

Bill Fey, President  
Patrick LaPoint Treasurer

Officers and Directors

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

**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; John Marcon: 478-0646; Eltee Thibodeaux: 436-1997; Barry Humphus: 477-8474 Each have years of experience and knowledge.

#### May Meeting Highlights

The wonderful Stine's store in Lake Charles once again hosted the meeting. Please thank the Stine's folks as you check out.

Long time previous member Aaron Andrepont re-joined this month as now he has more time to devote to some shop time. Great to have you back and welcome.

As both John Griffith and Patrick LaPoint were out of pocket this month, Barry Humphus was the substitute. Barry began the business of the meeting by introducing Bill Fey who has stepped up to volunteer to be the LCWW next president. After asking if there were any other candidates and explaining the rules, Bill was elected unanimously to serve. Bill announced that our June meeting will be at his shop in DeQuincy. See specific directions on the last page.

For Show and Tell J.W. Anderson has been doing a great number of great wooden knives of late with a Green River skinning design from mahogany and walnut. J.W. also had a nice sassafras and mahogany box finished with spray-on poly. Finally, he showed a clever tool for running short pieces across a jointer machine. Just a note that you must use such a tool with short pieces on a jointer as not doing so is a serious hazard.

Mr. Eltee Thibodeaux had a delightful scrollsaw snake that he said took a long time to create. Aaron Andrepont showed off some home made turning gouges with custom turned handles. He used stock keybar with carbide cutters and said they perform very well. He has a few commercial gouges but prefers these because of their great balance and long handles. He also made a small pen turning gouge to complement the set. As Daren Hood has constructed several of his own gouges, he discussed some of the construction techniques and issues.

Ray Kebodeaux showed us some of the work he has been doing with a Lichenberg type wood burner. These are amazing designs that look a lot like a lightning strike but frozen in wood. Ray built his own unit using a transformer. You can get a 10KV unit (actually for neon signs) for about \$45 and build your own unit for this. You can also get complete systems with fine voltage control for about \$160. The controlled units allow you to vary the depth of the burning. I noted that the finished art sells for \$75-\$100 on Amazon

and eBay. Whatever you try, be safe as 10KV can give you a new vision on life (or not). Ray also showed a great riving knife for table saws without one that he constructed from an old hand saw blade.

Bill Fey showed us a small Fibonacci gauge layout tool that he built to use as a visualization aid. This was made from thin wood and brads though you could purchase a point to point Fibonacci gauge tool from many sources for \$20-\$25. This is great for doing layout as the tool allows you to design almost any object (such as furniture) to have a great appeal to the eye.

Bill Fey followed the Show and Tell with a vision of the LCWW Club that includes more in-shop meetings rather than meeting at Stines each month. In fact our next meeting will be at his shop in DeQuincy. As he has limited seating in his shop, he suggested that members attending may want to bring a light foldable chair. He mentioned that as a club, we need to grow in membership as we currently have an under exposure in the community. He also suggested that we need more younger members to be able to sustain the club over time and spreading the word of the existence of the club.

Bill suggested that we may want to spend a small amount to create business cards that could be handed out, make an effort to display member works at various venues (Historic City Hall in Lake Charles, for example) or other opportunities.

Bill also suggested that we may want to re-start meeting at member shops. Obviously in the Summer months, this would have to have some A/C. Thus Bill would like those who have a large shop to step up to volunteer their shops for a meeting. We would still meet from time to time at either the Stines in Lake Charles or the Stines in Sulpher (as Dennis Stine recommended). Aaron Andrepont, Ray Kebodeaux and Bill Fey have A/C shops as they noted.

Finally, Bill asked that members bring a jig or two to the next meeting at his shop for Show and Tell. Bill will have more to say at the June meeting so try to attend. Oh -- bring a folding chair if you can or stand.

Coming Up . . . Saturday, June 8, 2019 at 9:00 A.M. at the shop of Bill Fey. See the map on page 4.



Andrepont



Thibodeaux



Thibodeaux



Kebodeaux



Kebodeaux

**Malooof Chair Joint (From Sam Maloof: Woodworker)**  
 Sam Maloof's sculpted rocking chairs are iconic, so much so that his name is synonymous with that furniture style. The timeless design is striking—light, strong, curvaceous and quite comfortable—made with a combination of machine and handwork. Beyond his furniture, there's much inspiration in Maloof's way of life and reasons for doing the work he did. I return to this passage from his autobiography (Sam Maloof: Woodworker) time and again, reflecting on the 1957 Craftsmen Today conference.

