

BAY AREA WOODWORKERS ASSOCIATION

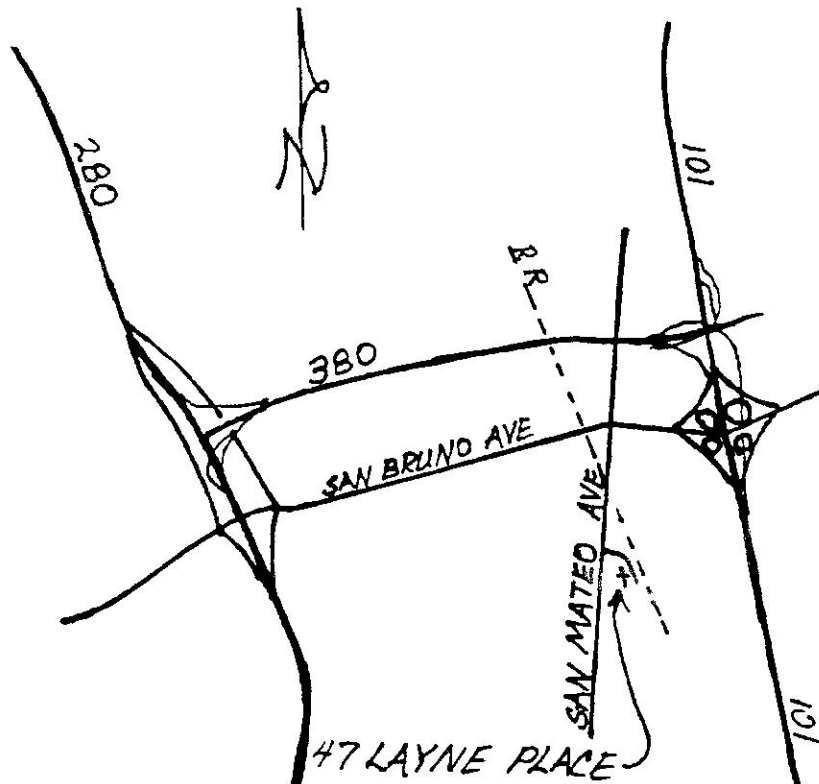
November 1987 - Vol. 6, Issue 11

Box 421195 San Francisco CA 94142

THIRD THURSDAY PREVIEW

The general meeting this month will be held November 19 at Segale Brothers, 47 Layne pl. San Bruno. phone 589-4890 From 101 take the San Bruno ave exit west to San Mateo ave and turn left. (if you cross the railroad tracks you've gone too far.) Go south on San Mateo ave to a little alley between Artichoke Joe's bar and the Masonic temple. Turn left on Layne place and look for 47. From 280, take San Bruno ave east to San Mateo ave (first light after the railroad tracks) and turn right onto San Mateo ave.

The subject of this month's meeting is a comparison of face-frame and european (frameless) cabinets. Byron Montague will demonstrate european style cabinetry and describe production in a computer-directed shop. Don Segale will demonstrate face-frame construction in a nonautomated environment. Also remember to keep December 17 open. We're planning something special.



HIGHLIGHTS FROM LAST MEETING

October 15th, BAWA met at Cynthia Huntington/Larry Borsian's shop. Cynthia hosted speakers from the Right To Know Project. Sha r on Woodrow, a director for the project, passed out a package containing Bay Area agencies and organizations available to assist us in becoming educated as to the laws and risks involved in woodworking and finishing. Robin Dewey spoke on the rules and regulations now in effect with regard to storing and disposing of toxic waste and materials. Please note the phone number for the department of Health Services provided in the classifieds for more information on licensed waste haulers.

Scott McAllister spoke extensively on the dangers woodworkers risk and the measures needed to reduce and minimize our exposure. My notes follow:

Steps for Complying with major health and safety laws

- 1)conduct an inventory
- 2)collect Material Safety Data Sheets for every material you stock.
- 3)label products. (if you buy large quantities and transfer to smaller containers; be sure to label the cans and color code for degree of danger)
- 4)draw a map of your facility. Indicate exits, emergency exits, and where flammable materials are stored.
- 5)Develop an emergency response plan.
- 6)train employees.
- 7)register any underground tanks.
- 8)dispose of waste properly.

