

Jeff Cormier, President
Sandy Kramer, Treasurer

Officers and Directors

Barry Humphus, Editor, George Kuffel
Gary Rock, Jeff Cormier, Dick Trough

Mentoring Program - If you have a project, a problem in any woodworking area, these members have volunteered to help. Give them a call. Jeff Cormier: 582-3278; George Kuffel: 478-2707; John Marcon: 478-0646; Chuck Middleton: 625-3134; Gary Rock: 433-1679; Eltee Thibodeaux: 436-1997; Dick Trough: 583-2683. Each have years of experience and knowledge.

August Meeting Highlights

Joe and Sandra Comeaux were the hosts for this month's meeting. New member Russ Conley was there along with guest Pat Dickinson from Pennsylvania.

Jeff Cormier's jig of the month was a series of drill press tables he discussed. The one he showed us was easy to construct plus easy to install and remove and completely tool free insofar as installation. Jeff mentioned that his favorite is the one George Kuffel built from a plan a few years ago as it has the ability to be adjusted for nearly any angle. You may want to take a look at it in October when we meet at George's shop.

Jeff's safety discussion was one that we need to be reminded of much more often. The table saw may be the most used and certainly one of the most significant causes of damaging injuries in a shop. The most common are from kick-back and eye injuries. Both are easily prevented with proper material control and eye protection. Wearing any form of safety glasses will stop eye injuries. Proper handling of materials, hand position and body position will mitigate the later. Always use a guard when possible as well. Jeff noted that for most consumer saws, a hard hang of the work piece is possible. With a cabinet saw, however, powered by 240V and a 3HP motor, a hang will almost never occur - that piece will fly. Standing to the right or left of a potential kickback should be standard procedure.

Show and Tell started with Pie Sonnier with a nice cherry napkin holder plus a very nice little box with lid. We don't know how Pie got home as he didn't build a vehicle. Pie also mentioned the Sulphur Man Show at the Sulphur



Museum and one of the featured artists Rob Standing, a former member with some of his wonderful carvings.

J . W .
A n d e r s o n
brought us one of

his great cutting boards of beach and walnut finished in mineral oil. The combination of wood and a non-organic oil reduces the possibility of bacteria growth on the surface of the cutting board.



Mr. Eltee Thibodeaux brought a scrollwork celebrating the recent Olympics in London while Don Elfert brought a very nice picture holder. Joe Comeaux was asked about the children's toy train on display. He said that it was built by the late Dick Hopes and given to Joe by June Hopes.

Gary Rock's fine turnings were admired this month with a lotus flower motif in willow and mahogany. He also had a great bowl with a sasil lace.

Walt Crawford brought back the Windsor chair he has been constructing and this time glued up with the start of a traditional milk paint finish in blue. Walt suggested searching for Curtis Buchanan's work on Youtube.com. Mr. Buchanan has some 50 or so video clips on making Windsor chairs.

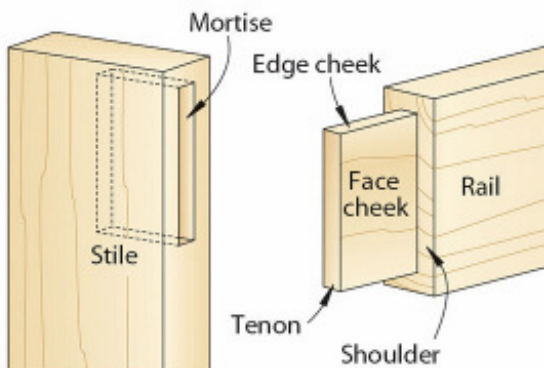
At the end Eltee Thibodeaux won the Show and Tell drawing with Joe Comeaux winning the Bring Back Item drawing.

Comming Up . . . Saturday, September 8 at 9:00 A.M. at the shop of Jeff and Mary Cormier. It is always so great to be at this shop as we all learn so much from Jeff's work and techniques.

Table Saw Shoulder Jig

The mortise-and-tenon joint offers two major advantages: strength and invisibility, making it ideal for furnituremaking. Shaping the mating parts requires multiple setups and various cuts. Tenons alone require two basic cuts: shoulder cuts and cheek cuts. Shoulder cuts establish the length of the tenon; cheek cuts, the tenon's width and thickness. (See the drawing below) The jig project handles shoulder-cutting tasks..

