



CENTRAL MINNESOTA WOODWORKER'S ASSOCIATION

DECEMBER 2002

Volume 2
Issue 12

MONTHLY MESSENGER

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was the CMWA meeting one month ago. November brought cooler temps, and a glue pot to show. Members were informed about events in the works. About the Paramount's cabinets, club videos and community education, the perks. I sat at the meeting in awe should I learn elections are coming, I too could partake. Place my name in the hat and see where I'd rate. Other members also heard this message so plain, they all would for sure be entering their names. For the positions at hand are really every one, so what should I do? I'll go to December's meeting to meet everyone. Put names to those faces, and show mine off as well. I know it will be fun, it ought to be swell. Coffee will be provided and cookies would be nice. Remember everyone, we'll see you Wednes-

CMWA MEETING

November 20, 2002

7 p.m.

Mississippi Heights School

OLD BUSINESS:

- Paramount Project
 - Mark Schlemmer is heading this project
 - The Paramount wants a 3 unit sound and light console
 - Volunteer for one Saturday in Jan. to help build this project: ▪ *Sat. Jan. 11 or 18*
 - Delivery is April
- Video's for club
 - The club will be purchasing some "finishing" video's ▪*Hand applied* ▪*Wood finishes*
- Volunteers needed to build a small bookcase to be kept at the school. The club will furnish the materials.
 - Update on the Outreach Program
 - This will be taught through the adult education program
 - The first program will be held in April
 - We will take up to 20 students with 7 volunteers
 - The sessions will be Tuesday evening for 1 ½ hours, for 4 consecutive weeks

NEW BUSINESS:

- Dues due
 - If your dues are paid by February 1, you will receive a membership roster
- Elections
 - Anyone who wants to be on the board or run for office, please submit your name and position you are seeking to one of the current board members
 - Offices needing to be filled are: Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and 3 Board Members
 - Our current Vice President, John Caye will become the President, and one Board Member will be retained
 - According to our club by-laws, the VP, Secretary, Treasurer and 3 of the 4 Board Members are one-year terms; these positions need to be filled this year – please help to keep the club going by making a one year commitment to one of the open offices
 - Elections will take place at our January meeting
- Mathew Hall fall tool show
 - If you are interested in representing the club at the Mathew Hall tool show, please let Roland Johnson know. There will be a table set up Friday afternoon, and Saturday morning with club information.

WANT
ADS

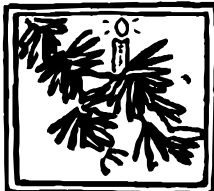
For Sale: DeWalt Plate Joiner with case used very little. \$135.00
Tom Homan 363-1486

For Sale: 1986 Williams & Hussey 7in. planer/ molding machine. Power infeed and outfeed. With stand, motor and 13 sets of molding knives. \$600.00
Harold Sorenson 251-3564

Schedule of Events

DECEMBER 2002

December will be a celebration month.



- A finishing video will be shown at the December meeting.
- We will celebrate the holiday season with cookies and coffee and lots of conversation. Feel free to bring cookies or other treats. We will supply the coffee.

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18 CMWA Meeting	19	20	21
22	23	24	25 Christmas	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Glue Chart For Woodworkers

Hide Glue The traditional woodworker's glue, hide glue is comprised of the proteins found in animal hides. Exceptionally strong with a quick initial tack and reasonably long open time hide glue is a favorite of musical instrument makers. Steinway grand pianos are glued together with hide glue as are Martin guitars. Hide glue does not have a great deal of water resistance. This lack of water resistance makes disassembly of a hide glue joint relatively easy, simply apply warm water or steam and the glue will soften allowing the joint to be disassembled. Old hide glue that has dried out and lost its bond can be reactivated with heat and moisture. A damp cotton cloth, a clothes iron and a little patience are all that are needed to repair loose veneer in many old pieces of furniture. Hide glue can be purchased as granules that require re-hydration and heating or can be purchased as "liquid hide glue" that will remain liquid at room temperature.

PVA (Polyvinylacetate), this is the basic carpenter's glue. White or yellow in color PVA glues are good for wood to wood joinery that is not subjected to high heat or excessive moisture. PVA glues remain plastic after drying and can cause glue line "creep"; a slight bit of movement because of the plastic nature of the glue; not good for bent laminations, it should never be used for structural laminations such as load bearing beams.

