



San Fernando Valley Woodworkers since 1988

<http://sfvw.org/>

Meeting Minutes

by Eitan Ginsburg

SFVW – Minutes April 20, 2023 meeting

Club President Stefan Dusedau welcomed club members to our first meeting in our new location.

He asked people who were new to the group to introduce themselves. Patrick Ramsey has been woodworking for 40 years and said he works on whatever projects intrigue him. Donna _____ is pretty new to woodworking, wants to learn how to make picture frames, and is looking for access to a jointer. Saul Cobian said joined a few meetings ago and has four to five years of experience doing woodworking as a hobby. Mike _____ has been doing woodworking as a hobby for about five years and is trying to turn it into a profession. Tom Hall has been doing chip carving for a long time and wants to do more intricate carving. John Fisher said he does a lot of turning. [Note: if there is a “—” after your name, please let us know what it is. We still have not learned all the new faces yet.]

Announcements

Gary Coyne asked if anyone would like to volunteer to be the club photographer at meetings. Unfortunately, no one volunteered. If anyone wants to do this, please contact Gary; you'll find his contact information on Page 2 of this newsletter.

Stefan said donations to the school wood shop are welcome. He also wishes to help repair many of the power tools found in this shop.

Keenan Blough, who teaches the woodworking class here at Highland Hall, said he would welcome repairing the very old but sturdy bandsaw and tablesaw/combo machine in the school woodshop.

Dave Feiner announced that there will be a shop tour on May 20th. We will meet at Anderson Plywood at

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Our President says...

by Stefan Dusedau

As a third entry in our shop safety discussion, I decided on the router. Before getting started, beginners should try to get a live lesson from an experienced woodworker.

Using a router for woodworking is an effective way to create intricate and precise cuts in wood, but there are several safety concerns to keep in mind to avoid accidents and injuries. Here are some of the most important safety considerations:

It's important to use eye protection from flying wood chips. You should also wear ear protection to guard against the loud noise of the router.

Routers generate a lot of dust and debris, which can be harmful if inhaled. Use a dust collection system and wear a respirator to reduce your exposure to dust.

Always use the appropriate router bit for the task at hand and ensure that it's installed correctly and tightened securely in the collet. Use the proper speed and feed rate for the bit and material being cut.

Make sure your workpiece is securely clamped or held in place with a router table or jig. Unsecured workpieces can move or vibrate during cutting, which can be dangerous.

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May Presentation:

Dust Collection by Marc Collins

Marc will discuss how to choose and size dust collection for all woodworking workflows. He will be sharing some of the science behind dust collection along with various solutions for woodworkers of all types. Everything from small power tools to multi-station shop use.



Who We Are

The club was formed in 1988 for the purpose of enhancing skills, providing information and sharing the joys of working with wood. The membership reflects a cross section of woodworking interests and skill levels - both hobbyist and professionals. Annual dues are \$35. Full-time student dues are \$15.

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9:00 AM and then tour Jeff Bremer's shop at 10:00, followed by lunch at Baja Buds. In addition, for those interested, the quarterly Old Tool Swap Meet starts at Anderson at 6:00 AM. For more information, see the Shop Tours article on Page 5

Reports:

Finance: Jeff Bremer said that we are in a good financial situation. He reminded members to pay their dues if they have not done so yet. Dues are \$35 for the year or \$15 for students. Checks should be made payable to "Jeff Bremer" because the club account is in his name.



Toy Committee: Ed Sheanin reported that Jim Kelly was not able to attend tonight because he broke a tooth. We hope he feels better! The club works on building about 1500 toys each year which are given through various social service organizations to children in December. The club's "toy build" date will be in October (but on not the original dates, due to our fundraising booth at the Quilting boutique) at El Camino high school in Woodland Hills. Our annual toy contest will be at the November meeting.



Jim Baldrige reported that the scheduled monthly presentations are:

- **May:** Dust Collection by Marc Collins
- **June:** Dennis Hayes, from the Maloof Foundation, will present a talk on the Maloof style of woodworking.
- **July:** Blacksmithing by Mike Wells
- **August:** Crosscut sleds by Chuck Nickerson, Eitan Ginsburg, and Jeff Bremer.

