

Knothole News

www.greencountrywoodworkers.org



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Fellow woodworkers, YES WE ARE MEETING AGAIN! This Thursday at Earle Smith's Garage/Shop. I think we are for the most part vaccinated and Earle is comfortable with a mask optional environment. Vinton Knarr and Earle have a great program planned.

In addition to "Show and Tell", "Questions and Answers" and signing up to host future meetings we are also doing a "Swap Meet". Bring something woodworking related, an unneeded tool or jig or

board or ?, to put out for swapping. We will draw a number to see who starts the swap off by choosing an item, then following in order by whose item was just chosen until everything has found a new home.

I've talked with Dakota Hardwoods and we are scheduled for a tour of their facility on Thursday evening May 27. I was assured that they are open and they do sell to individuals in less that pallet load quantities. The latter restriction was reported by a member but is apparently not true. I thought they had a nice selection of hardwoods and of course about any kind of sheet goods you could want.

I'm really looking forward to seeing you all.

Bill Nay, President

THIS MONTH'S MEETING

Thursday, May 13, 2021

Earle Smith's Garage/Shop

(see page 7 for directions and a map)

Sharpening a Curved Spoke-Shave and

How to Use the Stanley No. 80 Cabinet Scraper

Officers

President

Bill Nay 918-492-8481

Vice-President

Gregg Zumwalt 918-605-2761

Secretary

Bill Morgan 918-369-6435

Treasurer

Ray Hucek 918-618-2980

Club Committees

Continuing Board Member

Harold Blalock

Luncheon

Bill Morgan 918-369-6435

Membership Management

Vacant

Name Tags

Ray Hucek 918-618-2980

Newsletter

Mike Ruttgen 701-207-0712

Program Coordinator

Vacant

Toys / Show & Tell

Betty Zumwalt 918-249-4663

Toy Wheels & Axles

Jim Rouse 918-636-9286

Webmaster & Photographer

Arthur Barber 918-671-2437

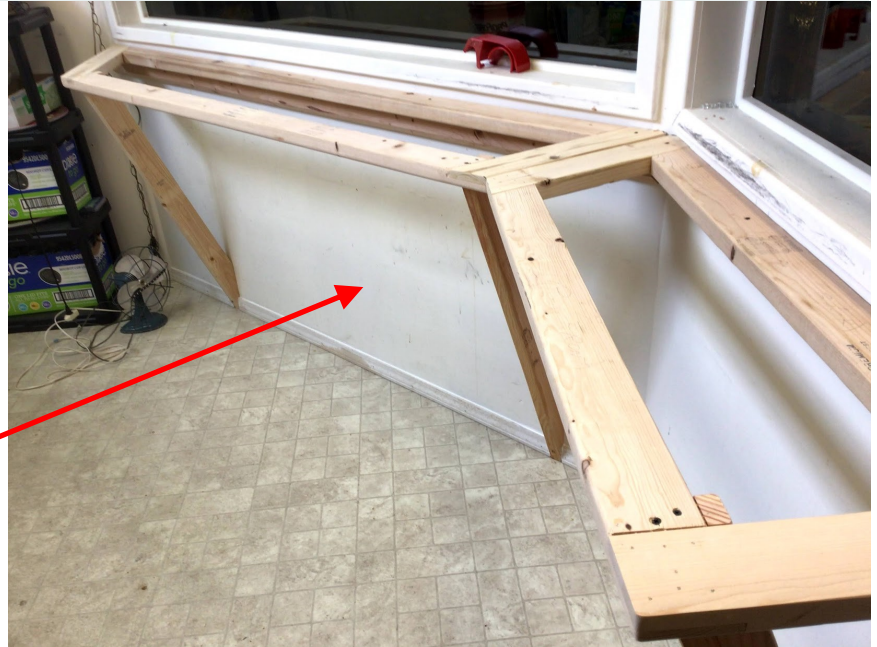
Content Submitted by Club Members

I built this counter a few weeks ago. My biggest challenges were figuring out the length and angles for the three legs and making a precise cut where the 8' and 4' countertops join at the center. Everything worked out in the end.

(Mike Ruttgen)



2 x 4s half-lapped for the base, screwed to ledgers on the underside.



