



*Next Meeting; Tuesday July 16th at 7.00 PM, The Saturday Workshop is on Saturday 20th
July 2013 at 0900.*

July 2013

**Executive Committee
2012 / 2013**

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Ray Barrett

**First Aid Officer &
Newsletter**

Daniel Clift

**Equipment Officer,
Librarian & Catering Officer**

Philip Knight

**Projects and
Demonstrations**

Phil Tonks
Doug Cox

Presidents Report

The Gifkins Dovetailing Jig is probably the Club's most under utilised tool.

As the 2013 Club Challenge is box making, I thought it would be a good time to have a revision on the use of the jig.

At the Tuesday night Meeting on 16 July, I will demonstrate, with the participation of Members, the construction of a sliding lid box similar to the one we saw made on a DVD at a previous Tuesday Meeting.

This will incorporate the following techniques;

- * Marking and layout of the timber
- * Cleaning up and sanding (particularly the inside surfaces) prior to dovetailing
- * dovetailing
- * groove cutting for base and lid
- * shaping the legs
- * glue up
- * rebating and fitting the lid
- * final sanding

Members involved in the Club Challenge can use the Jig after the demonstration (if time permits) and at the Saturday Workshop to make their box should they wish to do so.

Saturday projects

Finish the sliding lid box (if required)
Toy making continues
Own projects

Toxic Timbers

As promised last month, a list of Toxic Timbers will be published and sent to members as an addition to this issue of Fine Cut. It is a 10 page document. I would encourage all members to have it handy for reference. It is important as there are those of us who do have reaction to some timbers.

WHS, (Formerly OH&S)

The club policy on Workplace Health & Safety is ongoing, and when completed, is a document which **ALL** members are encouraged to read and become familiar with.

*Blow, blow, thou winter wind
Thou art not so unkind,
As man's ingratitude.*

(Shakespeare)

While every care is taken to ensure accuracy, the editor and publisher will not accept responsibility for any inaccuracies in articles or information contained in Fine Cut

Club Happenings;

We mentioned some time ago that a trip to the Lithgow Small Arms Factory was planned.

It was agreed we should book the bus for Wednesday 25 September 2013 for this trip.

The detail's will be sent to Members on an Email with more details in the near future.

Also, Philip Knight is building a Web site for the club, and has showed the committee an initial prototype.

Phil will now proceed with building the prototype and upon its completion will show it to the Committee for final approval, then installation.

About the Club

The Club meets on the third Tuesday of the month at the Girl Guides Hall, at the end of Bunbinla Avenue Mount Riverview, commencing 7:00 PM, to 10:00 PM.

The Club also holds an all day Workshop on the Saturday *immediately following* the Tuesday night Meeting (not necessarily the third Saturday in the month), commencing 0900 am to 3.30pm

Visitors are invited to participate in up to three club meetings and/or activities.

After three visits if they are satisfied with the club's format and activities, they are expected to become full members of the club by paying the membership fees.

The meetings will start with a welcome to members and visitors. On Tuesday nights machines can only be used between 7.00PM and 9.30 PM. After 9.30 PM machines are unplugged and we *all clean* up and all equipment is put away.

Then 'Show and Tell', 'Questions and Answers', and our library is open. Supper is provided, and the Meeting is closed at 10.00pm.

On Saturdays machines can be used all day up to 2.45PM, then *we all clean up*, our equipment is put away. "Show and Tell" and "Questions and Answers" will be immediately after lunch before we restart. Morning and afternoon tea is provided, however BYO lunch and any other drinks etc.

Hall Cleanliness

The Girl Guides have expresses some concerns as to the cleanliness of the hall after we use it.

The Girl Guides have given us a list of what 'to do'. This list is a card, (*laminated*) and is in the 'purple' cupboard.

While every endeavour is taken to ensure we don't miss any item, we need to do a double check before we leave each day we use the hall.

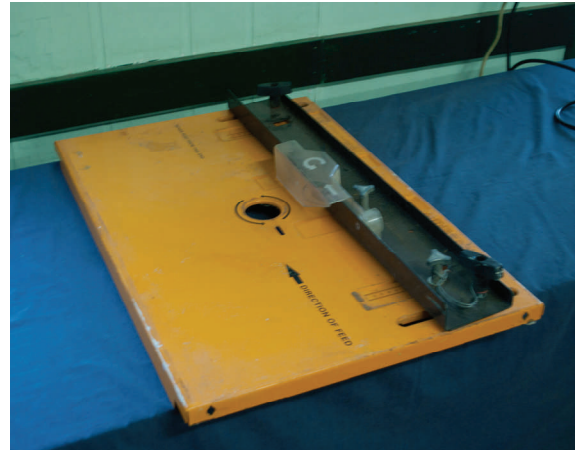
The new Kitchen has been installed at the Hall, and it is an open one. We are considering using a curtain and or a cover to limit wood dust from entering the kitchen area.