Club Officers

President:	Stefan Dusedau
Vice President:	Jim Baldrige
Secretary:	Eitan Ginsburg
Treasurer:	Jeff Bremer.
Photographer	Open
Publisher:	Gary Coyne
Librarian:	Grant Christensen
Web Master:	Ed Sheanin
Toy Chair:	Jim Kelly
Toy Distribution:	Sheila Rosenthal
Refreshments:	Open

- **September:** Jigs & Fixtures
- **October:** Chisel Techniques by Chuck Nickerson
- **November:** Toy Contest
- **December:** Holiday party

Jim also said that people who need name tags should let him know, and they will be made soon.

Safety Talk

Ron Sabatino offered some observations about how to work more safely:

In general, many injuries in the woodshop happen from not paying close attention to a repetitive task or from simple slips and falls. Don't raise the blade to its highest point when cutting thin strips. Rather raise the blade so the gullet is even with the top of the wood. You can get binding or kickback if your fence is out of alignment or if you have a dirty or dull saw blade. A riving knife helps prevent these things.

Use a rip blade on your saw when ripping wood. Use a crosscut or combination blade when crosscutting wood. You can rip with a combination blade, but if you are cutting thick stock, the wood can significantly heat, causing burn marks. A band saw can be better than a table saw for handling very thick stock.

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Upcoming Wood-related Events & Important News

from Jim Kelly

The following items of potential interest were found in the March – April 2023 issue of Woodworker West.

Woodworker West is a great source of events, sources, and items of interest for woodworkers of all types and abilities focusing on places in the Western US. For more information go to <http://www.woodwest.com>.

Product Recall

Harbor Freight has recalled the replacement lower blade guard for their Chicago 12" miter saw. The replacement guard does not sufficiently cover the blade and is subject to breaking when making a cut, posing an injury hazard. Stop using the saw with the installed lower guard and contact Harbor Freight for a free replacement at: (800) 444-3353 or recall@harborfreight.com/

Events

Now through October 3: The Maloof Historic Residence presents Larry White: Equilibrium, showing the work of Sam Maloof's long-time assistant. More information at: <https://www.malooffoundation.org/visit>

May 20: Tool Swap Meet at Anderson Plywood. More information at: www.andersonplywood.com/.

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Sweep up sawdust to prevent a slip hazard. Always have a clear floor surface to work with.



Avoid handling a full sheet of plywood by yourself. It is heavy and awkward. It is better to cut down a full sheet with a circular saw on sawhorses than trying to maneuver the whole sheet on a table saw. Another alternative is to have the lumber yard make the first rough cut so that it is a more manageable size.

Sharp tools are always safer than dull tools because with dull tools, you have to aggressively push harder, and that's where accidents can happen. You should be careful about long runs of repetitive cuts because you can become bored



and lose focus and attention.

Prevent distractions and interruptions, and don't work tired. That's another area where accidents can happen.

Lastly, he said that he is happy to teach people who are new to woodworking — just call him!

May 20: Cerritos College Woodworkers display student work. More information at: www.cerritos.edu/wood/.

May 31 – July 4 The San Diego County Fair hosts the 40th annual Design in Wood Exhibition. Entry deadline April 28. More information at: <https://tinyurl.com/5n96kjr2>.

June 1 – 30: The online gallery Wood Symphony presents Inside the Box: Small Treasures, More information at: www.woodsymphony.com/.

July 14 – 30: The California State Fair has competitions in Woodworking in both the crafts and fine arts departments. More information at: www.castatefair.org/.

July 14 – August: The Orange County Fair hosts Fine Arts Woodworking Show. Entry deadline May 26. More information at: www.ocfair.com.

July 25 – 28: The Association of Woodworking and Furnishings Suppliers will host their AWFS Fair at the Las Vegas Convention Center. Early registration is now open. More information at: www.awfsfair.org.

August 19: Tool Swap Meet at Anderson Plywood. More information at: www.andersonplywood.com/

September 1 – 30: The online gallery Wood Symphony presents: Small Treasures. More information at: www.woodsymphony.com/.

December 1 – 31: The online gallery Wood Symphony presents: Art of Giving. More information at: www.woodsymphony.com/

Q&A

Ginger showed a turned object and asked if someone knew what this was. One person said it is a needle case, also called an etui. The two parts are joined with threaded inserts.



Jeff Bremer said he needs help with the toy cars that he is building, cutting dowels and gluing the pieces into steering wheels, and putting shellac on car wheels. Two people volunteered to help.

