

WOODWORKERS NEWS



Northeastern
Woodworkers
Association

October 2012, Vol. 21, Number 8

October Meeting

*Thursday, October 11, 2012, 7 PM
The NWA Learning Center
1 Mustang Drive, Cohoes NY*

Rough to Finish Board – Stock Preparation

By George Rutledge

Please note we have a change of venue for the October meeting. We will convene at the NWA Learning Center in Cohoes. This will be a perfect opportunity to check out this excellent facility if you've not already done so.

We will be keeping to our new schedule, so don't be late lest you miss the Instant Gallery from 7 - 7:15. Don't be shy now. Bring something you've made or are working on to share with your fellow members. No matter what your area of interest or level of experience, your work will be greatly appreciated.

From 7:15 until about 7:35 Lew Hill, our stalwart Hospitality Chair, will be serving up coffee, cider, donuts and cookies, in other words, Woodworkers Health Food. While you're mingling and munching, don't forget to buy some raffle tickets from Wayne Distin.

At 7:35 we will make announcements and hold our raffle and our program will follow directly. Yours truly will hold forth on the preparation of stock or how to put the flat in flat board. At our September meeting Charlie Goddard and Ken Evans offered a mighty fine presentation on how we get boards from a tree or "chunks" (my word) if you're a turner. This is the next step in the process. Whatever your specialty in woodworking, this is basic and essential knowledge if you intend to join boards together with the expectation that they will stay that way. I will be discussing and demonstrating the use of both power and hand tools as applied to this process and as always paying special attention to safety. I hope to see you there. 🐾

What is "Fine" Woodworking?

By George Rutledge

At the August meeting of the NWA Board a major topic on the agenda was the proposed revision of our By-Laws. The first change to be addressed was the deletion of "fine" as in fine woodworking from the second sentence of the document. The concern is that the word fine connotes a sense of elitism and exclusivity. Since the NWA embraces all aspects of woodworking and all levels of expertise among our members, we don't want to send the wrong signal.

This discussion set me to thinking; "What does the term fine woodworking mean to me?"

Beginning with my first love, woodcarving, I have been engaged in some kind of woodworking for over 40 years and have earned my living at it for over 30 years. I've built cabinets and furniture and done commercial millwork, finish carpentry and trade show work with the occasional model making or carving job thrown in for good measure. I can honestly say that I've enjoyed almost every aspect of it whether building "fine" furniture or a shipping crate. In that sense, it's all fine by me.

Therefore I support removing fine from the By-Laws, not because it's elitist but rather because it's redundant. Now if you caught the fact that I said I enjoyed almost all the work I've done, you may be wondering what I didn't like. The answer is particle board. That stuff is just plain nasty. It's too heavy, smells bad when machined and the edges will cut up your hands if you're not careful. Sure I'll grant that it has its place, but that place is in someone else's shop. I guess if that condition is met, even particle board can be fine woodworking. 🐾

Attention!!!!

By Tom Moran

Have you noticed a change in NWA Email notices!! NWA is now using a company called Constant Contact for sending out emails to ALL its woodworking members and SIG's. This system allows you to "Unsubscribe".

All NWA time sensitive material is delivered by Email only.

If you wish to receive any notices of activities or events of NWA, SIG's, Educational classes, or any other information that might be of interest to you, **DO NOT Unsubscribe**. If you do you will no longer receive any notice of any class or event. Just simply delete the Emails that are of no interest to you and future notices will continue.

Thanks for understanding and we hope you enjoy the materials!

