

Ingrained

Knox & District Woodworkers Club Inc.

45 Glenfern Road
Ferntree Gully 3156

Volume 9

December 1996

As we approach the close of 1996, I would like to extend a special thanks to those members concerned, for their time and commitment in organising and staffing another successful 'Kids Corner' at Park Ridge Primary School, Rowville. Also, thanks again to Nancy Stephens for her help on the day and for sewing bedding for the dolls cradles.

I invite all Members and their partners to our End of the Year Break Up Get-together on Friday, December 20th, from 6 pm at the Club Rooms, 45 Glenfern Road, Ferntree Gully.

The Club will be closed from Friday, December 20th and will re-open on Tuesday, January 7th, 1997.

On behalf of the Committee, I would like to take this opportunity to wish all the Members and their families a safe and Happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

Paddy McCann
President



Executive Committee 1996/7

President	Paddy McCann	9 758 3920
Vice-President	David Howell	9 758 6757
Secretary	Fred Moore	9 758 2207
Treasurer	Dick Kors	9 729 1224
Committee Membere .	Paul Phillips	9 762 3829

General Meetings

1st Wednesday of each Month commencing at 7.30 pm

Workshop Hours

Monday	6.30 pm - 8.30 pm	Paddy McCann
Tuesday	10.30 am - 3.00 pm	Paul Phillips
	6.30 pm - 8.30 pm	Bruce Allen
Wednesday	10.30 am - 3.00 pm	Dick Kors
	6.30 pm - 8.30 pm	Fred Moore
Thursday	10.30 am - 3.00 pm	Paul Aminde
Friday	6.30 pm - 8.30 pm	Bruce Allen
Saturday	11.30 am - 3.00 pm	Fred Moore
	Spare Key Holder	Peter Sleeman

Telephone Numbers

Bruce Allen	9 754 5774	Fred Moore	9 758 2207
Paul Aminde	9 758 1733	Paul Phillips	9 762 3829
Paddy McCann	9 758 3920	Peter Sleeman	9 758 1390

Coming Events

*February General Meeting
Wednesday, February 5th, 7.30 pm*



Thought for the Month

There's nothing the matter with me,
I'm as healthy as can be,
I've arthritis in both knees
And I talk with a wheeze,
My pulse is weak and my blood is thin,
But I'm awfully well for the shape that I'm in.

Aroh supports I have for my feet,
Or I wouldn't be able to be on the street
Sleep is denied me night after night,
But every morning I find I'm alright.
My memory's failing, my hearts in a spin,
But I'm awfully well for the shape that I'm in.

My moral is this, as my tale I unfold,
That for you and I who are growing old
It's better to say, "I'm fine", with a grin
Than to let people know the state that I'm in.

How do I know that my youth is all spent?
Well, my 'got up and go' has got up and went,
But I really don't mind when I think with a
grin.

Of all the grand places my 'got up' has been

Old age is golden, I've heard it said,
But sometimes I wonder as I get into bed
With my ears in a drawer and my teeth in a
cup

My eyes on the table until I wake up,
For sleep overtakes me I say to myself
"Is there anything else I could lay on the
shelf?"

When I was young my slippers were red,
I could kick my heels right over my head,
When I was older my slippers were blue,
But still I could dance the whole night through
Now I am old my slippers are black,
I walk to the shops and I puff my way back.

I get up each morning and dust off my wits,
And pick up the paper and read the "Obits",
If my name is still missing, I know I'm
not dead,

So I have a good breakfast and go back to
bed!

Lawnmowing Roster

Saturday, December 7th

John Clarke
Allen Brookes
Graham Bye

Re-Reminder

Annual Membership Fees are now overdue !

