

Bubba Cheramie, President
Dick Hopes, Sec. / Treasurer

Officers and Directors

Barry Humphus, Editor, Brent Evans
George Kuffel, John Marcon, Chuck Middleton

AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS

Safety. We all don't think about it often enough and too often, the lack of thinking through what we are doing in the shop can reach out and bite. It can bite hard.

Mike Stewart, Chief Superintendent of Safety, at Lyondell Corporation was our presenter at the shop of Leonard and Theresa Wilfret. Mike is a Safety Engineer (like member Dick Hopes) and spoke about safety in the workplace (and the woodworkers shop).

The focus of injury management and prevention has changed in industrial settings over the years. The old focus was lost time accident management. Today, however, organizations are more concerned with the prevention of small accidents.

While this focus may seem at odds with what we think about when we consider accidents, safety experts have found that if you prevent or limit small accidents, you largely eliminate large ones. It is the focus on details that makes the most difference. That is, large or serious accidents directly correlate with small ones. The reduction of small accidents substantially reduces more serious accidents.

Another thing that safety engineers work on is near misses. This gives them the opportunity to study what went on and how to prevent something more serious in the future. In addition, the study of actual injuries and what caused them is another way to prevent, or at least control, future occurrences.

Besides training people who operate power and mechanical equipment on how to use it properly, safety engineers also try to "engineer out" those situations that may lead to harm.

By recognizing potential hazards, safety people can reduce the number and seriousness of problems in the workplace.

Mike said that there are three basic steps that are taken:

1. Engineer out the hazard by providing guards, shields, special switches, etc., on the equipment. A good example are the kickback prevention

mechanisms that are used on table saws.

2. Modify the work practice. That is, follow the safety information regarding the equipment. You should always read and follow the safety information that comes with your equipment. I know we hear that every time we watch the *New Yankee Workshop* but it is important that we periodically get out the safety sheet that came with the power equipment and review it.

3. Provide personal protective equipment (PPE). For the home or small commercial shop, this is one of the most important things to do. From simple dust masks, push blocks, to face shields and central dust collection systems, PPE is your best bet to preventing both small and long-term injury.

Barry Humphus brought several examples of safety equipment including dust masks, chemical respirator, face shield, fire extinguisher, and gloves. He also passed out the standard shop safety rules that we publish on the LCWW web site. (If you didn't get a copy, please check the Tools and Tips link on the web site where there is a printable version).

Theresa & Leonard Wilfret told about their experiences at the Sycamore school where they built two wonderful benches. Eltee Thibideaux showed off some of his scroll work with a Dale Ernhart tribute. Ron Nunnally showed a great scroll work of a owl, while Gary Rock had recent bowls to show as well as some childrens toys. Dick Hopes brought one of his Toy Program items: a duck on a stick that flaps its feet as it is rolled along. Bubba Cheramie showed photographs of a swinging yard seat he made. All of these and more are in the Gallery section of the LCWW web site.

Lee Frazier is looking for some bed designs. Barry told him about the be design book from Tauton Press, but we think he wants more. Contact him if you have a suggestion.

Coming up ... Saturday, September 13, 9:00 a.m. a general meeting at the shop of George Kuffel. Some Show and Tell, great refreshments and good company.

PLANING SHORT BOARDS

If you can never bring yourself to throw away the short pieces left over from a project, they're ideal for small projects, but they often have to be planed to thickness before you can use them.

The problem is running a board that is less than 12" long through a planer is definitely not rec-



ommended. It can get caught between the infeed and outfeed rollers, causing it to lift off the planer bed. At best, this causes severe snipe (a deeper cut near the end of a board.) At worst, the board can get chewed up, damaging the cutterhead in the process.

To prevent this, glue long (hot melt glue will do just fine), narrow scrap pieces to both edges of the short board, see photo. These scrap pieces span across both feed rollers, so the board stays flat on the bed of the planer.