OFFICERS

President - George Rutledge
gnarus@verizon.net

Vice President - Karen Arkison
nydivergirl@earthlink.net

Secretary - Kitty Scharl 765-3189
crowridge@nycap.rr.com

Treasurer - Austin Spang 393-2859
spang@nycap.rr.com

Past President - Dan Tipton
reallybigdan@verizon.net

Historian - Wayne Diston 674-4171
wdistin@nycap.rr.com

Executive Secretary - Charlie Goddard
370-0388 Cgodd@aol.com



CHAIRPERSONS

Mid-Hudson Chapter

Bob Boisvert, President - 845-298-0454
greenwd1@verizon.net

Sacandaga Chapter

Co-Chairpersons

Clyde Cheney - 661-5138

Ray Laubenstein - 863-6071

RLAUB@Roadrunner.com

Education

Stan Blanchard

stanleyblanchard@gmail.com

Tom Moran

tmoran9@hotmail.com

Youth Programs

Wayne Diston - 674-4171

wdistin@nycap.rr.com

Fiske Fund

Brian Walsh

b_p_walsh@hotmail.com

Hospitality

Lew Hill

ssrhill@aol.com

Library

Darrel Welch - 477-8431

ydwelch@fairpoint.net

Membership

Joseph Bucci - 489-3719

josephbucci@nycap.rr.com

Programs

George Rutledge

Publications

Wally Carpenter - 434-1776

c.j.carpenter@earthlink.net

Publicity

OPEN

Showcase Chair

Ken Evans - 753-7759

kevans1@nycap.rr.com



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NWA Fiske Fund Wood Auction

By Wally Carpenter

It was a beautiful day for an auction. There were so many people, so much wood and so many tools. So many tools, but I'll get back to that later. I have had the absolute pleasure of attending these auctions for the past 8 years as an NWA member. I have purchased some very fine lumber, tools, and other items available at the auction. This year however was somehow different for me. Many of the people, our wonderful auctioneer, the Shaker Barn, and the flow of events were the same but somehow different.

Yes, I must say I have successfully achieved the point of having a shop full of exceptional lumber, tools, and with the teachings from our members and invited instructors brought to us with Fiske Funds, I have skills. That was it. I was looking at all those tools brought about by in several cases through the passing of other woodworkers. It caused me to think of how our Fiske Fund was originally created by the generous donation of tools from Milan Fiske that started our club down the path we currently enjoy. So many others have followed this path through their generous donations of tools, lumber, and talent.

In short, I was reminded at this auction of how many have made such a joyous day possible. I hope each member and friends of members walked away with some great buys and excellent wood. I know I did well with my granddaughter's new dollhouse!

If you missed this year's auction, make every effort to join me next year. I'll be there.

If you do what you've always done
you get what you've always gotten.

Tony Robbins



Photography Class at the Learning Center

By George Rutledge

On Tuesday evening Sept. 11, I attended a class on “Photographing Your Work” at the Learning Center in Cohoes. The class was taught by Steve Schoenberg who has been taking pictures since he was 12. Steve was ably assisted by Stan Blanchard who is a retired professional photographer and one of our Co-Chairs of Education.



Students were asked to bring their own camera as well as some of their own work to photograph. We also had access to an impressive array of equipment assembled by Steve, including cameras, tripods, lighting arrays and backdrops.

Class began with a brief lecture on theory and practice and then we were set to work taking pictures. Everyone received personal attention from Steve and Stan, both of whom were generous with tips and encouragement. Of particular interest was a task Steve gave us to photograph an item of woodworking he'd acquired on vacation. The piece presented as a flat plaque decorated with chip carving until you pull on a section of the outer ring which transformed it into a basket with a handle. This was achieved by nesting parts made with angled scroll saw cuts.

The problem was to take a series of pictures that would tell the story of how to make it. This required both technical proficiency and thoughtful composition. At the conclusion of the class, we were given the opportunity to review and evaluate our work on the large flat screen TV. For me the big take away from this 3 hour class was a greatly enhanced understanding of how to take high quality pictures with a point and shoot digital camera by manipulating lighting and backdrops and getting the most from the camera's zoom and auto focus features.

My thanks go to Steve and Stan for another great class at the Learning Center.

Age is something that doesn't matter
unless you are a cheese.

Louis Bunuel

WOODWORKERS NEWS is published by the Northeastern Woodworkers Association for its members. The Association's aim is to provide a common meeting ground for lovers of woodworking who want to know more about wood and the techniques for forming it. The newsletter is published monthly. It is assembled in InDesign CS3 on an iMac, duplicated by Shipmates, and mailed to more than 1,000 addresses.