Know your woods: find out which are allergic and toxic. Call Hesis or the Health Department if you need help finding information. Be aware of the symptoms: upper respiratory effects = allergic reactions. deep lung effects = similiar condition to emphyzema. Toxic reaction = stomach cramps, tearing, etc.

Wood sealers are very toxic. PCP contains dioxin which is the most toxic material on the planet. Some finishes which contain pentachloral phenol (?) contain dioxin. Beware! This chemical is also found in some oil finishes.

Lacquer thinner,paint thinner,naptha,and acetone are all petroleum distillates and share the same degree of toxicity.

Watch out for the methenol mixture in fiberglass.

(continued)



All solvents are central nervous system depressants and effect the kidneys and liver the most. MEK solvent remains in the body and effects the nervous system, blood and muscles.

Contact Cement adhesives tuolenene and zenlene (?) are fairly toxic and fast evaporative. They have a nice smell which helps you to tolerate a large amount. Repeated over exposure will result in bad side effects. Rule of thumb; if you are feeling high, you are overexposed.

Alphatic glues are less toxic than the aeromatic glues. All 2 component products (glues and paints) are dangerous. The catalyst is invariably very toxic. It is developed to create a strenous reaction in the product, or in you.

Learn how to read your Material Safety Data Sheets and use the information to protect your health.

Kate Herald
recording secretary for Oct. Meeting

FROM THE EDITOR

This is the next to last publication of the newsletter for which I will serve as editor. It has been a very interesting and rewarding office to hold. I have met a great many members both through the mail and in person. With the support of the newsletter staff; the job of publishing the newsletter monthly has been an organized process. I regret that I am unable to continue as editor for another term and I urge anyone who enjoys reading the newsletter to consider accepting the office of editor or staff for a 6 month term. Don't be intimidated by lack of experience and don't let a lot of little excuses stand in your way. BAWA needs the energy and involvement of all our members!

Kate Herald



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THE CAL OAK LUMBER TRIP AND PICNIC

For those who missed it, this was quite an event. Never in the history of BAWA have we had an outing of such magnitude, and in such style. This was an all day affair in which we were transported in an air conditioned chartered bus to Groville, site of the Cal Oak Lumber Company. It's an interesting place, quite different from the typical lumber outlets in the Bay Area. Cal Oak is primarily a mill, where the raw logs go in one end and the finished lumber comes out the other end. We got to see and hear about the entire operation and were given some real insights into the nature of this business, its past and its future.

The bulk of Cal Oak's equipment is a combination of old-time heavy duty workhorse stuff like a bandsaw that's about two stories high with a blade about 8 inches wide, and some homegrown machinery and apparatus that looks like it was dreamed up and built by a mechanical tinkerer operating on a grand scale. Some of the saws and things really meant business and were operated by motors almost the size of a small car. You don't want to be in the way when these things crank up.

An interesting thing about Cal Oak is that it processes and sells only California hardwoods, primarily oak. In the better grades, their oak was some of the finest I've seen and did not exhibit some of the drawbacks of eastern oak, like warping, splits and an occasional knot the size of a truck tire. Another interesting thing is that the prices of Cal Oak's lumber are quite attractive, a fact that was enhanced by the offer of unit pricing for any quantity on the day of our visit.

Following our tour of the Cal Oak facilities, we went to a park in Groville and had one of the best picnics seen in those parts for many a moon. It was everything a picnic in the park should be, with enough food and drink to take care of an army. And speaking of armies, we were paid a visit by a couple of local park residents, one of whom was interested in charitable donations and the other of whom was a native American so far gone on Ripple that he decided to reenact the Battle of Little Big Horn, and apparently took our illustrious co-chair, Don Segale, as the embodiment of General Custer himself. We were accused of invading native homelands and almost had a showdown had it not been for the timely arrival of the cavalry, in the form of the Groville police. They were apparently well acquainted with Chief Ripple and promptly handcuffed him and escorted him off to the drunk tank.

