

June 13th, 2018

M_{ETRO} D_{ETROIT} M_{ETALWORKING} C_{LUB}

Monthly Newsletter

Ron Schmidt

Ronald David Schmidt passed away peacefully at Henry Ford Hospital in Clinton Township on Thursday May 31, 2018 at the age of 84 years.



Ron born April 6, 1934 in Detroit, Michigan the only child to the late George and Helen (Salash) Schmidt. He married his wife, Mary at St. Peters, in East Detroit September 23, 1955. Together they spent 62 years and cherished their large family. Ron was a jack of all trades. Everything he put his mind to he was able to accomplish. He was well versed in many subjects and loved to share his knowledge with others. Ron was a patient teacher. He was a hardworking tool & die maker and extended that talent and precision to the home. Ron could turn basic metal into art. In his spare time Ron loved to golf, bowl, and work on cars. His great talent was further used in carving wooded duck decoys. Ron will be greatly missed by his family and all who had a pleasure of knowing him.

Info pulled from the following website: www.modetzfuneralhomes.com/obituaries

Quick Update for June Meeting

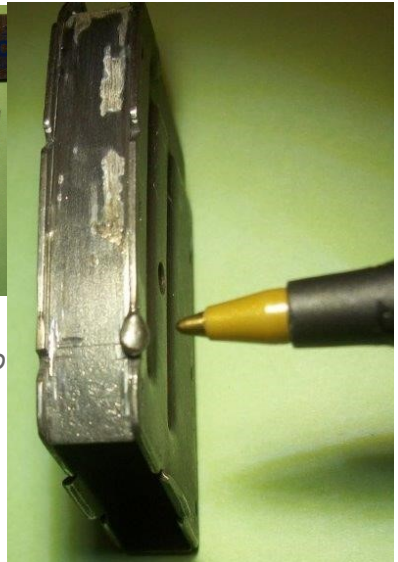
With the President returning from the Singapore Summit the Vice took control of the room, even with the audio / video technical difficulties he was able to keep the group informed and entertained, as usual....

Mark, following up on his presentation from May, brought in samples of his welding work with the Multiplaz system. Both stainless and aluminum samples made the rounds and were well received by the group. He also had on display a very intricate repair job that he completed; Here's Mark's own words on the repair...

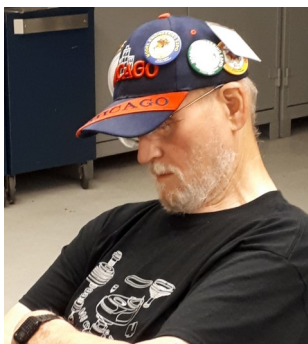
Here's my filler weld repair on the worn magazine retention slot of a 1930's era Government target rifle. Although replacement magazines could 'possibly' be found, it just seemed a better idea to repair this original part. The concern was controlling heat application to prevent warpage or destruction of very tiny spot welds on either side of the weld. The material appears to be a high carbon steel, .035" thick. .

The magazine was lightly clamped between two pieces of 1/8# Aluminum, with just enough of the part exposed to apply the weld. Picture on Left

shows the size of the bead. Picture on Right shows the left side of the magazine already welded and re-cut. The right side (by the pen tip) shows the repair bead prior to reshaping



*Parameters for welding with the Multiplaz 3500 Plasma torch were: modified cutting nozzle drilled to .062", Mode 1, level 2, 130 volts. The wire used was .030" 70S-6. I gradually backed off with the flame after the beads were deposited to normalize stress. **Nice Work Mark!***



Brian Lawson, is what some might call a "sleeper" - one who has a very unassuming presence but is full of knowledge that he passes along at just the right moment. Brian shared a really cool measurement trick that most would have a use for at some point, in a pinch at least, if they were without an inside micrometer or telescopic gage.

Measuring the inside diameter of a hole "directly" is not something most can't do with home-shop measuring equipment as they are pricey and not a "necessary" item. Because of this inability to measure "directly" we are required to "transfer" measurements. See next page...

Direct Measurement



The most common way to “transfer” an ID measurement would be to use a telescopic gage and outside micrometer, appropriately sized for the hole dimension, to determine the inside diameter of a hole. This is what the term transfer refers to, when you transfer the dimension to a device that can measure. Gage blocks would be another example of a transfer measurement.



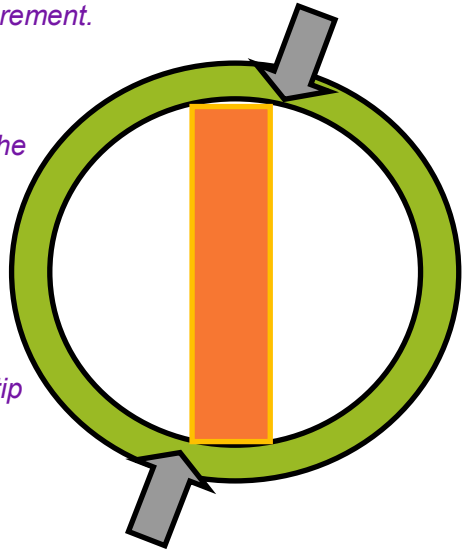
Brian’s tip for the group was to use an adjustable parallel as the transfer, which would allow you to determine the ID of a hole without an inside micrometer. The key to measuring with



Adjustable Parallels

this set up is to measure diagonally across the parallels to get an accurate measurement of the ID. Word of caution, Louis pointed out, about any taper present in the hole– it’s will not be easy to identify with this method as it will be giving the smallest ID measurement.

As you can see in the crude drawing to the right here, the measurement taken across the diagonal corners of the adjustable parallels will give you the diameter. Brian assured the group that when he laid it out in CAD, it worked.... Great tip Brian... Thanks!



Next meeting is July 11th

It’s a field trip, make sure you get the details on the club’s home page or from my previous email.... Reach out to everyone you know, make sure we let EVERYONE know about the Field Trip.