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Wally Carpenter, Editor
(518) 434-1776 c.j.carpenter@
earthlink.net
Elizabeth Keays Graphic Artist
Designer



WEBSITE(S)
www.woodworker.org
www.nwawoodworkingshow.org



NWA maintains two websites, the first noted here operates continuously. We also offer selected links to other sites of interest to our membership.
Webmaster - Kurt Hertzog
kurt@kurthertzog.com

The second site operates from January 1 to May 30 and carries specific information about SHOWCASE.



**NORTHEASTERN
WOODWORKERS ASSOCIATION**
P.O. BOX 246
Rexford, New York 12148

CHAPTER NEWS

Sacandaga Chapter

By Gary Spencer

Our September meeting was a great success and well attended. Paul Petrie had a class act as usual and created much interest in those present. Thanks go to Paul for his knowledge and his ability to fit his audience. We will never tire of his programs!

Our program for October will feature George Rutledge president of NWA.

This October 10th program will focus on "Sharpening" and will include many kinds of sharpening including knife sharpening, wood plane sharpening, chisel sharpening, wood carving tool sharpening and lathe tool sharpening.

So the title of Georges presentation, "Everything You Wanted To Know About Sharpening Everything) is really all about George's expertise. Should be a great program, something for us all!

We will still have a show and tell and hope many of you will bring something to show. We will still have 50/50, and door prizes so come on out.

Our regular monthly meetings are the second Wednesday of each month and begin at 7:00 P.M. Our next regular meeting will be October 10th, 2012. We will meet at our shop at 55 2nd Avenue, Mayfield, NY. Come visit.

For Directions or information contact:

Ray Laubenstein
863-6071

Clyde Cheney
661-5138

Gary Spencer
863-6433

Mid-Hudson News

By Wally Cook

Chapter Picnic: the chapter picnic was held for the first time at the West Hurley Park. More than 40 people attended the picnic -- and although thunderstorms were forecast, we escaped the rain. Joe Benkert produced 25 pounds of his famous homemade sausage which was cooked by chefs Fred DuBois, Ralph Zimmerman, and Ron Wohlfield. Everyone brought side dishes and desserts to share, so there was a bounty of tasty treats.

It was a really nice opportunity for the chapter members and their families to visit. Of course, the raffle table was well stocked and Jim Lee did an outstanding job of running the raffle.

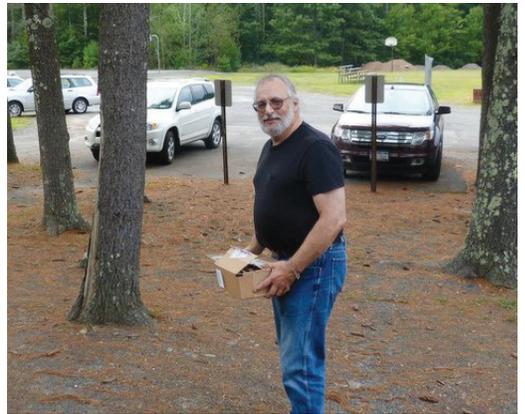
Mid-Hudson Woodworkers

Show: The show will be held at the Hurley Reformed Church on Saturday, October 13. A display of members' work will be shown inside the church hall, while the grounds will feature 'from logs to lumber' demonstrating the process of taking raw wood to dimensional stock. Used woodworking equipment will be sold under a tent. Various woodworking demonstrations and a 'make your own pen' area will be active all day. Members have contributed several tables and bowls for the participant raffle.

The Hurley reformed Church is across from Stewarts Shops at the Hurley exit on NYS Route 209, Access to Rt. 209 is just off the Thruway traffic circle at exit 19. Come join us!



The picnic was a good opportunity for visiting



Pete Chast with raffle item



Hal Hahn and Bob Lawless sample the sausage and peppers

Mid-Hudson Woodworkers Show
Hurley Reformed Church
Saturday, October 13

Peppermills Unlimited

By John Franklin

Step by step instructions for unique size or shape peppermills

Pepper mills are a fun and useful item to turn and there are many sources for pepper mill kits that come with complete instructions. These plans always specify a particular size of wood and a particular shape. The only problem I have is with the instructions, they limit your freedom and your finished pepper mill will look the same as almost every other mill. If you want something new and interesting, try these ideas on your next mill. The following step by step instructions will help you make random size and shaped peppermills. Instead of taking a piece of wood and cutting it exactly like the plan requires, these ideas allow the wood to speak for itself. Now you can make a pepper mill from the wood you have rather than forcing the wood to fit the mill parts you have.