PVA Waterproof. Although not waterproof enough for below water line use (a boat builder's term) they will hold up just fine for those outdoor furniture projects.

PVA Extend. Franklin, the manufacturers of Titebond, has developed glue that has a longer open time than their regular PVA glue. This is a real advantage when assembling intricate parts. Open time is the amount of time that glue can be applied to wood without clamp pressure before it starts to degrade. PVA glue starts to form a link that can be disturbed by repositioning a piece after the open time has been exceeded and the molecular link will not re-establish itself resulting in a weak glue joint.

Urea-Formaldehyde. There are two different types of urea-formaldehyde, water activated and resin/catalyst. This type of glue is ideal for bent laminations and veneering. The glue is waterproof and dries to a very hard consistency resulting in no glue creep. Urea-formaldehyde is also gap filling and will provide structural strength for those less than perfect joints which is great for re-gluing those antique dining room chairs.

Epoxy. This glue has many of the same attributes as urea-formaldehyde with the added bonus that it will glue virtually anything together. Most epoxies are waterproof, shockproof and resistant to high temperatures. Expensive, but the ultimate glue when an absolute bond is needed. Epoxy is very good at structural gap filling and several fillers can be

Wood Dust: A Tragic Lesson

By Tom Frazer

Reprinted with permission from the Jan-Feb, 1988 issue of Chip Chats.

As I type these words, my breathing is being assisted by pure oxygen conducted by a plastic tube from a portable unit at the rate of three liters a minute.

The oxygen is necessary 24 hours a day to help me breathe, because I suffer from a lung disease called idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. In my case, the disease will be fatal. My only hope is a single lung transplant.

Idiopathic means "of unknown origin" and so far, physicians have been unable to determine conclusively what triggered the disease, which causes progressive scarring of lung tissue. Scar tissue cannot absorb the oxygen that is vital to life. As the disease progresses, my breath becomes shorter and shorter.

Although what triggered this disease has not been determined conclusively, the physician managing my case said he is "morally certain" that wood dust—perhaps that of spalted wood—is the culprit.

Perhaps he believed this, if for no other reason,

because I have been exposed to wood dust for a number of years as an amateur woodworker.

As a newspaper reporter for the past 20 years, I have not been exposed to significant amounts of other lung irritants, such as chemical fumes.

What about smoking?

I smoked cigarettes for about 15 years before kicking the habit some seven years ago. Yet idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis is not a "smoker's disease." My physician said that smoking may have been a contributing factor—I might not have contracted the disease if I had never smoked—but that smoking itself was not the cause of the disease.

Although I have had a life long interest in wood and woodworking, it was not until about eight or nine years ago, after my wife and I bought a house in the suburbs of New Orleans, that I was able to set up a woodworking shop in a one-car garage. As if for making up for lost time, I soon filled my shop with every power tool I could get my hands on.

As a mostly weekend woodworker, I felt I had little

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purchased to mix into epoxy such as phenolic micro balloons and wood flour (super fine sawdust).

Polyurethane Strong and waterproof, polyurethane glue will create a very strong glue joint. Not gap filling, polyurethane requires tight joinery for best results. Typically has a short shelf life.

Cyanoacrylate Waterproof and strong this glue's best use is for mending hairline cracks. The super low viscosity of the glue allows it to "follow" splits and cracks all the way to the end of the fracture. Woodturners find this glue a valuable asset saving many turnings that would be trash because of hidden fractures that surface as the piece is being turned. Every wood shop should have a bottle of this glue on the shelf. Jet and Hot Stuff are two brand names and it can be purchased at most hobby shops.



Happy Holidays from MHLC!!

