

Welcome

President Jay Stearns welcomed everyone and thanked those who participated in the 2 x 4 challenge. He was especially pleased that we had 22 entries. He said the creativity was impressive and solicited ideas for another challenge.

One of the suggestions was to build a box out of 1 bd ft of material and possibly to participate in the Beads of Courage program. Jay is to get details of their requirements for a possible May challenge.

Announcements

Larry Maughan passed around a sign-up sheet for the woodcarver's show in Grapevine on March 2nd and 3rd. He'd like to have at least 2 people for each shift.

Gary Turman who heads up the raffle program said we need more ticket sales to maintain the current level of quality prizes. The club is spending more than it is taking in. We will have two choices: 1. Reduce the quality of the prizes to the level of ticket revenue or reduce the number of prizes each month. Watch for further announcements at the March 19th meeting.

Dale Smith reported on the bat house project with a Girl Scout troop that NTWA assisted with for a Community Service project. Eight girls participated in the construction of Bat Houses to complete their Wood-



workers badge. Each girl learned how to use a square, measure and cut wood using power tools, drill holes and drive in screws, hammer in nails and paint their project. Their completed Bat Houses will be donated to their community to aid in Mosquito control. A single chamber bat house placed on the side of a building can hold up to a hundred bats and it's possible for one bat to eat up to a thousand mosquitoes in an hour. Dale Smith and Michael Minarzick provided the leadership from this event.

President Jay said that member Wayne Bower has a Rikon midi-lathe for sale. It has the factory stand and a shop-made mobile base. \$600 is the asking price. This lathe is virtually new!

Member Intros

Gary Turman became involved with woodworking in junior high and high school. In high school he added machine shop to his skills eventually having a successful career as a tool and die maker. Gary has both metal and woodworking equipment at



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home. His favorite wood is "found" wood.

Jim Polanco is from NY and NJ. It was in NJ where he joined a woodworking club that helped him develop his skills. When he moved to North Texas one of the first things he did was search for a woodworking club based on his experience back in NJ. He is a believer that woodworking clubs have paid dividends for him. His favorite wood is padauk.

Manny Soomro did his first wood project in 2006 – a dining table that he built out of necessity using tools borrowed from his landlord. Not knowing anything about joinery, he used screws to hold it all together (glue was a foreign concept at that time). Manny says 75% of what he's learned has been through the club. The rest has been through classes at Rockler and WoodCraft. His favorite woods are cherry, walnut and especially maple.

Guests

Garland Head moved to Dallas and wants to do woodworking. He has joined NTWA to learn more. He built a dining table out of alder 2 years ago.

Jerry is from the Colony and is a past member who works out of his garage.

Ron Bauman first came to a meeting in November. Likes to do cedar stump projects.

Eric Hoagamor came as a guest of Chris Kersey. Although Eric is a welder by trade, he is intrigued with wood.

Reuel Whipple lives in Plano and is a carpenter by trade. His goal is to clear out his garage to set up a shop. He's active in carver clubs and the new Makerspace in Plano.

Shop Questions

Jerry asked for ideas to remove glue from the screws on his Bessey clamps. Suggestions included very hot water or vinegar to soften the glue and a wire brush to remove it.

Charlie Barnes is looking for help on how to remove sanding marks on the outside of a segmented bowl. Jim Polanco suggested using a scraper.

Manny Soomro is having trouble cutting plywood with the edges always splintering. He has tried using tape, but that doesn't always work. Suggestions included making a zero clearance insert and using a high tooth count blade from a good manufacturer. Also suggested was to make sure the good side is up on his table saw and down if using a circular saw.

John Loftis is looking for a source for koa to make a desktop. Larry Maughan suggested Cook Woods in Washington. He says they have a lot of exotic woods. Another suggestion was World Timber in NC.

Bill is in need of help with an antique #4 wood plane. He said the replacement blade he got is too thick. Larry Maughan referred him to Howard at the Plano WoodCraft store. It was also suggested he check the frog adjustment on the plane.

