



Monthly Messenger

Central Minnesota Woodworker's Association

Volume 3 Issue 10
October 2003

President's Message

I enjoyed having all of you as guests at my shop. I appreciate your putting up with no good place to sit, and my ramblings on spraying.

Fall is here, and I hope all of you will have more time for meetings, and most importantly, more time in your shops.

The resource guide finally is finished. We hope each of you will add your "favorite" sources of supply to it and submit it next year when we revise the guide.

Keep in mind that we are always looking for new members in our group. Any new member will receive paid up membership for the balance of this year, and all of 2004. This is a real bargain so let's talk to our woodworking friends about the advantages of membership.

Hope to visit with each of you at the next meeting...
John

September CMWA Meeting Minutes

John Caye's Shop 7 PM – September 17, 2003

OLD BUSINESS:

- The plaque made to identify the Paramont project as built by the CMWA was passed around, with Ron McKeever seeing to its installation.
- The resource guide publishing method was discussed, as well as the club library.

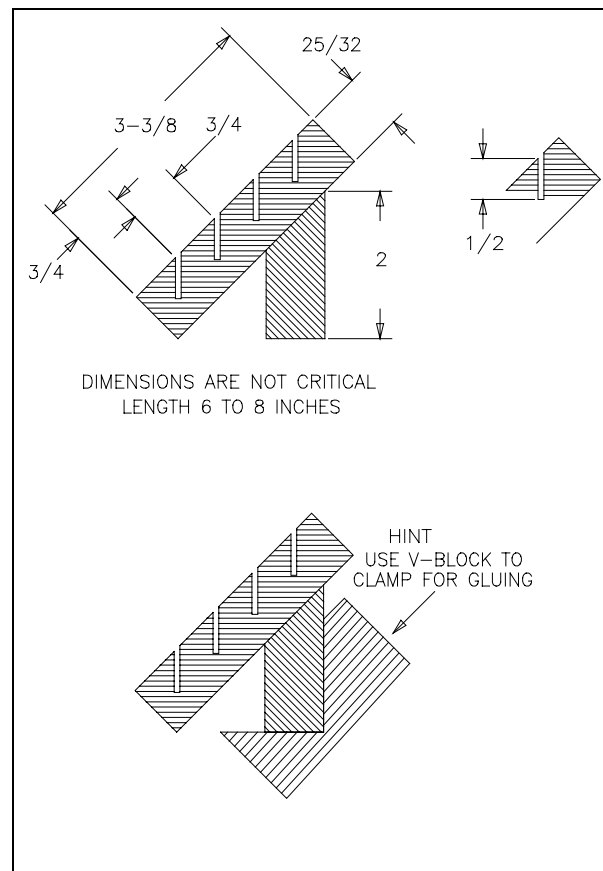
NEW BUSINESS:

- John Caye hosted the September meeting in his shop. The pride in his sanctuary showed as he explained some reclaimed items such as the bowling-alley-lane wood workbenches, the industrial fluorescent light purchased from a Knox store being dismantled, the dado cutting unit built similar to a panel saw with stops, and the two surplus paint booths he combined into one 3x8 foot unit.
- The meeting subject was a discussion of High Velocity Low Pressure (HVLP) finish spraying equipment.
- For more notes on the demonstration, see the **HVLP Systems** article on page 3.
- A sincere thanks to John, for his interesting and informative demonstration.
- **NEXT MEETING:** Wednesday October 15th, 7 PM AT MISSISSIPPI HEIGHTS MIDDLE SCHOOL

Projects on Display



Alex Neussendorfer created this cardholder for a card-playing family member that had arm surgery.



October 2003

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

Next Meeting: October 15th at 7:00 PM at Mississippi Heights Middle School

Board Meeting: Oct 15th at 6:15 PM at Coborn's in SR

October Meeting

Wall Shelf Demonstration

Future Meetings

November Lee Dovetail Jig

December Holiday Get Together

*Meeting topics tentative and subject to change.

Mississippi Heights Middle School

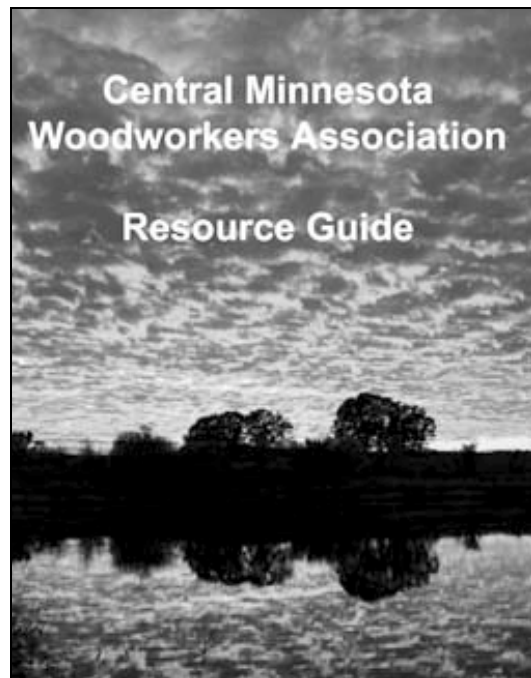


Resource Guide

The long awaited CMWA Resource Guide is available in hardcopy for all CMWA members. The Resource Guide has two main parts, a list of suppliers serving the woodworking community and a list of present and past members of the CMWA.

