

WOODWORKERS NEWS



Northeastern
Woodworkers
Association

September 2014, Vol. 23, Number 7

September Meeting

*Thursday September 11, 2014 7:00 pm
Shaker Heritage Society Meeting House
Heritage Lane, Albany NY*

Joe Carmola Halfmoon Works

By Peter Howe

What better way to kick off the 2014-15 NWA General meeting than to get to know Joe Carmola of Halfmoon Works, our neighbor and fellow woodworker here at our newest location at Solar Drive. We have negotiated floor space, shared ideas and have begun to comfortably settle in. Now it is time to understand the company, Halfmoon Works, and the man behind the scenes making it all happen.

Joe Carmola has been retired for 5 years from the Schenectady school district where he taught technology to middle schoolers for 31 years...that explains quite a bit about Joe right off the bat. He is a master of the jig and fixture school of thought that makes for quick and safe work for his young men on staff. Halfmoon Works is a small company dedicated to the mission of employing young adults with special needs. This notion of creating a workforce development opportunity for this demographic is the driving force behind the company. As the supervisor of these young men, it is challenging to make the work accessible and safe, and so jigs and fixtures play a big role in the shop next door to us.

Halfmoon Works is the brainchild of our landlord, Tony Hynes. Tony is also the founder of the Fast Break Fund, a non-profit organization dedicated to the recreational development of our underserved youth in the capital region. Taking personal development beyond sports and recreation, Halfmoon Works seeks to take the next step as these young people become productive, contributing members of society.

Please come and be neighborly, enjoy an evening of shared ideas with Joe Carmola of Halfmoon Works and Lisa Hicks, with the Fast Break Fund. 🐾

NWA Open House

**Sunday, September 14, 2014
1:00pm to 4:00pm**

**The Herman Finkbeiner Learning Center
15 Solar Drive, Clifton Park, NY**

**Open to all NWA Members
and the General Public**

We have grown at a fast pace over the past few years, from having a workshop in a couple of classrooms at a community center in Stillwater... to a 5,000 sq. ft. workshop at Mustang Drive in Cohoes...to our new 8,000 sq. ft. location in Clifton Park. The Open House is an opportunity for our members and anyone who has an interest in woodworking to visit the Solar Drive Learning Center which opened last September. Come and see this State-of-the-Art Woodworking facility where many of the NWA woodworking classes and organized projects are held.

The Carvers, the Scrollsaw Guild, the Crafters, the Turners and the "Banjo Men" will demonstrate their woodworking skills and answer all your questions. This is a chance to get up close and personal and talk to people who share your interest in woodworking.

Save the Date!

Bring a friend!

Enjoy an interesting woodworking afternoon!

We will see you there!

The Membership Committee
Pete Lofrumento / Fred Tresselt / Stan Coventry

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UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, PHONE
NUMBERS ARE IN AREA CODE 518

A Message from the President - Newsletter Now Electronic Only

By Rich Duval

This is our first electronic only newsletter. I feel I should give an explanation as to why this decision was made. The NWA Board started discussion on this well over a year ago. It was debated back and forth for quite some time. The cost of printing and sending the newsletter by mail in 2013 was \$10,989.70. The savings by having the electronic version is substantial. About \$8,000.00. The Board of Directors took a vote and it was decided to eliminate the printed newsletter. We realize that some members may not get e-mail but feel that fellow members can inform them of any must know information.

This decision will be reevaluated in January 2015.

If those without email, please provide us the email address of a friend or relative willing to print the newsletter and we will add their email address to your membership record.

Please send a letter to: NORTHEASTERN WOODWORKERS ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 246
Rexford, New York 12148

A Place Where Everyone Knows Your Name! Badge Raffle

By Peter K. Lofrumento

That was part of the opening song of the comedy series, Cheers. The Membership Committee wants everyone to feel as welcomed as Norm. One of the ways we can do this is by encouraging everyone to remember to bring and wear their badges at meetings and NWA events...so everyone does know your name!