1 MORTISE-AND-TENON JOINT

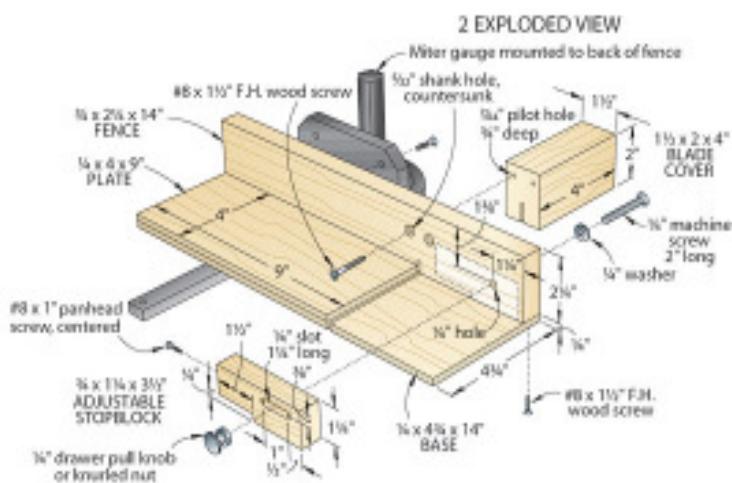


Thanks in part to an adjustable stopblock, this jig gives crisp 90° shoulders quickly and accurately. Note that the jig rides in the miter slot located on the right side of the saw blade.

Referring to the second Drawing, cut all of the parts, except the stopblock, to the dimensions

shown. Drill the 1/4" machine screw hole in the fence.

Attach the fence to the base with glue and countersunk screws, flushing the fence along the base's back edge.



Screw this assembly to the miter gauge, ensuring it protrudes 1" or more to the right of the miter gauge. Next, set the miter gauge and assembly into the miter-gauge slot, raise the saw blade 1/4" above the jig base and cut through both the base and fence. Use the kerf as a guide to center and install the blade cover with screws and glue.

From 3/4" stock, cut a 6" blank ripped to 1 1/4" wide. With a dado blade, cut the 1/4"x1 1/2" notch on the bottom edge. Now, cut the stopblock to finished length. To form the 1 1/4"-long slot used to adjust the jig for tenons of various lengths, drill 1/4" start holes, where shown, then scrollsaw between the holes. Drill a centered pilot hole in the notched end and screw a panhead adjustment screw into the hole. The notch in the stop and the adjustable screw prevent sawdust build-up from altering the location of the shoulder cut.

Now, insert a 1/4" machine screw through a washer, the fence, and the stopblock, secured with a small pull knob. Finally, install a 1/4" plate of plywood over the base, but only on the right side of the saw kerf. The raised surface prevents sawdust from getting beneath the end of your board, which would create an unwanted angle on the next shoulder cut. Further, this provides adequate space for small falloffs that potentially could bind the blade and result in kickback.

Determine the length of your tenons. Then, slide the stop over to the desired location and tighten it in place. Raise the blade to the depth of the intended shoulders. Slide the workpiece against the stop edge and run it through the blade. Now you just rotate the workpiece to cut the remaining edge and faces, as shown in the photo. It's best to design your tenons with equal shoulders on all four sides. That way you will only have to adjust the blade height once.

Keep in mind that when cutting the shoulders, you don't need to push the jig all the way through the saw blade. Once the top of the blade reaches the fence, the shoulder cut is complete. *Edited by Barry Humphus from Wood Magazine.*

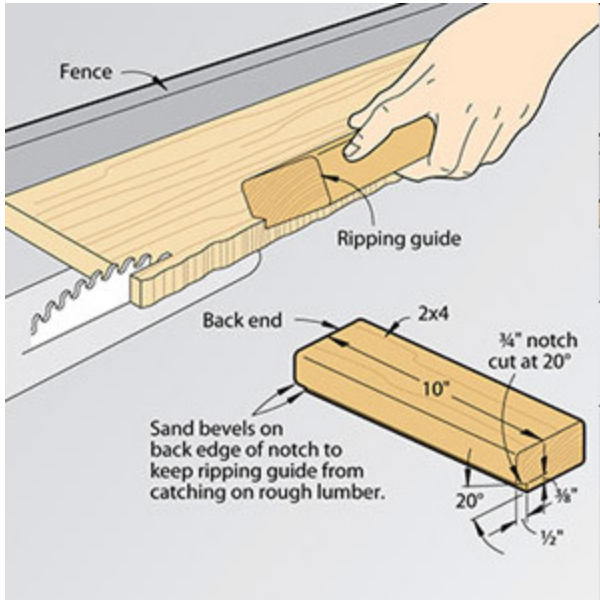
Table Saw Tip. To be sure your fence is square with the table, add a suitable length adhesive-backed tape measure to the back side of the table.

Secure the tape measure to the rear fence rail so that it reads the exact same measurement at the right-hand miter slot as the measurement scale on the front of the fence. Then, set your saw blade parallel to the miter slot by following the instructions in your tablesaw owner's manual. Whenever you position the fence, just make sure that the face of the fence bar aligns with the same measurements on the front and back rails before locking. *Barry Humphus.*

Ripping guide steadies rough-edged stock

Do you need a safe, secure way to rip lumber with one rough edge? This ripping guide costs next to nothing, and it keeps lumber tight against the fence.