The list of suppliers will be available shortly on the CMWA web site: www.thecmwa.com.

Any additions to the list of suppliers or corrections to the member list can be either mailed to the CMWA PO Box or emailed to newsletter@thecmwa.com.



Central Minnesota Woodworker's Association

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
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| Vice President | Ron McKeever |
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| Board of Directors | John Kirchoff, Marty Mahowald, Darren McKeever, Ted Stevens, Roland Johnson |
| Newsletter | Darren McKeever |

HVLP Systems

Notes Compiled by Alex Neussendorfer
Based on demonstration by John Caye

John compared HVLP to other common types:

- Conventional Spray uses 30 to 90 PSI compressed air and will deposit only 30 to 40% of the sprayed finish on the object.
- Airless Spray uses a pump to a long hose filled with paint. It is mostly used in commercial situations like house painting, and commercial cabinet shops. The finish is fine using this method.
- The HVLP unit uses a blower to create 7 to 10 PSI air which is connected to the spray gun by a large diameter hose, providing a high volume of air at a low pressure. (Of two hose types shown, John mentioned that the ribbed plastic type was less heavy than the rubber hose and performed as well.)
- Along with the standard HVLP system, there is a Conversion system, which uses regular compressed air and has an air regulator on the gun handle to lower the pressure. This system works well, and you only have to purchase the gun and provide clean air.

The benefit of the HVLP system is a softer, more controlled finish with some 65 to 90% of the sprayed finish applied to the object.

The entire HVLP system consists of the three or more stage rotor compressor unit with hose, a gun, and various sizes of tips and air caps for it.

The gun may be of different styles, a "bleeder type" or a "non-bleeder type" The non-bleeder type has the trigger activate the flow and the volume of air, as it leaves the nozzle. The bleeder type has the air continually on with no air volume adjustment, and the adjustment knob only controls the volume of the finish mixed with the fixed air amount. The bleeder type is simpler, works well, and has fewer gun parts. In addition, some guns have an air tube design which allows tipping the gun without getting the finish material up into the air tube. Most guns have a tip which allows the spray pattern to be a spot or vertical or horizontal band spray pattern.

Expect to spend no less than three hundred dollars on either type of gun.

Many finishes will need a thinner added, to be sprayed. As supplied, most guns come with a viscosity cup to gauge the required thinness. However, a more simple method is to use the "drip method" that has a standard wood paint stirring paddle dipped in the finish, lifted out

and immediately timed for how many seconds it takes the finish to come off the paddle from "run" to "drip". As an example, enamel paint works well at a 10 second drip viscosity, however, each gun needs testing for the optimum viscosity. Begin with about a 20 second drip thinness, and test for acceptable results going down to perhaps 10 second drip for oil or alkyd finishes.

Some varnishes, urethanes, or lacquers may not require thinning.



John tries to use water based lacquer finishes whenever possible; applying two or three coats per day on the object, and will keep the water-based in the gun for up to a week. He uses plastic bags as a liner inside the gun, which aids in its cleanup. The top edge of the bag extends outside the gun's bowl.

John stresses using a paint filter whenever filling the gun for all types of finishes.

Oil based enamels spray better than latex, which are very fussy when thinning. Water based lacquers perform just as well as conventional lacquer, but tend to raise the wood grain, requiring an additional step to sand before final finishing. Also, the water-based lacquer seems to look better dry than wet. Don't worry about the "look" of the wet water based lacquer as it seems to level out as it dries.

Two models of rotor compressors were shown, a three stage rotor, and a four stage. The suggestion is that a three stage will work well for most any application. and can deposit less heavy coats if desired, whereas the four stage model can deposit heavier coats. The four stage type is also more expensive, normally exceeding nine hundred dollars for the complete system.



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Mathew Hall supports the Central Minnesota Woodworker's Association. Thank you for your business and input on new products. In order to keep up with your needs, please inform us of new products and services you would like to see us provide.

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**Next Meeting: Wednesday, October 15th at 7:00 PM
at Mississippi Heights Middle School**