The Membership Committee has decided to sponsor a raffle at every monthly NWA meeting held at the Shaker Heritage Meeting Hall. The Membership Committee will have a table at the meeting. All you have to do to be eligible and get a raffle ticket is come up to our table and show us your badge. Only members with badges are eligible.

And if you are the lucky badge-wearing member to win the raffle...well, the prize is one year's free membership... that is a \$25.00 prize (or \$30.00 if it is a family membership).

If you lost your badge and need a new one, tell us at the meeting and we will mail you a new badge before the next monthly meeting...so you can enter the following month's raffle.

We have a saying...**"All it takes is a smile and a warm handshake"** to make someone feel accepted and want to join the fun of woodworking...and that is what NWA is all about!

We should have a little fun with this promotion while getting the message out...
Please Wear Your Badges! Hope to see you all at the this month's meeting.

NWA Officers Update

By Rich Duval

Current officers:

President:	Rich Duval	rduval@nycap.rr.com
Past President:	Karen Arkinson	nydivergirl@earthlink.com
Vice President:	John Heimke	heimkj@sage.edu
Secretary:	Nancy Reilly	nreilly@nycap.rr.com
Membership:	Peter Lofrumento	nwamembers1@gmail.com
Education:	Tom Moran, Stan Blanchard	nwaeducation@gmail.com

The 2014 NWA Family Picnic

By John Heimke

The Family Picnic was held on Sunday, July 27th at the Jonesville Fire Department's Park. In the early morning as I headed out to set up the picnic, the skies opened up in yet another deluge of pouring rain. At first I thought, Oh No this is going to be a real disaster. Then I remembered that Warren Stoker had called me the night before to offer his help in setting up. I had asked Warren if he could arrange to have good weather for us on Sunday and he said, "No problem, I'll take care of it". Sure enough, by 9:30 the sun came out and we enjoyed absolutely beautiful weather for the rest of the day. It's certainly reassuring to know that Warren indeed has special "connections".

We had a wonderful turnout with 109 NWA family members and guests. The BBQ chicken with all the accouterments was delicious and the fine assortment of desserts prepared by our members was absolutely delectable. Picnickers were all engaged in jocular exchanges throughout the day and everyone enjoyed meeting fellow family members and making new friends. It's just the way picnics are intended to be!

Throughout the day, our very own musical ensemble entertained us with a delightful assortment of familiar tunes. Our musicians, of course all made their very own instruments; George Jones, Ken Evans, Ray Puffer, Pete Cowie on banjos, Jon Hedman on flute/harmonica and Robin Jones on single string washtub base.

The background music provided a fine venue for Bart Chabot's fly fishing demonstrations. His good fortune netted a stringer full of painted grass bass which he generously shared with youngsters to take home and enjoy.

In the pavilion, Chuck Walker and George Rutledge set up the elaborate electronically timed, 11th Annual Tape Measure Races. Heather Evans, trained and coached by her parents Ken & Willie took First Place by two lengths in the Modified Formula Division with her BeDuzzle Tape Measure which is co-owned with her niece (obviously a serious family sport). Heather's Tape Measure had been retired to a drawer for the past two years because of a damaged skate board platform which she and her mom (Willie) glued back together.

The Free Style Tape Race was won by Peter Lawler using a Stanley Powerlock Blade Armor which Peter uses in his shop on a daily basis to make tables.

Dick Flanders and Charlie Goddard facilitated the set up and judging of the Hand Plane Competition. Using their formulated rubric of length and thickness of the shavings, Peter Howe took First Place with a 66" shaving .002" thick and Celia Carpenter took Second Place with a 69" shaving .003" thick. George Rutledge provided some very handsome plaques to the winners of the Tape Measure Races and to the Hand Plane Competition winners.