All in all, this trip was quite an event, and much of the credit for organizing it goes to Don Segale, who put it all together with the admirable assistance of his wife, Chris, and co-chair Norma Brooks, who somehow managed to remember all the details. On behalf of BAWA, I want to thank these three and everybody else who worked on the event. It was a great success. I also want to thank Cal Oak Lumber Company for giving us a fine tour of their facilities.

But wait, I'm not done. I now want to address all those members who did not go on the Cal Oak trip. Out of perhaps 150 members, only about 30 attended this inexpensive, well-publicized event. This was one of the best events BAWA has come up with and if you won't even support your organization by attending things of this magnitude, why are you a member? Such a poor showing does not speak well of the interest or dedication of many of our members. What was your excuse? Too busy, had to work? (on a Saturday?) Family obligations? Sick? Alarm clock didn't go off? Car wouldn't start? Out of town? Just plain apathetic? Bet you can't come up with one I haven't heard. Which brings me to the next subject: Announcing the BAWA Why I Didn't Go on the Cal Oak Trip Contest. All members who didn't attend are eligible. Prizes will be awarded for the best excuses. Entries will be judged on originalty, believability and neatness, and must be postmarked by November 15, 1987. Decision of the judges is final and no entries will be returned. To enter, write your excuse on a 3 x 5 card together with a statement of 25 words or less telling why you are a member, and send it and the mailing label from your newsletter to the BAWA address. Good luck!

For those of you who like to plan ahead, we will soon be announcing the Why I Don't Attend Meetings Contest, which will be followed in march by the Why I Didn't Participate in the Woodworking Show Contest. So get working on those excuses but remember, the same excuse cannot be submitted to more than one contest. Remember also that participation in BAWA activities will make you ineligible for contests.

Peter Good

POLITICS

The December meeting, among other things, brings our semiannual elections. Many prestigious positions, including chairman, are available for those who wish to volunteer or be nominated. Nominations will be opened at the November meeting. Volunteers are accepted anytime. Now's your chance to correct iniquities or do something for BAWA. Become a hero!

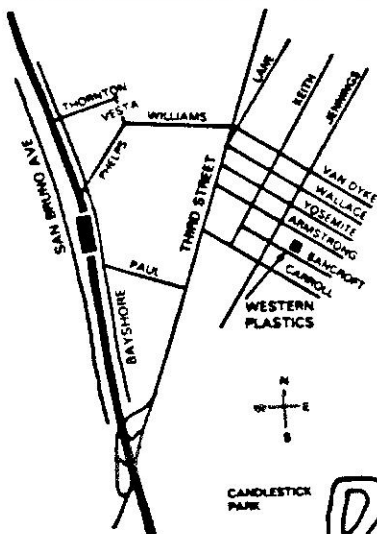
POSSIBLY PROFITABLE VENTURE

I recently spent an hour listening to a tale of woe from some friends who had wanted to add a porch to their house, and in the end had to do it themselves. They found hordes of contractors who were willing to do a room addition, and many who would have been happy to put in a deck, but absolutely none who were willing to build a genuine, roof-above, piers-below, railing-around-the-perimeter porch. ~~Ha ha ha.~~

INSURANCE

The American Crafts Council makes available insurance for crafts men and women which allows them to insure themselves against liability claims and/or tool theft, as well as the more common life, health, accident, medical, and dental insurances. These can be purchased singly or in bundles. Norma has details.

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MARQUETRY

This is the first of a short series intended to answer some questions received by the BANA staff, and fill space.

Marquetry, by my definition, is the craft of adding decoration to the surface of a piece of wood by inseting contrasting veneers into it. Usually, but not always, the entire surface is veneered as well. The intent may be either to decorate an existing piece of work, as in adding decoration to a tabletop, or the door of a cabinet, or to create a piece of stand alone artwork which can be framed and/or hung. I distinguish marquetry from inlay (admitting the dividing lines are fuzzy) by noting that inlay is done using materials other than wood: mother-of-pearl, ivory, bone, shell, precious stones, and, more recently, plastic, and from chasing by noting that in chasing the inlaid material is always metal, and the substrate usually is. It doesn't matter much. With the exception of the metal-into-metal variety (which uses acids) the techniques don't vary enough, from one material to another, to make a difference.