DeWalt DW926K-2R 9.6 Volt Cordless Drill Kit
2 Batteries, Case and Charger **\$79.99**

Extra Special Savings On:

Prices too good to show, See Greg at Mathew Hall

DeWalt DW703 10" Compound Mitre Box

DeWalt DW911 Radio Charger

***** Remember CMWA club members receive an additional 5% off on all tools and accessories!**

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SENCO

ADHESIVES & GLUE SEMINAR

- What is a glue able edge? Face to face; edge to side; pieces should fit tight together
- What isn't a glue able edge? End grain to end grain; right angle glue joint
- Glues that were discussed:
 - Titebond – liquid hide glue
 - Instant Jet – fast penetrating (Cyanoacrylate)
 - Titebond – Extend wood glue (PVA)
 - Titebond – Original wood glue (PVA)
 - 3M – Super 77 – spray adhesive
 - Titebond II – Premium wood glue (PVA)
 - Titebond Wood Molding glue (PVA)
 - Weldwood Plastic Resin glue (Urea formaldehyde)
 - Unibond 800 Hardener
 - Elmers Carpenters Dark colored Wood glue (PVA)
 - Systems Three Resins (Epoxy)
 - System Three Silica Thickener
 - System Three – Quick Cure (Epoxy)
 - System Three – Resin Epoxy Part A (Epoxy)
 - System Three - #1 Fast Hardener Part B
 - System Three – Rot fix (Epoxy)
 - System Three – Sculp Wood (Epoxy)
 - System Three – T-88 (Epoxy)
- Epoxies are: good gap filling glues; don't clamp epoxy tightly; System Three makes excellent epoxy
- Hide Glue: use less glue; regular hide glue will congeal when at room temperature; use this glue if you are repairing antiques; a PVA glue will not

stick to hide glue; hide glue will dry out and crystallize, but it will never lose its strength, it will last forever; hide glue shrinks and really pulls the wood together; you can loosen hide glue with steam; hide glue will take stain; is good to use on difficult to stain wood; hide glue will get sticky when it gets wet – that is how you can identify it on “old” furniture; mildew will kill hide glue (Bahlen Hide Glue is the best; Luther supplies carries good hide glues)

- TiteBond II is waterproof
- System Three takes stain marginally
- Wood flour is sawdust
- Use Unibond 800 for laminating & veneering, it is waterproof and tough
- Freezing and thawing of glue can make it lumpy; shake or stir
- Shelf life varies – Titebond II – less than 1 year; the regular Titebond is good for at least 1 year
- Store glues in a dark cool place – this will help to extend the shelf life
- General Glues:
 - Utility glue – hot melt glue – good for putting wood together and taking it apart again
 - Super 77 Spray Adhesive – good for gluing patterns on; holds well but not permanent
 - Super 90 – real bonding adhesive
 - Contact Cement – not good for shop use unless you are working with plastic
- PVA glue – do not use for gluing structural pieces such as laminated beams; glue should cure for one day; vinegar may help to break down PVA glue

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to fear from wood dust. I spent relatively short periods of time in the shop. I wore filter paper masks, attached by a rubber band, only when I knew I would be making billowing clouds of wood dust with a belt or disc sander.

Otherwise, I was not particularly worried about wood dust and did not wear a face mask.

I realize now that I should have been more aware of the dangers that wood dust can pose. And I should have taken specific steps to protect myself.

But at the time, I felt that a dust extractor system was clearly too expensive, and was more appropriate for professional woodworkers.

Although sawdust from different wood varies in the way it affect woodworkers, I have become very suspicious of using spalted wood.

Spalting is a phenomenon that occurs naturally in a number of woods. It is caused by fungi eating downed

timber, and for practical purposes, amounts to the decaying process. Yet, many woodworkers have discovered that this seemingly worthless, rotting wood produces remarkable figure patterns and colors.

After reading a magazine article several years ago, I became aware of the possibilities of spalted wood. My first “find” was a couple of lower trunk sections left beside a curb by a city crew which had cut down and removed a huge elm.

The wood was magnificent. A design network of inky-black lines sharply divided cream colored portions from dark brown portions. My spalted elm would be just the material for turning bowls or crafting a small box.

As I sawed, turned and sanded the spalted elm, I not only produced my usual cloud of wood dust, but also unwittingly released into the atmosphere zillions of live fungi, which had been happily eating away at the elm.

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At this point, I suspect, the fungi that I subsequently inhaled began to "irritate" my lung tissues. In response, my natural immune system launched a counterattack against the foreign invaders.

The serious problem began when my immune mechanism went out of control and failed to shut down. The ceaseless struggle led to inflammation of the lung tissues, and unchecked inflammation led to irreversible scarring.

As a layman, I am guessing that my lung disease is the reverse of the process that takes place with the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Instead of refusing to fight, as in the case of AIDS, my immune system's cell army is battling with such enthusiasm, it refuses to

stop.