In addition to those already mentioned, I would like to thank Bette and Louie Andrews and Theresa Duval "for taking care of the ticket table, Rich Duval for his very helpful planning guidance and assistance with setting up, George Jones for helping me transport picnic material and to Mary Beth Johnson for helping me with all the preparations and for her artful decoration of the Door Prize Gifts. I also wish to thank all those that brought desserts and am very thankful for everyone who assisted in setting up and cleaning up afterwards. The efforts of volunteers, as we all know, is what makes our NWA events a success. 🐾

SHOWCASE

March 28th & 29th, 2015

Saratoga Springs City Center

Saratoga Springs, NY

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. The newsletter is available online at www.woodworker.org



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will be published
in early October

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NORTHEASTERN
WOODWORKERS ASSOCIATION

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Rexford, New York 12148



KWA News

By Wally Cook

Busy Summer! A number of programs were presented this summer by the KWA. We continued our Saturday subscription series with the fourth installment: Historic Finishes. **Wally Cook** provided a selective look at extractives, dyes, and pigments used prior to the introduction of coal tar dyes. Participants were able to experiment with tannin reactors such as potassium dichromate, iron sulfate, iron acetate and others, as well as naturally derived dyes like woad and logwood.

The monthly Wednesday evening presentations provided an array of subjects:

- **Matt Clarke** showed how to turn flowers on stems. The application is a great addition to turned vases and weed pots.
- **Steve Sherman** gave a primer on piercing and reported on a class that he, Matt Clarke, and Carl Ford attended with Dixie Biggs that has encouraged them to include carving into their turnings.
- **Andy Finnigan** showed his technique for duplicating table legs in a production turning environment. Andy has been working with a furniture maker to produce tables; his production environment is typically 40 table legs at a delivery. Negative cardboard templates make the job much easier.



Clockwise from Top: Wally Cook's boxes demonstrating various historic finishes, Matt Clarke's turned flowers and buds, Steve Sherman's carved and pierced vessel, Andy Finnigan showing replication techniques for spindle turning

Pyrographed Bangles: **Karen Aune** led us through the steps for constructing bangles and burning Celtic knot designs into the bangle. The sequence is all important. A sampling of the critical milestones is:

Turn the bangle:

1. Turn a cylinder at approximately 3" in diameter and bore a 2 ¼" to 2 ½" hole to desired depth
2. Sand and finish the inside
3. Shape the outside to desired thickness and profile
4. Polyurethane the outside to enable erasure of pencil lines and prevent bleeding of permanent markers
5. Draw center line and edge lines on outside of bangle defining limits for the Celtic pattern
6. Define edge lines with skew and use colored marker or paint in these grooves
7. Sand off excess paint or marker
8. Shape the edge and part off the bangle
9. Reverse chuck the bangle and shape the opposite edge



Karen Aune and the tools used for pyrographed bangles

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Celtic knot pattern on bangle

Burn the design:

1. Measure your Celtic knot pattern using graph paper
2. Mark off sections of the repeat pattern on the bangle – you may have to cheat a little as you get toward the end to have acceptable spacing)
3. Pencil in your pattern
4. When woodburning, start with the lowest effective setting and raise as required – too high a temperature can cause scorch marks
5. Hold the woodburning hand piece as you would hold a pen, but be sensitive to the various tips (skew tip may glide more effectively than point tip). Steady your hand by resting your palm on surface of table or the bangle
6. Burn wavy lines, arcs, or spirals in small sections. Go with the flow of the wood; rotate the object if it makes for a more natural flow. Movements that are too fast will result in delicate lines, while too much pressure can result in scorching.

Karen uses a Burnmaster Eagle and Detail Master Vented Pen 10 A and Detail Master Special Tip 20-B.

Further Reference: Woodburning with Style by Simon Easton 2010, Fox Chapel Publishing



John Franklin with industrial strength bat destined for Cooperstown gallery (as a lamp)

CLASSIFIEDS

For Sale

**Jet JWL-1642-2 EVS, 16" x 42"
EVS PRO Wood Lathe, 2HP (708360)**

Click on the website below for detailed specs and info
www.jettools.com/us/en/p/jwl-1642-2evs-16-x-42-evs-pro-wood-lathe-2hp/708360

This is the top-of-the-line Jet lathe, the little brother of the Powermatic 3520 lathe. It has a 2 HP, 220 volt motor with an Electronic Variable Speed (EVS) inverter that lets you operate the machine at any speed from 50 to 3,200 RPM, at full torque. It has been used, but not abused, (think nicely broken-in) and runs as well as it did when I got it from the factory. My asking price is \$2,000.