TOOLS

Unlike most forms of woodworking, marquetry can be done quite easily on a kitchen table, using no power tools at all. A power sander is handy if you've got one, but based on the size of the usual project you certainly don't need it. A router can sometimes be useful if you are doing a lot of geometrics or strip inlays into solid stock, but the setups, at least when I'm doing them, can take more time than doing the work by hand. If you MUST use a router, your best bet is probably a Dremel Moto-Tool with the accessory router base. You will need to modify this setup by removing the router accessory's baseplate and replacing it with a duplicate made of 1/8 inch plexiglas. (The stock, opaque, baseplate screws to the assembly and can be used as a pattern.) but that's the only modification that's needed. Dremel's selection of router bits is limited, but S.S. White (the dental supply house) has a good selection. I do not recommend a scroll saw unless it's a very good one, and you are already skilled at using it. Cheap scroll saws just don't work with ten-ought blades, and the speed of a scroll saw only allows you to mess up faster. A photocopier, however, IS a handy tool for marquetry. (more on this later)

You actually don't even need many hand tools to do marquetry. The one item that is a serious necessity is an X-acto knife, and new, sharp, blades. (I buy mine in bulk packs of 100 from a local model airplane store.) Keep a few old blades for use as scrapers, but always use new, sharp, blades for cutting. A set of patternmaker's files is also useful, but unless you're rich and foolish, only buy a 4" rattail file and a 4" triangular file to start with. You will also need a selection of small wooden blocks to use as sanding blocks. I find a 1/2 inch by 3 inch block is my most used size. Emery boards (cosmetics department, drugstore) can be substituted, but, due to the low grade of sand they use, they wear out quickly, and they are seldom stiff enough to be a guaranteed flat surface. They are useful, however, for coarse trimming.

A jeweler's saw (The kind of coping saw that works with broken blades, and rest assured, you are going to break blades.) is also a good thing for starting. If you carry on with marquetry, you'll probably end up with several coping saws/fretsaws/jigsaws (Call 'em what you like-they all take 5" plain end blades, and except for throat depth and construction quality there is not a lot of difference between them.) before you are equipped to your satisfaction.

A veneer sampler, (a wooden swatchbook?) so you can see what all the different woods look like, is also dead necessary. DON'T get a printed one, get one with real veneers!

If you get a saw, you will also need a birdsmouth, which you'll have to make, (see drawings) and a C-clamp to hold it to the table. Make several birdsmouths, with different sized holes - large holes allow more room to move the saw, small holes keep little pieces from falling through. The overall width and length of the birdsmouth depend on the size of work you wish to do. Four inches wide and eighteen inches long is a good place to start.

There are other hand tools that are useful, however, and you should look into them. A veneer roller, or a veneer hammer (a veneer hammer is a hammer, but you NEVER pound with it) is useful when you are ready to glue your picture to the substrate. If you are doing LARGE things, you may want to improvise a press. (The time I did this, I used a piece of 3/4 ply covered with waxed paper and some concrete blocks.) Purfling cutters and inlay cutters are useful for laying strips into solid stock. Push pins can be useful for holding parts. They can also leave ugly holes where you don't want them. A pin vise (For those unfamiliar with it, a pin vise is about the size and shape of a jeweler's screwdriver, but it has a three-jawed chuck on the business end.) and a selection of fine drill bits is useful for making starting holes for the saw. (You can also use a push pin.) A pile of manila envelopes makes a handy storage file for raw materials and work in progress. Plastic bags, while they allow instant viewing of their contents, also allow their contents to be damaged more easily. Tweezers or jeweler's pliers are useful for handling itty-bitty pieces, or you can wrap masking tape glue-side-out around your finger. I've never used a veneer saw, so I can't comment on them, though I can conceive of them as being useful. A heavy-duty, well-sharpened scissors is also

handy, but don't borrow your wife's dressmaking shears - they're far too delicate and you'll ruin them. A veneer-flattening press (same construction as clamping press except you need two pieces of plywood) can also be useful, especially if you are using figured veneer, which can get bumpy, or old veneer, which tends to curl, but you can use a clothes iron and a damp cloth just as easily. To do edge-darkening on veneers (an advanced but useful technique) you will also need a small (approximately 6") frying pan with about 1/2" of clean sand in the bottom, and a stove burner or hotplate to heat it on. I have also done edge-darkening with a lighter, but it's hard to get it even, and after a while you burn your thumb. You also risk losing the piece entirely.

