

# Southwest Louisiana Woodworkers Club September 2019

Bill Fey, President  
Patrick LaPoint Treasurer

Officers and Directors

Barry Humphus, Editor, Eltee Thibodeaux  
Daren Hood, John Marcon, Robin Richard

**Mentoring Program** - If you have a project, a problem in any woodworking area, these members have volunteered to help. Give them a call. Frank Tartarmella 802-8989; John Marcon: 478-0646; Eltee Thibodeaux: 436-1997; Ray Kebodeaux: 583-2378. Each have years of experience and knowledge.

## August Meeting Highlights

Treasurer Patrick Lapoint filled in for Barry as he was on a plane coming back from Iceland that day. Patrick did a great job taking notes and providing photos for this issue.

Patrick reported the safety discussion included Bill Fey saying that while cutting a piece of cherry without safety glasses or sheild, a chunk flew into his forehead. Always wear personal protective equipment. John Marcon said you can buy safety glasses that look good. Aaron showed us that he has a first aid kit, eye wash, and nasal spray in his shop ready to use. There was a discussion about resporator styles.

Mr. Eltee Thibodeaux built a small car air freshener while J.D. Anderson showed us his latest wood knives plus



a walnut walking cane. Aaron Andrepont: showed some of his scroll items including



two boxes for remains with the taller one made from pine and the smaller of oak. He also made a hat from pine, a tall cane made with pine, a shorter one made a sapling wood given to him and a cutting board. Aaron also demonstrated his 1876 pedal driven scroll saw and gave us a trip around his great shop. He also talked about making his own woodturning tools.



George Carr: showed us two chip carved crosses of bass wood, finished with spray on poly. Mr. Lawrence asked advice on making a table, whether to use dow-



els or biscutes or just glue together. There was also discussion about what type of glue to use and clamping ideas,

After Show and Tell there a discussion regarding our gathering places with the idea that more meetings should be in member's shops to help improve our shops and skills. There was also discussion about contacting other woodworking clubs regarding ideas on how to increase our membership.

There was also discussion about the history of the club and John Marcon explained about the articles of Incorporation and how it started and why they were written. The club is a Louisiana non-profit corporation and the reason for being a corporation is the protection of our members from liability should a member or the club be sued for injury. This is also why each member must sign a waiver upon joining.

Coming Up . . . 9:00 A.M., Saturday, September 14 at the shop of J.W. Anderson

## Interesting Glue

You have likely been to a dentist and possibly had a crown to replace a broken tooth. The dentist grinds off part of the old tooth, takes an image of the stump with a dental impression plastic that are negative imprints of teeth and oral soft tissues from which a positive representation can be cast. The dentist places a temporary cap and you come back in a week or so to get the final cap.

Have you considered the type of glue the dentist uses to make the final cap very permanent? I hope it was permanent as mine have.

The glue they use has not been widely available until recently in the consumer market, but now even a woodworker can get this stuff for home use. It is a wonderful product that has many uses.

The glues are a resin modified glass-ionomer cement (RMGIC). It is a combination of glass-ionomer and composite resin. The glue fillings are a mixture of glass, an organic acid, and resin polymer that harden when UV light cured (the light activates a catalyst in the cement that causes it to cure in seconds). The cost is similar to composite resin. It holds up better than glass ionomer, but not as well as composite resin, and is not recommended for biting surfaces of adult teeth, or when control of moisture cannot be achieved.

Another combination of composite resin and glass ionomer technology, with focus lying towards the composite resin end of the spectrum. Compomers are essentially made up of filler, dimethacrylate monomer, difunctional resin, photoinitiator and initiator, and hydrophilic monomers. The primary reason of the addition of filler is to decrease the proportion of resin and increase the mechanical strength besides improving the material's appearance. The end result is clear.

The beauty of all of this chemistry is that it is easy to use and now rather inexpensive. While you will not likely now install your own crowns, you can now glue things together that were more than difficult.

The product I acquired is Bondic from Amazon. The kit comes with three vials of glue plus a UV light module. The technique is simple: just spread on a very small layer of the glue and then shine the UV light on what you have applied the glue. It works in about three to four seconds and seals. With this glue, I repaired a couple of smoking pipes, a Kerig coffee maker and a pair of glasses in just a few minutes. Great stuff indeed.

