



# Tambotie

Newsletter of the Woodworking Association of Pretoria

April

1977

April

“It was an accident”. This is a phrase we hear regularly when one or other mishap has occurred. Usually it is coupled with “..it happened in a flash”. However, what is of interest is, that if we should take a moment and analyse the accident then we are bound to find the reasons that contributed to it, or at least some of them. Could it then still be an accident? In the woodworking environment, and especially around machines, these “accidents” can and do occur when we least expect them to.

The day before Good Friday I was involved in an “accident” involving a kick back on my table saw. I am grateful that I was not seriously injured or maimed [ just a few cracked ribs] , but it was close enough to give me the fright of my life. The next day I sat down and recounted the whole incident from beginning to painful end including going through the motions with the table saw switched of. The reasons stood out like white blotches on a French polished surface. It was then that I realised that no matter how careful and safety conscious we are, at some stage or other, we become complacent - the tragedy being that we don't always realise it. It starts small but as we go along it compounds until “BANG”.

I have learned a number of lessons from this “accident” and I will be sharing them with you, as a learning experience, at our next meeting. In the mean time, please be careful and think your proposed actions through with safety as your primary concern.

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## *Woodworking Plans*

One of our members, **Theo van Wyk**, has kindly supplied us with a number of plans for various pieces of furniture. They are working drawings with the necessary measurements and can be adapted to suit your needs.

The plans include a settee, various side and coffee tables [Cape Dutch style], grandfather clock, wall clock, TV table, turned objects, magazine rack, various chairs, a wall cabinet, chess table etc.

We will be reproducing them as a set for sale to members at R20 per set [ reproducing costs are R18 per set ]. The initial run will be 20 copies and will be available at our next meeting.

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## *QUOTE OF THE MONTH*

Overheard at our last monthly meeting: “You guys should get together and form a woodworking club”.

## Vorige Byeenkoms

Ek weet nie so mooi wat ek hier moet of behoort te sê nie. Kom ek begin maar om dankie te sê aan almal wat opgedaag het, en daar was 'n mooi klomp van julle, en wat met verwagting uitgesien het na 'n interessante aand. Dit was seker interessant, maar nie ten opsigte van dit wat ons almal verwag het nie.

Aanvaar asseblief ons apologie en wees gerus dat ons alles in ons vermoë sal doen om vorentoe 'n herhaling te voorkom.

## Next Meeting

This is scheduled for **30 April** at **Hardware Centre** at the usual time (18h00). **3M** will be hosting the evening (I have positive confirmation of this) and, will be showing and demonstrating their range of woodworking related products.

I have specifically asked them to demonstrate those sanding pads which Hans Kretschmer mentioned. Hope to see you all there.

## TV TENDER

Die tender vir die TV is toegeken en die suksesvolle kandidaat is **EUGENE KOTZE**. Skakel asseblief met Carl van Rensburg vir verdere reëlings.

## saturday workshops

The first of our Saturday workshops or training sessions will kick off on **12 April 97**. **Part 2** of this workshop will be presented on **19 April**.

The subject is turning and the sessions will be conducted by **Willie Marneweck** our vice-chairman. The first part will cover lathes, safety measures, turning tools -

what is required and sharpening - and techniques related to **spindle turning**.

Part 2 will concentrate on **bowl turning** including the chisels and other aids used for this technique.

The venue is **Hardware Centre** and we will be starting at **08h45** sharp. Don't forget your notebooks and your 2 bucks for tea/coffee and biscuits. Canned refreshments will be available at the conclusion of the session (11h30).

## Bome = Hout

- Willie Marneweck

Vir 'n amateur dendroloog is dit altyd interessant om vas te stel presies wat die botaniese naam van 'n boom is, selfs eerder as om te weet wat die gewone naam is. Die rede hiervoor is dat eersgenoemde 'n unieke identiteit verskaf, terwyl die ander onderhewig is aan taal, gebied ens. So sal bv 'n *Karob* boom in Nederland bekend staan as 'n *Johannesbroodboom* en plaaslik in Engels as 'n *locust tree*. Daarintoen is dit universeel botanies bekend as *Ceratonia siliqua*.

Tydens 'n reis deur Arizona in die VSA het ek by 'n plek, waar ons na besienswaardighede gekyk het, 'n boom opgemerk wat my sterk herinner het aan ons eie *witstinkhout* [*Celtis africana*]. Ek het gejeuk om te weet of dit verwant is. Ek het 'n boekie vir \$10 bekom wat oor die bome van Arizona handel en wat was my vreugde om uit te vind dat gemelde boom die *netleaf hackberry* [*Celtis laevigata*] was. Dit is dus 'n direkte geslagsverwante van ons witstinkhout [geslag *Celtis*]. Maar, sou mens dit kon aflei uit die gewone naam?