You will also need a straightedge that you can't cut with your X-acto knife, and whatever drawing tools you're used to using.

DISPOSABLES

You will, of course, also need sandpaper, the same as you would for any other woodworking project, but you will need finer grits. Generally, I use 100 or 150 grit for coarse, and work up to 320 or 400 grit before finishing. This is possible because veneers generally come without major roughness or scratches. It is also necessary because veneers are very thin to begin with, and heavy sanding can go right through them. If you find a piece of very rough veneer, don't use it unless you are after the effect the roughness provides. Likewise, handle the veneers sensibly, so you don't create dents and gouges that will cause problems later.

Masking tape, or drafting tape, is also necessary. I try to keep two widths, a narrow, (3/8 or 1/2 inch) as well as a wide, (3/4 or 1 inch) on hand.

If you use a coping saw, you will also need LOTS of blades. The finer ones break early and often, and they all get uncorrectably dull in short order (one half hour per blade is about all you can expect). Start with a dozen each of #0; #00; #000; and three dozen #000,000. Don't bother with the finer gauges until you can average ten minutes of cutting from a #000,000 and forget about anything coarser than a #0 - they just don't have enough teeth per inch of blade to cut veneer.

Colored dyes are also useful. I use standard Rit cloth dye from the grocery store, partly because I didn't know any better when I started, and partly because it had the colors I wanted: reds, greens, blues, and yellows. Used sparingly, these can add to a picture; used liberally, you can still make children's toys. Wood dyes are probably superior for someone just starting, but I'm not sure they come in primary colors, and you will need primaries occasionally. To some extent what dye you use will depend on what finish you intend to use. I wouldn't use Rit with a water based finish, but it works fine with shellac.

Dyeing procedure is just following the instructions on the box, except I use a pan on the stove instead of a washing machine. (It's gentler.) Just dunk the wood in the dye until it is the color you want, rinse it in clear water, wrap it in H&M paper towels, and weight it down with a book for a day or two until it's dry. You can also dry veneer in an oven (set it to 225 degrees, and leave the door open a little) but this tends to accentuate warp and curl. Try to err on the under side, when adding color, because you can always add more later. Another thing dye is good for is making "ebony" (costly, scarce, brittle.) out of maple (cheap, plentiful, workable.). You can, if you like, evade the whole issue of wood dyeing by buying pre-colored veneers. Some veneer suppliers (Constantine, anyway) now stock these. My argument against this is that by dyeing your own veneer you can get exactly the colors you want, and that with an afternoon's work, you can set yourself up for life.

The subject of glue gets tricky. Personally, I use yellow glue for general work, and cyanoacrylate (CA+, which is the west coast version of Hot Stuff) for patching. Hide glue, if you are set up to handle it, can be substituted for either or both. The main requirement for a glue is that it must allow you a little time to make adjustments. Taping the entire picture and fastening it down as one piece is a great theory, but I'm seldom able to do it 100% accurately. Proper tapeup is an art I've yet to master. Whatever you do, DON'T use contact cement. That's suicide.

VENEERS

Veneers come in even more varieties, colors, figures, and temperaments than people. They also come in two thicknesses: 1/40" and 1/28". Nowadays, they also come in a great many composite forms generally consisting of a veneer laminated to some form of backing material (paper or plastic) intended to make the veneer easier to handle, and with or without a pre-applied glue. I have heard good things about iron-on veneers, but I have never used them, and am terribly suspicious of them. Clearly, they are impossible to use if you are working the tape-and-flip system of assembly, and if you use them for the jigsaw-puzzle system you can't use anything else for the entire picture. My advice is to avoid such sophistication. Choosing veneers, of course, is highly dependent on what you are doing, and your personal taste. Choosing veneers is a good subject for next time.