A few new ideas may help you work faster. This system uses a 1" drill bit combined with a 1" plug cutter to quickly and accurately size the head tenon. Because the unit will be completed mechanically before turning the final outside shape, you can be free to make the outside shape as you wish. When completed, candle wax applied to the tenon area and the shaft will remove the usual squeak and make the system operate smoothly. In addition to making standard sized peppermills from standard sized kits, you will see how to make a 14" mill with 18" equipment by shortening the center shaft. You will also see how to make a 15-1/2" mill with 14" equipment by simply cutting the lower base hole deeper into the body of the mill.



25.5"
Walnut Peppermill

1. ROUGH TURN

your blank and make a good level dowel, slightly larger than the diameter you want the mill to be. Use a piece of fairly dry wood. If you start with a green wood, after you drill the center hole the blank will dry slightly out of round and cause rough operation later on. If the blank is green, drill the center holes and set aside for a month or more to dry, and then re-drill the center holes.



2. SQUARE OFF THE ENDS

Use a skew with planning cuts to clean up the bottom. Use a very sharp tool to reduce tear-out. If you use a parting tool, it will usually make for a rough bottom. You only need to worry about the bottom edge on the outside. The 1-5/8" forstner bit will remove a large portion of the base. Make the bottom slightly concave.



3. PART OFF THE HEAD

Use a parting tool to part off the head. A quicker way with less tool wear and less wood loss is to cut off the head using a Band Saw. A band saw takes a thinner cut than using a parting tool. If you are using figured wood, it saves more of the wood and makes it easier to re-match the grain pattern when you are done. Be careful to mark the original ends and the center joint.



4. BORE OUT THE TOP OF THE BASE

Mount the base in a chuck and using a #2 Morse taper 1" twist drill, bore out the top half of the base. You can also use a 1" forstner bit with extensions. Drill the hole in multiple steps and extract chips often. If you try to drill in few steps, the bit may bind in the wood. Drill at 2-300 rpm with a sharp bit.



5. START THE STEPPED BASE HOLES

Flip the base in the chuck and using a 1-5/8" or 1-3/4" forstner bit, drill a short 1/2" recess in the base. Do not drill this first hole all the way in at this time, we will measure it later. Using a 1-3/4" bit will make it easier to install the grinding mechanism. When using a large forstner bit, run the lathe at a speed around 200 RPM. If you run faster you will cause the bit to overheat and wear out very fast. Keep the bit evenly sharp. It will cut off-center if one side is a lot sharper than the other.



6. DRILL THE SECOND BASE HOLE

Switch to the 1-1/16" forstner bit for the second hole. You must use a 1-1/16" bit here or you will have difficulty getting the grind mechanism to fit. A 1-1/8" hole will allow pepper to leak around the grinder. A 1" hole will not



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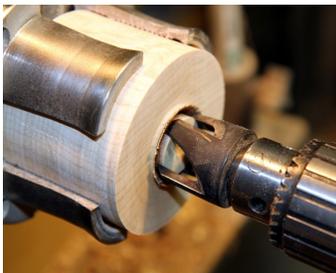
Peppermills Unlimited

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allow the grinder to fit. Drill the 1-1/16" hole only about 2-3" into the base, then use the 1" twist bit to finish the hole. 1-1/16" forstner bits are usually low quality bits and they won't last long if you use them for many deep holes. I also have not seen any 1-1/6" plug cutters. Try the 1" bits for the upper hole.

7. CREATE THE TENON ON THE HEAD:

Mount the head in the chuck with the top tight against the headstock. Using the 1" plug cutter cut a 1/4" deep tenon into the base of the head. Run the lathe speed about 200 rpm, not much faster or you will just burn up the plug cutter. The plug cutter will make an exact 1" tenon that will nicely fit the 1" hole previously drilled in the top of the base. This is very quick, and no difficult sizing or measuring operation is needed.



