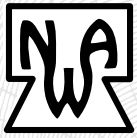


# WOODWORKERS NEWS



Northeastern  
Woodworkers  
Association

September 2022, Vol. 31, Number 85

## NWA Wood Sale Continues

**July 12 - August 31, 2022**  
**&**  
**2022 Live and In Person Auction**  
**September 17, 2022**

The 3rd Live Wood Sale at the NWA Shop,  
97 Railroad Avenue, Albany, NY 12205 continues until August 31st.

This is a Self-Service Wood Sale open during \*Regular Shop Hours through August 31, 2022.

These are woods that have been stored in the barn and are a variety of types and sizes.

See the list at:

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/o1tuy7mc8r3876i/NWA%20Summer%20Lumber%20Sale%20as%20of%20July%2031.pdf?dl=0>

All woods are displayed on two tables in the shop next to the scrollers area near the front door  
- first come first served.

1. Sales will be cash or check (payable to NWA Fiske Fund), and each piece displayed is marked with white inventory tag with sale price.
2. Payment instructions and envelopes are provided with the lumber.
3. Proceeds will go to the NWA General Fund and the Fiske Educational Fund.

\* Reference the NWA calendar for dates and times the shop is open. <https://woodworker.org/calendar/>

Also, mark your calendar for the return of our live and in person **Annual NWA Auction**.

The date will be **Saturday September 17, 2022** and will be held at the Shaker Barn. Details to follow.

If your membership has lapsed, **Join Today** to take advantage of this great NWA benefit!

(This is the link for joining today: <https://woodworker.org/membership/>)

Send inquiry to [nwatoolmarket@yahoo.com](mailto:nwatoolmarket@yahoo.com) or [nwaauction1@gmail.com](mailto:nwaauction1@gmail.com)

We look forward to seeing you!  
NWA Auction Committee  
Lee Hilt, Chair

## President's Column

### - All Are Volunteers

Hello, Woodworkers - It's September, and summer is almost completely behind us. Let's hope now for cooler temperatures that will invigorate us to get back to do our woodworking together...

As you look over this month's Newsletter, you will see an article that lists both NWA members and others who have contributed tools and/or lumber to the our auction or online sales during the past fiscal year. I hope that such an article will become a regular practice in future years because it can remind all of us about what it takes to keep our organization running.

I realize that NWA members know this is an all volunteer organization, but I think that we need to celebrate that fact more then we do by recognizing how members help in various ways. It is necessary for groups to pat themselves on their backs occasionally to reinforce their shared values and to encourage their members to keep on trekking.

I wouldn't be surprised to learn that there are probably more members involved in volunteering than what I think I know about. Sometimes these efforts may be centered around the needs of just a SIG or Chapter; sometimes they maybe just focussed on a single event, e.g. Showcase; and sometimes on just a certain type of activity - teaching, machine maintenance or certain administrative duties. Some efforts, of course, will remain known to just a few, while other efforts will be visible to many of us. In all these cases, however, please remember that there is no greater recognition for a volunteer than to have another member, say "thank you."

— Stay safe, help others & keep woodworking, Irv Stephens

## Donations of Tools and Lumber

NWA thanks the individuals noted below for helping to make the Auction and Online Sales events successful for 2021-2022 by their contributions in kind. Their thoughtfulness both supports NWA and makes tools and lumber available to woodworkers at affordable prices.

Pete Costa	Delta mortising attachment
Dale Brown	Power tools
Jack Ericson (Estate)	Power & hand tools, lumber
Duncan Hay	Lumber
Ed Horn	Table saw, cordless drill
Nancy Jones	<i>In memory of Chuck Jones</i>
	Lumber & veneers
Andrew Kernozek	Black cherry lumber
Robert Kozik	Cherry pieces for turning
Dave Lasinski	Lathe and tools
Cynthia Galivan	Misc tools
Gary Maggio	Carving tools
Colleen Maloney	<i>In memory of Fred Luck</i>
	(late husband)
	Tools and lumber
Steve Mapes	Vinyl Roofing (for Shaker garage repair)
	Power & hand tools
Jim Morris	Walnut logs
O'Connor, Christine	Hand tools
John Olenik	Delta Dust Collector
Jerry Peterson	Router etc.
Glen Pflleiderer	Box of veneer
Don Poletto	Power tools
Paul Reinhardt	DeWalt Drill
Rich, Joe	Dill press & hand tools
Juliana Shei	Power tools
William Solis	Dust collector
Al Struss	Ash & cherry logs
Town of Clifton Park	Walnut logs
Jennifer Wall	Small power & hand tools
Ana Webb	Walnut logs
Susanne & Bob Withe	Planer & joiner
Mark Younger	Craftsman power tools
Zwagerman, Peter	