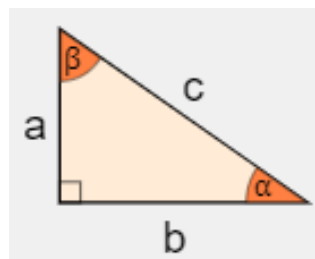
Seam

I made the endcaps out of maple with two coats of semi-gloss poly.



I needed to determine the angle and the length of my legs. Rather than relearning those Trigonometry formulas from my college days, I found this calculator on the oh so wonderful internet. By entering just 2 of the 5 variables, the calculator derives the other 3 variables.

www.omnicalculator.com/math/right-triangle-side-angle



a	15.25 in ▾
b	42.25 in ▾
c	44.92 in ▾
Angle α	19.847 deg ▾
Angle β	70.15 deg ▾

Content Submitted by Club Members (continued)



This is a mobile chicken coop for meat birds I made last year during quarantine.

It's made from pressure treated lumber that I ripped down to 2"x2" beams. I covered the sides with half inch mesh and the top with corrugated metal sheets. In all, it measures 8'x8'x2'.

We raised and butchered 33 Cornish Cross chickens out on pasture in it.

(Shaun Garbry)



Content Submitted by Club Members (continued)

I built and donated a Prize Spinner to the Broken Arrow Civitan's, a community charity.

Stock used included hard maple for the frame, $\frac{3}{4}$ maple veneered plywood for the wheel, a steel bearing axle and purchased pegs and flipper.

(Earle Smith)



This is the project that I worked on this month. I found the Lazy Susan when watching woodworking videos on YouTube and wanted to give it a try. It uses techniques that I hadn't done before, and caused me to build a new jig for the project. It was time-consuming but fun to build.

(Ray Hucek)

www.youtube.com/watch?v=iVTJBN3IPXI

“Western Red Cedar” from (www.wood-database.com)



Western Redcedar (sanded)



Western Redcedar (sealed)

Common Name(s): Western Red Cedar

Scientific Name: *Thuja plicata*

Distribution: Pacific Northwest US/Canada

Tree Size: 165-200 ft tall, 7-13 ft trunk diameter

Average Dried Weight: 23 lbs/ft³

Specific Gravity (Basic, 12% MC): .31, .37

Janka Hardness: 350 lbf (1,560 N)

Modulus of Rupture: 7,500 lbf/in² (51.7 MPa)

Elastic Modulus: 1,110,000 lbf/in² (7.66 GPa)

Crushing Strength: 4,560 lbf/in² (31.4 MPa)

Shrinkage: Radial: 2.4%, Tangential: 5.0%, Volumetric: 6.8%, T/R Ratio: 2.1

Color/Appearance: Heartwood reddish to pinkish brown, often with random streaks and bands of darker red/brown areas. Narrow sapwood is pale yellowish white, and isn't always sharply demarcated from the heartwood.

Grain/Texture: Has a straight grain and a medium to coarse texture.

Endgrain: Resin canals absent; earlywood to latewood transition usually abrupt (or gradual if growth rings are widely spaced), color contrast medium-high; tracheid diameter medium to medium-large.

Rot Resistance: Western Redcedar has been rated as durable to very durable in regard to decay resistance, though it has a mixed resistance to insect attack.

Workability: Easy to work with both hand or machine tools, though it dents and scratches very easily due to its softness, and can sand unevenly due to the difference in density between the earlywood and latewood zones. Glues and finishes well. Iron-based fasteners can stain and discolor the wood, especially in the presence of moisture.

Odor: Western Redcedar has a strong, aromatic scent when being worked.

Allergies/Toxicity: Although severe reactions are quite uncommon, Western Redcedar has been reported as a sensitizer. Usually most common reactions simply include eye, skin, and respiratory irritation, as well as runny nose, asthma-like symptoms, and nervous system effects. See the articles [Wood Allergies and Toxicity](#) and [Wood Dust Safety](#) for more information.

Pricing/Availability: Should be moderately inexpensive for construction-grade lumber, though higher grades of clear, straight-grained, quartersawn lumber can be more expensive.

Sustainability: This wood species is not listed in the CITES Appendices, and is reported by the IUCN as being a species of least concern.

Common Uses: Shingles, exterior siding and lumber, boatbuilding, boxes, crates, and musical instruments.

CONTROLLING SHEEN: HOW TO CREATE ANY SHEEN YOU WANT

I ran across this article and thought it might be of general interest. (Mike Ruttgen)

www.popularwoodworking.com/editors-blog/controlling-sheen-how-to-create-any-sheen-you-want

A woodworker friend called me with a problem. He had just built a bookcase and was trying to match the approximate sheen of a factory-finished piece of furniture he had and couldn't find a polyurethane that was flat enough. What should he do? He had tried rubbing it with coarse abrasives to match the sheen but the scratches showed too much.

His problem was that most stores that sell to amateur woodworkers just carry gloss and satin finishes. Few sell flat finishes. But creating one himself is not hard.

First, I explained to him how satin, semi-gloss and flat finishes are made and work. A flattening agent, usually silica, which is similar to fine sand, is added to a gloss finish by the manufacturer. You have to stir this flattening agent into suspension before use because it settles to the bottom.

When you brush or spray the finish, some of the flattening agent is, of course, near or at the top of the layer. It creates very fine bumps, too fine to see, that reflect light randomly. The more flattening agent in the finish the more light is reflected randomly and the flatter the effect when the finish dries.

You can see the flattening happening if you watch a satin or flat finish dry. For a while after application the finish is glossy. Then very quickly, as the solvent is evaporating, the sheen develops. Thinking about this, it should be obvious that it's the last, or topcoat, that determines the final sheen. The sheen doesn't get flatter when you apply several satin coats, as is often said.



On the left half I applied two coats of satin finish, then a coat of gloss to the left one-quarter. On the right half I applied two coats of gloss, then a coat of satin to the right one-quarter.

It should also be obvious that you aren't limited to the sheens of finishes available. You can make any sheen you want from just one can of satin finish.

First, let the flattening agent settle to the bottom of the can. The easy way to do this is to tell the store clerk not to shake the can. Otherwise, let the can sit undisturbed on a shelf for a week or two.

Then pour off or decant some of the gloss finish at the top of the can. Leave the finish with the flattening agent at the bottom.

Now you have two parts: one gloss and one very flat. You can mix these to get any sheen you want. You'll have to experiment a little, because you don't know the sheen

of the mix until the finish has dried.

Remembering that it's the last coat of finish you apply that is responsible for determining the sheen means that it's possible to change the sheen with the next coat if you don't get it right.

There's one caveat, however. Creating your own sheen works easily with solvent-based finishes, but not with water-based finishes because the flattening agent doesn't settle nearly so quickly.

Bob Flexner, August 15, 2019, Flexner on Finishing Blog



The first step in creating whatever sheen you want is to pour off some of the gloss finish at the top of the can after the flattening agent has settled.

Would Like to Buy

Ray Hucek is looking to buy a good 110 volt table saw.

Mike Ruttgen is looking to buy a good 14" band saw, preferably on a stand.

"Any intelligent fool can make things bigger, more complex, and more violent. It takes a touch of genius – and a lot of courage – to move in the opposite direction."

E.F. Schumacher (1911-1977), author of "Small is Beautiful"

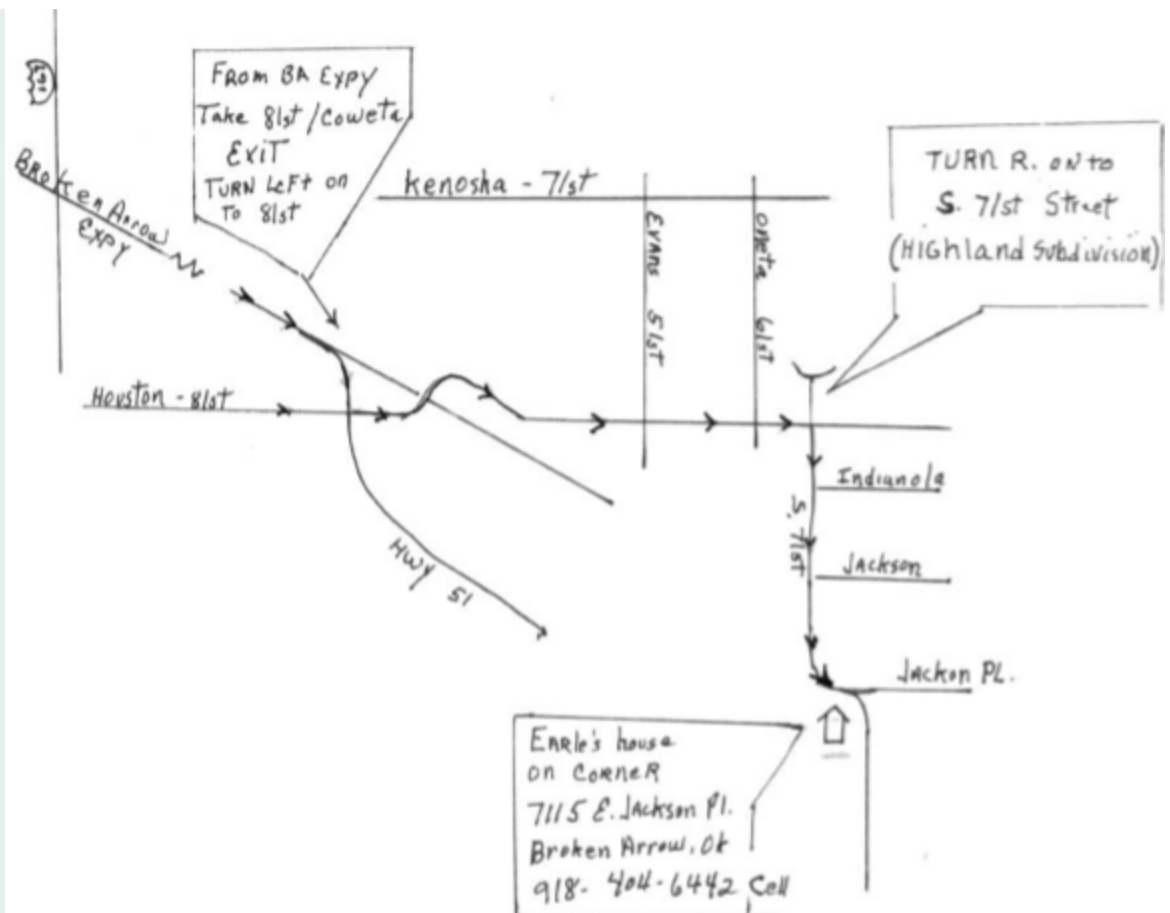
"The finest tool ever created is the human hand, but it is weak and it is fallible."

Sign above door to shop of plane maker and author Cecil Pierce (1906-1996)

Directions to
Earle Smith's
Shop

7115 E Jackson
Place

Broken Arrow,
OK



GREEN COUNTRY WOOD- WORKERS

The Green Country Woodworkers are made up of men and women who are interested in woodworking as a hobby.

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The monthly meetings are conducted as educational forums for the benefit of our members and guests. We have idea exchanges, problem solving sessions, safety tips and tool tips plus a main speaker on topics related to woodworking in all its phases.

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The club sponsors community service projects such as making Toys for Tots at Christmas and supporting Beads of Courage by turning bowls and making boxes for children undergoing cancer treatment at Children Hospital at Saint Francis. The containers hold the children's beads. The beads represent their treatment progress.

OBJECTIVES

- To provide the Knothole News, a monthly newsletter
- To promote woodworking and participate in woodworking and craft shows to inform the public of club activities
- To make wooden toys which are donated to selected organizations throughout the year
- Monthly Show & Tell; all items entered in the show and tell will be presented to the membership by the builder

Membership applications are available at each meeting from the club secretary or treasurer. At this time, no membership fee is charged.

MEETINGS

The club meets on the second Thursday of each month at 6:30PM, typically at a designated member's shop. The upcoming location and topic are published in advance in the Knothole News.

We also have a monthly dinner/social on the 4th Thursday of the month at 6:00PM; the location is determined during the regular monthly meeting.

WWW.GREENCOUNTRYWOODWORKERS.ORG

Please be sure to check out our new web site for more information about the organization, past Knothole News publications, pictures, resources, etc.



KNOTHOLE NEWS

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