To start, cut the 1 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 10" ripping guide from a piece of smooth hardwood, such as maple. Then, put a dado blade in your tablesaw, tilt it to 20, and rip the angled rabbet as shown in the drawing below. Finish the guide by chiseling or sanding a slight bevel on the infeed end of the rabbet. This prevents the guide from snagging on splinters or rough edges of the stock.



rough edges of the stock.

To use the ripping guide, hold the rabbet against the rough edge of the board on the left side of the blade and about 4" behind the leading edge of the blade, where

shown in the drawing at left. Push the workpiece snugly against the fence and feed the wood into the blade. Keep the ripping guide and your hand stationary as you feed the workpiece into the saw blade. Don't move the guide with the wood, always keep it at least 4" in front of the blade. *From Allen Ulrich, McClure, Ohio.*

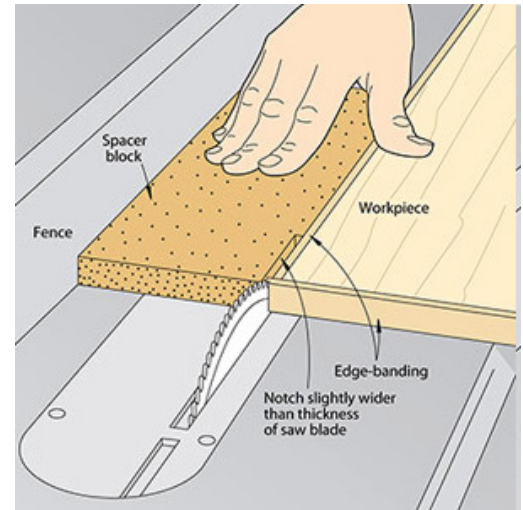
Clean up edge banding using your tablesaw

When edge-banding plywood with solid stock, completing the corner joints can be a nuisance. Cutting off the jutting excess banding with a handsaw can leave scars, and sanding seems to take forever. Here's a way to clean up that excess.

Make the opposite edges of a scrapwood spacer block parallel to each other. (The exact width of the piece doesn't matter, but a few inches is all you'll need.) Now, set up your tablesaw fence to remove just a whisker more than the blade's width from the end of one edge so it looks like the spacer block shown in the drawing at above right.

Without moving the fence, lay your spacer block against the fence and a piece of scrap against the spacer block and push both a couple of inches into the blade. If the

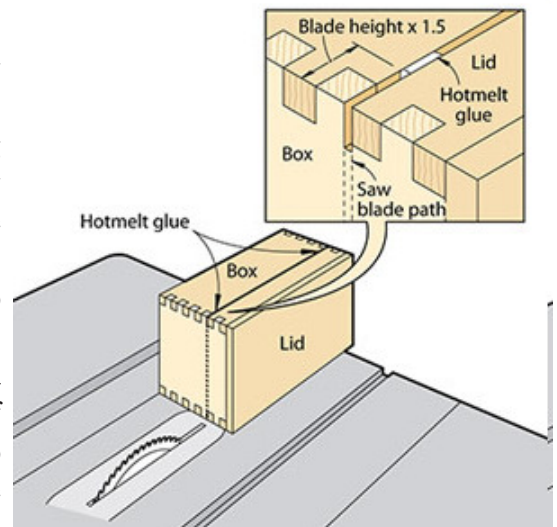
scrap makes contact with the blade, move the fence a tiny bit closer to the blade. Finally, set aside your test scrap, replace it with your edge-banded workpiece, and run the banding through the saw as shown. Touch up the end of the joint with a sanding block. *From Chuck Hedlund of Wood Magazine.*



Clean-cut lids for closed boxes

One big problem with cutting the lid from a closed box on a tablesaw is that the box and lid become more unstable as subsequent cuts are made. The bigger the box, the more potential for binding and gouging and the more dangerous the operation becomes for the woodworker.

For safe, stable lid cuts, raise the saw blade to the correct cutting height (slightly greater than the stock height) and cut the two long sides first. Next, apply a small amount of hotmelt glue to each kerf where shown in the inset illustration below. Then make the end cuts and separate the box and lid by cutting the glue with a sharp utility knife. Also use the knife to peel or shave away the glue before sanding to remove the saw marks. *An idea from John Ash, Lockport, Ill.*



Labor Day

Labor is the root of all wealth. Without those who have worked in what ever profession choosen, the labor you bring to bare to a problem, accomplished, did for others in service or for pay, you are a laboror. Your skill, your intellect and dedication to what you did contributes to this great country. Celibrate the economic and social contributions you have made. Happy Labor Day to each and every oneof you.