A Link With the Past

Every Australian soldier who fought at Gallipoli in 1915 knew plateau 400 or 'Lone Pine', the scene of some of the fiercest hand-to-hand combat in World War 1. The plateau was distinguished by a solitary lone pine, an 'Allepo Pine', which bore silent witness to the heroism and tenacity of Australians who fought there. During the evacuation from the beach, a soldier, Sgt Keith McDowell, picked up a pine cone from the original Lone Pine and placed it in a haversack as a souvenir. 12 years later his Aunt, Mrs Emma Gray of Grassmere, near Warrnambool, planted a few seeds from the cone, five of which sprouted and grew into little trees.

The wood supplied to David Howell, from which he produced the 'Lone Pine Memorial', now a permanent feature at the War Memorial Site at Knox Arboretum, was derived from one of these five little trees and consequently is a direct descendant of the original 'Lone Pine'.

Plane Talk

Supplement to 'Ingrained', Volume 9, December 1996

Knox & District
Woodworkers' Club Inc.

Volume 2

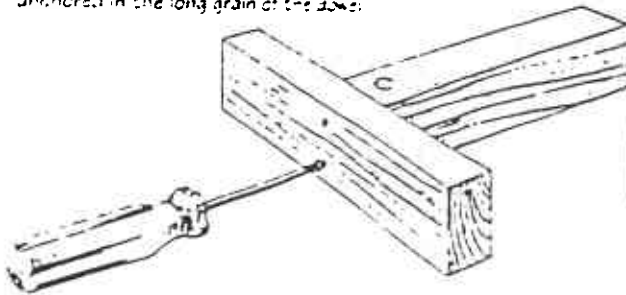
December 1996

The index included in this issue relates to a list of projects presented in 'The Australian Woodworker', commencing from Volume 17, Jan/Feb 1988. The original magazines are in the possession of Bill Ide, so as in the case of the index to 'Traditional Woodworker' in last

month's issue, if you wish for information on a particular project, then contact Fred Moore, the Club Secretary. We hope that the information contained in the main features will be of interest and also helpful.

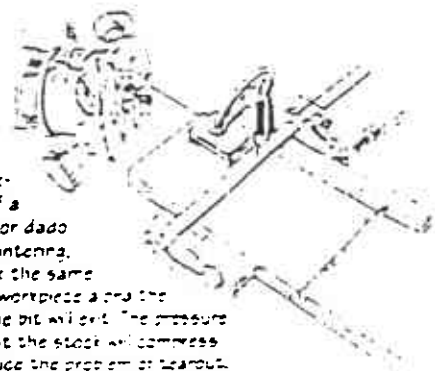
SHOP TIP

Using a dowel to strengthen a butt joint. Screws do not hold well in end grain, so a fastener on its own is seldom strong enough to keep an end-to-face butt joint together. To reinforce the connection, bore a 1/2-inch diameter hole vertically through the end grain piece about 1/2 inch from its end. Glue a dowel in the hole and let the adhesive dry. Then drive your screws through the mating piece into the dowel. The screws will be well anchored in the long grain of the dowel.

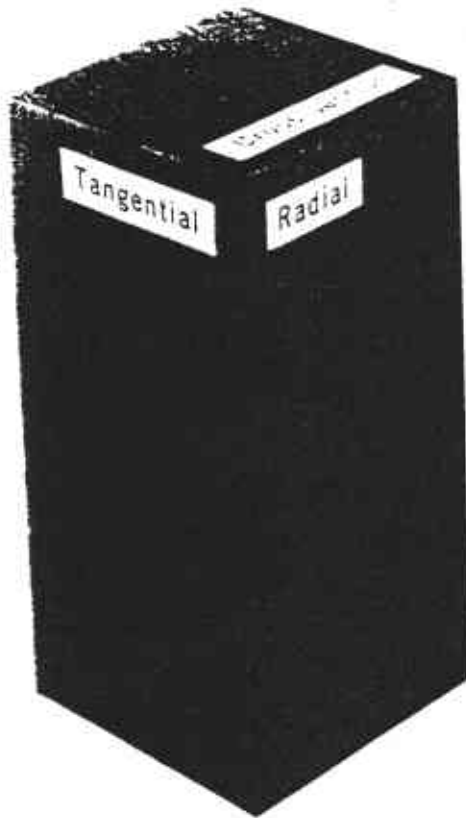


SHOP TIP

Minimizing tearout. Router bits can tear wood fibers as they exit a workpiece at the end of a crossgrain rabbet or dado cut. To prevent splintering, clamp a wood block the same thickness as your workpiece against the edge from which the bit will exit. The pressure of the block against the stock will compress the fibers and reduce the problem of tearout.



