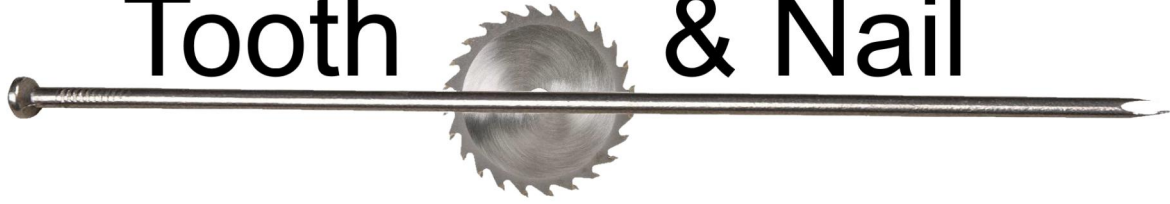
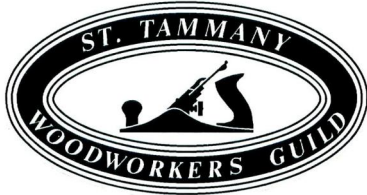


Tooth & Nail



Newsletter of the St Tammany Woodworkers Guild

August 2020



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NEXT MEETING

Tuesday
September 1, 2020
7:00 PM
on Zoom

The link to the Zoom meeting has been e-mailed to all members and guests.

(Please note that all activities mentioned in these minutes were subsequently canceled due to COVID-19.)

The February meeting of the St. Tammany Woodworkers Guild was called to order by Bob Busfield on Feb. 18, 2020 at 7:00 pm at Brian Harrell's workshop. Bob thanked Craig Bond for bringing his scroll saw to the Saturday (Feb. 15) workshop and demonstrating how he makes puzzles.

Re the Wooden Boat Festival, Bob said we would probably meet the third week in March to cut boat hull blanks. He needs to talk to Poole Lumber about getting the lumber. We also need to examine the old hulls and see what can be salvaged. He said to hold off on making boat parts so that we can

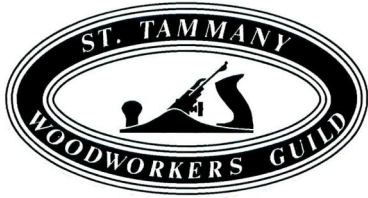
assess what we have and what we need. He thought that boat cabins would be our greatest need.

Tom Gustafson has updated a list of suppliers on the web site. If you have other suppliers that you use, please send their names to Tom.

Tom said that the people at Delgado Community College who have the CNC machines are willing to give us a demonstration. We could plan to have a future meeting there.

The annual barbecue will be on Mar. 28, 2020. Invitations will be sent out to members.

Bob opened the floor to woodworking questions. One inquiry was about local retail stores. PMC west of Hammond is a large store with everything from



hand tools to large power equipment. Helm Paint Stores in Mandeville and on Earhart Blvd in New Orleans carries General Finishes.

For Show and Tell, Ryan Reeves showed a chair he made. He used a band saw on this project.

The demonstration was provided by Brian Harrell on Cabinet Making. Jack Terry, Sid McClure, and Henry Simon shared some tips. Some highlights from the presentation follow:

Walls need to be plumb. Corners need to be square. Allow an inch at the end of a row of cabinets to compensate for wall defects. In a corner, allow room for drawers to come out, by making the face frame wider by 2 inches. In a kitchen, consider the appliance dimensions. Remember that plywood is not exactly 0.75 inches thick.

Brian works with a side panel that is 34.5 inches high, 23.25 inches deep, and that has a 3 inch deep by 4 inch high notch for the toe kick. This panel gets a 0.25 inch rabbet for the 0.25 inch plywood back. If no rabbet is used, make the depth of the side panel 23 inches.

Rough-cut the plywood on a track saw. Finish-cut the plywood on a table saw. Cut all of the plywood at once. Work on only as many cabinets as can be completed in two to

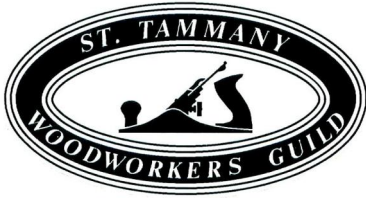
three days to avoid warped plywood. Return to the store for more plywood for the next set of cabinets.

Brian uses a Kreg pocket hole jig. For 0.75 inch wood, use a 1.25 inch screw in the pocket hole. If the screw can come out the top (since 0.75 inch plywood is really less than 0.75 inches), back off the collar on the drill bit to accommodate the true plywood dimension. The Kreg screws come in coarse thread (for softwood and plywood) and fine thread (for hardwood). A joint is formed where end grain touches side grain. Always have the Kreg screw go into the pocket hole, pass through end grain, and enter into side grain.

