The Bayside Woodies Newsletter

December 2011

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The Newsletter Editor email – newsletter@baysidewoodies.com

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Presidents Report.

Another month, another year gone, where does the time go?
I have added up the points for the Popular Choice Competition and guess what we have a couple of ties.
So we will just have to have more certificates at the breakup on the 10th.
Speaking of which we need to know that you are coming, so please tick your name on the sheets in the Club or give Clare a ring.
We still need items for the "hamper" and don't forget to bring something sweet for desert.
If you happen to have any ideas about programme items for next year now is the time to let your committee know about them so that they can be incorporated in the programme for next year.
While thinking about next year it is not too soon to be thinking about the makeup of the committee for 2012.
On behalf of the Committee and myself I would like to wish all members
A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.
Bill.
****

A safety moment.
Members please be aware that where possible enclosed foot should be worn in and around the Club House.

The Club wishes to thank

Mr Michael Choi. MP. Qld Parliament.

Member for Capalaba. ***PH 07 3245 6950*** ***www.capalaba-mp.com.au***

And the staff from the Office, who are always helpful.

For the printing of the Club's Newsletter and all other printing that you're Club requires.

Editorial.

Hot off the press, where has this year gone, it's only just been Xmas and we are here again, or does it only feel this way because the President and you Committee members have been so productive over the past 12mths.
Personally I'd like to thank all Committee Members, including the President[members from a lot of clubs should realised just how much behind the scenes work and time Bill really puts in] all the Tudors that have instructed and shared their knowledge with us. And to the members who have travelled the state and overseas to broaden your horizons, this will rub off on our members.
All of you have made our Club much richer and stronger.
A couple of snaps with Terry Lewis cruising the oceans with Richard Raffan and Jimmy Clewes on the Woodworking Evolution Cruise.

Trips away. 2012.

June 8th to 10th. Australian Scroll Saw Network Bi-Annual Event……...More on this in the next newsletter.

One year, I decided to buy my mother-in-law a cemetery plot as a Christmas gift...
The next year, I didn't buy her a gift.
When she asked me why, I replied,
"Well, you still haven't used the gift I bought you last year!"
And that's how the fight started**.....**

My wife and I were watching Who Wants To Be A Millionaire while we were in bed.
I turned to her and said, 'Do you want to have Sex?'
'No,' she answered. I then said,
'Is that your final answer?'
She didn't even look at me this time, simply saying, 'Yes..'
So I said, "Then I'd like to phone a friend.."
And that's when the fight started...

I took my wife to a restaurant.
The waiter, for some reason, took my order first.
"I'll have the rump steak, rare, please."
He said, "Aren't you worried about the mad cow?"
"Nah, she can order for herself."
And that's when the fight started.....

Thought of the Month.
Don't go for looks; they can deceive
Don't go for wealth; even that fades away
Go for someone who makes you smile
Because it takes only a smile to make a dark day seems bright
Find the one who makes your heart smile

Spray Painting.

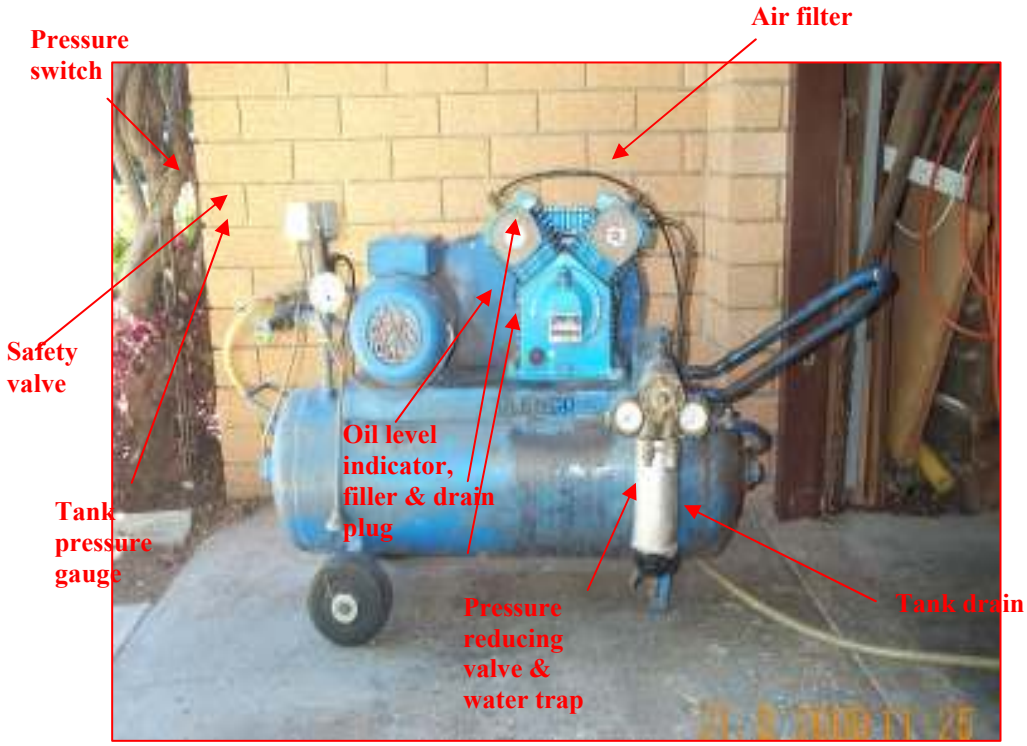
By……. Rob McGregor.