WOOD MOVEMENT



Scientists describe wood as a hygroscopic material—that is, it absorbs moisture. Long after a tree has been felled and its wood milled and made into furniture, the fibrous cells absorb and release moisture, mirroring the humidity of the surrounding air.

The consequences for the woodworker can be serious: Wood swells as it absorbs moisture and shrinks as it expels it, causing motion that accounts for most failed joints, wobbly chairs, sticking doors, and split picture frames.

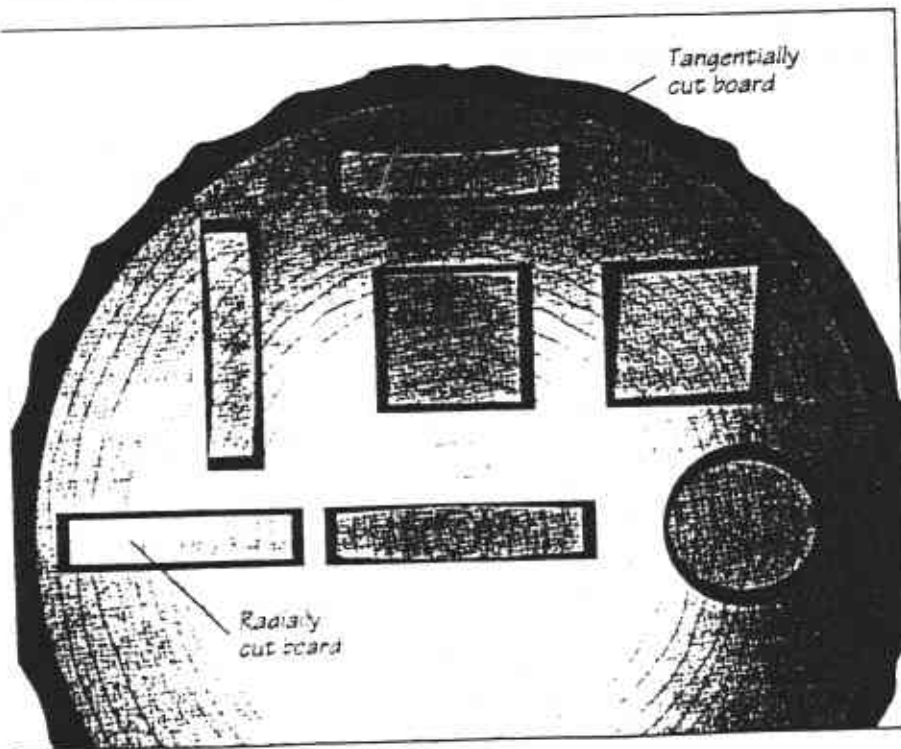
Although wood movement is unavoidable, such consequences are not. An understanding of wood's characteristics will enable you to accommo-

date this swelling and contraction and produce joinery that is both durable and stable.

The wood of most species is characterized by growth rings, which are concentric bands perpendicular to the axis of the trunk. The manner in which the rings are exposed on a wood surface can help you anticipate how the piece will react to humidity changes. As the illustration below shows, there is more swelling and shrinkage along the growth rings than across them. The way lumber is cut from a log has a crucial effect on how much the wood will shrink and which dimension—length, width, or thickness—will be most affected.

Any piece of wood provides three views of the annual growth rings. The transverse section—or cross section—lies at right angles to the grain and is visible in the end grain of stock. The tangential and radial sections are at right angles to the transverse section. Being able to distinguish the different views of the rings on a workpiece can help you compensate for wood movement in your joinery.