Verlede jaar het ons in Zinbabwe by die valle gekuier. Tydens 'n besoek aan die Zambië kant het ek gesien dat die plaaslike mense ornamente maak van 'n sekere perskleurige hout. Ek het met moeite en onderhandeling 'n stuk van die hout bekom eerder as om van die ornamente te koop. Die vraag was agterna natuurlik van watter boom dit afkomstig was. Na bietjie navorsing het ek dit vasgepen as *Dalbergia*

*nitidula* [purplewood]. Dit klink seker na net nog 'n botaniese naam, maar die interessante is dat die boom 'n geslagsgenoot is van ons plaaslike sebrahout [*Dalbergia melanoxylon*] asook die bekende Indiese rooshout [*D. latifolia*] en die Suid-Amerikaanse rooshout [*D. nigra*]. Houtwerkers sal veral eersgenoemde goed ken as daardie pragtige harde rooibruin

hout wat jare gelede vir die maak van gereedskap, soos kruishoute, gebruik was. As daar 'n verwantskap tussen geslagte van sekere bome is, ontstaan die vraag miskien by houtwerkers of daar 'n ooreenkoms in hulle houte is. Hieroor, en oor die kwessie van botaniese name, sal ek graag in 'n volgende artikel wil gesêls.

**Our Address**

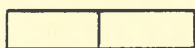
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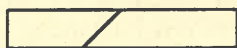
## Japanese Woodworking Joints [オカサンセネ テモヤヨ]

Further to our introduction in last months Tambotie we will take a look at a few joints used for splicing and joining. These joints were developed when the long poles and beams, required for building temples and other large buildings, were no longer readily available and it became necessary to create large posts and beams by splicing shorter timbers.

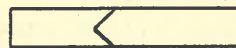
For splicing boards and beams end to end they use joints common to us, ie:



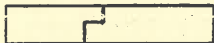
Straight butt



Scarf



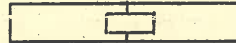
V-groove or Bird's mouth



Shiplap



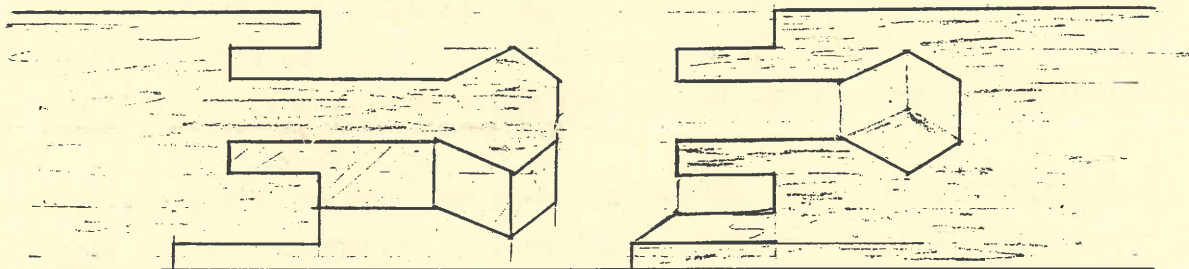
Tongue and groove



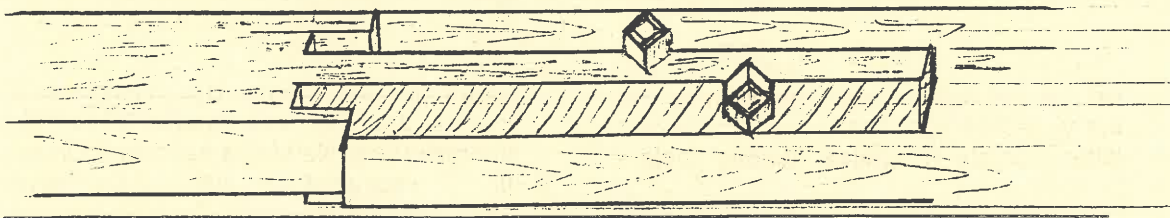
Splined

These joints were reinforced with dovetail feathers or steel fasteners.

To resist tension force the *Kama-tsugi* or *Gooseneck Mortise and Tenon* joint is used. The gooseneck can be made to various lengths as it does not influence the strength of the joint. It can also be made as a hardwood insert thereby increasing shearing strength



The *Lapped Rod Mortise and Tenon* joint, *Sao-tsugi*, was developed where construction necessitated that the male joint be dropped into the female joint from above.



Skildraaiwerk met die skuinskantbeitel.