To be continued when we have more space to fill.

Ray Ruble

LAST CHANCE!

If you have not yet paid your dues for 1987 see Steve Madden or Dick Taylor ASAP. Some mailing list changes are in the offing.

OCTOBER SPECIAL!

AT BOTH LOCATIONS

During October members of BAWA get an additional 4% off cabinet prices at PALS.

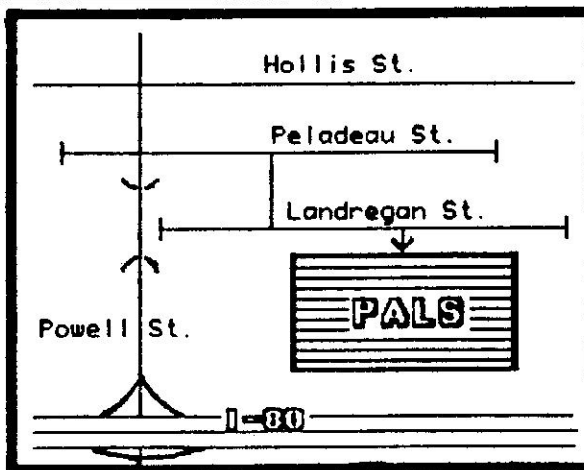
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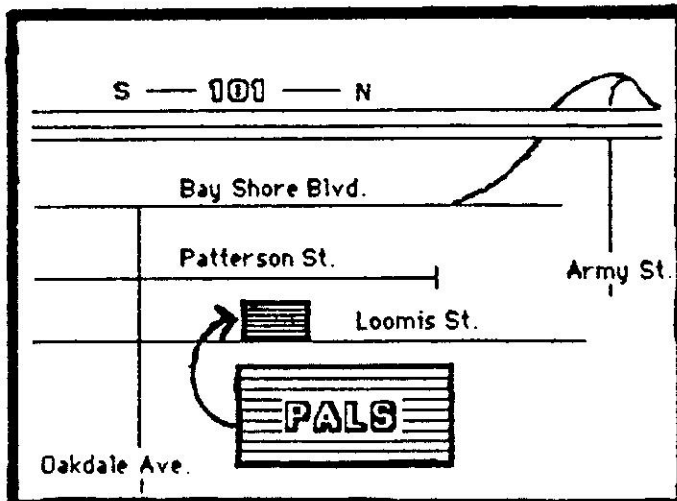
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For Sale: 24" Bandsaw, large table, 18" vertical capacity = \$900.00
20" Planer, 5 hp, 30" = \$850.00. Contact: Kent Barbour 635-7198.

For Sale: Rockwell/Delta Lathe = \$400.00. Older cast iron Shaper = \$400.00. Horizontal Milling Machine set up as mortiser = \$750.00. Hamilton Drafting Table (44"x72") with 72" parallel rule and older Bruning Drafting Machine = \$475.00 (many extras). Contact: Nacio Jan Brown, 849-9495.

For Sale: Table saw - 10" Powermatic #65, 2 hp, 3 phase motor. Standard fence - short and long bars. No switches. Contact: John Kassay 588-5376.

For Sale: 8" Joiner, 63" bed, 2 hp motor, perfect condition (used 50 hours), wt. 300 lbs. \$600.00. Contact Len or Bill: (408)926-4919.

Source for Hazardous Waste Haulers: Department of Health Services, Toxic Substance Control Division, 5850 Shellmound Rd., 3rd floor., Emeryville, Ca. 94608, 540-2043. (information provided by Robin Dewey, M.P.H.)

Volunteers needed for Toys for Tots program: Shopsmith, Inc. seeks woodworkers to donate time and wood for the construction (in their store, on their equipment) of wooden toys. More information and sign-up sheet will be available at the general meeting or call Gary Graham = 593-3607.

For Sale: cabinetmaker hammers for woodworkers constructed out of beryllium copper for a shock absorbent hit. Special price being offered to BAWA for orders placed before 12/25/87. Price includes shipping. 16 oz. = \$39.50 12 oz. = \$34.00
More information and photo available at general meeting.