The lathe weighs over 450 lbs, and is located on a second floor. It can be dismantled into more mover-friendly chunks for moving. And, sorry, NO, I won't deliver it.

Bill Cherry – 383-1220

Items for sale. They were Frank's I will give you a price which I think is fair. Frank always kept his tools clean. Prices are based on some found in magazines and books that he had. They are not the exact price because I think that it would not be fair since they have been used. If anyone would like to come and see them they should call me first at 479-0651 since I do have other clubs I belong to.

Reliant Jointer	\$150
Ridged Oscillating sander	\$125

Jo Anne Netzer

CHAPTER NEWS

Mid-Hudson Chapter News

By Wally Cook

Where did the summer go? The Mid-Hudson Chapter featured two presentations during this time: Vacuum and Guitar Making by Bill Sterling and Skin-on-Frame Kayak Construction by John Van Buren.

Vacuum and Guitar Making: Bill demonstrated his set-up for vacuum clamping on guitar parts. The use of a vacuum for holding parts has advantages: a) Fast set-up b) More powerful than mechanical clamps c) Provides even and uniform pressure, d) Does not mar the work piece.



Bill Sterling's vacuum clamp setup



Bill showed how vacuum clamping is more efficient than mechanical clamping

Bill's use involves a heavy plastic bag which conforms to the guitar face, once the air is extracted, a vacuum pump, and plastic tubing connected to the bag for extracting the air. The type of pump used in this type of clamping does not need to exceed 25Hg (inches of mercury) or 12.5lbs per square inch of holding power.

Building Skin-on Frame Kayaks: John has built half dozen framework kayaks and demonstrated paddle construction as well. In this presentation, John showed two kayaks in different stages of completion, but both using the same lashing techniques. These watercraft are light (35-40 lbs) and cheap (under \$300). An additional plus is that the construction requires basic tools – table saw and/or jigsaw. Skill level requires the ability to make scarf joints and knot tying techniques.



John Van Buren's lashed kayak frames



John showed how to build a kayak

John stressed the importance of starting with a proven design -- at least on your first effort. To test the frame, John sometimes uses pallet wrap around the open framework to take a test paddle (the wrap is good for about 45 minutes without leaking). Tweaks and changes can be made to the frame before final covering. The kayak covering is typically 6 oz. ballistic nylon sealed with polyurethane or coverene glued and sealed with Corey's Goop (two-part urethane finish). A stacked plywood coaming, storage loops, and carrying handles complete design.

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CHAPTER NEWS

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Partnership with BOCES:

The chapter has expanded on its partnership with BOCES to use its classrooms in Port Ewen during BOCES off time. Bill Sterling inaugurated the effort with two classes on band saw set-up and use.

Outreach: Once again, the chapter reached out to the public with a demonstration booth at the Hurley Heritage Corn Festival in August. Scroll saw demos and a Make-Your-Own –Pen section were hosted. In addition other demos at the Hurley Museum included Dutch wooden shoe construction using traditional tools and turned candle sticks, using the treadle lathe restored by the club.

Chapter Picnic: The picnic will be held September 13 at the West Hurley Park. Bring a side dish and chairs – and don't forget something for the raffle table! It's a good chance for members and families to meet.

Our Show: The Chapter show is scheduled for Saturday, October 4 at the Hurley Reformed Church. Entry forms are available through Duane Henry. We will have live demonstrations and repeat the 'Logs to Lumber' demo in the parking area.



How many woodworkers does it take to put up a tent at the Corn Festival?

Suggestion Box

By Peter K. Lofrumento

Some of our members have made a suggestion to us...Why don't we have a Suggestion Box at the meetings? Well, we thought it was a good idea, so we asked the Crafters SIG to make us a Suggestion Box for the September Meeting.

