

## **Welcome**

### ***Vice President Steve Yauch***

stepped in for President John Loftis to get the meeting started and welcomed everyone to the February meeting. He then called for guests to introduce themselves.



## **Guests**

*Zackary Dixson* is a beginning woodworker interested in the Japanese style of woodworking.

*Mark Brown* has been a woodworker in the past and is just starting to get back into it.

*Mark Wensel* is a past member who is coming back. Builds mostly furniture.

*Michael ?* is getting back into woodworking and is interested in rustic furniture.

## **Announcements**

John Loftis has received a request from the marketing firm for Snuggers who has offered the club \$1500 to build them a float for the St. Patrick's

parade. They will furnish the trailer. There was not enough interest from the membership to participate.

Steve Yauch presented the slate officers for the election at the March meeting and asked for volunteers wanting to run for any office.

Mike Blazier has a 12-year-old 6" Central Machine jointer from Harbor Freight for sale.

Dan Chenault said that Maria Garcia at the Dallas Rockler store has a nice router table with a lift for sale. He also said Rockler just got in a new shipment of slabs and brought in a nice sample. Sorry, club discounts do not apply to slab purchases.

Vincent Bush informed the group that if they need an electric motor rebuilt, Tolbert Motors in Garland will do them for \$50-\$120 on motor up to 1 ½ HP.

Roger Thompson announced he is looking to outsource desk legs with ball feet since he doesn't have a lathe. John Loftis suggested [www.tablelegs.com](http://www.tablelegs.com) and several members expressed interest in helping out.

Jim Polanco asked if there are any set dimensions for corbels. The general consensus is no, it's a matter of what you like, but generally wider corbels give a heavier look while narrower ones give a lighter look.

## Shop Questions

Joe Polich related that his issue with shavings accumulating inside his Dewalt planer were not caused by not hooking up his dust collector, but by the clips coming off the blower housing letting it open up allowing chips to escape before reaching the exit.

Manny Soomro asked about any shop tours coming up. He's looking for ideas on his shop layout.

Chris Kersey asked for suggestions on drilling bench dog holes. His bit is getting too hot drilling them. Some of the suggestions from members were: hand bore them; use a router bit; start with a Forestner bit then finish with a router bit.

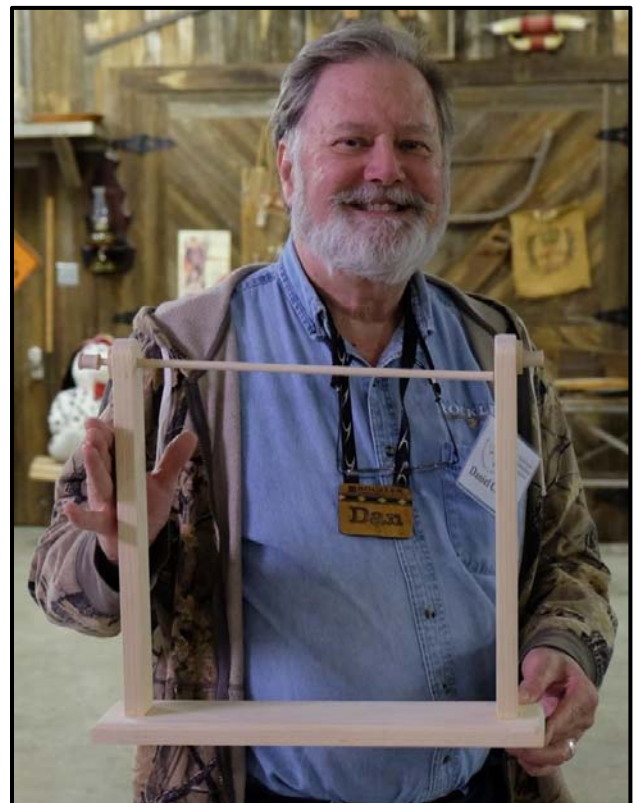


Gary Bobenhausen made salt and pepper grinders with inlays of turquoise. He finished them with spray lacquer.

## Show & Tell



Pete Yavner brought in two cheese boards. The boot is Paduk and the other is wenge and bird's eye maple.



Dan Chenault made this "mini" quilt rack of pine.



Dan also brought in a pen he turned using a curly maple and ? blank made by gluing up the pieces in a diagonal pattern.



Ron Giordano made this bloodwood and maple box with inlays made of bloodwood.



Larry Maughan shows off several pens: one made with olivewood; one of mesquite; and a new design with a rifle lever action. The blank is the American flag and Larry had to insert each star individually.



Manny Soomro made these key chains and luggage tags with his laser engraver.



Steve Yauch made replacement split brass rings by wrapping brass rod around a pipe.



Joe Polich brought in several pens he's just starting to make including a checkered flag pen with a gear shift mechanism to extend the pen point.



Homer Goode made this pinball game for his grandson.

There were drawings for two winners for \$10 Show and Tell prizes this month. The winners were Larry Maughan and Joe Polich.

### **Raffle**

Johan Gustavsson: A-Line It table saw alignment kit

Steve Litherland: Pair of Japanese saws

Roger Thompson: Avenger 10pc. limited edition countersink set.

GT Robinson: Rockler Center/Offset marking tool.