# Sharpening Plane Irons and Chisels

*By Joe Kennedy*

A group of the Mid-Hudson Woodworkers recently had a working session on this topic at the Kingston Boat School. Some years ago, the editor of FWW told Bill Sterling that they never have enough articles on sharpening. In this spirit I will try to summarize some of the highlights of our session. Hopefully, something here will be of interest.

We all do better work with sharp tools. If you look at a live demo or a video of a master craftsman, you can see how easy he makes the job look. Expert woodworkers have greater skill and experience than we amateurs do. Another thing they have over us is the consistent use of sharp tools. If we try, we can compete with them on this level. It will also make life easier. Another advantage of using sharp tools is that it is nicer to make shavings instead of dust.

First, we reviewed the several types of abrasives.

1. Traditionally, oil stones were widely used. They work fine but can be messy.

2. Japanese water stones also work great, but they need frequent flattening.

3. Ceramic stones are nice and can be used with either water or oil. They do need occasional flattening, however. In my experience the Shapton stones are excellent, but they are expensive. If you use a lesser priced ceramic stone, you should make sure it is flat out of the box. If it is not, you will have a lot of work to do to make it flat.

4. Diamond stones are nice and can also be used with oil or water. They do not need flattening. Stumpy Nubs has a good video on the different types of diamond stones available. As we might guess, the more expensive diamond stones work better. There are also quite inexpensive diamond plates available (4 different grits for \$20). Rex Kreuger is enthusiastic about these.

5. Sandpaper is often called the “Scary Sharp” method. This is an inexpensive approach and works well, usually on a glass substrate or a granite block. There are many videos available on YouTube covering this topic.

6. Lapping paper is like sandpaper but is more precise. The grit will be finer, and the back of this paper will be flatter than a sheet of sandpaper. 3M makes silicone carbide sheets that are graded by microns: 40 microns = 400, 15 microns = 1200, 5 microns = 4500). The pressure sensitive adhesive keeps the paper very flat. There is a good video on this at Crimson Custom Guitars. You could also use aluminum oxide sheets, which last a bit longer. Stumpy Nubs has a great video on this.

Your oil, water or ceramic stones will need flattening from time to time. You could use a coarse sheet of sandpaper (100 to 150 grit) or a diamond lapping plate. DMT makes a nice “Dia-Flat Lapping Plate. Another option is the Shapton flattening plate which is made of diamond impregnated glass. Andrew Hunter uses this to flatten his water stones. One thing to keep in mind about Waterstones is that the coarser grit stones will “dish” sooner than finer grit stones.

We talked a bit about the different types of steel available. As a rule, the harder the steel the longer it will keep an edge, but it will be more difficult to sharpen. We also discussed the advantages of the Japanese approach of using laminated steel blades and chisels. The softer metal on the top of the bevel makes it easier to hone.

When it comes to choosing which method, cost considerations are a major factor. In an ideal world, we would all have a Tormek grinder along with a full set of stones. Few of us live in such a world. Regarding stones, it seems that the most expensive are the Shapton ceramic stones. These come in many grits. When you add up the cost of a full set of these stones plus a diamond flattening stone, the cost may be prohibitive for most of us. A set of nice diamond stones would be a bit less expensive.

At the other extreme is to use sandpaper in many different grits on any flat surface, such as glass, granite, marble, or even MDF. You do not have to flatten anything, and you will not spend too much money. You can use an adhesive to

## OFFICERS

**President** - Irv Stephens  
nwapresident1@gmail.com

**Vice President** - Carl Stoner

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nwatreasurer2@gmail.com

**Executive Secretary** - Charlie Goddard  
Cgodd@aol.com



## NWA BOARD MEMBERS

Pete Chast  
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Irv Stephens  
Carl Stoner