The Suggestion Box isn't just for suggestions, it is also for questions that you might have. It is not a Gripe Box, a little venting is okay, but we are looking for positive suggestions that will improve our organization.

There is a spot at the bottom of the Suggestion Card, which is optional, for your name; if you want someone to contact you about your suggestion or an answer to your question.

For your convenience, the Membership Suggestion Box will be at all the NWA Meetings, the upcoming NWA Open House, at Showcase and will reside at the Solar Drive Workshop.

Please use the Suggestion Box to help foster better communication amongst our members. 🐼

SAVE THE DATE

Northeastern Woodworkers Association

The Annual Lumber & Tool Auction
is coming up VERY SOON

Saturday, September 20, 2014
from 12 noon to 5:00 PM

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED
for the **SETUP** during the day on
Wednesday, Sept 17 and Thursday, Sept 18
starting at 9 am both days

CONTACTS: 9331

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Wood of the Month – A Comparison

By Ron DeWitt

(Re-issued with permission)

Northern Red Oak *Quercus rubra* L.

White Oak *Quercus alba* L.

Deciduous Hardwoods

Fagaceae – The Beech Family

The botanical family which includes the oaks began as a tree about 90 million years ago, probably in Asia. Evolutionary studies suggest the first oaks appeared in what is now Thailand in Southeast Asia about 60 million years ago and have evolved into a genus of as many as 500 (some suggest 600) trees and shrubs. Except for a few species isolated in the high mountains of the tropics, all oaks are located in the Northern Hemisphere.

Derivation of the genus name *Quercus* is from Latin for the oaks, taken from Celtic words for “fine” and “tree.” This is the largest genus of trees native to the U.S., composed of 58 tree species and a few shrubs.

In attempting to make the oaks of North America more understandable, they have been divided into two groups with similar characteristics: the red oaks and the white oaks. The red oak group includes, among others, the willow, pin, western red, black, shingle, blackjack, and the most important, northern red oak, *Quercus rubra*. The species name, *rubra*, is from Latin for “red.” Northern red oak may also be called gray, eastern red, mountain red, common red, or simply red oak. This is the most cold-loving and widely distributed oak in North America.

The white oak group includes the chestnut, post, burr, overcup, live, blue, and the most important, white oak, *Quercus alba*. The species name *alba* is from Latin for “white.” The white oak, also called stave, ridge white, eastern white, or forked-leaf white oak, is described as the most important lumber tree of the white oak group.

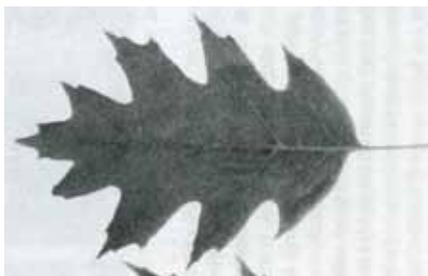
Further comments in this article will be directed at comparisons of the northern red oak (red oak) and the white oak, both common in this area.

These two oaks share much of the same range—from Maine across southern Canada into Minnesota then south into Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas. Red oak extends further north, across Nova Scotia and all of Maine. White oak extends further south, into Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and north Florida, except avoiding the Gulf Coast. Neither oak tolerates the cold of the central Adirondacks.

These oaks put down long tap roots and also share a variety of quite similar growing conditions, doing best in deep, well-drained loam in any topographic position. Not very fussy in climatic requirements, they seem to only avoid extreme cold. The white oak is only moderately tolerant of shade and tends to be content in somewhat poorer growing conditions. Not very different from many other oaks, these two may be found in pure stands or freely associating with each other, other oaks, and a wide variety of other forest species including beech, ash, hickories, birches, maple, cherry, white pine, and hemlock.

Open-grown red oak is a rapid-growing, medium-sized tree, typically 70 to 90 feet tall with a dbh (diameter breast high) of 1 to 3 feet, occasionally to 4 feet. The trunk or stem is straight, supporting a broad, symmetrical, rounded crown of heavy radial branches and an upright lead shoot. Forest-growing trees have taller, clear stems, smaller crowns, sometimes reaching 150 feet and 6 feet dbh. Average age for mature trees is about 100 years, but they can live for 450 years.