Eddie Sheanin asked for volunteers who would take over coordination of the toy builds of the sports cars and piggy banks that Ed has been organizing for several years. He has the plans but has also taken over other toy projects and could use the help.

Tips & Tricks

Mike Wells described a luthier's trick for the drill press, in which you drill into wood to the depth you need in various locations before you carve it smooth. This is also a good tech-

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From the Web

- 📌 You're using the wrong wood for outdoor projects!
<https://tinyurl.com/2s4azkds>
- 📌 Shellac Solvent: Grain Alcohol vs. Denatured Alcohol
<https://tinyurl.com/2ufzbx2m>
- 📌 Make a WOODEN combination lock safe- Can you break in?
<https://tinyurl.com/4x7c8y6c>
- 📌 First improvements ever to this 122 year old tool
<https://tinyurl.com/2jxbcenw>
- 📌 Easy Upgraded DIY Moxon Vise
<https://tinyurl.com/yrnwcd9>
- 📌 11 Hand Plane Tips that Will Transform Your Woodworking!
<https://tinyurl.com/5b8ex7cc>
- 📌 The Accu-Burr: What it is and how to use it
<https://tinyurl.com/3t5vkmmt>
- 📌 Measuring Airflow for a Dust Collector | Static Suction & Air Velocity
<https://tinyurl.com/ywsd8fyb>
- 📌 5 Uses For Router Tables You (Maybe) Didn't Know
<https://tinyurl.com/yezj9mff>
- 📌 Chip Carving with a Gouge| Paul Sellers
<https://tinyurl.com/yuxdx76x>
- 📌 Cut any shape you want | One jig that does it all?
<https://tinyurl.com/yckrncfb>
- 📌 The Ultimate Router Mortising Jig - now with PLANS!
<https://tinyurl.com/43bfb36a>
- 📌 4,000 amputations a year.
<https://tinyurl.com/ra6n7afp>

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Never attempt to adjust the depth of the cut or remove the bit while the router is plugged in.

Keep your fingers and any other body parts away from the bit while the router is in operation.

Be sure the bit has stopped spinning before letting go of the router.

Always move the router in the correct direction for the bit being used. For example, when using a straight bit, move the router against the rotation of the bit, while for a spiral bit, move the router in the same direction as the bit's rotation.

These safety tips and using good common sense can ensure safe use of a router and achieve great results.

Happy Woodworking and Be Safe,
Stefan

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nique for spoons.

Show & Tell



Keenan showed a tool chest. The case is dove-tailed and made from figured cherry. The lid was made using frame and panel construction. He uses the chest for planes, saws, and scrapers. There is a drawer for chisels and measuring tools. It was finished with Rubio Monocoat.

Grant Christiansen showed some strops that he made with hard leather glued to scrap cut-offs. He got the leather from Sederma at their shop on Western Blvd. in Hollywood.

Calvin Sov showed a box that he made last month in a class he took at Pasadena City College. It was cut using a CNC laser, which can both engrave and cut. He also announced that he is selling his Sawstop table saw, which is the 3-horsepower professional version with an industrial base. [Note: this is now sold.]



Gary Coyne showed two cases he made for his wife's small Japanese sewing/quilting scissors. Since it was easier and safer



to make two at the same time, he did. The case for the Itokiri scissors is designed to keep them inserted into the case by the scissor's own spring tension. Since they were custom-made, they are a perfect fit.

Jeff Bremer showed the third iteration of his folding door cabinet. He reverse-engineered the design from a video about this construction technique. It has a shiplap back and cherry and ebony inserts. He said mounting the barrel hinges was a big pain! He also showed the door joinery and mechanisms to make it all work.

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Shop Tours Report

By David Feinmer

Saturday the 15th was a beautiful weather day to enjoy our first shop tour (in a long time) at Ron Sabatino's well-equipped shop and home in West Hills.

Ten members and guests were guided through Ron's formidable collection of woodworking tools, his very thoughtful shop layout, and a great explanation of his techniques, including a show and tell of the various jigs he uses and how and why he built them. Ron explained many details and fine-tunings to his jigs which demonstrated his many years of experience. Ron has been woodworking for over



20 years and attributes his interest to a 7th-grade bird-house project. Because he shares his shop with a couple of cars, his larger tools are on wheels and easily moved, as well as his dust collection. Everything seems to be well laid out and has the benefit of multiple iterations. He has lots of storage for smaller tools, many drawers for accessories, and about every inch of wall space occupied by something useful. Ron's collection of tools is quality and aids in the quality of his work. While in the shop and afterward in his house, Ron showed some examples of the many projects he's completed throughout the years. We were also treated to a tour of his backyard which, with a pool and BBQ/bar, was very inviting.