Joe Polich: Rocker Alaskan ULU knife kit with wenge handle kit.

## Nominations for Officers

*President:* John Loftis  
*Vice President:* Steve Yauch  
*Secretary/Newsletter:* Joe Polich  
*Treasurer:* Gary Bobenhausen  
*Membership:* Vic Gutenkust & Isabel Nieves  
*Raffles:* Teresa Jones (TJ)  
*Webmaster:* Johan Gustavsson  
*Librarian:* Bob Moore  
*Shows:* GT Robinson  
*Programs:* Michael Minarzick  
*Photographer:* Sidney Futrell

## Program

The program for the February meeting was presented by member Lynn Floyd. Lynn owns an architectural molding company in Frisco and rather than try to cover the entire gamut of moldings, Lynn elected to limit his presentation to door making.

Lynn provided a comprehensive handout of the steps you take to build a door plus he precut the pieces to build one of his exquisite doors to explain the procedure and to do a dry assembly during the presentation.



Figure 1: Precut door pieces and clamps for dry assembly.

Lynn started by defining the pieces of the door and their function.

**Stiles:** the vertical pieces that hold the lock and hinges

**Rails:** the horizontal pieces that define the top, bottom and center sections.

**Muntins:** rails and stiles that breakup glass panels (lites).

**Panels:** wood blanks that fill the spaces not filled with glass.

**Profiles:** used to create a design on the edges of the rails and stiles.



Figure 2: Examples of the profiles on the rails, stiles and panels.

The first step in door building is to decide what type of door you want to make: interior; exterior; etc. Next, you need to determine the material you will use. Lynn says to avoid using white pine for exterior doors.

You should select pieces of your material for the stiles first. These need to be flat and square with no bow or twist to insure your door will be square and flat. Avoid case hardened lumber and plane alternating faces to avoid bowing.

When you cut the ends of your rails and stiles, they must be square or the door won't be square.

You want to cope the ends of the rails before the sides. Lynn says coping is much quicker when you have a large number of joints as opposed to mitering plus the joints will be much stronger.

If you're using glass in your door, it must be safety glass – tempered or laminated – by law. Lynn added that you can't use oil-based glazing with insulated glass. It will cause the seal to fail.

Lynn says the door should be assembled as soon as possible after the pieces are milled before everything swells and tightens the joints making assembly difficult.

Lynn assembles his doors with a brown DAP glue (Steve Jenkins says it's a plastic resin glue). This gives Lynn more open time plus the glue will fill some gaps.



Figure 3: Wide rails should have multiple tenons rather than one wide one.



Figure 4: Lynn dry assembles his door with the help of a club member. Lynn says to always have help when assembling a door to be sure you have everything assembled before the glue sets.



Figure 5: Use clamps on the rails to pull the door together and be sure to check for square!



# North Texas Woodworkers Association

See us at: [www.ntwa.org](http://www.ntwa.org)

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Figure 6: Assembled door with panels at bottom and muntins in place for glass lites.

*A copy of the handout follows this newsletter.*

*Newsletter edited by: Joe Polich  
Pictures by: Sidney Futrell*

**Next club meeting:  
March 15th, 2016  
7:00 p.m.  
The Party Barn**

**Finishing by NTWA  
Member Dan Chenault  
Of Rockler**



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## **Door Building by Lynn Floyd**

### I. Steps in building a door:

- a. Choose style and finish. Select appropriate material for interior or exterior.
- b. Make sketch with cut ticket. Draw stile and rail flats with dimensions. Consider hardware.
- c. Select material — stiles first.
- d. Get out stiles — heart of door, rough size, face, plane, edge, allow for movement.
- e. Get out rails — same as stiles.
- f. Glue up panels — face, edge, clamp, sand or plane
- g. Cut all parts to size — lug or no lug, allow slack for panels, allow for coping (1/8"), allow for sticking (1/16") Make sure rail ends are square.
- h. Cope or tenon rails. Cut haunches in top and bottom rails.
- i. Stick stiles and rails
- j. Mortise stiles if using tenons — 2 mortises on wide tenons
- k. Raise panels taking care to get the right panel web, ends first, then sides
- l. Dry fit everything — it should go together with firm hand pressure or slight clamp pressure.
- m. Dry clamp and use winding sticks — contrasting colors on sticks. Use pinch rods to check for square.
- n. Mark pieces to keep fitted joints together.

### 2. Pull up the door

- a. Choose glue — consider open time and stain-ability.
- b. Decide whether you need help.
- c. Have adequate clamps.
- d. Use setting blocks or space balls.
- e. Do not let steel clamps contact yellow glue.
- f. Do not let glue run into sticking and panel groove — panel needs to move.
- g. Wipe away excess glue on paint grade doors.
- h. Tape stain grade being careful to remove tape at appropriate time.
- i. Use only enough glue to cover the joints.
- j. Alternate clamps, use pads.

### 3. Size and sand the door

- a. Lug and size before sanding.
- b. Sand rails and then stiles.
- c. Sanding marks show up after staining.

### 4. Glaze lites

- a. Use back-bedding compatible with glass — insulated, laminated, all must be safety glass.
- b. Clean off excess glazing

### 5. Apply face moldings.