Show & Tell



Jay Sterns made this cedar card box trimmed with poker chips on the lid and sides.



Joe Polich made this glider for his front porch. The base and seat frame were made from cedar beams he took off the front of his house and milled in his shop. The cedar for the slats was purchased.



Ed Mastin made these two jigs he uses for his pen making projects. The one with the crank is a vertical blank vise for the drill press, and the other is an adjustable squaring jig for blanks for his disk sander.



Jordan Williams made his wine rack from pine.



Dale Smith shows off his bandsawn box he made from his neighbor's burn pile.



Mike Blazier made these "doll" chairs and table out of cherry for his granddaughters.



Steve Yauch took a knife making class at the Plano Makerspace. He used micarta for the scales.



Ron Giordano used maple burl to make this small box. The grain matches as it wraps around all four sides by using miter joints.



Chris Kersey made this frame from figured walnut and the cross from a cocoa burl.



Gary Barnes made this jewelry box from curly maple. He made a removable shelf on the inside.



Jim Polanco made this beautiful mount for the statute of St. Joseph, patron saint for workers, that his wife gave him to keep watch over Jim and keep him safe while working in his shop, Jim, not St. Joseph!

And the winner of the \$10 Show & Tell drawing was **Ron Giordano**.

Raffle

Michael Bosley: TS1 Jointmakers square

Dave Bruno: 5" solid steel square

RW: Bridge City WNII level

Dale Smith: FastCap 12' Pro
Carpenter tape (donated by Greg Merrell)

Program



February's program was presented by long-time NTWA member Pete Yavner who is an expert on using epoxy inlays on his cheese boards.

Pete says he uses mostly turquoise inlays because it is the most popular request of customers and it goes well with most woods. He says there are an endless number of materials you can mix with the epoxy for different looks.

Pete tries to design his inlays so they are "organic" with natural features of the wood.

The first step in Pete's process is to use a Dremel tool to carve out the groove for the inlay. He does it free-hand and at full speed. Pete uses a respirator during this operation because of the fine dust it creates. If you make a mistake while routing, Pete says to consider it a design opportunity. Be careful that the tool doesn't climb out of the cut.

Although some people undercut the edges of their groove, Pete does not. His grooves are normally 1/8" deep unless it's a large feature that he will make 3/16" deep.



Pete sources his turquoise on-line at Crafts Supply because it is finely ground and he like the color better. He uses System 3 (3-5 minute) epoxy and says to thoroughly mix in the turquoise with a tapered mixing stick. The tapered stick makes it easier to guide the mix into the groove and you want the mix to be "proud" of the groove. You have to use a lot of turquoise to get a solid color.

After filling the groove with the turquoise mix, Pete heats the inlay with a small butane torch to "pull" the bubbles to the surface.

On a side note, Pete says he fills cracks in his cheese board wood by using a wedge to expand the crack to allow the epoxy mixed with sanding dust from that board to penetrate deeper into the crack. He uses light clamping pressure to make sure all the epoxy is NOT squeezed out of the crack.

After letting the inlay dry for about 6 hours, Pete sands the inlays. He starts with 120 grit and takes it through 220. He says he skips grits getting up to 220 and hasn't had any adverse effects.



Once the board is completely sanded, Pete finishes it with mineral oil.

Great program and Pete certainly lived up to his reputation as an expert in doing inlays!

***See Craft Supplies USA handout
"How to Use Inlay" at the end of
this newsletter.***

Carver's Show

NTWA was well represented at the Carver's show in Grapevine March 2-3. Thanks go to Larry Maughan for coordinating this project. Members manned the tables to display projects, talk to the attendees about woodworking in general and specifically about NTWA. Although it was billed as a Carver's show and carving certainly dominated the exhibits, turners, scroll sawyers and woodworkers in general were in attendance. There were numerous categories for exhibitors to enter and compete for ribbons.