Mark the sides so that you have right and left sides. Place them so that they open like a mirror. Run the rabbet on the table saw. Determine whether you want pocket holes on the inside or on the outside.

Make the face frame height match the side panel height as far down as the top of the toe kick. Place the lowest shelf 1/16 inch lower than the bottom of the face frame.

Use a Kreg clamp when installing the screws. Check for square with a framing square. If out of square, loosen either the center or the inner



MISSION

The Guild is an organization founded in 1991 by local woodworkers for the purpose of education and inspiration in the art of woodcraft. The Guild is open to anyone who has an interest in woodworking at any skill level. Most members live in St. Tammany Parish but some come from Washington Parish and Orleans Parish. Meetings are on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM except July when there is no meeting and December when the Banquet replaces the meeting.

No matter what your level of experience is in the field of woodworking or where your interests lie, e.g., woodturning, flatwork, or carving, the Guild is there for your enjoyment and fellowship. Regardless of how many tools you own, whether you have a shop or not, come and see what the Guild is all about.

screw.

To assemble sides and bottom shelf, without the help of a partner, use dado blocks to hold the pieces. Add a clamp. Check for square with a framing square. Tap into square. Install pocket screws.

A middle shelf can be screwed in with pocket screws, if desired. Install a scrap piece of 1x or plywood across the back at the top. Install a scrap piece across the front at the top; this piece can be nailed with a nail gun. Check diagonals with a Rockler ruler. Tap if necessary. Attach the back.

Turn the cabinets upside down. Put the face frame on, overlapping 0.25 inches on sides or as desired. If flush, cut a tiny V-groove in the seam with a router. Place pocket holes every 4 to 6 inches. Screw face frame from sides and from bottom.

Mount to wall studs with cabinet or deck screws. If one side doesn't hit a stud, screw two cabinets together.

Top kitchen cabinets have pin holes for shelves. Use a jig for that. Brian uses a Rockler shelf pin guide with a 0.25 inch drill bit.

Jack uses pieces of wood for the shelf supports. He installs the supports with a nail gun.

Jack plugs the pocket screw holes. Buy the plugs, or, more inexpensively, cut $\frac{3}{8}$ inch dowels with a 30 degree angle on one end. The plugs are glued in, sanded, and painted.

Jack recommends using the Kreg corner clamp. He said he assembles the cabinet box in the reverse order to Brian.

Jack uses a board to mark the position of all of his upper shelf supports. Then he cuts off a portion of the board and uses it to mark the position of the next lower shelf supports.

While we are talking about Kreg jigs, Jack attaches a portable Kreg jig to a large dowel with a pipe clamp. The dowel is then used to replace a broken dowel in a chair.

Sid said that pegboard can be used as a jig until it wears out.

Henry talked about a frameless cabinet. This method of construction began in Germany in the 1960s in high end cabinetry. It used a composite material that was flat and very hard on the edges and ends.

Henry said European hinges can be as inexpensive as \$10. At moderate prices, they allow door adjustment.

-Pat Robbert

www.StTammanyWoodworkersGuild.com



SHOW AND TELL

LENDING LIBRARY

Please contact our librarian by email to request a book or DVD. Jim will bring the book or DVD to you at the next meeting. A complete list of titles is available on the website.

Librarian:
Jim Suarez
svpanoya@gmail.com

Website:
www.StTammanyWoodworkersGuild.com



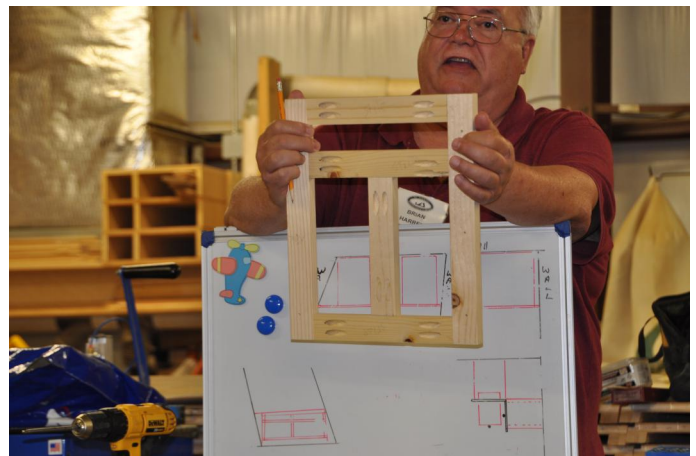
Rick Reeves shows a chair he made.