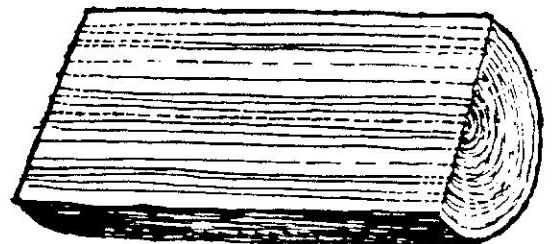
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Wood Milling Available: Jamie Graham in Guerneville is offering custom milling; 869-0044. Also has California Black Walnut, 2", 3", & 4" thick slabs up to 28" or 30" wide, 18" wide minimum. 3,000 board foot; green cut with a wood miser - portable bandsaw mill. (information provided by Sonoma County Woodworkers Assoc.)

Sartor Saw Works & Co.: moved to new location. Address = #250 Bayshore Blvd. San Francisco, Ca. 94124. 282-6093.

Catalogs Received: BAWA is the recipient of various tool catalogs, etc. In order to make these sources available to the membership, they are listed here and will be brought to the general meeting. "Woodworking" the Garrett Wade tools catalog/'88. From Mohagandy Masterpieces, Inc. = Killinger Lathes. Mendocino Woodworks (located in Oakland) exotic veneers price list. Certainly Wood fine veneers mail order catalog. Emperor Clock Co. kits, etc. available. "Home Shop" news; articles, etc.

American Craft competition: for craftspersons who are permanent residents of the U.S. 18-30 yrs. old, may submit work completed after 1986. Write for application; Young Americans/ American Craft Museum, 40 West 53rd Street, New York, New York 10019.

Many Central Americans seeking refuge in our country would like to continue their carpentry but lack the tools. Each of us have tools stuck in some forgotten place in our garages, shops and basements. These forgotten or little used tools could help support a family now struggling in our country. If you can help with a donation of both hand and power tools; please call Bruce or Jill Thomas-Bignami at (415)939-8784. We will pick up if needed or just bring them to the next BAWA meeting.


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OSHA DUSTS OFF AN OLD ISSUE

Way back in 1978, the wood products industry braced itself for an imminent OSHA regulation to limit wood dust exposure in the workplace. One source told me that dust collection systems sold like hotcakes in the late seventies. Then the pro-industry Reagan administration was elected and the OSHA wood dust rule never happened.

Almost a decade later, OSHA is again looking seriously at the wood dust issue. In response to a March 1985 petition by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that asks for a wood dust regulation, the agency is proceeding with rulemaking. The union's petition is based on several studies that link wood dust to nasal and colon cancer and pulmonary problems.

However, there is a big difference between rulemaking and actually issuing a regulation. Nobody at OSHA will say for certain that a wood dust rule will indeed be enacted. While many OSHA officials feel wood dust is a carcinogen based on available data, the agency also has to weigh the economic effects that a regulation would have on the wood products industry. In addition it also has to determine if workers are currently being exposed to unsafe levels of wood dust. This is where the argument between industry and union begins.

The union wants OSHA to issue a rule limiting wood dust levels to 5 milligrams per cubic meter for softwoods and 1 milligram per cubic meter for hardwoods. These are the levels recommended by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

Employers, on the other hand, are not convinced that a wood dust regulation is needed at all. An industry-backed study conducted in 1982 contradicted the findings of the studies that link wood dust to nasal cancer. The Tabershaw study concluded that there "was no statistically convincing relationship between wood-related occupations or industries and nasal cancer." Industry also feels that the allowable exposure levels requested by the union are either technologically or economically infeasible.

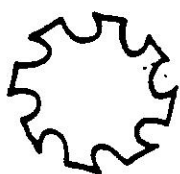
Thus the wood dust issue has created the classic union versus industry battle. On one side, the industry is telling the union that a stiff wood dust regulation will create intolerable demands on companies' purse strings, and perhaps make it more practical to go to off-shore sourcing, thus reducing domestic jobs. The union, meanwhile, is telling employers that its better to clean up their acts now by creating a healthier workplace. If not, the union warns that companies will likely spend more money defending themselves in lawsuits over health problems related to wood dust than they would have spent on dust collection systems.