For Sale.

Triton Mk3 Table Saw, complete with 9.¼ in Saw. Saw has been tested for electrical safety and is OK. This unit also has a Router Table, (*no router*).

Condition overall is quite good.

\$120.00 takes it away. Contact Ray Barrett on **47393502**.



Battery Basics

In the light of some recent house fires in Mt Riverview, (the most recent was on Wednesday July 3rd), was due to batteries being charged while unattended.

Now, we all have some form of device, be it a car battery, mobile phone, a vacuum cleaner, or cordless drill, being aware of the safety features and manufacturers recommendations is important.

Be they Lead Acid, Sealed Gel Cell or whatever, here is some information which may be useful for you.

The commercial use of the lead acid battery is over 100 years old. The same chemical principal that is being used to store energy is basically the same as our Great Grandparents may have used.

If you can grasp the basics you will have fewer battery problems and will gain greater battery performance, reliability, and longevity.

The **Lead Acid** battery is made up of plates, lead, and lead oxide (*various other elements are used to change density, hardness, porosity, etc.*) with a 35% sulphuric acid and 65% water solution.

This solution is called electrolyte, which causes a chemical reaction that produce electrons. When you test a battery with a [hydrometer](#), you are measuring the amount of sulphuric acid in the electrolyte.

If your reading is low, that means the chemistry that makes electrons is lacking. So where did the sulphur go? It is resting on the battery plates and when you recharge the battery, the sulphur returns to the electrolyte.

Just remember you are messing with corrosive acid, explosive gases and 100's amps of electrical current.

Under charge, batteries emit gasses, which are both toxic and inflammable.

Wet Cell Gel Cell, and Absorbed Glass Mat (AGM)

Gel Cell, and Absorbed Glass Mat (AGM) are various versions of the lead acid battery.

The **Wet cell** comes in two styles; Serviceable and Maintenance free. Both are filled with electrolyte and are basically the same.

The **Gel Cell** and the **AGM** batteries are specialty batteries that typically cost twice as much as a premium wet cell. However they store very well and do not tend to sulphate or degrade as easily as wet cell.

There is little chance of a hydrogen gas explosion or corrosion when using these batteries; these are the safest lead acid batteries you can use. Gel Cell and some AGM batteries may [require a special charging rate](#).

GEL CELL

The Gel Cell is similar to the AGM style because the electrolyte is suspended, but different because technically the AGM battery is still considered to be a wet cell.

The electrolyte in a Gel Cell has a silica additive that causes it to set up or stiffen.

The **recharge voltage on this type of cell is lower** than the other styles of lead acid battery.

This is probably the most sensitive cell in terms of adverse reactions to over-voltage charging.

Gel Batteries are best used in VERY DEEP cycle application and may last a bit longer in hot weather applications. (*Burglar Alarm's etc*)

If the incorrect [battery charger](#) is used on a Gel Cell battery poor performance and premature failure is certain.

Of the last 4 house fires, 3 (*THREE*) were caused by batteries being on charge and left unattended either in a closed environment, (ie a garage) on or near flammable material.

One instance was a mobile phone left charging on a bed while the occupant went to work!

Batteries do get hot when charging, so - - - !

Manufactures have specific data on using the correct chargers for their devices, Sadly, they do not seem to be reliable enough to last the life of the device. When wishing to replace a faulty charger, one can go to a number of retailers who sell charging units that are supposed to be compatible, but sadly, they are not always compatible.

Most and i do say most, reputable manufactures have to have their product undergo a very stringent Australian standard of testing before the product is approved for sale to the general public.

They then receive a **'tick'** sticker which must be placed by the manufacturer, on the item as close as possible to the power input. Sadly, i am lead to believe that our standards are slipping somewhat.

I have included this information as i am aware we all have appliances using various types of batteries, and in light of recent events, caution should be exercised.

Above all, Charge them in a well ventilated area!

(Editor)