The medium to large white oak is slow growing, about half the rate of the red oak. Open-grown white oaks are distinguished by their massive stems, heavy irregular branches, and very broad, spreading crowns. In a more crowded forest environment, they



Red Oak



White Oak



Red Oak Acorns



White Oak Acorns

Wood of the Month

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Red Oak Bark



White Oak Bark

produce a tall straight stem with a smaller, denser crown. Mature trees are 80 to 100 feet and 3 to 4 feet dbh. Trees to 150 feet by 8 feet dbh and 600 years of age were not unusual. The oaks have the distinction of being the trees most frequently struck by lightning.

Leaves of the red oaks are easily separated from those of the white oaks, but the leaves of most red oak species are quite similar. The reds have sharply tipped lobes separated by rounded notches. Leaves of the whites are less similar to each other, but all have rounded tips and rounded notches. This is easily remembered by thinking of the weapon of the Native American “red” man as having a pointed projectile while that of the early “white” man as having a rounded ball. Leaves of the red oak and the white oak are 4 to 8 inches long with 7 to 9 lobes. Leaves of the red oak tend to be pale green, sometimes occurring in a slightly different form on the same tree. Leaves of the white oak are bright green, becoming reddish-purple in autumn. Tannin in the leaves makes them very durable and resistant to composting.

Fruit of the oaks are acorns. On the red oak, the acorns, usually in clusters of 4 to 8, are about an inch long and round, with a cap that encloses about a quarter of the nut. It may be 50 years before the red oak produces its first good crop of acorns, thereafter good crops only occur every 4 to 10 years. Acorns of the white oak, somewhat elongated versions of those of the red but with a rougher cap, are usually solitary or in pairs. The white oak usually produces its first crop at about 20 years.

Bark of the red oak is smooth, dark gray on young trees, becoming grooved with wide, shallow, dark, long, unbroken furrows with flat, pale gray ridges. Bark of the white oak becomes ash gray to almost white, separated into many thin scales, aging to become up to 2 inches thick, divided into broad flat ridges.

Wood of the oaks is ring-porous. Earlywood pores of the subject oaks are distinct to the naked eye, solitary, quite large and round, occurring in up to four rows. Tyloses (bubble-like structures in the pores) are absent in the red oak, abundant in the white, and easily recognized with a hand lens, an important identifying feature. Latewood pores are very small, solitary, in radial lines, visible with a hand lens in the red oak, indistinct in the white. Rays are quite uniform, in two sizes, very small, nearly invisible with a lens, and quite large, conspicuous to the naked eye. In the red oaks, rays seen on radial surfaces are rarely taller than an inch, in the white they may be up to 9 inches tall.

Growth rings are distinct. Sapwood is whitish to light tan or even pale red, up to 2 inches wide in red oak but quite variable in the white. Heartwood is pinkish to light reddish-brown, more brown in the white oak. The transition from heartwood to sapwood is not well defined.

Classified as strong, heavy, and hard, red oak has a sp. gr. of 0.62 and weighs 43 pcf at 12 percent M.C. It is usually straight grained, coarse textured, pleasantly figured, and strong in bending. It is rated satisfactory in steam bending and is not durable when exposed to weather or soil.

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Wood of the Month

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White oak, a little heavier and harder, has a sp. gr. of 0.67 and weighs 45 pcf at 12 percent M.C. It is usually straight grained with a moderately-fine texture. Figure is quite plain in flat-sawn lumber but can have a spectacular effect from those tall rays when quarter-sawn. White oak is considered the more attractive of these two oaks. White oak is an excellent steam-bending wood and very durable in water, weather, or soil.