The key is to apply small layers, just as your dentists does and then shine the included UV light source on the surface that the glue is applied. The kit comes with three vials of glue and the UV light source for \$20 dollars. Barry Humphus

## The Differences Between Titebond Original, Titebond II Premium and Titebond III Ultimate

As you likely know and in fact, Titebond is preferred more than 6 to 1 over the next leading brands. One of the most frequently asked questions the folks at Franklin International receive pertains to the key differences between Titebond Original, Titebond II Premium and Titebond III Ultimate wood glues.

Titebond Original has been the industry standard in woodworking for over 60 years. It is designed specifically for interior woodworking and repair projects, such as cabinets, trim and molding, window casings, furniture, picture frames, stairs, and veneering. It provides professional results according to their web site. Titebond Original has a bond strength of 3,5600 PSI with a short assembly time of four to six minutes. You can apply the glue in temperatures as low as 50 degrees and is good for interior use. So for inside your home, the glue is an excellent choice for furniture assembly and repair.

The downside is that it is not particularly reversible in that it cannot be dissolved as easily as standard white glues. For example, should you be repairing a piece of furniture, this glue is not as friendly to remove with warm water and a little of working the joint. Thus, if you have the idea that you could repair a chair or other item in the future with glue, you may not want to use Titebond Original. In fact, I generally use standard white glue (e.g. Elmers), should I want to do a future repair such as a repair of a wicker chair.

Titebond II Premium has been Franklin's number one selling wood glue over the last several years. It is ideal for interior woodworking, but is also excellent for many outdoor projects. In fact, it passes the ANSI/HPVA Type II water-resistance specification. Titebond II Premium also offers our shortest working time, can be used for R-F (radio-frequency) gluing systems and is FDA approved for indirect food contact.

Titebond II is a bit stronger than Original with a strength of 3,750 PSI plus a shorter working time of three to five minutes. It must be applied at at least 55 degrees Fahrenheit. The glue is suitable for outdoor use as it is mostly weatherproof. Because of the weatherproofing, it is not really reversible except with very hot water and lots of work getting parts apart.

Titebond III Ultimate is their most versatile wood glue, according to Franklin, and is rated number one by professionals. It offers superior strength, a longer open time and Titebond I, II or III a lower application temperature. It passes

Continues on Page 3 . . .

Titebond Continues . . .

the more stringent ANSI/HPVA Type I specification, classifying it as “waterproof”. While Titebond III Ultimate can be used indoors, it is the perfect choice for exterior woodworking, such as birdhouses, mailboxes, outdoor furniture and planters. It is also FDA approved for indirect food contact, making it a great choice for projects in the kitchen.

Titebond III has a strength of up to 4,000 PSI and has a longer assembly time of eight to ten minutes. It can be used in temperatures as low as 47 degrees Fahrenheit and is considered as waterproof for exterior use.

Of course, you can use any of these glues for indoor projects, but always consider reversability when using them. Also consider the color of the results in terms of color and shelf life of the products.

All of the Titebond products have a shelf life of two years. However, should you keep them in a refrigerator, it is much longer. I don't think that my wonderful wife would permit me to keep a gallon of glue in the refig that long, so consider the use of your product and use.

All Titebond products can be cleaned up with water and you can reduce the products with water as needed. Should you need more information, give them a call at 800-347-4583 and they are very helpful. as John Marcon can attest.

### Essential Saw Blades

Every workshop needs a primary table saw blade that can satisfactorily make every cut in every material. Two types of blades fit that bill: 50-tooth combination blades and 40-tooth general-purpose blades. Both types are designed to replace separate rip and crosscut blades, which are distinctly different. Rip blades are designed to cut in line with wood fibers. They have large gullets for sawdust removal and 10 to 40 flat-topped, widely spaced teeth that cut aggressively. Crosscut blades are designed to slice across wood fibers without tearing them. They have smaller, more numerous gullets and 60 to 100 alternately beveled, closely mounted teeth that cut cleanly.

The 50-tooth combination blades have two kinds of teeth, some for ripping and some for crosscutting. The teeth on 40-tooth general-purpose blades are adept at both ripping and crosscutting. For a primary blade, you may prefer the 40-tooth general-purpose blades. They rip slightly faster than the 50-tooth blades, because they have fewer teeth, and crosscut just as well, because all the teeth are crosscut-friendly. This tooth design also leaves less bottom-side tear-out on hardwood plywood. The 50-tooth combination blades have some minor advantages. They're often less expensive

than 40-tooth blades and they're better for cutting dados and grooves, because the top of the kerf is virtually flat.