I have zeroed in on spalted wood as a likely cause of my lung disease, but it is well possible that dust from otherwise healthy wood of various species also caused the initial lung irritation.

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis is an insidious illness. It affects the lungs so gradually that the body is able to compensate for the shortness of breath subtly. So subtly, that one is unaware anything is amiss.

I was jogging as much as three miles a day after I contracted this disease.

The two symptoms that eventually send one to the doctor are shortness of breath and a non-productive cough.

But in my case. Shortness of

breath developed too gradually for me to notice. After all, I was jogging.

I had developed a mild cough a couple of years before a chest x-ray revealed the idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. But circumstances conspired to make me believe it was not significant. So I went on my merry way, working in my shop whenever possible.

My only hope now is for a successful single lung transplant. □

Editor's Note: Amateur woodworker Tom Frazer, 48, died in Sept, 1987, from a chronic lung disease that he had been battling for some time. A newspaper reporter for the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Frazer wrote this story while waiting for a donor of a heart and lung, which he needed for survival. That donor never arrived.

The "Dream List" for Woodworkers

Here is a list of basic tools for woodworking. Keep in mind that a "bargain priced" tool is rarely a bargain. Money spent on good quality tools is money well spent. Garrett-Wade is a good mail order source for high quality tools. Their catalog is a good education on tools in itself.

Good quality used tools are always an option when looking for hand tools. For example, old Stanley planes are superior to the modern Stanley planes. Not all of the old tools are good, however. I have found some real "stinkers" in antique shops that had high price tags on them because they were antiques, not because they were good tools. The Taunton Press (www.Taunton.com) has several good books about old tools and how to adjust and use hand tools in

general.

HAND TOOLS

Crosscut saw.
Dozuki saw
Coping saw
Bench chisels
Spokeshaves (flat and curved sole)
Low angle block plane (Stanley 60-1/2 or a big bucks Lie-Nielsen) add a Hock blade to the Stanley for best performance.
Scrub plane
Smoothing plane No.4 Stanley or Lie-Nielsen
Nicholson #49 or #50 patternmaker's rasp
8 in. 4-in-hand rasp
10 in. round smooth rasp
10 in. smooth cabinet rasp
Shavehooks (usually sold

in a set of three)

Carving mallet
Dead blow hammer
Sandvik scraper blade
Combination mortise/ marking gauge
A very good set of straight blade screw drivers
Board sander
Block sander
Good quality square (I prefer Starrett, expensive but worth the money)
Sliding t-bevel
Diamond sharpening stone, medium grit.
Tapered drill bits with countersink and adjustable depth stop

POWER TOOLS

Band saw (minimum 12")
Router, at least 2 hp
Router table (the Jess-Em router lift is a great start for a home made router table)
Cordless drill
Jointer (a 6" long bed jointer is the ideal jointer for the average shop)
Jig saw (I am referring to a hand held model not a scroll saw)
Table saw (at least 1-1/2 hp and *no* direct drive motors)
Drill press
Mortising attachment for drill press
Portable belt sander



CENTRAL MINNESOTA
WOODWORKER'S ASSOCIATION

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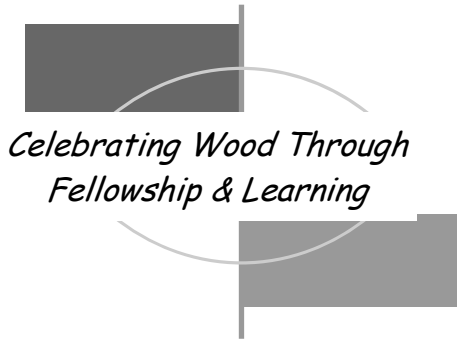
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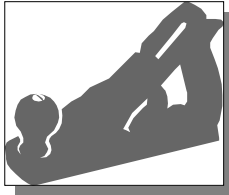


**Central Minnesota
Woodworker's
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*Celebrating Wood Through
Fellowship & Learning*



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**Central Minnesota
Woodworker's Association**

**Our next meeting is Wednesday,
December 18; We will bring coffee – feel
free to bring cookies or other goodies to
share.**

**A finishing video will be shown,
This topic has brought up quite a few
questions, so bring any questions you
have.**

**We will use those questions to
plan future meetings.**

Happy Holiday's