Spray painting is a painting technique where a device sprays a coating (paint, ink, varnish etc.)through the air onto a surface. The most common types employ compressed gas — usually air compressed by an air compressor — to atomize and direct the paint particles. Spray guns developed from airbrushes and the two are usually distinguished by their size and the size of the spray pattern they produce —
with airbrushes being hand held and used instead of a brush for very fine work such as photo retouching, painting nails or fine art.

Spraying Systems
Canned Spray Paint
Conventual (High Pressure)
Low Pressure
Electrostatic spray painting
Rotational bell
Electric fan
Air Assisted Airless spray guns
Airless spray guns
Automated Linear Spray Systems
Automated Flatline Spray Systems

Compressor
The compressor is the source which provides air under pressure, which becomes the propellant used to deposit the coating on the required surface. This pressure is usually about 30 PSI (pounds per square inch) or 210 kPa (kilopascals) for Low Pressure systems and 60 – 90 PSI for high pressure
Low pressure compressors may provide the necessary pressure directly from the pump which runs continuously while spraying. They do not have a reservoir.
High pressure compressors use a tank or reservoir to hold a reserve of air under pressure. The pump will operate until the pressure in the tank reaches 800 kPa. As air is being used the pump will kick in as the pressure drops to about 600 kPa & continues to operate until the pressure reaches 800 kPa again. The pressure tank is fitted with a pressure sensitive switch which is responsible for the operation of the compressor to maintain the pressure within the required limits. A pressure relief valve is also fitted as a safety relief should the pressure exceed the pre-determined limit. It also has a manual override which can be operated to relieve pressure in the tank. The recommended maximum pressure for this tank is 975 kPa.

Compressor Maintenance.
The compressor is similar to a car engine as it is made up of pistons, rings, connecting rods & a crankshaft. The compressor is lubricated with oil which needs to be checked regularly and changed as per the maker's specifications. Air is sucked in to the compressor through filters and they also need to be cleaned regularly to protect the inner workings of the compressor.
The tank is a pressure vessel and needs to be looked after to prevent rupture. Moisture is produced and settles in the bottom of the tank. The tank is made with a drain plug to remove any moisture accumulated in it. Removing the moisture will extend the life of the tank as well as extend the life & quality of tools that the air is supplied to.
Regular checks of all parts & associated equipment should be carried out to ensure the safe operation of the equipment. This should also include hoses & couplings.
Included in my setup is a pressure reducing valve & a water trap which is used for spraying?
The pressure reducing valve allows the delivery pressure to be adjusted to suit the spray gun being used. The drain tap on the water trap is allowed to be 'cracked' while spraying.
This allows moisture to be discharged continuously & there is no build-up of moisture while spraying. Moisture from the gun will spoil the finished surface.
Pressure switch
Safety valve
Tank pressure gauge
Air filter
Pressure Tank drain reducing valve &water trap
Oil level indicator, filler & drain plug



Preparation.