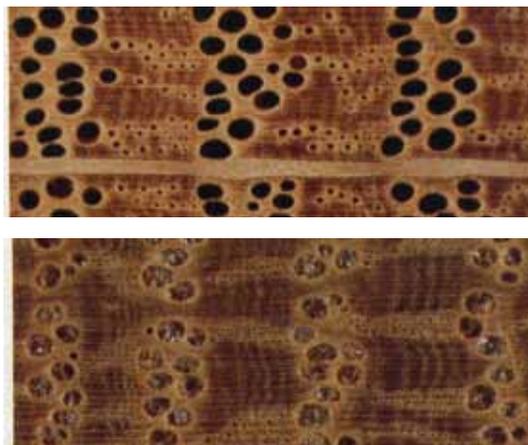
The oaks dry slowly, almost determined to warp and check. Drying must be done with care—end sealed, stacked and stickered, weighted, and weather protected, to avoid staining. Allow a year for each inch of thickness. Note that the oaks are easily stained by contact with iron. Drying shrink is moderately high.

These two oaks have good- to excellent-machining qualities and either works satisfactorily with very sharp hand tools if grain direction is respected, critical when working with white oak. Either the red or white oak will have some dulling effect on tools. Gluing requires good adhesives and careful control. Fasteners hold well but pre-drilling is required. Stains, oil, and varnish (not paint) work well, but those large earlywood pores require filling for smooth results. Ammonia fuming works well on red oak but does not give uniform results with white. With either oak, boards for a project should be carefully selected to avoid undesirable matches at joint lines.

Wood of the oaks has a distinguishing odor when dry. Each has a slightly bitter taste. The tannic acid compounds, especially strong in the white oak, result in some toxicity, causing eye, skin, lung, and nasal passage problems. Appropriate precautions are well advised when working with the oaks.

Oaks were an important source of sustenance. Large quantities of acorns were consumed by Native Americans and later by European settlers as a food source. Shelled acorns of the white oaks were quite acceptable when dried and ground for bread or cake. Acorns of red oak required repeated parboiling to remove the acidity. Red oak acorns were said to be best when first processed by a pig. Acorns remain a vital food source for many animals, domestic and wild.

Not only did the oaks provide food and housing, they were also a critical source of medications. Abundant glucosides, especially in red oak, yielded many astringent, early health remedies from bark collected in the spring. The astringency restricted capillaries to reduce blood flow. Wounds, burns, sores, boils, and hemorrhoids were treated with bark poultices or tea. Tea also relieved diarrhea, stomach distress, and menstrual cramps, or sore throat when gargled. Mixed with bear grease, strong tea provided liniment for sore muscles. These cures are not recommended today because of the high tannic acid content of the bark, but the healing claims of inner bark were legitimized by its inclusion for many years, until 1935, in the U.S. Pharmacopeia as a recognized drug.



Cross section: top is red oak, lower is white oak

Northern red oak is reputedly the most widely-used and commercially most important domestic hardwood in the U.S. Although uses are sometimes determined by availability, the red oak is usually used as the all-purpose hardwood. The white is chosen when extra strength, hardness, resilience, durability, or beauty is required.

Red oak is used for charcoal, dry cooperage, sliced veneer, paneling, sashes, doors, trim, dimensional lumber, general millwork, and plywood. Great amounts of red oak have been cut for bark, a source of tannin for processing leather. White oak is preferred for railroad crossties, fence posts, shingles, piling, barn beams, and bridges—open and covered and marine applications. Both oaks are used for furniture, veneer, farm equipment parts, coffins, and caskets. White oak has a long history in boat and ship construction where it is still widely used, most notably along the New England coast. The value of white oak in boat building is its impermeability to liquids, resulting from the closed pores of its earlywood. This impermeability makes it the ideal material for staves of barrels, casks, and kegs used commonly to store and age beer, wine, rum, whiskey, and molasses. Today's best grades of many spirits as well as Louisiana Tabasco sauce are still aged in white oak.

