

Ingrained

**Knox & District
Woodworkers Club Inc.**

**45 Glenfern Road
Ferntree Gully 3156**

Volume 9

May 1997

Cameraderie is alive and well in the Club; it was very evident at our recent Working Bee on Saturday, 12th April when 15 Members attended and did a fantastic job in sorting out the Timber Storage Shed, removing the large rack, re-arranging, installing Machine Shop equipment and General Housekeeping around the Club.

To those who attended and those who sent apologies for being unable to attend on the day, a sincere , "Thank You" and we look forward to seeing a few more at our next Working Bee.

Paddy McCann
President

Executive Committee 1996/7

President Paddy McCann 9 758 3920
Vice President..... David Howell 9 874 6757
Secretary Fred Moore 9 758 2207
Treasurer Dick Kors 9 729 1224
Committee Member .. 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	Peter Sleeman
	6.30 pm - 8.30 pm	David Howell
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	Michael Cook
	Spare Key Holder	Peter Sleeman

Telephone Numbers

David Howell	9 874 6757	Fred Moore	9 758 2207
Bruce Allen	9 754 5774	Michael Cook	9 758 4379
Paul Aminde	9 756 1733	Paul Phillips	9 762 3829
Paddy McCann	9 758 3820	Peter Sleeman	9 758 1390

Coming Events

June General Meeting
Wednesday, June 4th, 7.30 pm

STANDING ORDERS

1. A **Joining Fee and Annual Subscription** will be necessary to make use of **Workshop facilities**

CM 5/5/95

2. A copy of the **Minutes of Committee Meetings** can be obtained on request by any **Club Member**.

CM 13/7/89

3. **Badges must be worn at all Official Club Functions**. A **Fine of \$1** will be imposed for **non-compliance**.

CM 10/8/89

4. **Badges can be replaced or duplicated at a cost, to the Member, of \$5.**

CM 10/8/89

5. A **\$50 petty cash allowance** is granted to the **Club Secretary** for **administration purposes**.

CM 5/5/95

6. The **monthly Newsletter** will be distributed at **Club Meetings** and copies mailed to those **Members who are not present**.

GM 6/4/90

7. The **'Bill Gillingham Trophy'** will be awarded annually to the **Club Member of the Year at the AGM**. The recipient will be jointly determined by the **President, Secretary, Treasurer and the current holder**.

CM 31/10/90

8. **Goods sold at Festivals on behalf of Members** will incur a **minimum levy of 10% as commission**

GM 5/5/95

9. **Payment of Annual Fees must be made by December 31st.**

CM 5/5/95

10. **Keys to the Club Premises** will be retained by **key holders appointed at the AGM**.

GM 4/3/92

11. An amount not exceeding **\$50** can be spent, on the **Club's behalf**, for the sending of **wreaths to the family of a deceased Member**. Alternatively, a donation not exceeding **\$50**, where requested by the **bereaved family**, may be sent to a **charity, or organisation, nominated by that family**.

CM 5/5/95

12. **Only financial Members** are allowed to use **Club machines**.

GM 5/5/95

13. **Club Fees are:** **Joining Fee..... \$50**
Annual Subscription \$30

GM 6/9/95

14. The Financial Year commences on September 1st and terminates on August 31st the following year.

AGM 6/10/93

15. Suitable mementoes shall be available for the purpose of presentation to future award deserving persons.

GM 18/11/93

16. The Co-ordinator of any appointed Sub-Committee dealing with any activity relating to Festivals/Demonstrations, are permitted to incur costs up to a maximum of \$50, without prior approval of the Executive Committee. Receipts must be produced before re-imbursment of the money spent can be sanctioned

CM 2/6/95

17. Copies of the Minutes of the previous General Meeting are to be made available for Members to read, prior to the start of a General Meeting, so that the Minutes may be accepted as circulated.

GM 6/7/94

18. New Members shall pay the full Annual Fee if joining prior to April 31st, thereafter the Fee shall be reduced by 50%

CM 5/5/95

19. The Treasurer is authorised to keep aside a Float of \$100, in order to settle requests for payments to Members for various legitimate requirements.

CM 25/10/94

20. The Annual Fee for Country Members unable to participate in workshop activities shall be \$10 per Annum.

CM 25/10/94

21. Smoking on the Club Premises is limited to the outside area between the rear of the new extension and the doorway of the new Storage Shed.

GM 1/2/95

22. Members shall, when rostered, take their turn in mowing and whipper-snipping the grass surrounds to the Placemaker and Club Workshop areas.

GM 2/6/95

23. Life Membership may be awarded only at the AGM. This honour can be bestowed only on one person per year, who shall be elected by popular vote. Two Members objecting to the nomination shall defeat the Motion.