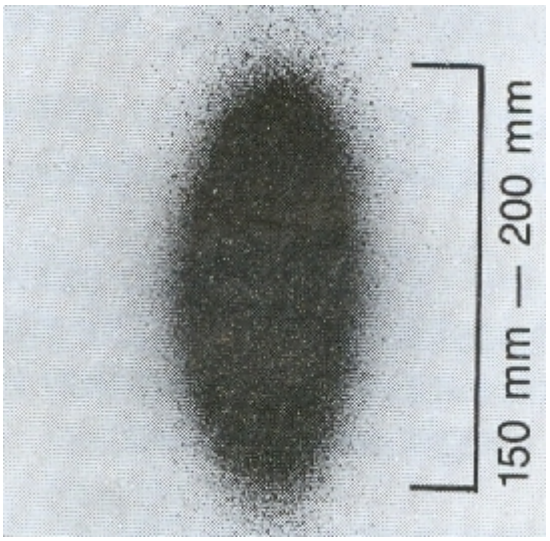
Being woodworkers, chances are the spraying will take place in the same area as the object was made as we don't have the luxury of a spray booth to control the atmosphere.
Cold, damp & windy conditions should be avoided to obtain best results. Cold &damp conditions can leave the sprayed object with a whitish or opaque look which will not be what is wanted as a finished result.
It is best not to spray on cold days or winters night. Windy days will have dust particles in their air, so the chances of having dust particles settle on & spoil the finished are high. Summer nights you take the chance that bugs will find the freshly coated surface. Before spraying, the area should be made as dust free as possible.
Blow out the area with air and allow time for the air to settle. During spraying it is good to have some gentle air movement towards the open to take fumes away. A small fan is good but must not be directed at the work or stir up any dust.
The first step in preparing the paint is to make sure the paint is stirred thoroughly, with no foreign materials or lumps present.
The material being sprayed must be prepared to the necessary consistency or thickness. Manufactures give instructions for thinning of paints as well as the solvent used for thinning e.g.; water, mineral turps or thinners. Whatever liquid is used for thinning will also be used for clean up of the equipment.
Some guns are supplied with a thinning cup. The cup is submerged in the paint and filled; the cup is

is lifted clear of the paint & timed until the stream of paint breaks. If the time is longer than recommended solvent is added in small amounts, stirred thoroughly & retested.
Paint should be strained using material such as stocking when filling the bowl. If paint is too thin extra care is needed not to apply paint too thick as runs will form more readily & extra coats will be needed to for adequate coverage.

Types of spray guns.

Low Pressure.

The low pressure gun is used for enamel or acrylic applications. These usually take some time to dry. They operate at a maximum pressure of 30 PSI.
Once connected to the air supply air passes continuously through the nozzle and paint is not introduced until the trigger is pulled. Pull the trigger & air flows into the bowl, pressurising the bowl & forcing the paint up the material tube where the air passing through the gun carries the paint to the nozzle where it is atomised and deposited on to the surface. Lacquers dry very fast and if used in low pressure guns would dry in the gun & clog very quickly because of the continuous air flow. The nozzle can be located either horizontally or vertical which will be dependent on the item being sprayed.
The low pressure gun has only one adjustment for the control of the flow of material. With the material control almost closed, spray a test on to a scrap of material. Hold the nozzle about 150 – 200 mm from the surface. Squeeze the trigger briefly. Repeat while unscrewing the control knob until the spray pattern is about 150 – 200 mm high. Carry out a final test by moving the gun parrel to the surface of the work to check that a good smooth coat is applied. Adjust the material control as necessary.



Correct spray pattern.

High Pressure.

High pressure guns are used for lacquer or similar materials.
High pressure guns do not allow air to pass through the gun when connected until the trigger is pulled, therefore, unless material is left standing in the gun for extended length of time it will not dry & clog.

The passing air then sucks the paint from the bowl through the gun to the nozzle where it is atomised and deposited on to the surface.
The high pressure gun has two adjustments. The lower adjustment is the material control and the other adjustment is the fan control.

The flow control is adjusted similar to the low pressure gun. Adjust until a smooth coat is deposited. The fan control adjusts the width of the fan to accommodate the size & type of object being sprayed eg. Narrow for a chair leg & wide for larger flat surfaces.

With booth guns you will find that once adjusted, the flow will commence in the first movement of the trigger.

Spraying techniques

Before connecting the spray gun adjust the delivery pressure to suit the gun. The adjustment should be made while air is flowing.