## Mid-Hudson Chapter

Bill Sterling, President  
wster1156@aol.com

## Sacandaga Chapter

Vacant



## CHAIR/CONTACT PERSONS

### Auction and Hospitality

Lee Hilt  
nwaauction1@gmail.com

### Education

*Chairperson* - Carl Stoner  
nwaeducation1@gmail.com

*Registrar* - Jon Bennett

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### Fiske Fund

*Chairperson* - Woody Bowler  
fiskefund@gmail.com

*Treasurer* - Juliana Shei  
fftreasurer@yahoo.com

*Members* - Jon Bennett, Dick Flanders,  
Bill Sterling

### Historian

Wayne Distin  
wdistin@nycap.rr.com

### Library

Susan Hill  
Susanh1122@att.net

### Membership

Alan Hayes  
NWAMembers1@gmail.com

### Newsletter Editor

Vacant  
nwanewsletter1@gmail.com

### Publicity

John Olenik  
jolenik@nycap.rr.com

### Showcase Chair

Wally Carpenter  
nwa.showcase.chair@gmail.com

hold the sheets in place. You could try using double sided tape at the end of each sheet, as long as you work in the middle. You could also try using water to hold the sheet in place. You could even just hold the paper steady with one hand while you hone with the other. If you want to use self-stick sandpaper, this approach gets more expensive.

You could upgrade this approach by using the diamond plates demonstrated in a recent Rex Kreuger video. He now feels these plates are better and even cheaper than sandpaper. I am not sure if this is true. Time will tell.

The traditional first step in sharpening a plane iron or chisel is to flatten the back. When a plane iron or chisel comes out of the hardening process, typically one side will be slightly concave and the opposite slightly convex. The concave side should be the bottom of the blade or chisel. If you picture the back of a Japanese chisel, this would be the ideal. For western style tools, Lie-Nielsen and Lee Valley make it easy by flattening the back of their plane irons and chisels. Other high-quality chisels, such as Twin Cherries, Pfeil and Sorby are also excellent. Lesser priced irons or chisels will typically require some work on your part. When it comes to ensuring that the back of a plane iron or chisel is concave, there are two ways to make an initial assessment. First, if you rub the back on a smooth abrasive surface, the high points will become visible. Second, you could use a marking pen and then rub the back on any abrasive surface. If the back is clearly convex, many experts recommend returning the tool for a replacement. Alternatively, you could follow a trick from Garrett Hack's hand plane book -- use a stone ball in your drill to take down the high spots on the middle of the back. Still another option is to use a horizontal grinder to flatten a back quickly. Also, some people use a bench top belt sander to flatten the back. Josh Wright has a video on this approach.

We spent a fair amount of time discussing David Charlesworth's "**ruler trick**" for plane irons. Today, a consensus is developing among experts in favor of using this trick to avoid spending time flattening the back. I recall that years ago Deneb Puchalski (Lie-Nielsen) did not like this trick, but today he is a fervent convert. Rob Cosman is also a strong advocate. Not all experts are convinced, however. Matt Estlea does not like this trick and I suspect Garrett Hack feels the same.

This trick is at least theoretically useful for chisels, but there is no consensus. Rob Cosman and Lie-Nielsen advise against it, but Stumpy Nubs argues in favor of it.

Sharpening the bevel is relatively easy. For a new blade, you do not have to worry about a grinder if the bevel is hollow ground. Having a hollow ground bevel makes it faster to hone and easier to hold steady if you hone it free hand. On any grinder the high point of the wheel should hit the middle of the bevel. See Garrett Hack's video where he uses his hand to turn the wheel against the bevel to make sure of this.



## 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](http://www.woodworker.org)



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[Nwanewsletter1@gmail.com](mailto:Nwanewsletter1@gmail.com)  
Elizabeth Keays Graphic Artist  
Designer



**WEBSITE**  
[www.woodworker.org](http://www.woodworker.org)

Webmaster: Andy Moss  
[nwawebmasterhelp@gmail.com](mailto:nwawebmasterhelp@gmail.com)



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



For old blades or damaged blades, it is better to use a slow speed grinder plus a Lee Valley jig to make a hollow ground bevel. You could also make your own jig, like Garrett Hack's or James Krenov's.

If you have a Tormek, you are quite fortunate. These make any grinding simple. The Tormek comes with many different accessories for about any plane iron, chisel, knife or turning tool. Unfortunately, it is beyond the budget of most of us.