Here are some representative shots of our presence.



Vice President Steve Yauch



President Jay Stearns



Yes.... Jay won another blue ribbon!



Larry Maughan shows off his turning skills.

Club member Dale Smith exhibited many items showing off his carving skills winning numerous ribbons for his efforts including the "Outstanding Carver" trophy.





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Way to go Dale!

Next club meeting:

Tues., March 19th

7:00 pm at the

Party Barn

**Program: Dallas
Makerspace &
Lloyd Plum – local
bandsaw mill
owner.**

(see following writeup)

Kris Anderson, President of Dallas Makerspace will be discussing Makerspace's setup and organization. We'll also hear from Lloyd Plum, a local Plano band saw mill owner.

Lloyd resides in east Plano by Oak Point park. He started milling his own lumber four years ago, starting out with an Alaskan Chainsaw mill. After using that for a bit he decided to upgrade last November to a bandsaw mill which he uses to mill live edge slabs that he uses to build furniture for his own use as well as to sell slabs. He's able to mill customer supplied (and delivered) logs as well. Lloyd can be contacted at ljplum12@gmail.com or 469-274-5844.

Shop Tour

We also have a tour set up Saturday 3/23, 10AM. Lloyd has invited us to visit his band saw milling operation to see how he works. The address will be sent out a couple of days prior to the shop tour.

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How to Use Inlay

Supplies Needed

1. Turned and sanded turning which has natural voids or shallow cavities or designs cut into the surface at least 1/16" to 1/8" deep. The necessary minimum depth is dependent on the coarseness of the inlay material, the required opaqueness of the design, as well as individual design considerations.
2. A resin filler such as a slow setting epoxy, or a gap filling (cyanoacrylate super glue).
3. Crushed material of suitable color and hardness such as coral, jet, mother-of-pearl, turquoise, or malachite. The crushed material must be soft enough to cut and polish with aluminum oxide or silicon carbide abrasives.
4. Sanding equipment such as Power-Lock discs in grits from 80 to 320. Silicon carbide abrasive sheets 400 and 600 grit for final hand sanding.
5. Polishing compound for final polishing of the inlay, either by hand against the spinning turning or with a polishing buff held in a drill.

Mixing and Filling

1. Resin/hardener should be thoroughly mixed according to the manufacturers instructions. Once the mixing is complete, add crushed material and mix to form a fairly compact mass. Use the mixture to fill the cavities. Pack the mixture into the cavity with a pointed instrument to ensure the void is completely free of air pockets. Make sure when the void is filled that inlay material protrudes beyond the surface of the work piece. Set aside in an upright position until the mixture has set.

Sanding

1. Power sanding is recommended for leveling the inlay flush with the surface of the wood. This is best accomplished by putting the work back on the faceplate or chuck and installing the assembly onto the lathe. With the lathe stopped, carefully power sand the inlay almost to the surface of the wood. Use a 220 grit disc for the first sanding.
2. Install a 320 grit disc, turn the lathe on, and sand the inlay flush to the wood. Keep most of the sanding pressure on the inlay to prevent sanding the wood until it is below the inlay. The wood is softer than the inlay so sand carefully!

Hand Sanding

1. Fold a narrow piece of 400 grit silicon carbide paper until it is not quite as wide as the inlay. Turn the lathe on and sand until the 320 scratches are removed and the inlay starts to appear polished. Repeat the above step using 600 grit silicon carbide paper. For most items the final 600 grit sanding will leave a finished surface on the inlay.

Polishing

1. Polish the inlaid area with polishing compound and a soft cloth, or with a polishing buff held in a drill.

Finishing

1. Final finishing of the inlaid turning is the same as finishing an all-wood piece. You may choose lacquer, oil, or wax, depending on your preference.
2. After the final finish has been applied, you may wish to apply a light coat of wax using 0000 steel wool. This will smooth the surface and leave a satin surface. Finally, use a soft clean flannel buff for polishing the surface.