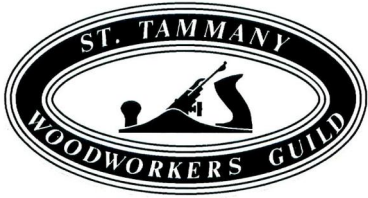
DEMONSTRATION



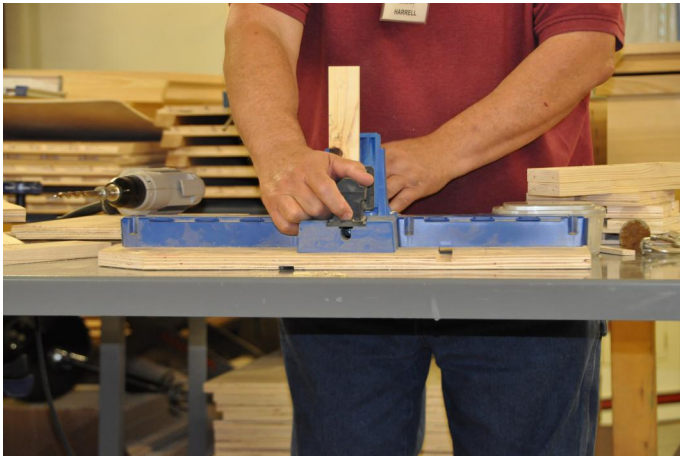
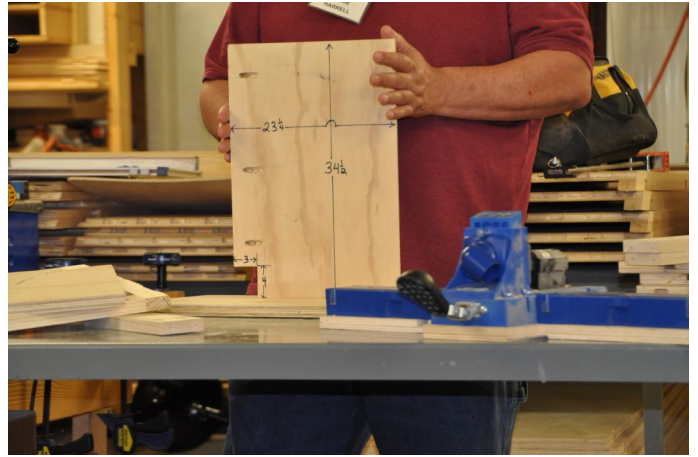
Brian Harrell gave a demonstration on cabinet building. He talks about modifications that can be made to deal with walls that are not perfectly square and plumb.

This is a face frame assembled with pocket screws.



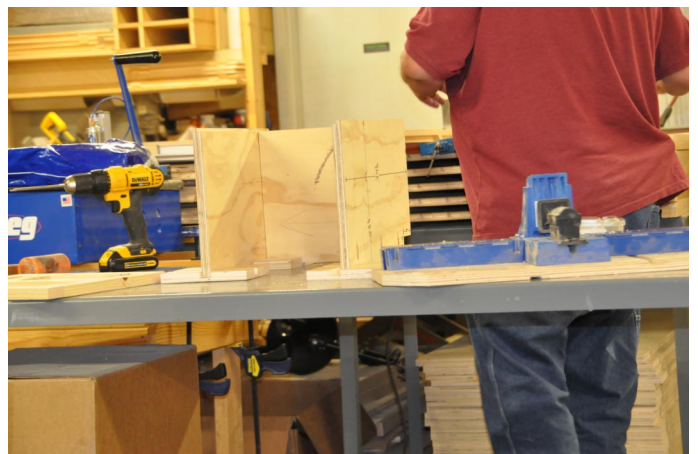


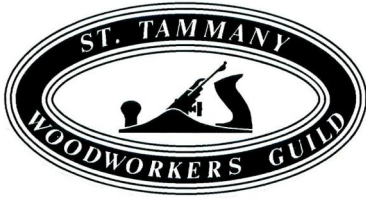
To the right is a dimensioned side panel. Below is the Kreg pocket hole jig.



Below are the dado blocks Brian uses to position panels when working solo, and two side panels and a lower shelf held in place by the dado blocks.

Above, Brian shows left and right side panels, with labels, so errors are avoided when cutting the rabbets for the back.