A lunch afterward (at Stonefire Grill) followed, and we enjoyed some great conversations—a big thanks to Ron for hosting this tour.

Our next shop tour event will be on May 20th, starting at Anderson Plywood in Culver City at 9 am (for their swap meet), followed by a tour of Jeff Bremer's nearby shop. Then, of course, lunch! Details to follow. (BTW, getting there at 9 is only an option. If you know how the Anderson Plywood swap meet works and wish to get there at sunrise, go right ahead. Do your shopping and wait for us to show up.)

Reczynski Garage Doors & Side Gates Project

Lukas Wyatt

I was commissioned by my close friends Nick and Valerie to rebuild their carport garage door and exterior side gates. The old garage door was a single door that you pulled from the bottom up. They never liked how the door blocked most of the usable ceiling space in the garage, so they wanted big double doors to swing out. We did a quick measuring session, and I got to work in SketchUp. We landed on a horizontal shiplap pattern with a dark brown color tone. Security was important, so we added locking 1/2" cane bolts.

I got to work in the shop. Part of my learning process for this project was to do traditional door-



making techniques on the joinery. So, I picked mortise and tenon and decided to make a mortising jig that I found on Steve Maskery's YouTube channel. The jig was easy to make and made quick work of accurate mortising channels with my router. I used a crosscut sled to cut the tenons and finished them off with a Japanese pull saw. (See Maskery's video [here](#))

The core of the door is 8/4 Alder that I planned down to 1.5" (Next time, I'll just get the 6/4 stock). Then I wrapped the core of the door in 1/2" MDO plywood. The client really liked wider plank T&G siding, so we went with 8" Pine T&G. 3/4" x 3.5" Trim to finish.



Since these doors are LARGE and heavy, I saw an article about building [BUCKS](#) for the hinges and pre-hanging the doors in the shop. Then all I had to do was pop the pins out of the hinges, install the buck in the garage opening, slide the doors back into place, and drop the

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Presentation

This month's presentation was about sharpening tools by Dave Tilson, who is the manager of the Rockler store in Pasadena.

Dave showed his own sharpening kit, which consists of a two-sided Japanese waterstone, a strop on 1/4 inch Baltic birch plywood, and a small tray for water to soak the stone. He likes using this less expensive method. He uses a honing guide to get a consistent result. He said that there are many



ways to sharpen your tools, but whatever method you use should be fast and easy so that it does not deter you from doing the sharpening. He uses the Veritas Mark I honing guide. It is simple, and he likes that it can handle skew blades and other weird stuff. There are side-clamp guides that will work well for straight blades.

He keeps his blades in a leather tool roll made out of suede that he got from Tandy. There is a Tandy

store on Tampa Blvd, and are also found in many other areas in Los Angeles County. You could also go to Save More Leather in downtown LA.

He demonstrated sharpening a chisel. To start the sharpening process, he marks the blade bevel with ink. He uses an extension jig to set the angle in the honing guide. His goal is to create a micro-bevel when honing because then he is only sharpening a small amount of the edge rather than having to re-sharpen the entire bevel. A micro-bevel puts an extra 1 to 2 degrees on the edge.

A waterstone needs to be flattened occasionally. Synthetic water stones are made from aluminum oxide. Dave starts by pulling the blade towards him, not cutting into the stone, for the first few strokes. He uses a nagura stone to create a little slurry on the waterstone. The King brand is good, while Sharpton stones are of higher quality but are more expensive. Too much heat can kill the temper or hardness of a blade, so keep a light touch if you are power grinding. Also, make sure you have a fresh surface on the grinding wheel because the old metal in the wheel can increase the heat.

If you are a free hand sharpener: practice, practice, practice! Hold the blade with your hand at 45 degrees to the stone, which serves as your guide. Put some paraffin wax on the bench to protect your hand from chafing as it slides up and down on the bench. To lap the back of the blades, use a glass plate with sandpaper or a grinding compound.

Dave uses a buffing compound on his strop for the final hon-

pins. It worked really well for the limited amount of physical help that I had for the installation.



