

Jeff Cormier, President
Sandy Kramer, Treasurer

Officers and Directors

Barry Humphus, Editor, George Kuffel
Gary Rock, Dick Trough, Joe Comeaux

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.

December Meeting Highlights

Larry and Leddie Cooper were our hosts at their wonderful shop. They cooked up a great meeting with lots of goodies to eat. Larry, Joe Comeaux and Wayne Grey fried up a large amount of fish and shrimp that was enjoyed.

Wayne and Rose Grey were guests as well as Danielle Hardesty, Roger Cox and Frank Tartamella.

Dick Trough talked about holiday safety with special attention to natural trees with lights. Never let them dry out and always turn off the lights before you leave or go to bed. It is also very good practice to have a fire extinguisher in the house.

There was lots of Show and Tell this month with Michael Dupris showing a great vase of willow with a blue stain (Ritz) plus a wonderful segmented bowl of oaks, ash and walnut. Mr. Thibodeaux showed off a very nice foot stool of beach and hemp rope. Eltee said it took about 250 feet of rope to do the job.

Bubba Cherimie brought a picture of his just completed deck. He assembled it with the Kreg system, making it easy to build and strong. Jeff Cormier showed a photo of a cedar chest he has built. While the structure is of ply, it is covered with cedar.

Pie Sonnier introduced us to a 1934 Ford panel truck with working doors made of cherry, magnolia and black walnut. As always it was a delight to behold. Jack Stegall had scrow work crosses of mahogany.

We didn't know when Don Elfert would run out of repurposed ceiling fan blades, but he is close to the end as he only one item made from this material - a nice napkin and condiment holder. In fact he had a couple but one was not a fan blade but from the luan left over from his great boat builds.

Gary Rock did another fluted bowl of cherry, stained with Ritz with a laced rim plus sandblasted on the bottom to a great effect. Gary also produced a great looking tree of brass rod for hanging the delightful little birdhouse tree ornaments.

Stephen Thomas did a segmented bowl of black walnut and coffeenut with an inlay of a fleur de lis in the inside bottom. We've not had anyone use coffeenut in a project before, so this was interesting. The plant actually pro-

duces a seed that can be roasted and has a coffee flavor. It is native to Kentucky and is in fact a legume.

Guest Roger Cox brought a great puzzle box that requires some 39 moves to fully open. The wood was oak and came from a 1880s church pew. Ted Garner showed an almost completed jewelry box with removeable shelves. The box itself was joined with double dove tails using a Inkra jig.

Joe Comeaux brought a photo of a gravel and block , a circuit board turned pen and a seam ripper from cocobolo. The later is available in a kit from Pen State Industries.

Larry Cooper had a nice bookcase he built for his daughter. Barry Humphus showed off a great looking turned walking cane of brass and cocobolo plus a hunting knife with a purple heart handle. These were made by Doug Trotti (who couldn't be there) for Barry for his mother and brother respectively. Doug, via Barry, won the Show and Tell drawing of a \$25 Stines gift card. In fact, Doug makes lots of turned items that you can see at his web site: www.precisionpensla.net.

The Bring It Back was one of Gary Rock's beautiful bowls which Jack Stegal won. Larry and Leddie Cooper donated for a raffle, 7 buckets of pecans which raised \$45.

That Time Again

If you are receiving this Newsletter, then you paid your dues LAST YEAR. It is time to re-up and if you do so, we guarantee that each will be promoted to at least Sargent and get that raise you well deserve from the Lake Charles Woodworkers (that means you can have two cups of coffee at a meeting, but still only one donut - after all, you are a Sargent and need to keep to fighting trim and you have to make your own stripes and buy your own uniform, tools, wood, etc.).

All you do is send your check payable to LCWW for \$20 (this is a family membership) to Sandy Kramer, Treasurer, 6821 Bumbury Road, Lake Charles, LA 70605 or see her at the next meeting.

Coming Up . . . Saturday, 9:00 A.M, January 14, 2011 at The Shop of George Kuffel. This is a nice, all-weather shop that we all enjoy particularly if Nancy Kuffel happens to make a muffin or three.