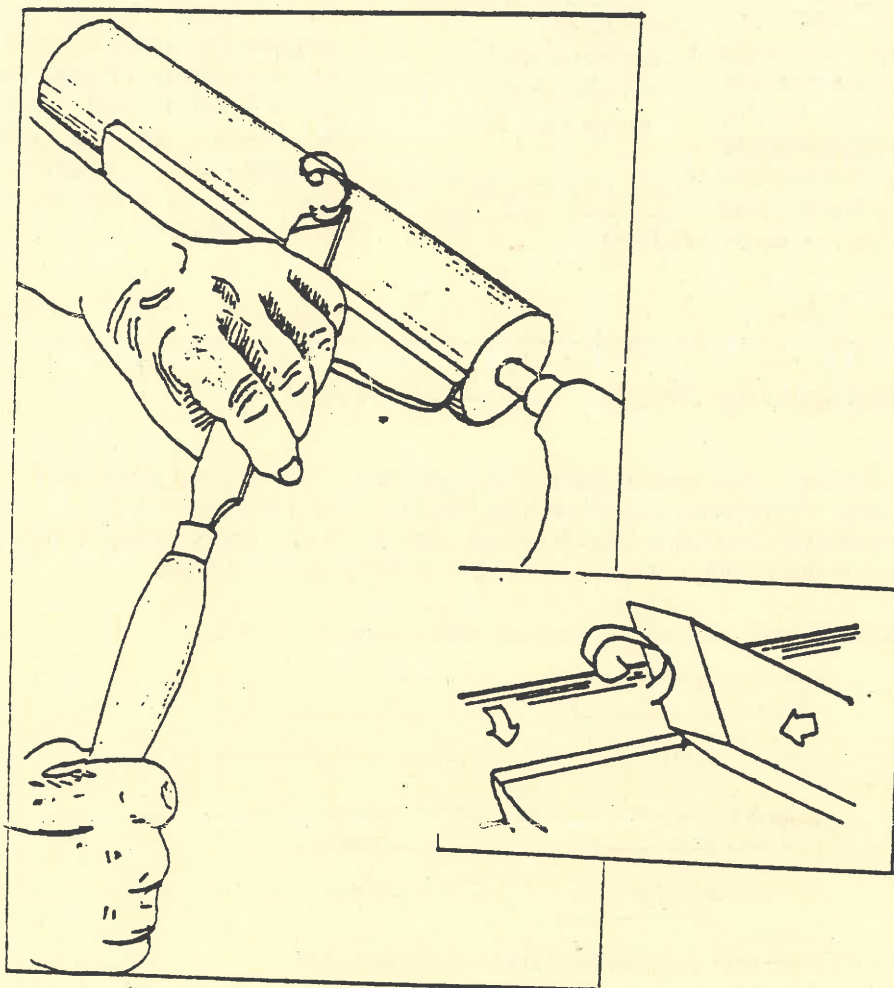


Fig. 9

Hier word die beitel in so 'n posisie geplaas dat die slypvlak kontak maak met die draaiwerk. Die beitel word dan agtertoe getrek en die handvat sel gelig totdat die middel van die snyvlak net begin skil.

'n Belangrike wenk is dat gepoog moet word om slegs van die middel van die snyvlak na die kort kant gewerk moet word om te voorkom dat die lang punt sal insny.