Like all things in life, nothing is perfect, and this garage's rough opening was not square in any kind of way. The ride side is taller by 1.5 inches, and the left side

isn't square. I shimmed the bucks as much as possible to work everything square(ish)

The side gates featured a much more lightweight construction. The gate cores are made from Redwood 2x4s with Half Lap joinery. Just one sheet of MDO plywood on the back and then the same pine T&G siding trimmed with 1" pine.



ing. Chromium oxide (green) is the equivalent of a 15,000 grit (or 1/2 Micron). The buffing compound helps keep the chisels and plane blades sharp.

Dave also showed how to sharpen a scraper. First, he files the faces smoothly with a fine, single-cut mill file. Then he files the edge at 90 degrees. Then he uses a burnisher to roll over the edge, which is essentially cold forging it. He strokes the edge flat until he gets a shine, then at a very slight angle (or not at all). He uses a triangular burnisher with a narrow edge.



Dave said you could also sharpen router bits. He uses a DMT diamond card (green equals 1200 grit). With carbide blades, you want to use water or oil as a lubricant, which will carry away the cobalt carbide dust. Rub the flat face on the card, a few strokes to lap on each face. Wipe the faces with camellia oil or Boshield T9, which doesn't evaporate and doesn't have silicone (and therefore won't interfere with your finish).

Table Saw Safety

By Ron Sapatino

It's interesting to note that I don't consider the table saw to be the most dangerous tool in my shop. In my opinion, the bandsaw is the most dangerous as the blade keeps spinning quietly for a while after you turn it off. Any tool used improperly or without concentration can be dangerous. That said, let's review some safety tips that you may have forgotten or abandoned.

Safety Protection: Eye, ear, and breathing protection are crucial for your safety. Eye protection is a must for me, while I wear hearing protection when I'm cutting for an extended period and a dust mask only when cutting exotic hardwoods, melamine, or MDF. Avoid wearing loose clothing, gloves, or anything that could get caught on the saw or blade.

Saw Setup: Having the saw blade parallel to the miter slot and the fence parallel to the blade is essential. Some people suggest angling the back of the fence away from the blade a degree or two, but I'm not a fan of that because I found no advantage to it.

Blades: Using the correct blade makes a significant difference in the quality of the cut and contributes to a safer experience. Set the blade height so that the gully between the teeth clears the wood and can easily move sawdust out of the kerf. Keeping a Woodworker II combination blade on the saw works well for most cuts, including ripping $\frac{3}{4}$ plywood or lumber for a clean crosscut. However, if you're ripping 4/4 or thicker solid wood, use a 24-tooth rip blade to cut faster and cooler with less binding. Remember, sharp, clean blades cut faster with less effort and provide a superior cut without burn marks.

Riving Knife or Splitter: A riving knife or splitter is essential for your safety, helping to prevent kickback by preventing the wood from closing the kerf and pinching the back of the blade. If your saw doesn't have a riving knife, you can use a homemade splitter or something like the MJ Splitter, which works well.

Blade Guards: Using a blade guard can be a contentious issue, but it's harder to come into contact with the blade when using one. If you get used to working with the guard in place, you won't mind it so much. Add a fine pencil line using a straight edge from the blade to the front of the table to ensure you can line up a cut line on your board with the blade.

Miter Gauge: When making cross cuts, use a miter gauge or sled, never use the fence if the piece is wider than it is long, and never use both the fence and the miter gauge at the same time. Clamp a stock block to the fence if you want to use the fence to set up for repeatable cuts, and keep it well in front of the blade.

Push Sticks: A bird's mouth push stick is best for push-

ing cutoffs away from the blade, not guiding a piece through it. The best kind of push sticks have a long flat surface to apply pressure along the length of the board and a high handle to keep your hand away from the blade or above the blade guard. This type allows you to apply good downward force while pushing forward, providing greater control. [See three different kinds of push sticks on the next page]

Featherboards: Featherboards, whether shop-made or purchased, help keep a board pushed up against the fence or apply downward pressure towards the table, helping prevent lifting or rotating of the board, which can cause kickback. I like to use a featherboard mounted to the fence when I'm cutting dados as it makes sure the stock is flat to the table at the blade for a consistent depth of cut.