Bring Back and Show & Tell

The Bring Back item is a method for club members to acquire items other members have made without having to purchase them. When a bring back item is shown at a meeting, anyone wanting that item takes a ticket and a drawing is held. The winner takes the item home and makes a replacement for the next meeting. At the next meeting this procedure is repeated. If for some reason the winner is unable to make a replacement, he returns the item he previously won and the drawing is done again and that person is not eligible. If an item is made and no one wants a ticket, for whatever reason, the maker has to return the item he won previously. If you are a winner in the drawing, you must not give the item away as a gift until the replacement item you make is won by someone else. Otherwise, you may have to ask whomever for the item back so you can return it. Since other members may display your work on a shelf in their home for their friends to look at, it is important that you do your finest work.

Show and Tell in our club is the same thing that kids do in school. Members or guests make something in their shop and bring it to the meeting. At the meeting, we take turns showing the item and tell about the methods and answer questions about it from the membership. There is a drawing after all items have been shown, and the winner gets a \$25 gift card from Stine Lumber Co. The purpose of the gift card is to encourage members to do more woodworking. To be eligible for the drawing, you must bring an item that you have made recently (within the last 2 or 3 months), it must be finished, and it can only be shown one time. If the item is too large to bring to the meeting (furniture, etc.), a picture may be substituted. The host for the meeting is also entered into the drawing. Things other than woodworking projects (tools, supplies, etc.) may be brought to a meeting to show and discuss, but they are not eligible for the drawing. Dick Trough

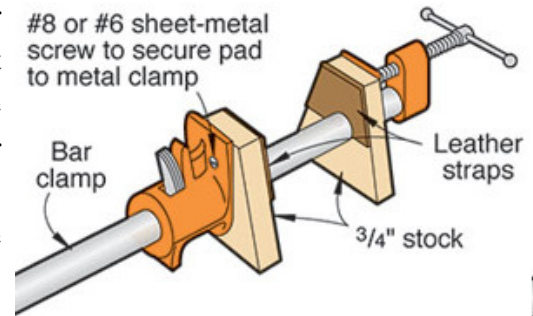
Tips Sheet

Spring-type clothespins make great clamps for small work. But sometimes they'd be even handier if the jaws opened wider for clamping thicker parts. You can extend the jaws by gluing scrapwood or crafts sticks to the clothespin where shown above. Wood-worker's (yellow) glue or epoxy will

hold the lengthened jaws in place. Be sure to allow the glue to achieve full strength before putting the clothespin clamps into service.

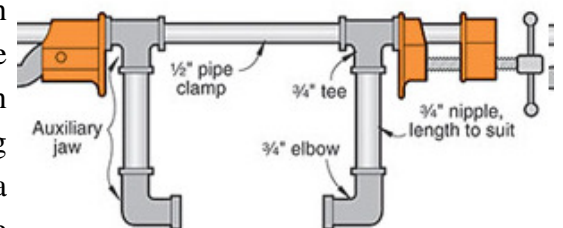
Protect wood permanently with clamp pads

Pipe clamps will dig right into the wood unless you put some protection between the jaws and the work. Trouble is, you can't hold the pads in place, align the workpieces, and tighten the clamps with just two hands. If you attach the clamp pads to the jaws, you won't have to fuss with them when your hands are full. Cut pads similar to those shown to fit your particular clamps. You want the large hole to fit the pipes yet allow free



movement. Drill holes for #6 or #8 sheet-metal screws where indicated and attach the pads to the clamp jaws. For further protection, glue a leather facing to the clamping area on the pad. The pad design shown offers a bonus, too: The wide bottom allows you to stand the clamps on a bench or sawhorses for easier clamping.

Pipe clamps work best on glue-ups that are wide but not very deep. So what do you do when you need a clamp with longer reach? Thread together 3/4" black-pipe fittings to fabricate a set of sliding extension jaws for a fi" pipe clamp. Pick



a nipple length that fits the situation, then thread a tee fitting on one end and a 90° elbow on the other. Make two

such jaws. Remove the sliding jaw of the pipe clamp and slip the tee fittings over the pipe with the open ends of the elbows facing inward. Replace the sliding jaw and clamp your project, protecting the wood from the rough iron of the elbow.