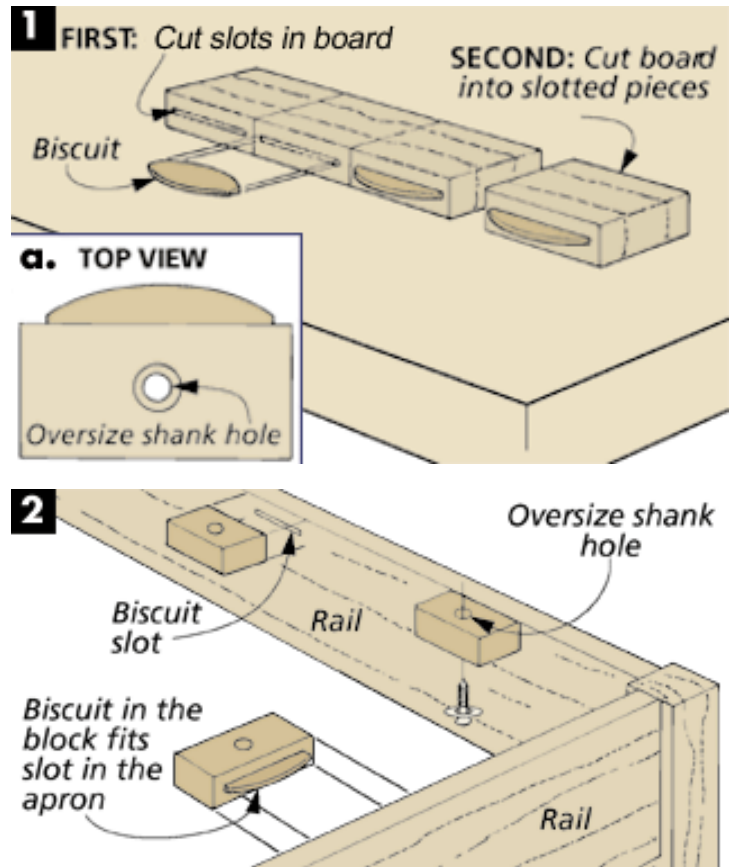
The result is a planed surface that's mirror smooth. If there's any snipe, it ends up on the scrap pieces, not the board. Once the board is planed to the desired thickness, just cut off the narrow scrap pieces. *From WoodworkingTips.com.*

BISCUIT FASTENERS

Here's a new use for plate joiner biscuits. You can use them to make table top fasteners that hold the top securely in place, but still allow wood movement. To do this, you'll need a plate joiner, some biscuits, a piece of 3/4" stock and some screws.

Fig. 1a shows what you'll want to end up with. Start by cutting evenly spaced slots into one edge of the board. Next, cut the board into individual slotted blocks, as shown in Fig. 1. After drilling an oversized shank hole through each block, glue a biscuit into the slot.

To install the fasteners, you'll need to cut a series of slots around the inside of the table apron. The biscuit fasteners are fit into the slots and then screwed to the table top. *From WoodworkingTips.com.*