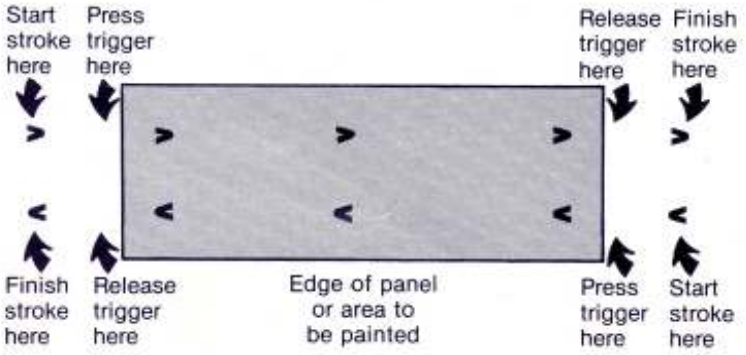
Hold the gun about 150 – 200 mm from the work so that the spray jet is at right angles to the work. If the gun is held too close to the work excessive material is deposited & the gun must be moved faster to prevent sags & runs. Holding the gun too far away causes a dry spray giving a rough sandy effect.

Trigger the gun ON at the beginning of each stroke and OFF at the end. Always use this method to avoid any build-up of material at the end of the stroke due to the gun standing still. Begin the stroke, then, pull the trigger just before the edge of the object.

Release the trigger as soon as you pass the far edge of the piece. The speed of the stroke should be constant.

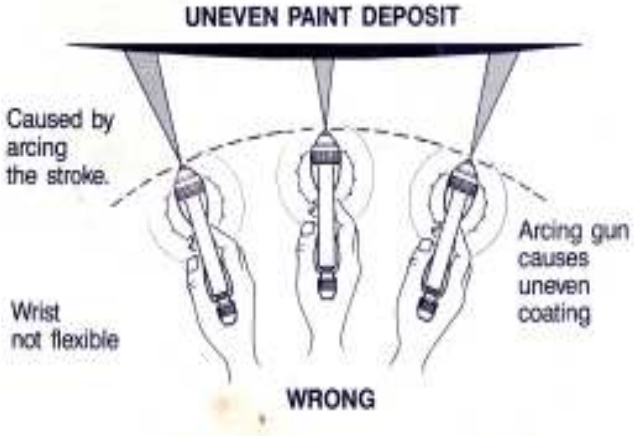
Move the gun parrel to the work and at right angles to the surface.

Correct triggering procedure.



Move the gun parallel to the work and at right angles to the surface.

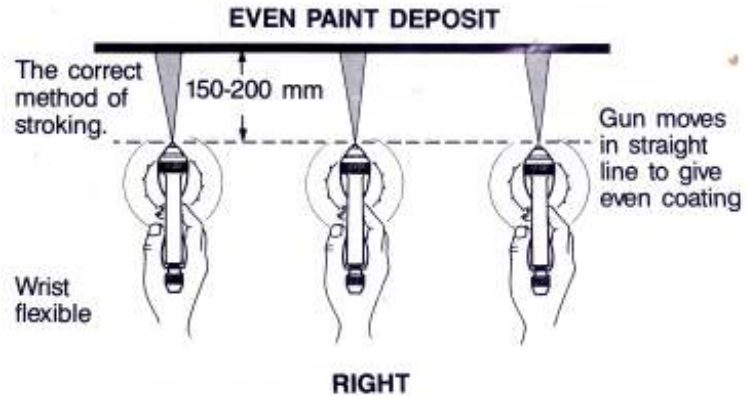
Tilting the gun up and down or moving in a curve gives an uneven paint deposit.



Overlap.
To ensure full coverage for each coat, each stroke should overlap the previous stroke by about 1/3.Repeat the process at right angles. Smaller objects will need short bursts from various angles to obtain full coverage. It may be necessary to hold the air hose clear of the work piece to avoid it touching the work piece & marking it.

Applying multiple coats. Again follow the makers recommendations, but also be prepared to experiment & you may find other ways work well for you.

