

PO BOX 5305  
DENVER COLO  
80217

**COLORADO WOODWORKER'S GUILD**

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General Meeting

Date NOVEMBER 1st

Time 7:00 P.M.

Place Metro State

**For the purpose of  
promoting high quality  
craftsmanship and creative  
expression in all facets  
of woodworking.**

METROPOLITAN STATE COLLEGE

INDUSTRIAL ARTS BUILDING

Take the 9th Street exit off West Colfax.

Parking is in lots next to 9th Street.



## NOVEMBER MEETING

The next meeting is Thursday, November 1st at Metropolitan State College, Industrial Arts Woodshop. Time: 7:00 P.M. Sharp!

The meeting will be a SWAP and SELL meeting, so bring any tools, wood, accessories or stationary power tools you would like to swap or trade. There is the possibility that there will also be a program, but that is not known definitely as this goes to print.

### BOARD MEETING OUTCOMES:

The board meeting was held at Dick Lohner's house on October 10, 1984 at 7:00 P.M.

Those in attendance were: Dick Lohner, Wally Gallaher, John Falkenberg, Len Erickson and Andrew Montgomery.

- 1) Len Erickson said that the Wood Worker's Store wants to have a show for the Guild in their store around the 15th of December. Those people who are interested should contact John Falkenberg at

322-0624

between 6:00 and 9:00 P.M.

- 2) John Falkenberg said that Century Bank wants us to come back for another show. The Guild board decided that the Guild would put on such a show but with less advertising and PR than was done for the last show due to costs. Anyone interested in that show, please contact

John Falkenberg

322-0624

- 3) John needs to know who wants to enter the shows no later than the November meeting.

- 4) The Wood Worker's Store has informed us that it will give 20% discounts to any CWG member presenting a current membership card. Cards are available from  
Wally Gallaher  
420-5478
- 5) The next meeting of the board will be at Andrew Montgomery's house, 14330 Pensacola Drive, Denver (371-6309) on November the 5th at 7:00 P.M. sharp.
- 6) The board has plans for more workshops. I, your secretary, said I would give a workshop on Marquetry and Intarsia. Anyone interested should contact me at 371-6309 between 5:00 and 9:00 P.M. There will be a \$10.00 good will fee going to the Guild.
- 7) The Guild needs places to hold meetings. Please, if you have a shop large enough to hold a meeting, we would really like to hear from you.
- 8) For our December meeting we will have a speaker from the Denver Advertising Bureau.

CUSTOM FURNITURE MAKER looking for an opportunity to share established shop space and major machinery. 423-4542



## NEW MEMBERS

Richard B. Wiens  
1821 So. Lincoln  
Denver, CO 80210

Jim Paulson  
21591 E. Powers Circle, N.  
Aurora, CO 80015

Brett Weidner  
1601 Yates  
Denver, CO 80204

Harv Mastalir  
2231 Columbine  
Boulder, CO 80302

Cyn Hales  
8615 Dudley Court  
Arvada, CO 80005

## A MATTER OF STYLE

It always seems that there are at least two ways of looking at something. For example, how one group of people build furniture as opposed to how another group of people build furniture.

One group might say, "If you want a piece of furniture to last 100 years, build it the way the built it 100 years ago." While the other group feels that, "We can build better furniture today than they could 100 years ago for the same reasons they couldn't put a man on the moon 100 years ago."

I think this conflict is most evident in the way people lay veneer. One group says you must use either hide glue or "white glue" and press the veneer; while the other group says that contact cement is the new technology and is superior to hide glue and easier to use than white glues (Elmer's Glue-All, Elmer's Carpenters' Glue and Franklin Tite Bond types).



As for Fine Wood Working he's only presented one side of the issue. In the interest of fairness, what is the other point of view?

1. In May 1983 the American Marquetry Society compiled the results from a survey of its members. The results of the survey indicated the following type of glue usage by members of the Marquetry Society. (Listings are by percentage of use.)