Couplings extend pipe clamps as far as you'd like

Oh no! You're just about ready for a big glue-up project when you discover that your pipe clamps aren't quite long enough. Do you have to buy a whole new rack of pipes just to gain a few inches? Absolutely not. Just buy pipe couplings, instead of new pipes. These couplings come in short lengths and are threaded on the inside. Connect your too-short pipes with the couplings and you'll have more than enough pipe to do the work. From Wood Magazine, edited by Barry Humphus.

Pour a puddle of glue for easy plugging

Neatly applying woodworker's glue to plugs can be tricky. Usually, you just can't dribble a small stream out of the bottle. Instead, pour some glue onto a plastic jar lid or other suitable palette. Then, roll the bottom edge of the plug in the puddle of glue to apply an even coating right where you need it. Glue buttons, Shaker pegs, axle pegs, and other similar parts the same way.

Masking tape "clamps" glue-fragile parts

Whether by accident or design, sometimes you need to join parts too delicate for clamping. You can't repair a thin scrollsawn piece with an ordinary clamp; it would crush your work. The same is true with a frame of delicate molding. When faced with these tricky tasks, "clamp" the joint with a piece of masking tape on my bench, sticky side up. Adhere the pieces together and press the joint to the tape. Once the adhesive sets, simply peel off the tape.

That Sticky Stuff

Animal glues. Once widely used by woodworkers, these traditional adhesives have been replaced mostly by newer products. Hide glues must be heated in a glue pot before application. Reheating a project held together with hide glue allows you to readjust or remove parts. This also means that hide glues don't resist heat. And they have poor moisture resistance. Hide glues dry and cure slowly, meaning that they require a long clamping time. Casein glues are made from milk protein and come in powder form that must be mixed with water. They exhibit good strength, moderate water resistance, and no toxicity. Work with casein glue at any temperature above freezing.

Resin glues. These widely used woodworking glues made with polyvinyls or aliphatic resins come in white, yellow, and brown varieties. Because they're premixed, you

apply them directly to the wood from their squeeze-type containers. Strong and somewhat fast-drying (about 3 hours clamp time), new formulas also offer extended water resistance. The white variety dries more slowly; the yellow and brown resist heat and moisture better. You can use resin glues in a wide range of temperatures. The white is reversible.

Epoxies and thermosetting glues. Urea-formaldehyde, resorcinol-formaldehyde, and epoxy provide strong, permanent, highly water-resistant joints. They are, however, expensive and require mixing. And once mixed, a hardening chemical reaction begins, meaning that you have to work quickly before the mixture sets up, especially in warm temperatures. Although effective for outdoor projects, adhesives in this category can irritate your skin and eyes.

Specialty bonding agents. Woodworkers use contact cement to bond plastic laminate or veneer to wood surfaces. It's applied to both surfaces and bonds immediately. Adjustments cannot be easily made, and the work area must be well ventilated. Cyanoacrylic glues are the so-called "super glues." They display exceptional strength and quick bonding with nonporous materials. New polyurethane glues perform like epoxies, but with no mixing and fumes. They expand as they cure, filling any gaps in joints. They're also waterproof.

Hotmelt glue makes a strong, quick bond for joints that won't get a lot of stress, but it's also great for holding temporary joints while drilling or matching up things. Because it allows for some play before the glue dries, I've used it for positioning drawer glides. I glue them in place first, then move the drawer in and out to get a good fit.

Hotmelt glue also works great for aligning drawer fronts in a cabinet. After completing the cabinet and installing the drawer boxes, I apply small dabs of hotmelt glue on the fronts and press them onto the boxes. Because the glue is soft until it cools, I have time to adjust the fronts for an even gap around them. Once I'm happy with the look, I remove the drawers from the cabinet and permanently attach their fronts by drilling and screwing from the inside of the box fronts. Hot Glue is made locally at the Cit-Con plant.

Thanks for the Memories

This is a thank you note for both Dick Trouth and Joe Comeaux. Dick has worked very hard as President of the LCWW for the past two years and I certainly have greatly appreciated his wisdom and advise each time he has spoke.

Joe Comeaux has done an outstanding job as our Secretary/Treasurer for many years. His attention to detail and careful keeping of our records has ment that we are in great shape as an organization. Thank you both -- Barry