8. DRILL THE GRINDER SHAFT HOLE:

Use an 8MM bit to drill only halfway into the head. It is important to get the hole completely straight and in the center. After you clean up the tenon you will turn the head around and drill the top half to complete the hole. For now, only drill halfway in. If you try to drill the shaft hole in one step from one side, it will often go in slightly crooked and cause some problems with the grinding mechanism later on.



9. CLEAN-UP TENON AND BASE SURFACES.

Be careful to cut away the excess shoulder around the tenon. Take clean passes but be careful not to touch the actual side of the tenon or you will change the size. Only clean up the bottom surface of the tenon, and the shoulder area. I try to cut the shoulder as flat as I can get it. If you make it concave, as you final turn the outside and make it smaller, it will get loose at the joint. This joint is inside the mill, just make it smooth.



10. DRILL THE TOP SHAFT HOLE:

Flip the head over in the chuck and bottom the piece out against the base of the jaws and make sure it is on center. Using the 8mm brad point, drill the top half of the shaft hole. This will guarantee that the hole is in



the center at both the bottom of the head and the top of the head. A true center hole makes sure that when the mill head rotates, it won't cause twisting on the head joint.

11. DETERMINE THE NECESSARY LENGTH:

Insert the grinding mechanism on the shaft, insert the shaft into the head and tighten the adjustment knob down all the way. Hold the head on the top of the base and stretch the shaft mechanism down to see how far down the grinder mechanism reaches. This is the actual required body length for this mill shaft.



12. MARK THE ACTUAL MECHANISM LENGTH ON THE BASE.

The mechanism may be short for the length of wood chosen. Rather than cut off an inch of beautiful wood, we can increase the lower large base hole the necessary depth to allow the mechanism to reach from the top to the bottom grinder mechanism. If using a 1-5/8" forstner, keep your bottom grinder hole less than 2". It is hard to drill for and screw in the small grinder mechanism screws if they are very deep in the base. 1-3/4" holes allow more room.



13. MEASURE THE DISTANCE FROM THE MARK TO THE ACTUAL BASE END.

Use this measurement to drill the large base hole further in the base to the required depth. Re-mount the base in the chuck and use a tail cone center to make sure you get it mounted back in the chuck dead on center. When secure, use the drill chuck with the 1-5/8" or 1-3/4" forstner bit you started the hole with, and re-drill the base hole to the new measurement. This will allow you to use the mill parts you have with a longer piece of wood.



14. RE-ASSEMBLE THE PEPPERMILL

to see if your adjustments were correct. The mill should be almost operational at this time, although not actually complete. The top screw adjuster should be able to tighten up the grinder completely, and then allow at least 1/8" of additional length to vary the grind.

Now that the grinder is actually working, it is time to think about the final shape. Take both parts and determine the actual width and length. Cut a paper pattern the same size and create a pleasing shape based on the wood you have. Create several patterns and chose the best one for your new mill.



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Peppermills Unlimited

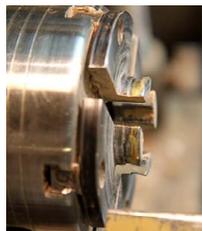
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15. CREATE A NON-SLIP SURFACE. Open a package of tack cloth and separate one single sheet of material from the rest. Cut this single sheet off and apply it to the tenon side of the head.



Then push the head tightly onto the base section. Held together, the tack cloth acts like a very thin layer of double faced tape. It will keep both sections tightly together while you finish turn the final shape. Now you can mount both parts together, bring up the tailstock pressure and final turn your outside shape between centers.

16. REMOUNT THE TWO PIECES of the pepper mill tightly together between centers and begin to create the final shape. Use a spigot jaws set on your chuck or use a small wood 1-5/8" jamb chuck to drive the piece from the base end during final turning. Use a cone point live center set in the shaft hole on the top of the head end facing the tailstock. With the piece of Tack Cloth acting like a thin layer of double face tape, you will be able to turn both pieces together without any rotation between the pieces. Select your desired mill pattern and lay out the template on your dowel. Make all necessary registration marks and begin to turn your final shape.