If you do not have a slow speed grinder, you are somewhat constrained. Be very careful if you must use a normal grinder. Keep dipping the tool in water to prevent burning. It might be better to use your lowest grit abrasive instead. This will take more time but is safer.

Since they are much shorter than western tools, it is better to minimize the number of times that Japanese plane irons and chisels are put on a grinder.

Most of us agreed that it is better to use a honing jig for precision. It also will insure repeatability of your secondary bevel. A cheap jig works fine for most purposes. The Lee Valley and the Lie-Nielsen jigs are both excellent. The new (to me) Woodpecker jig looks nice. Matt Estlea has a good video on this subject.

Free-hand honing saves time if you are comfortable doing it. You can see many experts, such as Garrett Hack, do this. Some of us find that it is easy to get the right angle if the bevel is hollow ground. Another advantage is the ease of use when you want to touch up the bevel of a chisel or plane blade during use. If you, do it free hand, it takes much less time and effort. As an example, when I used to spend a lot of time chopping out the waste from dovetails, I liked to keep a piece of fine grit paper on a small flat surface right next to me. This way I could keep the edge sharp as I worked.

We spent a bit of time discussing how sharp an edge should be. There is a consensus that one should go up to at least 1000 grit. Stumpy Nubs feels that 1000 grit plus a strop is sufficient. Matt Estlea has a good video where he goes up to 6,000 grit. He considers anything higher to be polishing. Still, other experts like to go much higher, up to 10,000 or 16000.

However, we recognized that there are some exceptions. Paul Sellers has a video where he recalls the "good old days" when a 250/400 India oil stone was all anyone used. His experiment with 250 grit is instructive. Note, however that he goes up to at least 1200 grit when he is honing his tools.

Another extreme example concerns carpenters on a job site. They will often use a handheld belt sander with a coarse grit to sharpen their chisels and plane irons.

Ultimately, we will each find our own ideal final grit. It may be that one may want to hone the iron on a smoothing plane to a higher grit than for a jack plane. Also, it might be better to hone the edge of a chisel used for paring close to a line to a higher grit than a chisel used for chopping.

Bevel angles are usually 25 or 30 degrees. For example, Lie-Nielsen chisels have a 30-degree bevel and recommend a 35-degree

secondary bevel. Their bench planes have a 25-degree bevel on a 45-degree frog. (One can also purchase a 50- or 55-degree frog for use on difficult wood.) The Lie-Nielsen adjustable mouth block plane as well as the low angle jack bevel is 30 degrees on a 12-degree bed. You can buy extra blades for the jack plane: 35 degrees for smoothing, 40 degrees for wavy wood.

The Lee Valley Low Angle Jack and Low Angel Smoother have a 25-degree bevel on a 12-degree bed for end grain. You can buy extra blades for the jack plane: 38 degrees for smoothing, 50 degrees for difficult wood.

We all noted that a plane's sole must be flat in three places: at the tip, just before the blade and the back. You might encounter a problem with inexpensive planes or planes you purchase at a flea market. Many years ago, I fiddled with the sole of a used jack plane before it finally dawned on me that this plane must have been dropped at some point.

We reviewed the many different types of planes: standard, high angle (50 or 55 frogs), low angle, scraper, home-made, Japanese. Garrett Hack and Rob Cosman are two leading experts in western style planes.

There is a professional woodworker from Gardner, Andrew Hunter, who uses Japanese planes and chisels exclusively. He does beautiful work with these. Andrew has been a lecturer at several Showcases and is a frequent contributor to *Fine Woodworking*. There are many videos available on Japanese tools. For example, The Samurai Carpenter has a great video on a Japanese plane competition, which includes a plane that is about 7" wide.

Some people like to make their own planes. Years ago, Bill Stirling and I used to make our own planes based on James Krenov's books. Today, one can still find many sites and videos concerning his planes. There are also other videos for help with making our own planes. Eric Meyer and Pask Makes come to mind. For the ultimate education in making all kinds of planes, even metal planes, see the Stavros Gakos videos. He is amazing.

In the U.S. people often compare Lie-Nielsen against Lee Valley planes. It may be

that it is too close to call. Lie-Nielsen planes follow the Bailey tradition and are very nice in appearance, while Lee Valley does have at least three improvements: a Norris style adjuster, mini screws to keep the blade steady and straight as well as a stop to keep the floating mouth from touching the blade. Also, Lee Valley gives you three options for the type of metal used.