Choosing a primary blade isn't difficult, because the difference in cut quality between good blades is marginal. With so many good general-purpose blades available, your priority should be to avoid economy blades. The sawblade market is extremely competitive, so don't worry about price gouging. Just choose blades that fit your budget. The general-purpose blades I tried cost \$45 to \$100. The higher-priced blades performed marginally better, but there is not a stinker in the bunch.

A 40-tooth general-purpose blade is the best choice for a primary blade and the one blade every woodworker should have. These blades have evenly spaced, alternately beveled (ATB) teeth. Examples: Amana #PR1040, \$50; DeWalt #DW7657, \$48; Infinity #010-040, \$90.

A 50-tooth combination blade, the original hybrid design, is half rip and half crosscut. These blades have 40 closely spaced, alternately beveled (ATB) teeth, like a crosscut blade, and 10 widely spaced flat-topped (FTG) teeth fronted by large gullets, like a rip blade. These blades are good, but 40-tooth general-purpose blades, a newer hybrid design, are better.

You can spot good quality at a glance. The best blades don't scrimp on carbide or steel. Designed for long life, their teeth can be resharpened many times. Economy blades almost always have thin, stamped steel plates. Expansion slots that end bluntly in open holes signal old technology and a noisy blade.

Understanding blade anatomy allows you to quickly identify a blade's function—and gauge its quality. Function is indicated by tooth count and geometry. Quality starts with two must-have features: A laser-cut plate and teeth made from hard, microscopic grains of carbide. You can't tell by its appearance whether a blade has these two important features. If they aren't specified on the blade or its packaging, call the manufacturer and ask.

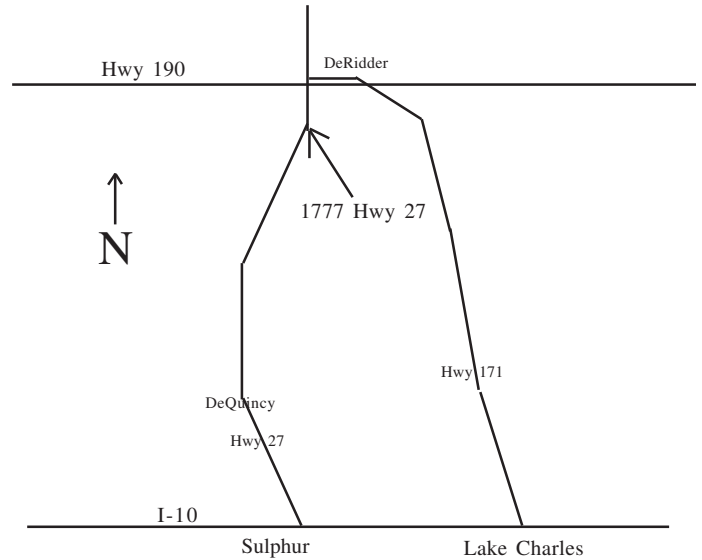
Laser-cut plates improve blade stability. They're made from harder steel than old-fashioned stamped plates. Laser-cut plates on top-quality blades are processed further, to remain virtually dead flat and vibration-free during operation. Economy blades often have laser-cut plates, but they may lack any additional stabilizing processes, such as flat-grinding or tensioning. For sharpness and durability, the best teeth are molded from the tiniest particles of the hardest carbide. Look for particle sizes less than 1 micron and for C4-grade hardness. Barry Humphus.



### September Meeting Location

The out door / indoor kitchen kitchen of J. W. and Velma Anderson will be the setting for our meeting this month.

To get there, go north on on Highway 27 from Sulphur through DeQuincy and Singer to just past the city limit of DeRidder. J.W.'s place is the 3rd drive on your right past the DeRidder city limits at 1777 Highway 27, DeRidder, LA., 70634. If you need further directions, feel free to give J.W. or Wilma a call at 337-463-5217.



September 2019

Lake Charles Woodworkers Club, Inc.  
www.lcwoodworkers.com  
1039 Timberlawn Dr.  
Lake Charles, LA 70605