CM 2/6/95

24. Only 10 Gold Pass Memberships shall be made available. The condition of this Award is a lump sum payment equal to 10 years Annual Membership at the Fee prevailing at the time of the Award. Thereafter no further Annual Fees will be required from this Member during his lifetime.

CM 2/6/95

25. The Equipment Sub-Committee is authorised to spend up to \$1,000 on agreed items at any one time, with overall purchases to be limited to \$5,000 in any one given year.

GM 5/3/97

General Meeting 2nd April 1997

Dave Howell, on behalf of the Equipment Sub-Committee, reported the purchase of various pieces of equipment foremost of which was a small woodturning lathe. Pete Howell, on behalf of the Festival Sub-Committee, noted the ease with which the various contributors slotted into the various manufacturing procedures, the consequence being a very satisfactory rate of production being established. Paddy McCann urged Members to consider attending the weekly Carving sessions, on Saturday mornings, conducted under the professional tutelage of Michael Cook. Other subjects discussed were (a) the possibility of an auction and (b) a cabinet sale, some time in the future, with no commitment at this stage.

Bloopers

The following bloopers were compiled from student papers.

"Julius Caesar extinguished himself on the battlefields of Gaul. The Ides of March murdered him because they thought he was going to be made king. Dying, he gasped out the words "Tee Hee Brutus. Nero was a cruel tyranny who would torture his poor subjects by playing the fiddle to them."

"The Greeks were a highly sculptured people and without them we wouldn't have history. The Greeks invented three kinds of columns - Corinthian, Ionic and Doric - and built the Apocalypse. They also had myths. A myth is a female moth."

"Ancient Egypt was inhabited by mummies and they all wrote in hydraulics. They lived in the Sarah Desert and travelled by Camelot. The climate of the Sarah is such that the inhabitants have to live elsewhere, so certain areas of the desert are cultivated by imitation."

Once upon a time there were 4 people, Everybody, Somebody, Nobody and Anybody.

When there was an important job to be done Everybody was sure the Somebody would do it.

Anybody could have done it but Nobody did it.

When Nobody did it Everybody got angry because it was Somebody's job.

Everybody thought that Somebody would do it but Nobody realised that Nobody would do it.

So it ended up that:

Everybody blamed Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody could have done in the first place.

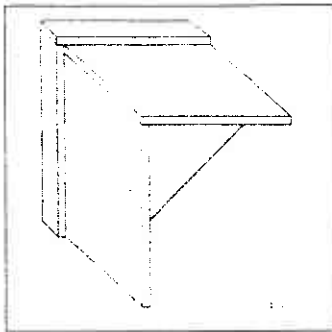
Plane Talk

Supplement to 'Ingrained', Volume 9, May 1997

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Volume 1

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A SIMPLE JIG

As you can see from the drawing, like all the best aids, it is simplicity itself. Nothing more than a few pieces of 12mm MDF glued and screwed together to form a right angle. A second layer of MDF is screwed and glued on to the first using a large set square to ensure that they are at exactly 90 degrees.

To use the jig one first places one side of the work (with tails already cut) along the top surface against the guide. To ensure that the shoulder line is exactly on the corner, place a steel rule vertically on the other side, protruding above the horizontal surface, and slide the shoulder up to it. It can then be clamped in position. On my jig I have mounted a toggle clamp on each side of the jig to hold the pieces in position. The other piece of the work is then placed vertically against the other guide on the jig, brought up to the tails, and then clamped in position.

It is now just a matter of marking the position of the pins onto the end grain, as usual, without the worry that either of the pieces will slip whilst doing so.

The dimensions of the jig are not critical. It is important to make it sufficiently large to provide enough support for the timber being marked and wide enough to hold the widest board you are likely to want to joint. I clamp mine in the vice whilst using it so that the jig does not have to be held whilst clamping the work pieces to it.

I do hope that other readers will find my suggestion of interest.

I recently visited a woodworking show and enjoyed a demonstration of how to make a dovetail joint. I was thus inspired to consider how to eliminate one of the causes of difficulty in getting the joint properly aligned and perfectly square when marking the pins from the tails.

I have not had any training on how to cut a dovetail joint since leaving school in the mid 70's and, to be honest, very little practice either. It was, therefore, like a breath of fresh air to watch an expert at work and benefit from his experience. He reminded me of a number of tips which my woodwork teacher had shared with me many years ago, as well as some new ones.