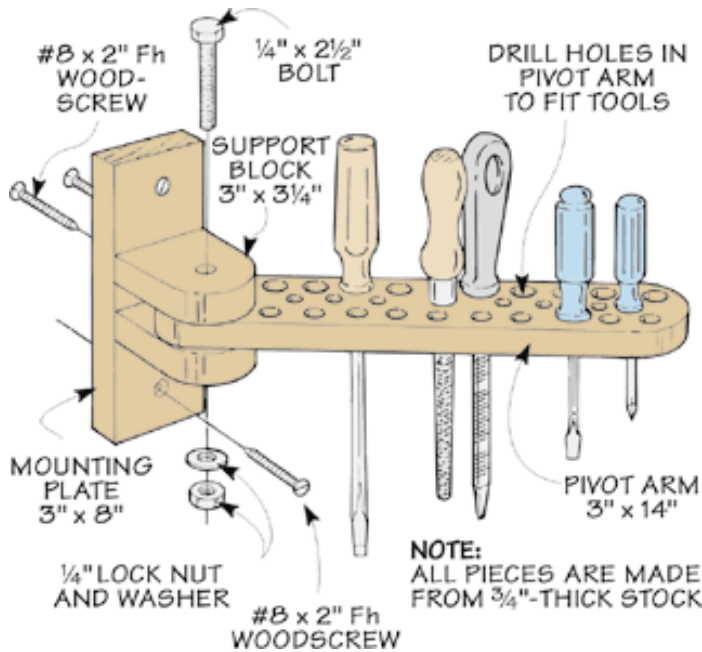
SWING-OUT TOOL BAR

Space is almost always at a premium in a woodworking shop. Especially when it comes to wall space. That's the idea behind this wall-mounted tool bar shown in the drawing at right. Besides holding a number of hand tools, the bar swings out from the wall. This provides easy access to additional tools mounted behind the tool bar.

The tool bar consists of three parts: a pivot arm with a number of holes drilled in it to hold the tools, a pair of support blocks that "sandwich" the arm between them, and a mounting plate that attaches to the wall. Before assembling the tool bar, cut an arc on the outside end of each support block and on both ends of the pivot arm. This removes the sharp corners, and it allows the pivot arm to swing freely without binding. To create a pivot point, use a bolt that passes

through a hole in each support block and the pivot arm.

Tightening a lock nut on the end of the bolt so it's just snug holds the arm in place, yet still allows it to pivot. *From WoodworkingTips.com.*



HAVE TABLE SAW, WILL TRAVEL

Sears Craftsman has decided that it should be easy to maneuver your table saw around in your shop — or between your shop and another site. To accomplish that ease, they've introduced the Professional™ 10" Job Site table saw.

The Job Site, which is item number 21830 in Craftsman's catalog, works on the same principle as my suitcase: it travels on 5" hard rubber wheels, and you "steer" it by means of a retractable handle. The steel stand the saw sits on is collapsible. You don't have to worry about trailing a cord behind you, either: the 8 foot power cord has an automatic recoil function (just give a tug, and watch it retract itself), plus a locking lever that keeps the coils in place.



Of course, some of the Job Site's features are completely unlike any suitcase I've ever used. For instance, it has a 15 amp, 4.4 HP universal motor and a no-load rpm of 4,000. You can rip 24" to the right of the table when you have the extension wing of the 24" x 21" die-cast aluminum table fully extended and quick-locked in

place, and rear support from a steel outfeed table lets you work with 4 x 8 foot sheets of material. The rip fence locks at both front and rear. You can cut miters against a T-slotted miter gauge with auto-indexing stops at 30, 45, 60, 75 and 90 degrees.

The saw itself has overall dimensions of 30" x 39 1/2" x 35" and a weight of 90 pounds — not an unreasonable heft, even if it wasn't on wheels. It comes with a dado insert throat plate that provides a 13/16" cut width. Otherwise, the depth of cut is 3 1/8" at 90° and 2 1/4" at 45°.

A 40-tooth, carbide-tipped blade comes with the saw, and when you're ready to change it, the arbor lock lets you do so with a single wrench. You can then pack up the original blade and store it on the saw -- there's room for three -- along with the miter gauge, fence, push stick and wrench. It's kind of like packing the matching ditty bag from your luggage set in your rolling suitcase.

For the saw's price of \$400, you could get a pretty nice luggage set ... but most woodworkers will probably be satisfied with a table saw that takes its own journeys. *By Joanna Werch Takes from WoodworkingTips.com.*

SHOP NOISE

OSHA considers noise levels below 85 decibels (dB) to be safe. Anyone experiencing noise levels over 85 dB for any length of time should use some type of hearing protection.

Circular saw (cutting 3/4" ply)	110dB
Table saw (cutting 1" maple)	105dB
Surface Planner (6" wide maple)	105dB
Safe to use without ear protection.	
Band saw (cutting 4" maple)	75dB
Drill press (drilling 4" maple)	70dB
Lathe (turning maple spindle)	73dB