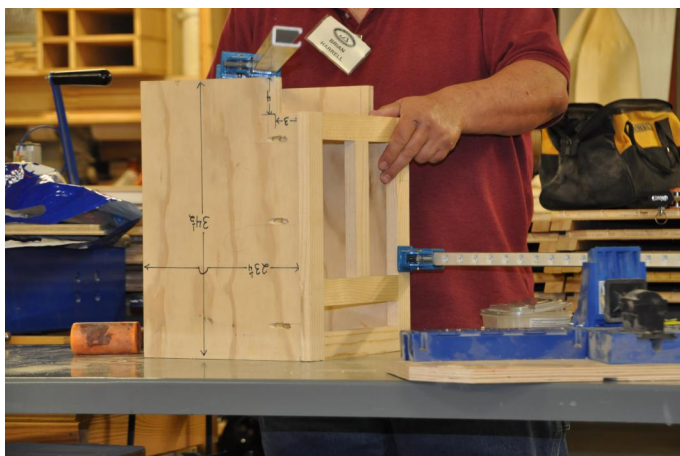
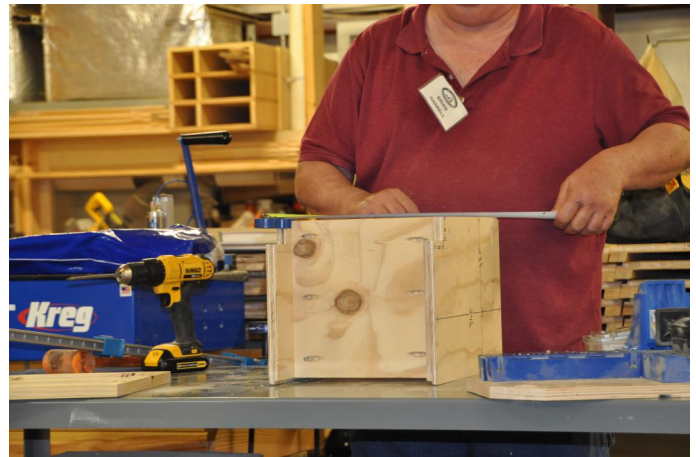




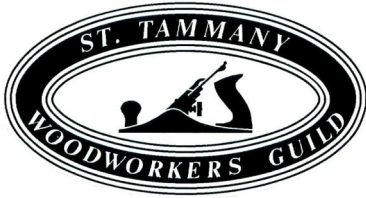
To the right, Brian adds a clamp and checks for square with a framing square.



Then he installs the pocket screws. To the left, he has added a scrap to the upper back, and just below, he checks the cabinet box for square with a Rockler ruler.



He has attached the face frame with pocket screws placed every 4 to 6 inches.



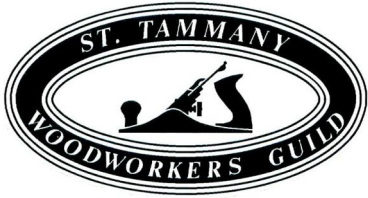
Jack Terry uses wood supports for shelves. He nails the supports with a nail gun. Here he shows the use of a block of wood as a shelf support positioning jig. He installs all of the upper shelf supports. Then he cuts the wood jig down and uses it to position all of the next level of shelf supports.



Jack shows the Kreg corner clamp which is very good at keeping the panels in place while screws are installed.



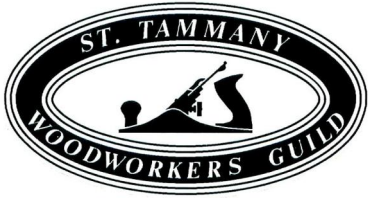
Besides using the Kreg pocket hole system for cabinet making, Jack shows that it has a use in chair repair. The portable Kreg jig can be strapped to a large dowel with a pipe clamp and a pocket hole can be drilled in the dowel. This dowel replaces a broken dowel in a chair.



WORKSHOP

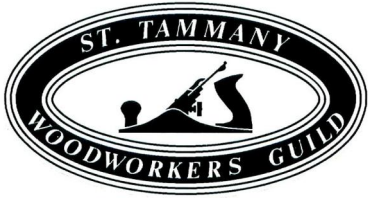
On Saturday, February 15, 2020 Brian Harrell hosted a workshop at his place. Craig Bond demonstrates how he makes intricate wood puzzles and figures on a scroll saw. Two samples of his work follow.





Craig installs a blade in the scroll saw, uses a special drill press designed for scroll work, cuts two projects at the time, and cuts a thick wood puzzle.





Other topics were covered at the workshop, too. Here Brian demonstrates the use of a dovetail jig.



Bob Busfield examines Pat Robbert's router plane.