXHIBITION as our first public show. Start thinking about what pieces you will want to exhibit. We will need to be able to get a firm commitment on the number of pieces you will be able to show for planning purposes. Further information will follow.



KANSAS CITY WOODWORKERS GUILD
1206 N E 64th Street
Gladstone, Missouri 64118

*****KIRBY SEMINAR*****

On Fri., March 1, 1985 I had the opportunity to attend a seminar presented by FINE TOOL AND WOOD STORE. The seminar took place in Columbia, MO. Mr. Kirby spoke for three hours on the evenings topic which was veneering.

The first hour consisted of a slide show and comments, highlighting some of the design work that he had done, and a number of slides showing furniture that he, and some of the students at his school had designed and constructed.

The last two hours consisted of technique demonstration utilizing veneering in conjunction with a new bench/veneer press that he designed and is marketing.

Although short the program was thoroughly interesting, and at a cost of ten dollars quite a bargain. I particularly enjoyed it for two reasons; I was especially interested in Kirby's bench. Ian Kirby's style of casual wit usually belies a number of interesting points. Throughout the seminar it was apparent that he was attempting to convey that veneering can be as simple or as complex as you wish it to be. In summary, at \$3.33 per hour it was a great way to spend a Friday evening.

NOTE: Ian Kirby has recently written a series of articles on the subject of veneering in Fine Woodworking. If you would like to review these articles, the issues are #46, #47, & #50.