#### O U R F A V O R I T E A D H E S I V E S

Veneer Glue	24%
Weldwood	13%
Elmers Glue-Al	18%
Elmers Carpenters Glue	12%
Franklin Tite Bond	10%
Glue Sheet	7%
Dural	6%
Others (10)	10%

Thirty-seven percent of the Marquetry Society members responding to the survey prefer contact cement.

2. One fact that was pointed out to me sometime ago was that with oily woods, the petroleum base of contact cement tends to cut through and get a better bond. This is very evident when trying to do metal inlays. Several books go to great lengths describing procedures to remove the oil from your hands so you will get a good bond.
3. One advantage of hide glue in laying veneer is that if you get a blister, a hot iron will re-activate the glue and ensure the bond. Did you know that with some types of contact cement you can do the same thing?
4. Did you know that even 100 years ago that using a veneer hammer and using hammering techniques was not an acceptable method of laying really fine



veneer work and has never been an acceptable method of laying marquetry! This is because when you hammer veneer you only glue a small area at a time; therefore, you can't ensure against slippage of the veneers.

5. In addition, some of the books written about furniture building at the height of the use of the hide glue hammering technique stated that some type of veneer were impossible to hammer.
6. William Alexander Lincoln, past president of the British Marquetry Society, states the following in his book, The Art and Practice of Marquetry:

Impact adhesives are excellent for veneering generally, if the area to be veneered is reasonably small. In the application of the adhesive to both surfaces, as no moisture is involved, the marquetry assembly runs no danger of delamination or curling up as the volatile solvent evaporates immediately. To overcome the immediate bond upon impact, the use of the 'slip-sheet' technique developed, in which a paper separator is used.

An exceptionally strong mechanical bond results, which actually strengthens as time passes, into a very durable bond. The big advantage of the impact adhesive is that veneers may be applied to any type of surface, such as hardboard, chipboard, plastic sheets, metal or ceramics. They are ideal for veneering around corners, and curves of small radii, and for curved and shaped work in general.

Ordinary household impact adhesives are not recommended, as they contain fillers of various kinds to enable the resin content to stick 'anything-to-anything.'



I have developed an impact adhesive specially formulated for veneering, known as Avco 539 and made by Evode Ltd., which is made to spread easily without stringing or other difficulties caused by the presence of these special fillers.

In conclusion I would like to say that when you see or talk to your fellow Guild members about their work, remember Voltaire as he would "disagree with everything that was said, but fight to death for your right to say it." After all, it all comes down to -- A MATTER OF STYLE.

## SOMETHING ABOUT WOOD

The Bristlecone pine of Patriarch Grove California are probably the oldest living trees in the world. The importance of this is that it gives us a living record of climatology for thousands of years and can tell physicists if there were any variations in the sun's brightness. It can also tell us the amount of radiation from one time to another by using the system called C14.

Telling time by trees is called "dendrochronology" and the dating is done by comparison with a master chart of the pattern of the growth of trees as determined by the succession of annual rings. It can provide the mostly nearly exact calendar date of any method. In the American West there are trees of great age to provide the tree ring growth patterns and there have been long periods of aridity which preserved timbers on archeological sites. Dendrochronology has been used to date timbers found in ancient ruins in the Southwest and in northern Mexico.

A master chart was developed for Alaska in the 1940s before C-14 was conceived. The first C-14 dates were published January 1, 1950 and this has been the preferred method since that date. Attempts to develop a master chart for territories east of the Rockies have failed.



Even for most of the Western Hemisphere dendrochronology is meaningless, but is important as a cross check on the accuracy of C-14. Since 1972 dendrochronology has provided 15,000 exact annual dates on 700 sites where it was applied.

Tree rings represent the annual growth in circumference on a tree. The width varies with the kind of growing season. Wide widths are an indication of good rainfall, and narrow rings indicate seasons of poor rainfall. From the succession of rings of wide and narrow widths, a master pattern is formed.

The first trees used in the development of a master chart were the Douglas firs of northern California. The age of the tree can be determined by counting the rings. A calendar date can be put on this year's ring and then each ring can be assigned its correct date. But a tree need not be cut down to count its rings. The ring count of living trees is taken by a corer. For many years the search for older and older trees went on, but it soon was learned that the Douglas fir had run out of dating potential just before the time of Christ.