Both Lie-Nielsen and Lee Valley planes are expensive, but I do not think they are overpriced. They are worth the money. Note, however, that one can still do great work on lesser priced planes if the blade is sharp. Rob Cosman has a good video on Wood Valley planes, which he feels are a good value.

Regarding use of a plane, the frog or mouth should be adjusted for a thin cut, unless you are using a scrub plane or a toothed blade. We noted a good trick from Deneb Puchalski for ensuring the blade is evenly extended – use a small block of wood to take a shaving on one side of the blade and then compare that to a shaving from the other side.

One final point concerns the use of chisels. They are used bevel up for many applications, but there are times when bevel down is better. If you use a chisel bevel up, it tends to dig into the work surface. This fine for paring dovetails, but it is not fine for smoothing out an inlay or a protruding dowel or plug.

After our discussions we all attempted to sharpen some tools and had some success. We plan to do a follow session so we can spend more time on actual sharpening. We can all learn a lot from each other.

**Note:** Joe has been a member of the Mid-Hudson chapter for about 20 years. He was President of the Chapter about 12 years ago, when it started a mini-Showcase called the Woodworkers Exhibition. He was also the Chairperson for the Fiske Fund at that time. He has learned a lot from NWA, and now concentrates on hand cut dovetails for boxes and cabinets. He has also made a large number of workbenches over the years.

# Ernie Balch, Fiske Fund Recipient, Attended a Maine Wood Carving Course

By Ernie Balch

(Note: this report has photos and text lifted from the school website)

I was happy to receive the go ahead to attend a carving course by a Master wood carver that has been recognized as one of the best in the world.

## About the instructor Alexander Grabovetskiy:

In 1996, Alexander, his wife Nadia, and their 10 month old son emigrated from the Soviet Union to the United States, as a political refugee. Now Alexander runs his thriving wood carving business in South Florida, where he lives with Nadia and their three children Mark, Jessica, and Alexis.



Alexander often carves day and night, and he works with a number of styles including sculpture, high relief, low relief, architectural and ornamental modes. He is often hired to create intricate classical interior spaces using his trademark hand carved furniture and rococo carvings. Much of Alexander's inspiration comes from Grinling Gibbons, a 16th century English wood carver who had the uncanny ability to make wood appear like real life objects. Alex was featured on the back cover of *Fine Woodworking Magazine*, Nov/Dec. 2021.

Alexander makes use of an extreme undercutting technique that creates a unique play between light and shadow, which he feels is the most important aspect of any carving design.

Alex covers, in detail, a different form for every class he teaches. So he has a large following who take many of his classes because they learn something new each time while reinforcing the basics. They have found that this is the best way to rapidly improve their carving ability.

As he carves his life-like masterpieces, Alexander only uses hand tools, and he never sands his pieces, believing that the tool marks make each piece distinctive. "It is the same as brush marks on canvas in fine art," he says.

## Some photos of Alexander's work:



## The class description was as follows:

Alexander's classes are designed for any carver or furniture maker who wants to take his or her carving skills to the next level. Alexander will introduce the student to the design process and ways to embellish their furniture as well as give it character. He will start by sharing his sharpening techniques which he calls "sharpening on steroids." This is a production style of sharpening that is fast and precise. Demonstrations will also include how to properly use carving gouges. This class will also cover tool selection, how to work with wood grain issues, planning the cut, safe carving techniques, how to clamp the wood without damaging the carving, and subtle tips and tricks in getting the best use out of your gouges.

Students will quickly move on to a more advanced relief carving of a classical design.

Alexander will explain how to think through



a carving project in order to make the carving process the most efficient. He will also demonstrate how to carve the linen fold design, how to carve grapes or beads, and how to carve lettering.

**Key Points:**

- Sharpening gouges
- How to properly hold gouges for safety & efficiency
- How to lower down background for relief carving
- How to work with wood grain issues
- How to carve a basic floral decoration
- How to carve an advanced classical decoration
- Tips and tricks on how to get the most out of your gouges
- Demonstrations on linen fold design, grapes, and letter carving styles

**The class project:**

The class started with us voting on one of 3 possible designs to carve for the week, of course we picked the one that looked easy but turned out to be much more difficult than we expected.