Outfeed and Infeed Tables: You can use roller stands, sawhorses, or tables for infeed and outfeed support, and unless the piece is heavy or long, you are the infeed table holding the piece up. On the outfeed side, even a table lower than the saw can catch the pieces as they come off the saw. If you are going to use roller stands for the outfeed side, remember that the wood will start to dip, so take that into account when setting the height.

Turning Off the Saw When Making Adjustments: Always turn off the saw before making adjustments. If you're not in the habit of doing this when adjusting blade height or fence position, at least ensure your stock and hands are out of the way and can't be inadvertently pushed into the spinning blade.

Cleanliness: Keep the front of the saw clear of sawdust and cutoffs. Many table saw accidents happen due to slips and trips, leading to bad things happening.

Have the Right Stance: Position yourself to avoid being in the line of fire in case of a kickback, which usually means standing to the left side of the blade. You don't have to look at the blade and the line you're cutting; instead, watch the contact between the stock and the fence, ensuring that it's pushed against the fence and not riding up off the table.

Inexperienced vs. Experienced People: Interestingly, there seem to be just as many accidents with inexperienced people as with experienced ones. When I researched table saw accidents, I found that the data included statements from ER doctors as to severity and causes. The number one factor leading up to accidents was any form of losing concentration. Most table saw-related injuries result from contact with the blade of the saw. In cases when the mechanism of injury was documented, kickback was the most common mechanism (72 percent), followed by debris being thrown by the saw (10 percent), lifting or moving the saw (6 percent), or getting a glove or clothing caught in the blade (4 percent).

Attention: It's crucial to maintain focus when using a table saw. Avoid multitasking or listening to distracting con-

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Push Stick Varieties.

by Gary Coyne



The Bird's Beak push stick is probably the most common, but they are only good for pushing and do not provide any support to also push the wood down. Remember that the far side of the blade is coming up from under the table saw's surface. This can (and does) lift a board up and there's nothing that the Bird's Beak pusher can do about that. Thus, this is best used when you have a very long board that is at the very end of its cut and you want to get it past the blade.



This is the kind designed and used by Ron Sabatino. It has the same dynamic of pushing, but it extends the front section significantly so that the user can control the far side of what you're pushing and prevent it from lifting off the table. Made from scrap cheap plywood, they are easy to make a bunch of them.



Lastly, this design came from Bob Rennie and is being shared by Gary Coyne. This design makes it easier to grip as it follows the angle of the hand. Like the Sabatino design, these are cheap and easy to make, so if the bottom is cut on the table saw blade, no problem. Plus, like the Sabatino design, it's safe to use this to push small pieces away from the spinning saw blade. The general concept of this design

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tent, such as podcasts or the news, while using power tools. If you're tired or unable to concentrate fully, take a break or wait until you're in a better state of mind to resume. Remember, even a momentary lapse in concentration can lead to an accident. Your safety and well-being should always come first.

Some final tips: If you need to use force to push the stock through the saw, check the alignment of the fence, ensure the splitter is seated correctly, and that your blade is not dull or the wrong type.

Avoid reaching across the spinning blade to move offcuts or retrieve pieces from behind the blade and carrying them back over the spinning blade. Always turn off the saw before doing this.

If your stock is not flat, you need to use extreme caution. This is a whole topic by itself; refer to a book, a friend, or a YouTube channel you trust.

If your stock is pinching the blade or riving knife from internal stresses, you can try a couple of things. If you have a bandsaw or jigsaw, make a rough cut first and then clean it up on the table saw. If that's not an option or you're almost at the end, you can stop the saw and try putting a wedge in a little behind the blade to keep the kerf open while you finish the cut.

Let family and friends know that they should never come up on you from out of your line of sight and never interrupt you while you're in the middle of a cut. My wife and kids know that if I'm not making eye contact with them, they wait until I turn the saw off.

In Conclusion: These safety tips will help prevent accidents when using a table saw. It's essential to use appropriate safety equipment and follow proper safety techniques to ensure a safe experience. While accidents can happen to anyone, experienced or not, practicing good safety habits can reduce the likelihood of them occurring. Remember, safety should always come first. After that, have fun and make great projects!

For more information on statistics: <https://tinyurl.com/ycetdbcn>

For a good video on table saw safety from Wittworks: 4000 amputations a year <https://tinyurl.com/52senbyk>

is not fully new as there are many kinds like it. Some of the similar designs have a handle that points straight up. Similarly, this plastic one I bought many years ago; the handle is further back and more vertical