Cleaning & Maintenance
Empty out all unused material from the bowl. Place about 25 mm of solvent in the bowl, shake strongly to wash the inside the bowl & the underside of the gun. Spray the contents of the bowl into a container; do this process at least twice or until the surfaces are clean or the fluid being discharged is clear. If water is used as the cleaning agent it is best to flush the gun with turps to remove any moisture in the gun.
Disconnect the air supply, remove the air cap & fluid tip from the front, unscrew the material adjusting knob, remove the spring & needle. Wash the gun & parts with fresh solvent. Pay particular attention to holes, slots & threads, blow with air to remove most of the moisture. Allow everything to dry. When dry, reassemble all the components but do not tighten. This allows the gun to be stored as a unit but remember to assemble the unit completely before the next use. A drop of light sewing machine oil or silicone on the needle at the gland washer will help with smooth movement of the trigger.



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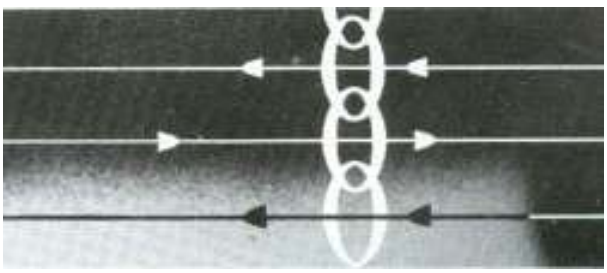

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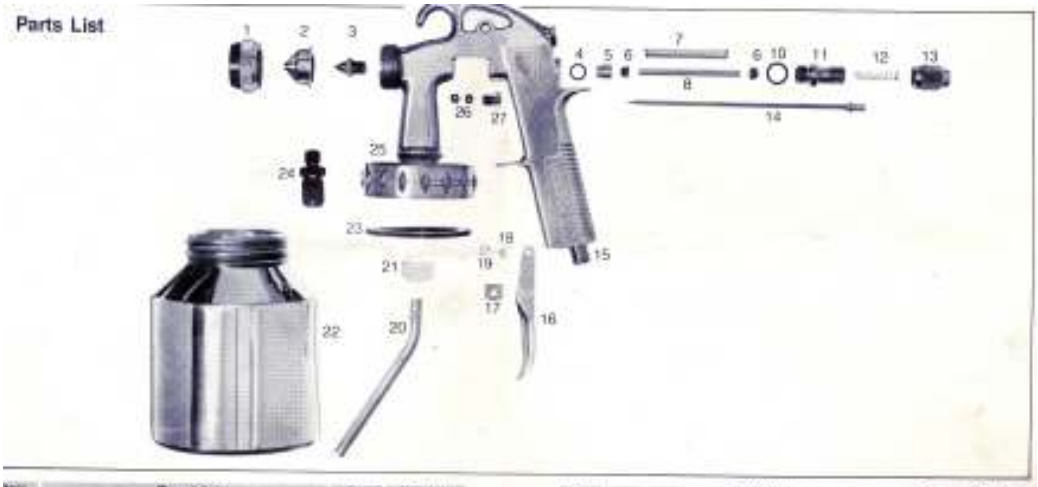

Item	Description	Qty	Part No
1	Retaining ring for air cap (head nut)	1	411325
2	Air cap	1	(Chart p6)
3	Fluid tip	1	(Chart p6)
4	'O' ring	1	7964068
5	Housing, seal	1	411554
6	Seal, air valve	2	411540
7	Spring, seal loading	1	PS34
8	Stem	1	411539
10	'O' ring	1	OR48
11	Housing, material adjusting	1	411535
12	Spring, needle	1	411202
13	Knob, material adjusting	1	411534
14	Needle	1	(Chart p6)

Item	Description	Qty	Part No
15	Connector, air inlet	1	411331
16	Trigger	1	SL14
17	Clip, trigger	1	411545
18	Pin, trigger	1	SL50
19	Ring, retaining	1	NB529
20	Tube, material	1	411328
21	Nut, nylon	1	410758
22	Container	1	SL9
23	Washer, lid	1	SL8
24	Connector, material tube	1	411556
25	Gun body c/w lid	1	411804
26	Washer, material gland	as req.	411562
27	Nut, material gland	1	SL13

Trouble Shooting.
Safety
When you purchase any material you should obtain a MSDS (material safety data sheet) & follow safety instructions.
While spraying, a mask & eye protection is a must to protect yourself.
Do not spray in confined space & ensure air movement in the work area.
When working with pressure equipment, be aware of accidentally spraying where it is not wanted causing harm or damage.
Maintain a clear working area.