17. TURN THE FINAL SHAPE: Turn the mill to final shape of your choice, sand and then finish as necessary and apply your top coat. Clear figured maples look well under lacquer. They may be dyed or stained for additional emphasis. Spray finish on the top and bottom surfaces of the head joint and the tenon itself to seal the wood. Once dry, lightly sand the joint so it operates smoothly.



18. INSTALL THE HEAD RING: After the finish cures, begin the final assembly. Insert the drive shaft into the head locking ring and then into the bottom of the head. Make sure it is straight and in the center of the head hole. Drill only one hole into the head for the first screw. Insert the screw and tighten up. Adjust the position and make sure that the shaft will slide freely up and down. If it does, carefully drill the second hole and insert the last head screw. If it does not, lightly sand the corners of the shaft, wax the shaft and slightly loosen the locking screw and drill the second hole.



19. INSTALL THE GRINDER: Now assemble the grinding mechanism and install it in the mill. Carefully drill the bottom holes for the grinder support bar. Install the last 2 screws and test the mill. If the shaft binds at all, sand it lightly again and re-apply more candle wax. You must make sure that the shaft moves up and down freely or the grinder will not vary as required. Also rub the candle on the head tenon and the lower base hole and shoulder. This will make it smooth and quiet. Put in some pepper and test the grinder.



20. ADJUST THE SHAFT LENGTH IF NECESSARY: If the grinder mechanism shaft you have is too long for the mill you just made, assemble the mill and measure how much excess shaft you have. Tighten down the knob and pull up on the grinder mechanism. The gap between the top of the mill and the knob is excess and needs to be cut off. With a fine toothed hack saw, cut the excess length off the bottom end



21. PEEN OVER THE CUT END: Carefully thread the screw knob tightly on the shaft and place the shaft with the knob face down on a hard surface (not the lathe bed). Carefully tap the cut end with a hammer held at a slight angle, repeatedly from each of the four sides to slightly peen over the edges. This is a soft tap, not a hard blow. You don't want to bend the shaft, only peen over the edge enough to keep the grinder head from sliding off the shaft. When you get a small ridge on each side, take the screw knob off and reassemble and test the mill parts. You must do this step with the screw knob in place. If you tap it on the shaft on a hard surface without screwing on the knob, you will mess up the threads and your knob will not fit any more.



As you can see, you are no longer limited by the instructions. Don't waste good wood, use what you have and make the parts fit. You can make a mill larger than the kit or smaller than the kit, it is your choice. So, get out there and grind some pepper. Below are some examples of some random shaped and random sized mills.



13.5"
120 year old
Chestnut

14"
Ambrosia Maple

18"
Quilted Maple

18"
Tiger Maple

Wood of the Month ©2012

No. 106 in the series

By Ron DeWitt

Amur Corktree *Phellodendron amurense* Rupr. A Broadleaf Deciduous Hardwood Rutaceae – The Citrus Family

Derivation of the genus name, *Phellodendron*, is from the Greek *phellos* for cork and *dendron* for tree. The epithet or species name, *amurense*, is taken from the Amur River in northeastern China, the center of its native range. (Fossils of this tree may be found there.) The common name, corktree, is for the thick corky bark of the mature trees.

The corktrees number about 10 species worldwide. All are native in temperate and subtropical east Asia. The native range of the Amur corktree extends from southeastern Russia, eastern Mongolia, and northeastern China into North and South Korea and Japan. It was introduced into areas of Europe and North America about 1856 and has become naturalized extensively in those areas.

Amur corktree, also called Chinese corktree or simply corktree, is well established in parts of Canada and the U.S. It's quite at home from Ontario and Quebec southward into New York and Massachusetts, as far south as Virginia, and west into Ohio and Illinois. In most of these areas it is designated as invasive. Planting or growing corktree in Massachusetts is prohibited by law.

Corktree grows best in moist, well-drained, deep, rich soils in full sun. It prefers slightly acidic or neutral soils but will also grow in strongly alkaline conditions. Only in its youth is it shade tolerant. This tree is also very drought resistant. It is hardy from Zones 4 through 9, tolerating temperatures as low as -20 to -30 degrees F (-29 to -34 degrees C). Temperature is more limiting than altitude.