Fortunately, in the 1960s, researchers came upon a grove of unimposing bristle cone pine trees in the White Mountains on the southeastern California-Nevada border. These trees grow in a curious sort of colony which is a family cluster of generations from the same tree. Dendrochronologists were amazed to find ancestral wood in these clusters of trees up to 5000 years old by using ring count. Later the count was extended to 7000 years after more research. It is believed that the count can be extended to 9000 years on a master chart. The use of 9000 years of wood can be valuable in checking the accuracy of the C-14 method all the way back to the Pleistocene. All in all, there is a lot we can still learn from trees.

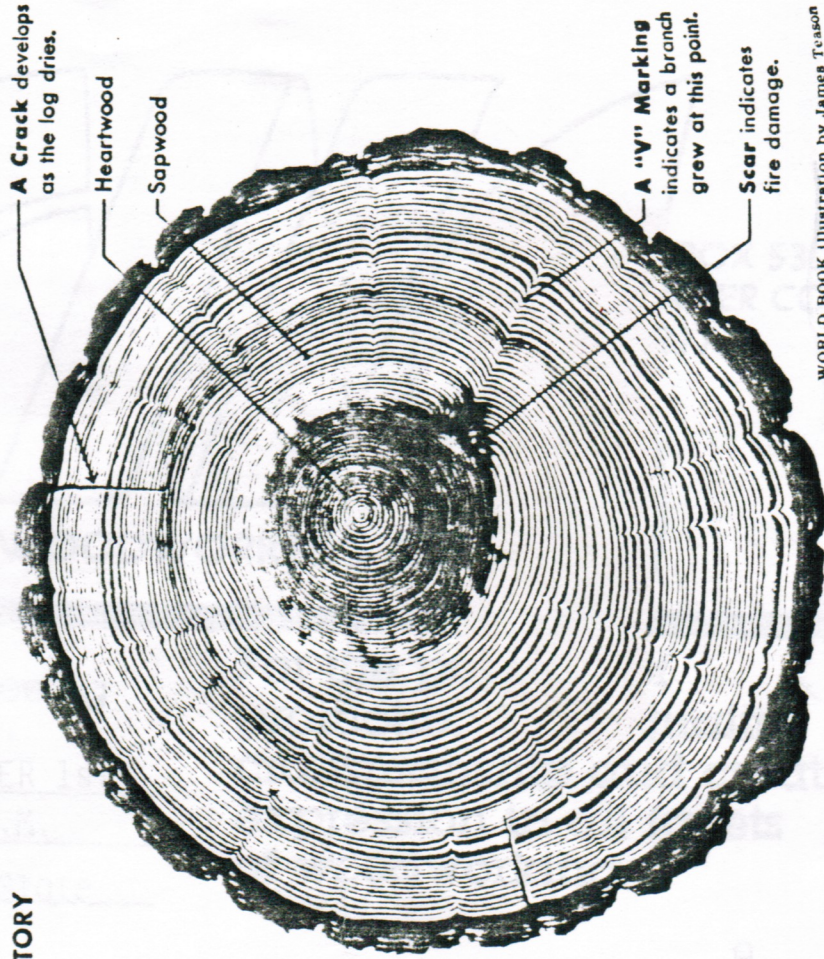


## HOW A TREE REVEALS ITS HISTORY

Most trees in temperate regions grow a layer of wood each year. After such a tree has been cut down, the layers can be seen as rings in the trunk. These *annual rings* reveal the tree's life story. The pine log in this drawing has 72 annual rings, showing that the tree lived for 72 years.

**Narrow Center Rings** indicate that other trees shaded the young tree, depriving it of moisture and sunlight.

**Wider Rings** on the log's lower side after the 30th year show that the tree was slightly bent in this direction. The tree then began to grow more wood on this side than on the other to keep from falling. Most rings after the 38th year are wider than the center rings. This indicates that many surrounding trees had been removed, giving the tree more moisture and sunlight. Differences in the width of rings after the 38th ring were caused mainly by varying amounts of rainfall from year to year.



WORLD BOOK Illustration by James Teason