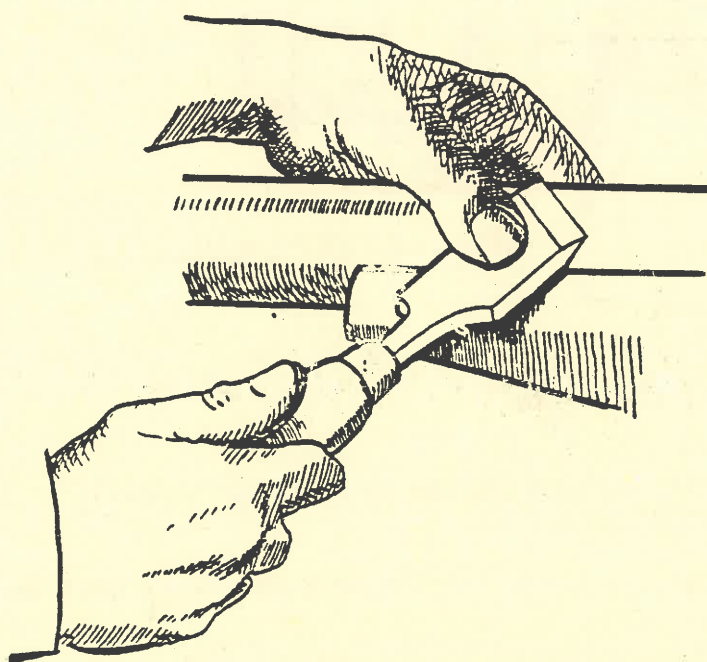


Fig. 10

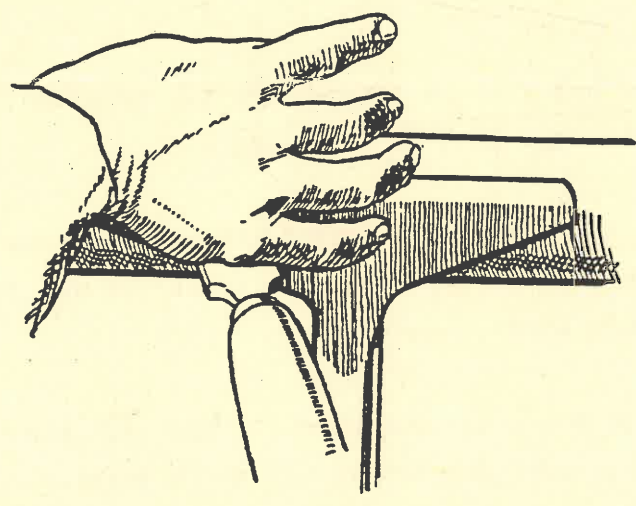


Fig. 11

Wanneer 'n dun werkstuk gedraai moet word en dit vibreer kan die werkstuk met die een hand ondersteun word soos in Fig. 10.

Die spaanders wat van die draaiwerk af wegspat kan lastig wees. Om dit te voorkom kan die pinkie in so 'n posisie gehou word dat dit die probleem oorbrug soos in fig. 11 aangetoon.

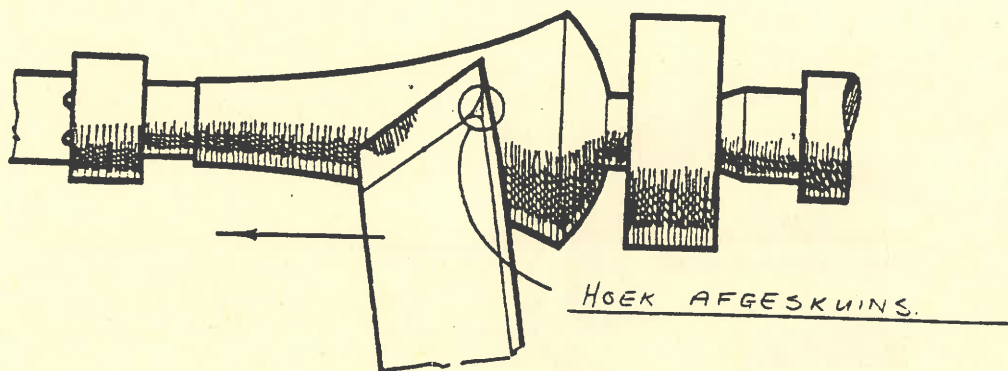


Fig. 12

Die skuinskantbeitel kan ook gebruik word om holtes en rondings te skil.

Daar moet op gelet word dat die lang punt weg van die werkstuk gehou moet word.

'n Wenk is om die hoek soos in fig. 12 aangetoon effens weg te slyp om skraping te vermy.

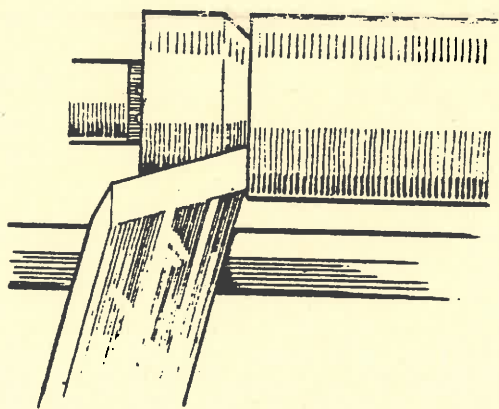


Fig. 13.

Om haaks af te sny met die skuinskantbeitel word die lang punt na onder gebruik.

'n Insnyding word gedoen met die regterkantste snyvlak ewewydig aan die haaksvlak wat gesny moet word.

Aan die afvalkant word die hout dan skuins weggesny soos in fig. 13 en 14 gewys.

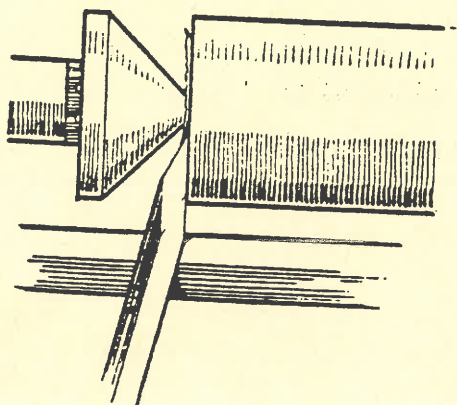


Fig. 14