Apparently this is a standard procedure all paramedics follow at the scene of an accident when they come across your cell phone.

ICE - 'In Case of Emergency'

We all carry our mobile phones with names & numbers stored in its memory but nobody, other than ourselves, knows which of these numbers belong to our closest family or friends.

If we were to be involved in an accident or were taken ill, the people attending us would have our mobile phone but wouldn't know who to call.

Yes, there are hundreds of numbers stored but which one is the contact person in case of an emergency? Hence this 'ICE' (In Case of Emergency) Campaign the concept of 'ICE' is catching on quickly. It is a method of contact during emergency situations. As cell (mobile) phones are carried by the majority of the population, all you need to do is store the number of a contact person or persons who should be contacted during emergency under the name 'ICE' (In Case o f Emergency).

The idea was thought up by a paramedic who found that when he went to the scenes of accidents, there were always mobile phones with patients, but they didn't know which number to call. He therefore thought that it would be a good idea if there was a nationally recognized name for this purpose.

In an emergency situation, Emergency Service personnel and hospital Staff would be able to quickly contact the right person by simply dialling the number you have stored as 'ICE.'

For more than one contact name simply enter ICE1, ICE2 and ICE3 etc.

A great idea that will make a difference!

Let's spread the concept of ICE by storing an ICE number in our Mobile phones today!
It really could save your life, or put a loved one's mind at rest.

ICE will speak for you when you are not able to. . .

ICE will speak for you when you are not able to. .

ICE will speak for you when you are not able to. .

Thanks to Adrian Wilko.[He’s not just a pretty face after all]

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Christmas Closure.

The club house will close on the 10th Dec after the Xmas Party.
We will re=open on the Saturday, 14th Jan 2012.
A club Calender will be sent out latter in Dec to cover the first six months of 2012.

Turnfest

TURNFEST MASTERS 2012 REGISTRATION FORM
is Australia's largest and longest running wood-turning symposium.

The next event will be from the 22nd, to the 25th of March 2012
Register NOW to be part or the 10th Anniversary.
For more information: email: info@turnfest.com.au
or Ph 3808 7005

Web sites: http://www.turnfest.com.au/presenters.php http://www.turnfest.com.au/venue.php
Now it's time for the big one with the release of **Turnfest Masters 2012** the Tenth Anniversary.
There will be 40 Demonstrators including 24 International and 16 Australian demonstrators. **"The best of the best".**
All demonstrating. 3 nights' Accommodation at The SeaWorld Resort, All meals from Thursday night Special presentation Dinner through Sunday Lunch.
Also included is a banquet dinner Saturday night to celebrate the tenth anniversary. All this for just $675-00 all inclusive (Twin Share two persons per room)
Book now before you miss out on a once in a lifetime opportunity to catch the best Woodturners in the world all at the one location.
Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____Email:_____

Basic Registration includes Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, all meals including Thursday night dinner through Sunday lunch and a ticket to Saturday night's Tenth Birthday Party.
$675-00 per person x _____ Total $ _____-___ Single room surcharge $210-00 Total $____-___

Stay at home package with NO accommodation $525-00 includes all the features of the full package minus three night's accommodation at the SeaWorld resort. $525-00 per person x _____ Total $ _____-___
Extra night package including accommodation, dinner and breakfast.
$122.50 per person twin share. Single rate extra night $188-00
Extra nights
Wednesday Night x __@ $122.50 Total $_____-__ Wednesday night Single Rate @ $188-00 Total $_____-__
Sunday night x ___ @ $122-50 Total $ _____-___ Sunday night Single Rate @ $188-00 Total $_____-___
Any Extra nights or special requirements_____

Polo Shirt (Quantity) ___ (Size) _____$38-00 Total _____
Jacket (Quantity) ____ (Size) _____ $69-00 Total_____ Total Payable $_____-___

Credit Card Details: _____/_____/_____/_____ Exp ____/____ CCV _____
Signature: _____ MasterCard/Visa

Please note NO REFUNDS after 1st February 2012.
Please forward registration form with check payable to:
S/E Qld. Woodworking Supplies 1/50 Randall Street Slacks Creek Queensland 4127 Australia
Phone: 07 38087005
Email: ddresche@optusnet.com.au **Website:** www.turnfest.com.au