In native or naturalized habitats corktrees are rapid-growing on wide-spread root systems. Trees have short

stems and heavy, winding, and shelf-like spreading branches which tend to shade out competing branches. Crowns are almost as broad as the trees are tall and are rather gaunt. Corktrees are medium-sized trees, typically 35 to 50 ft. (10.8 to 15.5 m) tall with stems to 2.25 ft. (70 cm) dbh. Trees can live for 250 years.

The thin inner bark is bright yellow, outer bark is light golden brown on young trees, gray-brown, ridged, furrowed, and somewhat boxy on mature trees. Bark is slightly spongy or corky to the touch.

Leaves of the corktree are opposite and compound with 5 to 13 leaflets, dark green and glossy above, pale blue-green on the undersides. Leaflets are oval to elliptical at the base, tapering to a point at the tip. Leaves may be 11 to 14 in. (28 to 36 cm) long. Leaves have a distinct citrus-like scent when crushed. These leaves become an attractive bright yellow in autumn.

Corktree is dioecious—having male and female components on separate trees. Each tree type produces

multiple clusters of small yellow-green flowers from May to June. From mid-June through July, after the male trees have made their contribution, only the female trees produce clusters of 0.25 to 0.5 in. (6.35 to 12.7 mm) diameter round green fruit (drupes). The fruits ripen to black by early autumn and remain on the tree until early winter before falling in large messy masses, releasing the seeds. Seeds have a strong



Large Amur corktree



Bark of a corktree



Early fruit of a female corktree

Wood of the Month

Continued from previous page

turpentine scent and may be viable for several years. Corktree reaches reproductive maturity in as few as 3 to 5 years.

Wood of the corktree is ring-porous. Earlywood has 4 to 5 uneven rows of quite small pores, just visible to the eye. Latewood pores are solitary or in multiples of two or three. Rays are of two sizes, the largest just visible to the eye, the smallest just visible with a 10X lens. Tyloses are absent. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, close-grained, medium in texture, and rot resistant. Sapwood is tan, 6 to 8 growth rings wide. Heartwood is tan to a rich light brown, without streaks. Growth ring boundaries are distinct. Specific gravity is 0.45 to 0.53, and weight is about 49 pcf (785 kg/m³) at 12 percent M.C.

This wood dries easily with only a slight tendency to check or warp. Unless growing in crowded conditions, this tree does not yield much long, straight lumber. Hand or power tools produce smooth surfaces and crisp edges. Pre-drilling is recommended for fasteners. The wood turns cleanly and carves nicely. It glues well, takes most oil and varnish finishes, and polishes beautifully. This wood is quite durable when exposed to moisture or weather.

Information on the possible toxicity of wood of the Amur corktree could not be located. As with any wood, especially an unknown, adequate protection for eyes, nose, lungs, and skin should be used at all times.

The Amur corktree is one of the 50 fundamental herbs used in traditional Chinese medicine. Most often dried bark in various decoctions was/is used to treat arthritis, weight loss, obesity, diarrhea, diabetes, and meningitis. It was/is also used to treat pneumonia, eye infections, tuberculosis, cirrhosis of the liver, psoriasis, and to reduce redness and swelling. Dyes, soap, insecticides, and lubricants continue to be made from the oil in the fruit.

More recently the *Phellodendron* genus has attracted scientific attention because of the phytochemicals (chemicals produced by plants) it produces, e.g. berberine, palmatine, phellodendrine, etc.



Wood of the corktree

In its native areas, wood of the Amur corktree is used for structures of religious significance, fine furniture, and detailed carvings. In some areas of Europe and in the Far East it is classified as a commercial timber and is occasionally cultivated there. The thick bark is sometimes ground and reconstituted for bottle stoppers. Here in North America these trees are planted as ornamentals and as street trees; male trees are recommended for these applications to avoid the messy fruit of the female trees. Some wood is used for furniture, especially outdoor furniture, novelties, game pieces, carvings, turnings, and for woodenware.

