

Welcome

The January 2015 meeting was opened by President John Loftis.

Guests

Andy Tucker from Garland. Learned about the club from member Bill Bush at Trade Days. Andy likes to do anything from crafts to furniture.

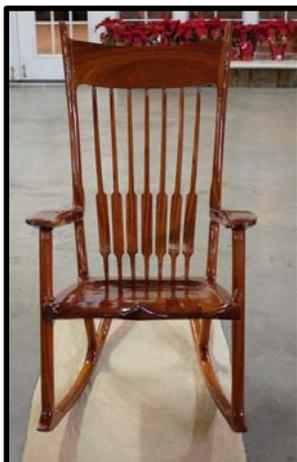
Isabel Nieves made the trip from Denton. She learned about NTWA online and likes to do furniture, carving and turning.

Announcements

John Loftis announced he is closing his custom woodworking business, but during the transition he will be building a Morris chair and invited anyone who wants to build one with him to let him know.

Isabel Nieves is looking for a source for air dried lumber, especially oak and walnut. Please contact her at inieves@gmail.com.

Show & Tell



Bill Jacobs brought in a rocker he made out of Bloodwood for his granddaughter. He put on 10 coats of shellac.



Kent McClurg made a walnut box to hold his grandfather's hand plane. The lid is of figured walnut and the insert to hold the plane is curly maple.



Jim Polanco created this 9' oak veneer counter with two drop-down leafs for his neighbor. The border is padauk.



Mike Hollander makes these small boxes from scrap wood and trims them with Cabachons which are gemstones that are shaped and polished with domed tops and flat bottoms. Mike uses laser engraved CraftID signature medallions to sign his work.

Both cabochon and CraftID sources are available on request.

Contact Joe Polich at joep3931@verizon.net or Mike at Mike.hollander@mindspring.com.



Chris Kersey has been making these puzzle piece cutting/cheese boards that interlock. Multiple boards can be assembled to make a larger board.

And the winner is: Jim Polanco won the \$10.00 drawing for show & tell.

Raffle

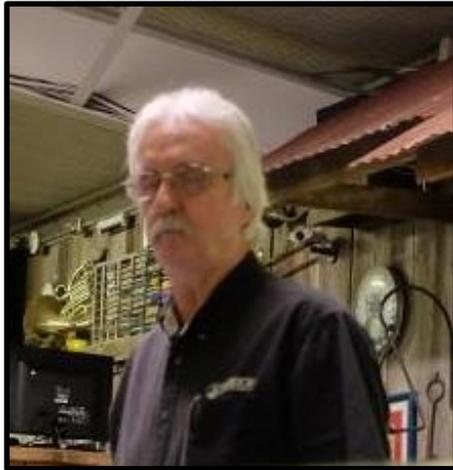
Vick Gutekunst: Wood River 6 pc. Bench chisel set.

Owen Haggard: Wood River 100 pc. brad point drill bit set.

Jeff Witcomb: Honing Guide

Bill Bush: Clamp-It assembly square

Program



Howard Hale of Woodcraft was the featured speaker for the January meeting. Howard said he would attempt to condense his normal 8 hour class in the store for tonight's presentation.

To start the program with a bit of trivia, Howard gave out prizes to those who answered the following:

What grit should you stop sanding at before applying your finish: 220.

Will a SawStop stop kickback: No.

What happens if you use TiteBond III glue to glue up lighter woods such as maple: it leaves a brown streak at the glue line.

What is the most common cause of cutting issues on the band saw: too much blade tension (most people think it's not enough).

What can you use to drill the hinge cups for European hinges if you don't have a 35mm bit: use a 1 3/8" bit.

On a scale of 1-10 with 10 being the best, how would you rate MinWax's Polyshades finish: 1 at best.



Howard used the above diagram (80 to 8000) to illustrate where various cutting instruments fall. Steak knives are about 1200 while Shick razor blades are at 2000. Surgery scapels are in the 4000 range which he says is the bare minimum for wood-working hand tools. Using a leather strop will generally take your finish up into the 8-10,000 range. 8000 works sharper longer!

Howard says if you are using a bench grinder, you should have an 80 grit wheel on one side and a 120 grit on the other. Although these are totally inadequate to give you the finish you need, they get you to the point for finer finishing quicker.



North Texas Woodworkers Association

See us at: www.ntwa.org

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Newsletter

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Tip angles

A tip angle of 25-30° is ideal for all species of wood. This angle was established by the Egyptians who used river stones to sharpen their chisels. Below 25° and the tip is too fragile and above 30° you can't get it sharp enough to work wood effectively.

You only need to polish the first 1/8" of front and back of the tip and of that, only the micro bevel is actually what is cutting.

On the topic of hollow vs. flat grind, Howard says both work just fine, but the process of polishing differs just a bit. On hollow ground surfaces, you're holding the tip and heel on the stone to get the micro bevel. On flat ground surfaces, you raise the heel slightly.

Micro bevel

If your tool is ground at 25°, a micro bevel of 1/2° works best, but 1° will still allow you to polish the tip up to 6 times before you have to regrind the tip.

When asked, Howard said you don't need to the the back of the blade perfectly flat and you only need to take it to 4000 tops.

Polishing your cutting blade is done in steps just like sanding. You start with a courser grit and work your way up to the finer grits. Usually 20 strokes will be enough to move up to the

next grit, but if you find it doesn't, move back down a grit and repeat the process.

Some common misunderstandings about sharpening are:

Diamonds will get you where you need to be. Not really, they will usually get you to 1200 at best.

Water stones need to be used in water. No, they can be stored in water, but should be taken out when in use. However, they must be used wet to create a slurry. It is the slurry that does the actual polishing.

For a more detailed course on sharpening, club members might consider taking the full 8 hour course at Woodcraft.

Next club meeting:

Feb. 17th, 2015

7:00 p.m.

The Party Barn

**Michael Minarzick will
talk about building his
Roubo Workbench.**

Newsletter edited by: Joe Polich
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