In the middle of all this sits OSHA pondering a wood dust standard. I would not hazard to guess if or when the agency will issue a rule. Ten years ago we thought a standard was pending but then OSHA was given a facelift.

In the meantime, it does make sense to keep your dust situation under control. I don't know if wood dust causes cancer. I do know that it is miserable to be in a plant that doesn't have a good collection system. Wood dust is highly explosive to boot.

Reprinted from
WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS
June 1987

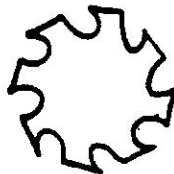
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THE PROPER CARE AND USE OF SCREWDRIVERS

Probably the most common abuse of a screwdriver is when somebody grabs one that doesn't match or fit the screw and decides to use it anyway. That can result in damage to the screwdriver and the screw.

Driving a screw into wood is made easier when wax is applied to the screw's threads.

Screwdrivers are also used all too often to pry, chisel, scrape, punch, and sometimes even stir paint. The fact is that screwdrivers, next to hammers, are very likely the most abused items in the average tool kit.

But even when a screwdriver is used safely there's something else to consider. While some tools have a greater injury potential than others, safety goggles-or safety glasses with sideshields-can protect a person's eyes while work is being done. So make sure you wear appropriate eye protection whenever you work with screwdrivers.

Screwdrivers have three main parts: the handle, the shank or steel portion extending from the handle, and the blade or end that fits into the slot of the screw.

The classification of screwdrivers is usually done by tip width and blade length. Generally, the longer the blade, the wider the tip. However, some long screwdrivers, such as cabinet-style models, have long, straight-sided shanks and narrow tips. Short, stubby screwdrivers with wide tips are used in confined quarters.

A screwdriver should be selected so that the blade's thickness fits the screw slot. This keeps the slot from becoming burred and the blade tip from being damaged. It also means less force is needed to keep the screwdriver in the slot.

A wrench, but never pliers, may be used to turn a heavy-duty screwdriver with a square shank.

Most screwdriver tips are tapered. This enables a screwdriver to drive more than one size screw. The tip's thickness determines the size screw that can be driven without damaging the screw slot.

If the screwdriver tip is ground correctly, the sides of the blade are practically parallel. Dress blades so that the faces taper in very slightly, stopping a short distance back of the tip. Then, if severe twisting is exerted, the blade will tend to stay down in the screw slot. Screwdriver blades that taper out from the tip have a tendency to rise out of the slot when much twisting is applied.

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Submitted by Dave McDowell



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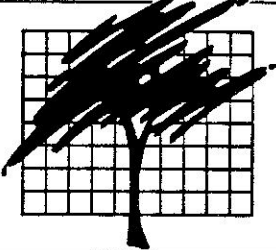
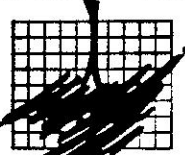
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BAY AREA WOODWORKERS ASSOCIATION

BAWA DATA

The Bay Area Woodworkers' Association is an organization of woodworkers who have banded together to promote woodworking in both technical and aesthetic directions. This newsletter is a monthly publication intended to serve as a communications vehicle and a source directory for the membership of this Association.

Membership dues are \$30/year, for which any member may participate fully in the Association, in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the By-Laws. This includes voting power on any issue brought before the membership for a vote, notification of the monthly shop talks and demonstrations put on by the Association, receipt of this newsletter each month, and privilege of participation in any special discount programs sponsored by local businesses in conjunction with this Association.

Checks for membership dues may be made out to the Bay Area Woodworkers' Association and sent to, P.O. Box 421195, San Francisco, CA 94142. Membership cards will be issued to all members in good standing.

Copies of the By-Laws are available at all monthly meetings, or can be requested by mail.

The monthly shop talks and demonstrations are held on the third Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m., at a location announced both in the newsletter and at the previous meeting.

The monthly executive committee meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of every month, and are open to any interested members. To arrange attendance, contact any member of the executive committee by telephone or the address given above.