"There I first met Walker Weed, Wharton Esherick, Art Carpenter, John Kapell and Tage Frid. Bob Stocksdale I had met previously, but this meeting cemented our friendship," Maloof writes. "What we all had in common was that we were doing what we wanted to do. None of us was a conformist. None of us wanted to be tied up or bound. I believe all of us were seeking spiritual well-being in what we were doing. We were not using our work as a means of avoiding responsibility in a material sense."

I reached out to Mike Johnson, who worked side-by-side with Maloof for more than three decades and continues to build his designs, to learn more about the Maloof chair joint.

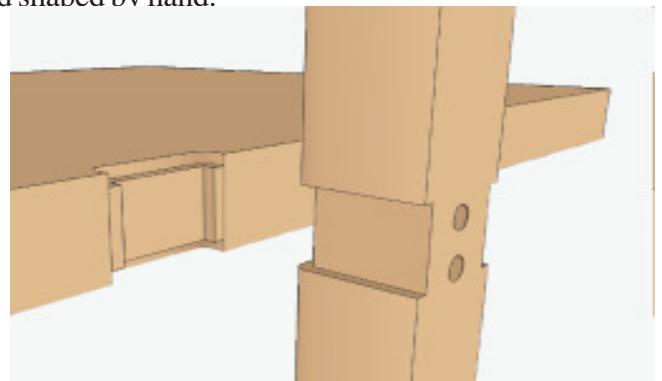
"Sam's early chairs from the 1950s and 60s used a very simple joint that was made by taking the side seat rails and clamping them outside edge to outside edge, then boring a hole centered so that when the rails were unclamped it left a half round socket where a lathe turned leg would then be made to match," Johnson says.

"Just shortly after the wood seat was introduced in 1970— prior to that all seating pieces were upholstered— Sam started experimenting with the leg to seat joints. Ultimately he settled on using 1/4" rabbeting bits to cut shoul-

ders that the front and rear legs could interlock and be supported with." After the chair is glued up, the handwork begins, blending the machine-cut joints into the form with rasps and files.

"With as much gluing surface and interlocking quality of the joint, it is arguable as to whether or not the screws used to reinforce the joint are necessary. But Sam would use them anyway, because he wanted to build pieces that would stand the test of time," Johnson adds. "Early Maloof pieces had their screw holes plugged with the same wood the chair was built from. Sometime in the late 1970s Sam started using contrasting wood—mostly ebony— as a design element." After all, as Maloof said, "Why go to all that trouble of making a beautiful joint only to hide it?"

The Maloof chair joint is cut in five steps. First, cut a 2"-wide, 1/4"-deep dado in the side of the chair seat. Then, use a rabbeting bit to cut 1/4" recesses at the top and bottom of the joint. Mill the mating leg 2 1/2" wide (the width of the joint), round over the inside corners of the leg (to match the round left by the rabbets), then cut a 1 1/2"-wide, 1/4"-deep dado on the three mating faces of the leg to match the opening. Once the pieces are fitted, the leg joint is blended and shaped by hand.



## Titebond Original, II and III - The Differences

There are glues and more glues. From modern poly to so-called super-glue. This is the differences between the Titebond products.

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 every but the assembly time. is rather short as you must bring the pieces together in four to six minutes to get the best bond.

The Original has a a bond strenght of about 3,600 PSI based on tests from many sources. The application tempurature is no less than 50 degrees (generally no issue in Louisiana). This glue should be used as interior glue as it is water soluble and not suited for outdoors. Should your project stay in your home, this is likely the glue you want to use. There is really not much difference between Titebond I and standard 'white' glues from many sources. Standard 'white ' glue, though, cures clear and this may be an issue should you not want to have and visable glue line.

Titebond II Premium has been the 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 the shortest working time, can be used for R-F (radio-frequency) gluing systems and is FDA approved for indirect food contact.

The Titebond II is a bit stronger as it is rated at 3,750 PSI and it also has a shorter assembly time at three to five minutes. So should you be using this product, you need to be a bit quick for your assemblies according to the Titebond folks. It does high a slightly higher assembly tempurature at a minimum of 55 degrees. The product is rated for exterior use and thus you could use this glue for some (but not all) exterior projects as it is rated at 'weatherproof.' In other words, it is not 'waterproof.'