I was intrigued that he suggested that, having cut the tails, the best way to mark the pins was to clamp one piece in the vice (at bench plane level above) and then lay the other across it using the bench plane as a support for the end furthest from the vice. He then suggested shining a lamp through the joint from the underside, and gradually moving the tails across the end grain of the piece clamped in the vice until all of the light dis-

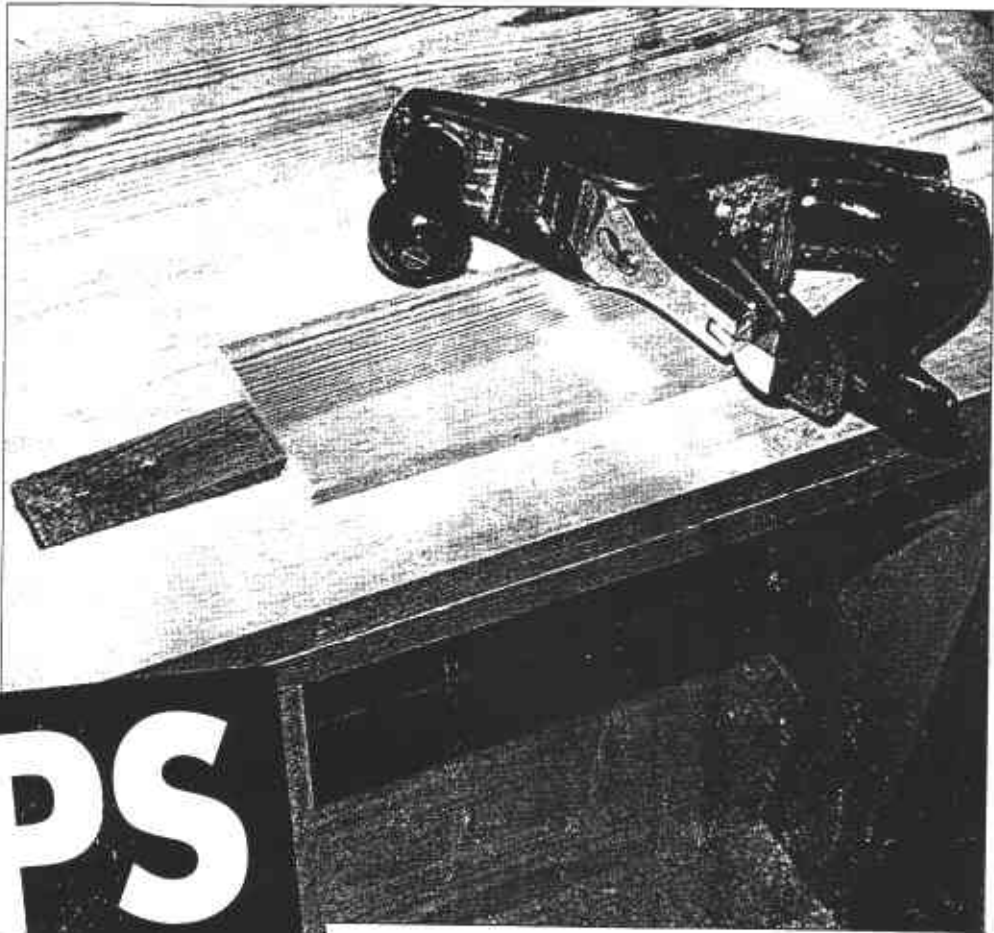
appears evenly across the width of the timber.

This was a new idea to me as I had always relied on trying to use a square to ensure that the two workpieces were accurately aligned, so they would sit level when the joint was made. This can prove difficult because the horizontal timber is above the highest point of the vertical timber, and the square then has to be tilted to bring it in contact with the horizontal piece, thereby introducing an opportunity for errors.

Although this new method intrigued me, it also made me wonder why nobody had invented a better, quicker and more reliable method of lining up the joint. Hence the jig which I have made.

WORKSHOP

Bench Stops are an invaluable part of any woodworker's bench yet are often left out of modern designs, argues Peter Barton. Here he shows how to make your own.



*Main pic, tilting stop let in bench top
Below, tapered slot and various pieces to slide in*

TIPS

I would feel lost without a bench stop at the left-hand end of my bench, yet many benches available today are supplied without one. In the days before mechanisation, a woodworker spent a considerable time planing wood against a stop. We may not have to do so much of that, but there are still plenty of occasions when it is convenient to push wood against a stop near the bench end.

The traditional bench stop was often just a piece of wood pushed through a hole chopped in the bench top (Fig 1A). It was not always against a leg, but that gives a useful reaction to thrusts against its

top. Adjustment is by hammering up or down.

That is not very scientific and can soon suffer from wear. There have been several metal devices with screw adjustment to fit on the bottom of the wood stop, but you will have difficulty in finding them now.

One way of locking the stop against a leg is with a wing nut on a bolt passing through a slot (Fig 1B). The bolt is a wood-to-metal screw (Fig 1C). Screws available have Whitworth (not metric) threads, so look for a wing nut to match. This type has to be driven into wood by jamming two nuts on the metal thread, and turning the screw into a hole in the wood with a spanner.