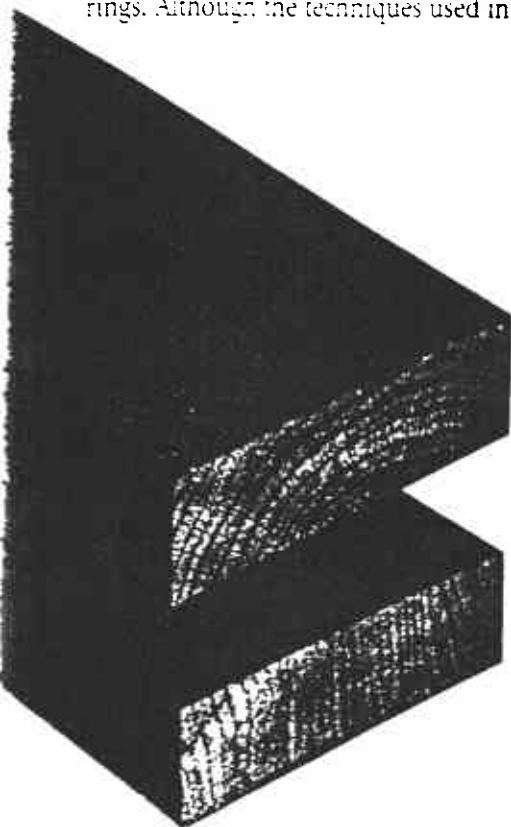
GROWTH RINGS AND MOVEMENT



Anticipating wood movement

Lumber does not shrink uniformly. Tangential shrinkage—parallel to the annual growth rings—is almost twice the radial shrinkage, which occurs across the rings. This difference accounts for the warping of boards and panels as wood contracts and expands with fluctuations in moisture content. Radially cut boards, also known as quartersawn, are more dimensionally stable than tangentially cut, or plain-sawn boards because they shrink and swell less across their width. Plain-sawn boards tend to cup at the edges. Greater tangential than radial shrinkage can cause square boards to become diamond shaped and cylindrical ones to become oval, as shown by the pieces on the right-hand side of the illustration.

Log are sawn into boards with many variations. The most common system, called plain-sawing, slices the log tangent to the growth rings. The other method, less commonly used, is called quartersawing or edge-grain sawing. It takes slices at right angles to the growth rings. Although the techniques used in



The annual growth rings in the plain-sawn top board appear on the face as an elliptical landscape figure. Plain-sawn stock is sliced tangent to the rings. The growth rings in the quartersawn bottom board appear as lines perpendicular to the face.

each system are very different, each will produce some boards with characteristics of the other. For example, plain-sawing through the center of a log produces a piece of stock that looks much like a quarter-sawn board.

Quartersawn boards have their annual growth rings perpendicular to the face. This orientation of the growth rings accounts for the superior dimensional stability of quartersawn boards. Wood shrinks and expands roughly twice as much tangentially to the rings as it does radially. When quartersawn boards swell or shrink they do so mostly in thickness, which is minimal, whereas a plain-sawn board changes across its width. A table made from plain-sawn pine boards, for example, can change as much as 1 inch in width; a similar table made from quartersawn boards would only swell or shrink by one-quarter as much or less, depending on the species.

Although you may not be able to control the environment where your furniture will be used, you can make your joinery choices to compensate for wood movement. Orient the growth rings in the mating pieces of a joint so that they move together. For example, the rings of the two parts of a corner joint should be parallel to each other so that they shrink or swell in tandem. When the rings of the pieces meet at right angles, as in a mortise-and-tenon joint, make sure their tangential surfaces are aligned.