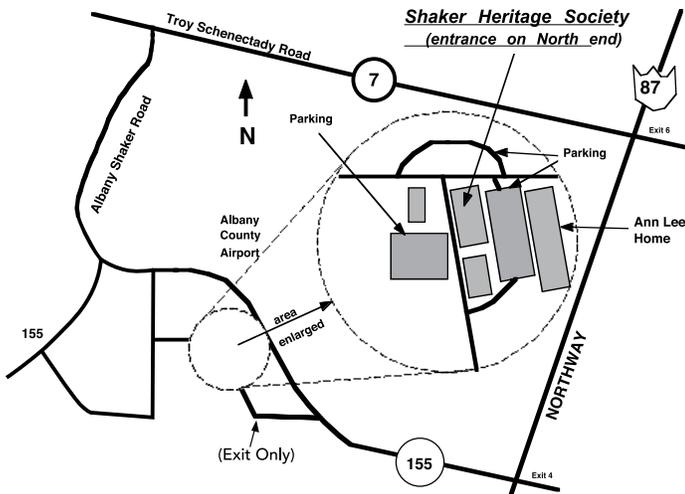
The northern red oak, commonly used for reforestation projects and occasionally as an attractive open-grown ornamental, transplants easily in its first few years. The more bulky "might oak" appearance of the white oak also produces an impressive ornamental or landscape tree, although the planter rarely lives long enough to see it as a big tree.

Lumber of the northern red, the preferred species of red oak, is in good supply. Prices fluctuate with a number of factors including the economy, export demand, and season. Locally it is usually available in 3-, 4-, and 5-quarter thicknesses. Current prices are about \$3.10/bf for 8-inch-wide, 4Q, surfaced 4 sides (S4S).

White oak lumber cannot be reliably separated from others in the white oak group. They sometimes get mixed and sold as "white oak." White oak is presently in good supply, although rarely from an old growth source. Also found locally in 3-, 4-, and 5-quarter thicknesses, current pricing is about \$4.00/bf, 8-inch-wide S2S and flat-sawn or \$6.80 for quarter-sawn.

September Meeting

Thursday September 11, 2014 7:00 pm
Shaker Heritage Society Meeting House
Heritage Lane, Albany NY



GENERAL MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

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

NWA Program Schedule 2014-2015

September 11th, 2014
Joe Carmola, Halfmoon Works

October 9th, 2014
Musical Instruments

November 13th, 2014
Fisk Lecture: Bob Van Dyke

December 11th, 2014
Family Night

January 8th, 2015
Turners Program

February 12th, 2015
Dust Management
(Safety & Control)

March 12th, 2015
Carvers Program

April 9th, 2015
To be Determined

May 14th, 2015
Scrollers Program

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS (SIGs)

Adirondack Woodturners Association (AWA) - The AWA is active throughout the year. Meetings are held the 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 15 Solar Drive, Clifton Park, NY from 6:30 PM to 9:00PM.

Wednesday "Learn and Turn" sessions occur on all other Wednesdays at the NWA Learning Center. These sessions run 6pm-9pm. www.adirondackwoodturners.com **Contact:** Ken Evans, 518-753-7759 or kevans1@nycap.rr.com

Scroller's Guild - Meets on the first and third Thursday of the month at the NWA Learning Center located at 15 Solar Drive, Clifton Park, NY. A beginner's session starts at 6:30 PM followed by a general meeting at 7:00 PM. **Contact:** Jeanne Aldous at AMJAMtat2@aol.com 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, NY. **Contact:** Matt Clark, (845) 454-9387.

NWA Crafters - Meets every Saturday and Tuesday, from 9:00 am until noon at the NWA Learning Center located at 15 Solar Drive, Clifton Park, NY. The Crafters provide public service woodworking for various charitable organizations, including the Double H Hole in the Woods camp for children and the GE Elfuns toy modifications group, and the Make A Wish Foundation. Sharing information, fellowship, and relating experiences are a major part of these 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 NWA Learning Center located at 15 Solar Drive, Clifton Park, NY. Programs are determined at the previous weekly sessions. Discussions start at 7PM. The goal is to promote the art of Wood Carving. Individual private sessions are available Wednesday evenings by appointment. Wood, tools, and patterns are available.

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. **Contact:** Gary Spencer, 518-863-6433.

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS