



Encouraging all woodworkers in self-expression, craftsmanship and knowledge

Colorado Woodworkers Guild

September 2018



President's Message

My version of a must-have device for sharpening saws.

From <https://www.popularwoodworking.com/jig-journal-shop-made-saw-vise/> the June 2010 issue #183.

Thanks to Kevin's demo in August on how to sharpen a hand saw I started a search for a saw vise. If you read Robert W. Lang article in the Jig Journal you will come up with a similar vise.



I made a few changes in my version. First I used $\frac{3}{4}$ " ash hard wood flooring scraps and ran through the thickness planer before gluing together. I then ran those boards through the planer and stopped at 1" thickness. I also added a piece of $\frac{3}{32}$ " cork material (left over from a Napa purchase) to one side of the jaws. I have had good luck with this material holding in several Moxon Vise's that I have made in the past. The angle on my jaws was cut out on the table saw by setting my Incra Miter at 81 degrees. I used my Piranha CNC machine to make the two half lap joints on the two upright boards to attach the jaws. I also used the CNC for the mountain scene on the front and tagged the back with my name and date. I used pocket hole joinery for the back foot brace and glued before using 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Kreg screws to attach everything. I used oak for the fulcrum and two pieces of wormy pecan on the ends of the base. My finish of choice for this project was hand rubbed Boiled Linseed Oil (BLO).



Instead of three clamps I used two bench dogs and one F-style clamp to tighten the jaws. Keep the handle of the third clamp away from you.

The Great Debate

"When the vise is assembled, there should be a slight gap between the two jaws, and a hollow should be planed in the middle of the jaw faces. When the uprights are clamped together, these hollow forces the ends of the jaws to close first. As the clamp is tightened, pressure is applied along the length of the jaws to hold the blade firmly. There is an unsettled debate about whether or not the faces of the jaws should be parallel, or just meet at the top.

One camp asserts that the faces of the jaws should be angled slightly in at the top to ensure that the gripping force is strongest directly below the saw teeth, thereby reducing vibration.

The opposition believes that parallel jaws increase the mass in the wood-to-steel contact area, thereby reducing vibration. Changing from one to the other takes only a few minutes of planing, so try both ways and decide which works best for you."

I chose to ignore **The Great Debate** and plow my way through and take a chance on a method that has worked for me in the past. My jaws meet with flat parallel surfaces and one side has a sprayed contact cement cork gasket material on it.



Practice Makes Perfect

Tight Fit. My cork worked, and I have a much sharper old Durall No. 214 German made saw. I have several other hand saws to practice with tell I get better at this.

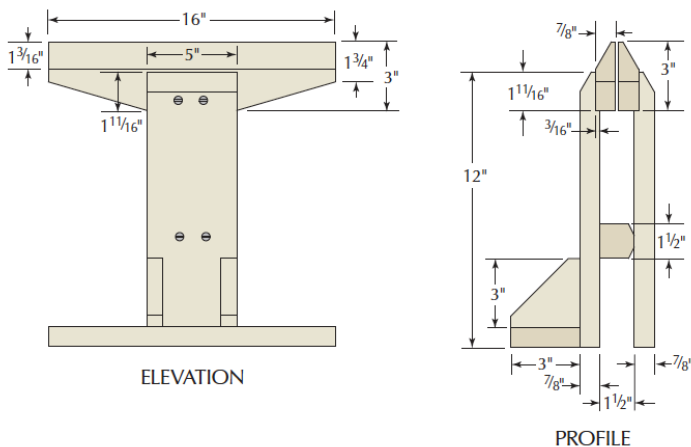
The Saw Doctor Will See You Now

The man behind Bad Axe Tool Work, Mark Harrell, explains how you can tell if an old saw is really worth saving. The series of articles can be found here:

<http://www.badaxetoolworks.com/maintenance.php#sawdoc/>

"Even though in all likelihood you'll never need to completely disassemble your Bad Axe, this is still good information you'll find quite applicable for maintaining any traditional backsaw, vintage or new, and I encourage you to download the .pdf files and read the articles, based on the bulleted summaries provided below."

Elevation and Profile provided by PWM



If you want a closer look at my version of this wood saw vise, please come to our September meeting.

Dale Bowlin President

Upcoming Meetings, Classes, and Events

October 16, 2018 - Nothing is planned yet for this meeting. Suggestions? Contact me at programs@coloradowoodworkersguild.org

November 20, 2018 - This is our annual election of new leadership meeting.

December ??, 2018 - We have no member meeting in December. Instead, we have our annual Holiday Party. This is not yet scheduled but is always a fun gathering! Stay tuned for more info on this event.

Help we need volunteers!

We need volunteers to work a sponsor's woodworking show. **WOODCRAFT of Denver** sent me this email.

Hi Dale,

I will have to thank Paul when I talk to him again for passing this. Here is a bit about our Annual Woodworking Show. Every October we have a show that features some of our vendor sales representatives, we have demonstrations of different skills, tools etc., all day and this year we are reaching out to some of the clubs that frequent our store. This year the show will be held on Friday, **October 5th, from 9 AM to 5 PM**. We have vendors from Jet, Powermatic, Woodpeckers, and others. Please let us know if you will be able have someone represent the Guild at our show.

Thanks,

Chuck Menapace

WOODCRAFT 305

6770 S Peoria Street, Centennial, CO 80112

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Fax: (303) 290-6764

Toll Free: (866) 399-2510

Email: chuck@woodcraft305.com

Website: stores.woodcraft.com/denver

So, if you can work this show and promote our guild please let me know so I can confirm with Chuck at WOODCRAFT. This could be a great opportunity to promote who we are and what we do. We can take some of our business cards, Veterans Urns and brochures and have a good time.

Thanks,

Dale Bowlin

Help wanted: Newsletter Publisher.

I would like to step down as Publisher of the CWG newsletter. I am asking for someone to take over the publishing position. Bob Klienfeldt is currently the newsletter Editor (spelling grammar and punctuation).

The position requires a basic knowledge of Microsoft Word, text formatting and inserting pictures and images and formatting the output as .DOCX and .PDF.

Al Limiero newsletter Publisher

Presentation

Kevin Loyd on Sharpening Hand Saws

As the Guild's preeminent dovetail guru, Kevin Loyd knows a thing or two about the proper use, set-up, and maintenance of hand saws. Although the evening's presentation touched on panel saws, Kevin's focus was mainly on dovetail saws. More specifically, he dwelled on Western-style dovetail saws with occasional asides on Japanese-style dovetail saws.

Although dovetail saws come in a variety of teeth per inch (tpi), 20 tpi is the finest Kevin routinely sharpens, with 10 tpi apparently what he's most comfortable with, so that was the primary subject this evening.

A workmanlike sharpening requires very little specialized gear to accomplish, primarily a saw vise and a saw file. Supporting his discussion of the file(s) needed and their selection, Kevin provided a two-sided handout by Gramercy Tools of Brooklyn, NY that comprehensively describes the elements of saw tooth design (replete with esoteric terms such as fleam, slope, gullet, etc.) and a guide to saw file selection. However, the demonstration revolved around the use of only a single triangular file unique to saw sharpening, with Kevin noting that instructions for use of the file he used are on the reverse of the package the file came in. He also stressed that the midpoint of the file face should be greater than the height of the tooth tips. In addition, Kevin uses an ordinary flat file to adjust the height of the individual teeth for uniformity.

As to saw vises, Kevin used a specialized metal saw vise but showed a less expensive wooden one available from Home Depot that can be used equally as well albeit a bit less conveniently.

All filing should be done in a single stroke without dragging the file back. Kevin begins by leveling the tops of the teeth with a flat file moving parallel to the saw's length, and then deals with the actual sharpening, preferring to cut every other tooth, then reversing the saw in the vise and cutting the remainder of the teeth. He noted that variable pitch teeth are easier starting but aren't really needed and defined positive and negative rake. (Western saws use negative and Japanese use positive; whichever your saw has, maintain that angle.) He suggests trying to catch the light to see the shiny parts of the teeth, indications of what's already been filed. While he didn't discuss any adjusting of the gullets, he mentioned that deeper gullets hold more sawdust, thus carrying more sawdust out of the cut with each stroke, which in turn leads to faster sawing. If the saw was in decent shape to begin with, all this should take about 20 minutes to accomplish. This is a good time for soothing background music.

Saws often come from the factory with too much set, which prevents binding (which can kink the blade) and facilitates "steering" of the saw, but for dovetail cutting much less set is needed or desirable. Japanese saws have about a quarter the set of Western ones and Kevin cautioned that adjusting the set too frequently can lead to broken teeth. About four times is a good limit. He uses a diamond card to adjust the set of dovetail saws rather than bending the teeth, precluding the danger of breaking the teeth. Panel saws are more about power than precision, so greater degrees of set are tolerable.

As proof of the benefit of sharpening the dovetail saw, Kevin demonstrated how it now cut much further with the same effort. He noted that he finishes sharpening by "sanding" the blade with 800- 1200 grit sandpaper to remove any dirt or lacquer, so the blade will run more smoothly.

Bob Kleinfeldt Director at Large

Presentation Photos [Click here to View Presentation video](#)



Flattening teeth



Filing teeth



Kevin holding Diamond card to adjust set

Show and Tell

The August meeting corresponded with the end of summer vacations, travel, and the return to the shop. The tax filing deadline this year, but that didn't keep us from having a good turnout in the show and tell.

First off was **Paul Sandsamore Seipel** with some **Wine Stoppers** that he turned. The problem that he worked to solve that many of us suffer from a tall wine bottle with a tall stopper doesn't fit in the refrigerator. Paul made the stopper so that it went lower down around the neck of the bottle, which enabled him to put the bottle back in the fridge.

Next was **Marty Bartholomew** with his curly maple and walnut **Picture Frame**. The frame was made for a friend who does oil painting. The learning curve on this project included shorter work time due to the recent heat and the realization that it is easier to glue two larger pieces than four smaller pieces.

Jesse Anthony brought in a **Chinese Checkers case** that he made to hold the various game pieces and board. The project was fashioned after a game he bought when he was 5.

Ros Barnes brought in some **Shop Jigs/Tools** that his woodworking group out of New Mexico made as a part of a large batch production day. Ros was visiting and is a member of the Albuquerque Woodworkers Association. He also brought in a coin bank that had the unique trait of self-destructing whenever a coin was put in the coin slot.

Arnie Silverman parted from his usual path of elegant furniture to bring in a small elegant **Turned Box**. The piece was turned from a cherry cutoff from a previous piece of furniture. To dress it up a bit he carved the lid.

Bill Knoll brought in a **Candle Stand** that was from an unknown piece of tree that moments before going into a fire was saved by the off chance the crotch would have some nice figure. As it turned out he was correct.

Jim Barry brought in a **Tailor Press**, which is used for flattening seams in quilts.

Lastly, we had **Cliff Whitehouse** with a **Table** that was a bit of an experiment following a commissioned piece he'd just finished. Cliff did a couple of new techniques on his table. First was a scarf joint in the stretchers between the legs, which are reinforced by the decoratively carved pieces on the top and bottom of the stretchers. The other experiment was the use of fire to color the wood. He used a small propane torch and realized that for the size of the table he would move to using a larger propane torch that can produce a much larger flame. Even then he did some sanding afterwards to adjust the intensity of the burning.

Thank you to everyone that brought in their work to be seen by the rest of the group. Remember that each month the show and tell is one of the staples of the meeting so please continue to bring your pieces and tell the rest of us what you've been doing.

Kevin Loyd Shows & Exhibits

Show and Tell Photo Gallery



About Wood



In this month, September 2018, we consider **Honey Locust** (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), also known as **Locust**, **Sweet-locust**, **Thorny-locust**, **Thorny acacia**, **three-thorned acacia**, and **Honeyshucks**. “In some areas of the southern United States it is called Confederate **pintree** because its large spines were used to pin together the tattered uniforms of Confederate soldiers. **Honey Locust** is a tree native to North America and Asia. In the United States it is found in east-central areas from Pennsylvania west to southeastern South Dakota, south to central and southeastern Texas, east to southern Alabama, then northeasterly through Alabama to western Maryland (see range map). In the early 1700’s, it was introduced in England and widely distributed throughout Europe where it still thrives. There about 12 species from the Leguminosae or legume family; the cassia group.

Recall that in previous columns, we have defined the Modulus of Rupture (MOR), the Modulus of Elasticity (MOE), Crush Strength, and Janka Hardness. We will continue to use those terms. Most of the other terms are generally well understood and will not be defined further. If you have questions about other terms or questions about a specific wood, contact wood@coloradowoodworkersguild.org.

Here is a summary of the characteristics of **Honey Locust**:

Distribution: east-central and south-central United States; thrives best in moist bottom lands and limestone soils

Tree size: 65-80 ft (20-25 m) tall; 2-3 ft (0.6-1.0 m) trunk diameter

Average Dried Weight: 47 lbs/ft³ (755 kg/m³)

Specific Gravity: (Basic, 12% MC): .60, .75

Modulus of Rupture (MOR): 14,700 lb_f/in² (101.4 MPa)

Modulus of Elasticity (MOE): 1,630,000 lb_f/in² (11.24 GPa)

Crush Strength: 7,500 lb_f/in² (51.7 MPa)

Janka Hardness: 1,580 lb_f (7,030 N)

Shrinkage: Radial, 4.2%; Tangential, 6.6%; Volumetric, 10.8%; T/R Ratio, 1.6

Appearance: heartwood medium to light reddish brown; wide sapwood is light yellow

Grain/Texture: grain is usually straight or slightly irregular with medium uneven texture; moderate natural luster and attractive figure

Stability: after seasoning it is generally dimensionally stable

Relative strength: moderately strong and stiff; poor for steam bending

Decay Resistance: sapwood is susceptible to insect attack; heartwood has high natural resistance to decay

Workability: difficult to work because of its density; turns, stains, glues and finishes well; similar to oak

Odor: no characteristic odor or taste

Toxicity: none

Potency: low

Toxicity Source: normal wood dust concerns

Reaction: respiratory

Sustainability: not threatened; not readily available except in its range;

Uses: fence posts, pallets, crating, general construction, turnings, furniture components, millwork, interior trim, stools, concrete formwork

Typical Cost: mid to upper prices for a domestic hardwood

Comments: tree is widely used as an ornamental and for wind breaks; bears a much closer resemblance to Kentucky Coffeetree, which is similar both in color, grain, and anatomy

Sources: Woodworkers Source; The Wood Database; American Hardwoods Information Center; Flynn, James H. and Charles D. Holder, Editors. *A Guide to Useful Woods of the World, Second Edition*. Forest Products Society, Madison, Wisconsin, 2001.

If you have questions about a specific wood, don’t hesitate to send a note to wood@coloradowoodworkersguild.org.

Lindy Baer

Sponsor's Corner

Profile: Denver Woodworking Company

The Denver Woodworking Company began operations in February 1978. Charlie White started the company after a nine-year woodworking initiation making sofa frames. His company began small, but now has 4 employees and 11,000 square feet of space on South Bannock Street just north of Evans. Denver Woodworking is a job shop excelling in specialty commercial production. Most of their work is for the commercial establishment where jobs range from one-off custom pieces to production runs of 1,000 or more. Charlie remembers one job that required the delivery of 120,000 pieces. Examples of Denver Woodworking Company's jobs include a conference table, custom railing, finely machined detail, and the "digital" dragon.

Charlie spends much of his time talking to customers and preparing proposals for their work. He has simplified and streamline the proposal process to make it less onerous and more effective. A big challenge for the company is keeping up with and meeting fire and OSHA regulations. He has continued to expand and modernize his business over the years. Denver Woodworking has a large-scale CNC router and has plans to increase its CNC capability with a four-axis machine.

Charlie particularly likes to interact with customers as his company works to define and meet their needs. He fondly remembers a time when a person called to order a table. As a point of clarification Charlie asked, "how long would you like to have the legs". The customer replied, "long enough to reach the floor". As we all know, good communication is critical in the interaction between the customer and the worker. Frequently the craftsman is required to educate and guide the customer.

Denver Woodworking, as well as any of our sponsors, offers a 10% discount on the purchase of work when you present your Guild membership card.

Website: www.denverwoodworking.com

Phone: (303) 733-3130

Address: 2062 S. Bannock St, Denver, CP 80223

Guild Liaison for Denver Woodworking Company Chris Bentson

liaison-denverwoodworking@coloradowoodworkersguild.org

Note:

Guild Members should note that Charlie White and Denver Woodworking has significant wood scrape from many years of projects that they are offering for sale to Guild Members. Charlie would like to show members what is available and negotiate pricing. He would like to see 10% of the negotiated price donated to the Guild. This is in lieu of supporting a Guild auction, which Charlie has done generously in the past.

Frank Paxton Lumber Wood of the Month

The featured Wood of the Month for September from Frank Paxton Lumber is four-quarter (4Q), S3S Cherry in varying widths and 6 foot to 12 foot lengths.

As always, call 303-399-6047 for pricing.

CWG Sponsors

The Colorado Woodworkers Guild is fortunate to have many companies as sponsors. Our sponsors help the Guild with programs, materials, supplies, facilities, display space, financial, and other means. In many cases, Guild members are able to obtain discounts from our Sponsors (except for power tools and sale items). Please note: The Guild discounts only apply to in-person purchases in the store (except where noted) and are not available at any sponsor's online store. You must show a current membership card to obtain the discount

A Cut Above 16512 Arminta Street, Van Nuys, CA 91406 Phone: 800-444-2999

Website: www.acutabove.com

Austin Hardwoods of Denver, Inc. 975 W. Mississippi, Denver, CO 80223 Phone: 303-733-1292

Website: www.austinhardwoods.com

Bear Woods Company 6099 228 Street, Langley, BC V2Y 2L3 Canada Phone: 800 565-5066 Fax: 888 599-1118 Website: www.bearwood.com

B & B Rare Woods 871 Brickyard Circle, Unit C4, Golden, CO 80403 Phone: 303-986-2585

Website: www.wood-veneers.com

Charlie's 2nd Hand Store, Inc. 2227 Larimer Street Denver, CO 80205 Phone: 303-295-1781

Website: www.usedtoolsplus.com

Collector's Specialty Woods 4355 Monaco Street, Unit A, Denver, CO 80216 (this is their Denver showroom and warehouse) and 8055 County Road 570 Gardner, CO 81040 (this is their southern Colorado wood yard, kiln drying facility, woodshop, and another showroom) Phone: 800-746-2413

Denver Woodworking Company 2062 S. Bannock Street, Denver, CO 80223 Phone: 303-733-3130 Website: www.denverwoodworking.com

Mile High Tree Care, Inc. 6010 W. 56th Avenue, Arvada, CO 80002 Phone: 303-292-9393

Website: www.milehightreecare.com

Frank Paxton Lumber Company 4837 Jackson Street, Denver, CO 80216 Phone: 303-399-6047

Website: www.paxtonwood.com/denver.aspx

Rockler Woodworking and Hardware 2553 S. Colorado Blvd, Denver, CO 80222 Phone: 303-782-0588

Website: www.rockler.com/retail/denver-colorado-hardware-store.cfm

Sears Trostel 1500 Riverside Ave, Ft Collins, CO 80527 Phone: 970-482-1928

Website: www.sears-trostel.com

Signature Medallions 4218 Ponce De Leon Drive, La Mesa, CA 91941 Phone: 619-303-2876

Website: www.signaturesmedallions.com

TC Woods 5406 County Road 23 Ft. Lupton, CO 80621 Phone: 3-666-8989

Website: www.tcwoods.com

Tool Zone, Inc. 8651 Grant Street, Unit 1A Thornton, CO 80229 Phone: 303-252-8500

Website: www.toolzone.com

Woodcraft of Denver 6770 S. Peoria Street Centennial, CO 80112 Phone: 303-290-0007

Website: <http://www.woodcraft.com/stores/store.aspx?id=305>

June 2018

2018 Board Members



Dale Bowlin - President
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Tom Mancuso - Vice President
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Donald Prorak - Secretary
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Kevin Loyd - Shows and Exhibits Chair
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Wilbur Goltermann - Webmaster
webmaster@coloradowoodworkersguild.org

Membership

Membership Problems? Send an email to programs@coloradowoodworkersguild.org

Many of you prefer to pay by check either at a meeting or through the mail.

To support this a new web page has been added. If you go to <http://ColoradoWoodworkersGuild.org> and look under **About** you will see **Pay for Membership by Check**. Click on this and you'll be taken to a page where you can fill in your info and print the page. If you log in first, most of the info will be filled in for you. When you click Print, the info will be stored online (so I don't have to enter it!). Mail the page to CWG with a check or take it to a meeting with a check.

Colorado Woodworkers Guild

P.O. Box 100996

Denver, CO 80250

along with a check for \$30

Here is the membership status as of this writing:

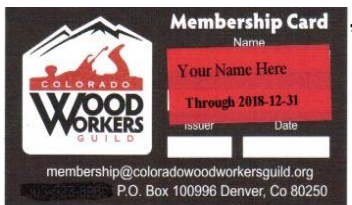
77 Members paid through the end of 2017 (inactive as of April 1st)

141 Members paid through the end of 2018

Total 141 **active** memberships. What is an active membership? A membership is valid through the end of the calendar year. If you have not renewed for 2018 your membership is still considered active until April 1st, 2018. I have begun to disable memberships who have not renewed for 2018. If your membership becomes disabled and you have renewed for 2018 please let me know.

Now is a great time to renew your membership!

The 2018 member cards look like this (member name/expiration in Black text on a Red background). If your member card does not look like this, it has expired.



If you believe that you have renewed for 2018 and do not have a current membership card, please let me know. Send an email to programs@coloradowoodworkersguild.org and I'll address the problem.

How can you renew? For me the best way you can renew is online. When you fill in one of our on-line forms

- I do not have to decipher your handwriting (no offense).
- The data is machine readable, meaning I do not have to enter it manually.

You can renew online, print out the form and mail it with a check or bring the form/check to a meeting.

To renew on-line and mail the form in with a check, go to

<http://coloradowoodworkersguild.org/index.php/pay-by-check-member-application>

If you log in first, your name, address, etc. will be automatically filled in. If you don't know how to log in OR are unable to log in, drop me an email at programs@coloradowoodworkersguild.org and I'll help you out!

Cary Goltermann - Assistant to the Membership Chair