Titebond III Ultimate is the most versatile wood glue and is rated highly by professionals. It offers superior strength, a longer open time and a lower application temperature. It passes 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 wood-working, 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 is the strongest of the line of Titebond

products rated at 4,000 PSI. It also has a much longer assembly time at eight to ten minuets. Another advantage is that you can do an assembly at lower temperatures as low as 47 degrees. It is rated as 'waterproof' and thus can be used on any project that must remain outdoors in the weather.

All of the Titebond glue products can be cleaned up with water, meaning that they are water soulable. So you can theoretically 'un-glue' a project using warm water. This is an advantage for projects that you may need to repair or change.

The dried film for these products vary. The original Titebond I product cures a slight yellow. The Titebond II cures a slight orange. The Titebond III cures with a light brown. So consider the wood that you are using when using any of these products. If you need a clear cured glue, consider a standard 'white' glues (e.g., Elmers School Glue). However, white glue is only suitable for iinterior use.

As I have repaired many chairs for my home and for other folks, I always use 'white' glues as I never know when I may have to go back for another repair. In other words, it is reversaable.

All of the Titebond products have a self life of about two years. You can extend this by storing the product in a refrigerator, but let it warm up to room tempuature before use.

Of course there are many other great wood glues that you should consider depending on your particular project.

Polyvinyl Acetate, is the most common type of glue that can be found in the home and it is an inexpensive and highly effectively bonding agent for basic indoor woodwork-ing projects. It is non-toxic and can be easily cleaned up with water. This is Franklin's Titebond Originable and most white glues.

Cyanoacrylate (CA) glue, also called "super glue", is used to bond two hard pieces of material together, and it is the best choice for quick and easy repairs as it cures or sets in a very short period of time. When the glue dries, it forms a hard plastic-like bond. But unlike PVA, it has no flexibility and can 'break' under stress.

Epoxy-based glue uses a two-part bonding system: a resin and a hardener and it is specially formulated for filling gaps in softwoods and hardwood. It also works very well at bonding two pieces of wood together.

Polyurethane glue is one of the strongest and most durable types of wood glue. It is very versatile as it can be used for a lot of different materials like wood, plastic, stone, metal, ceramic, foam, glass, and concrete. These glues include Gorilla Glue brand and several others on the market.

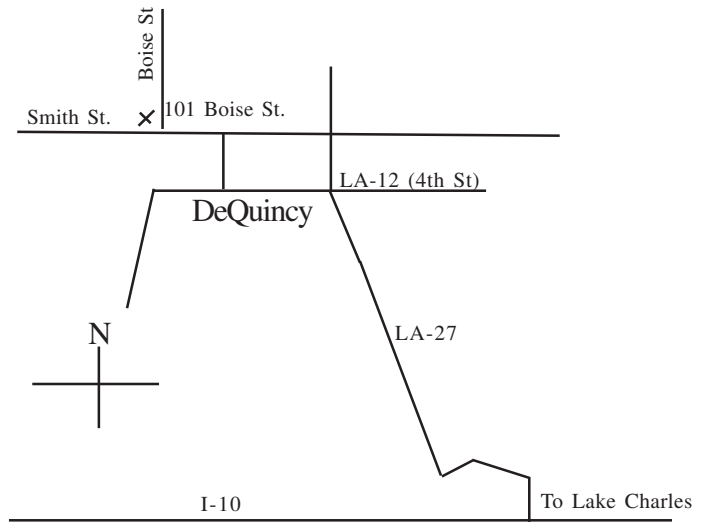
Choose the glue that fits your need and of course, choose wisely. Barry Humphus

### June Meeting Location

We have the wonderful opportunity to meet at the shop of Bill Fey, the new president of the LCWWC.

To get there from I-10 going west, take LA-27 North to 4th Street in DeQuincy. Turn left onto 4th St. (LA-12) and continue on 4th St past DeQuincy High School. Take the next left onto to Smith St. The next right is Boise and Bill's home is on your left and the first house. You can call Bill at 337-802-5362 should you need further directions from where you are. The address is 101 Boise Street, DeQuincy 70633. GPS LAT/LNG is 30.453747 by -93.4526

You may want to share your ride if possible so let each other know as possible should you want to ride with another member.



Like a couple of my projects, this is not to scale.



June 2019

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