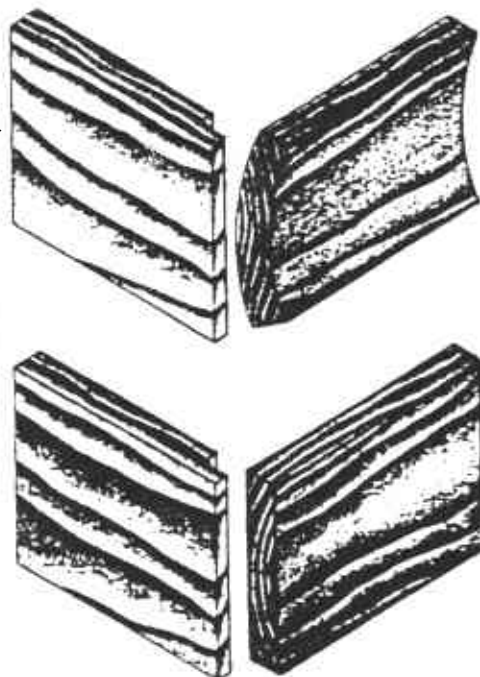
Workpieces that feature irregular grain require particular attention. A square chair leg with growth rings that run diagonally through it when viewed in cross section, for example, will eventually lose its square shape and become a diamond shape, pulling the chair frame out of square with it.



SHOP TIP

The importance of grain alignment

A drawer glued up from plain-sawn boards illustrates how grain alignment can make or break a joint. By aligning the boards so that the annual growth rings curve inward (top), the joint may separate at the top and bottom when the front cups as it dries. If the boards are aligned so that the annual rings curve outward (bottom), drying of the wood will tend to push the top and bottom toward the mating piece, keeping the joint together.



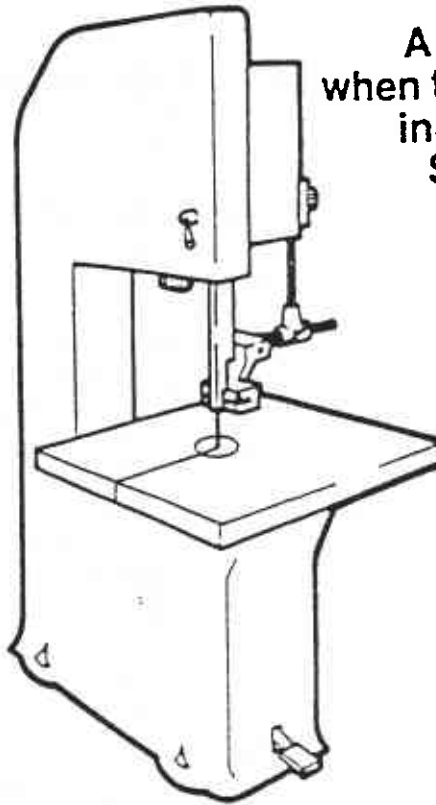
NARROW BANDS 2

Operating

Choose the right width of saw blade to suit work being cut

Adjust the guide rollers as low as practicable

Feed the work easily.
Let the saw do the work



A regular clicking sound when the saw is running may indicate a cracked blade. Switch off and have the blade checked
Do not apply the brake



At end of working period, relieve tension on blade and put notice on machine

Are these practices always followed?

NARROW BAND SAWS 2

OPERATING

Select the correct width of saw blade by measuring at the tightest part of any curve to be cut. Choose the widest blade which will cut this curve without bending.

Check the tension on the saw and the tracking on the top and bottom rollers: adjust as necessary.

Make sure the blade is just clear of the anti-friction disc and that the side rollers are just clear of the blade when it is running freely.

Switch OFF and apply the brake after use, or when leaving the machine temporarily: someone else may want to use the machine and not notice that the blade is in motion.

The saw will keep its condition longer if the tension on the blade is relaxed after use. A notice, kept permanently with the machine, should be displayed to remind the next user to adjust the tension before starting the saw.

The suggestions made herein are of general nature. No responsibility will be accepted for any loss or damage arising from reliance on these suggestions. Each manufacturer or operator should make their own enquiries as to all statutory and local requirements applicable to the particular equipment and area situation.

Australian Standard 1473-1974 clause 5.6 is particularly relevant.

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