Although this invasive tree is a popular food source for wildlife, the nutritional value of that food is significantly lower than that



Ripe fruit

of the natives like the oaks and hickories. Because of this and the Amur corktrees' outcompeting native trees by inhibiting and suppressing growth of overstory trees, a decrease in native wildlife may result.

The Amur corktree is an interesting tree with very few natural enemies. It is, however, of questionable value in many of its naturalized areas. The best advice is to not plant it. 🐉

**Visit the
Northeastern
Woodworkers
Association
Website at
www.woodworker.org**





Northeastern Woodworkers Association
P.O. Box 246
Rexford, New York 12148-0246



October Meeting

Thursday, October 11, 2012, 7 PM
The NWA Learning Center
1 Mustang Drive, Cohoes NY

**GENERAL MEETINGS
AND SPECIAL EVENTS**

For meeting cancellation information, call Ken Evans 753-7759 or Charlie Goddard 370-0388

November 8
Fiske Lecture

December 13
Family Night

January 10
Circular Blades

February 14
Finishing

March 14
Canoe

April 11
Basic Tools to Start Your Shop

May 9
Election of Officers

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS (SIGs)

Adirondack Woodturners Association - The AWA is active throughout the year. Meetings are every first Wednesday of the month (except in January and July when it is the second Wednesday), and are held at the NWA Learning Center located at 1 Mustang Drive, Cohoes, NY (This is just off Rte 9 at the light at Fonda Road) from 6:30 PM to 9:00PM. Wednesday "Learn and Turn" sessions occur on all other Wednesdays at the NWA shop, 1 Mustang Dr. These sessions run 6pm-9pm except on AWA member meeting nights as described above.

www.adirondackwoodturners.com Contact Ken Evans, 518-753-7759 or kevens1@nycap.rr.com

Scroller's Guild - Meets on the first and third Thursday of the month at The New Shop on Mustang Drive, Latham. A beginner's session starts at 6:30 PM followed by a general meeting at 7:00 PM. Contact: Jeanne Aldous at AMJAMtat2 or Barbara Nottke at scroller87@aol.com or 869-6268.

Kaatskill Woodturners - Meets the second Wednesday of each month at 7 p.m. at the Opdahl property in Hurley. Contact Matt Clark, (845) 454-9387.

NWA Crafters - Meets every Saturday and Tuesday, from 9:00 am until noon at NWA Shop at 1 Mustang Dr. Our general purpose is public service work for various charitable organizations, including the Double H Hole in the Woods camp for children and recently the GE Elfuns toy mods group. We strive to foster a learning environment for our members through the projects we work on and the informal training/learning sessions given by and for our members. Sharing fellowship and relating experiences are a major part of our sessions. Contact Dave Axton (518) 237-6942, daxton@nycap.rr.com, Wayne Distin (518) 674-4171, wdistin@nycap.rr.com Steve Schoenberg (518-371-1260), sschoen1@nycap.rr.com. for more information.

The NWA Wood Carvers SIG - Meet each Thursday at 5:30 p.m. until 9 p.m. all year except the 2nd Thursday of each month at the learning ctr. Our programs are determined at the previous weekly sessions, discussions start at 7PM. Our goals are to promote the art of Wood Carving. We assist with all carving matters. Individual private sessions are available Wednesday evenings by appointment only. All beginners are encouraged to attend often, as we will assist with 100% of your needs. We offer the wood, tools, patterns and the how to carve training as you need it. NWA WC operates a carving tool crib for all to borrow tools. Contact Ray Gannon. LoRayG@Gmail.com

CHAPTERS

NWA Mid-Hudson -The chapter meets at 7:30 p.m. on the third Thursday, except July and August, at the Hurley Reformed Church. The Church is just off the the Hurley exit from Rte. 209. Right at the exit, right at the stop sign and left into the Church parking area. Contact Pete Chast, pchast@francomm.com.

NWA Sacandaga - The chapter meets at 7 p.m. on the Second Wednesday of each month at 55 Second Avenue Mayfield, NY (our workshop) If you are in Mayfield at Stewarts on RT. 30, just go two blocks toward Gloversville and turn left one block to first road on right. That's it! Contact Gary Spencer, 863-6433