**The design we selected:**



**Carving sequence:**

We started with a 2" thick basswood board that was about 9" wide and 12" inches long.

A print of the design was glued to the surface for reference. The shape was cut out using a bandsaw and the internal cuts were made by Scroll saw.



We glued the block of wood to a piece of MDF with a paper separator so it could be removed later.



We proceeded to carve the deep portions of the design leaving full thickness blocks at the top and bottom.

The blocks shown in red were used with clamps when we flipped the basswood over to carve the backside of the Acanthus leaf.





## Carving the backside of the Acanthus leaf

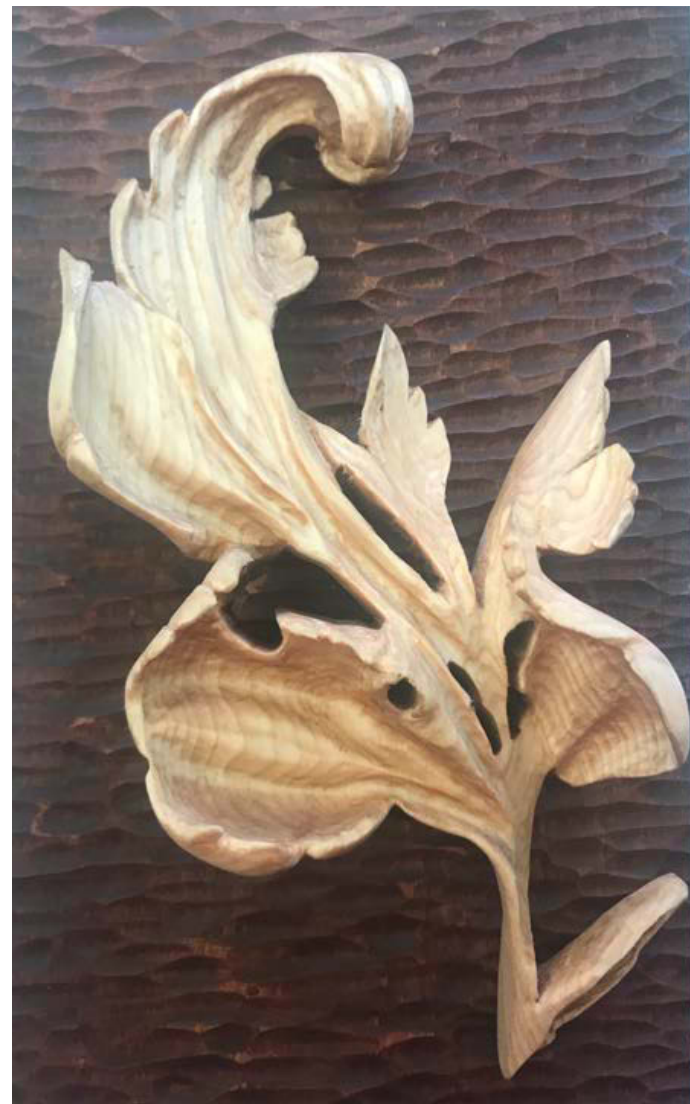


## My finished Carving



## Some info about the school (taken from the website)

The Maine Coast Workshop is a small woodworking school located in the scenic coastal community of Camden, Maine, nestled in a scenic harbor on the Penobscot Bay. Our woodworking school focuses on traditional hand tool techniques taught by some of the most well respected woodworking instructors in the world. Students of all abilities come to take woodworking & wood carving classes. You'll enjoy wonderful camaraderie, a supportive environment, and you'll advance your skills more in one week than years on your own.





The focus of our classes is on traditional 18th century American craft. We are not in competition with, but cooperate with other woodworking schools; our difference is in emphasis. We desire to preserve and foster a greater awareness and respect for our unique heritage of fine American craftsmanship while passing on amazing skills of the early American craftsmen and women. We strive to preserve original techniques, many of which, frankly, have not been improved on. We will continue to support and recommend other schools in the area, depending on what students are looking for.

**The Workshop Class is quite small with only room for 8 or 10 students.**



## Classifieds

### Reminder

#### **NWA Board Passed Newsletter Classified Ad Policy, Effective 11/23/2021**

Current members of the NWA may place free classified ads in the newsletter to sell tools, logs, lumber, and related woodworking items. An ad may include up to two photos and up to ten items. The complete text, including description, price, or best offer and contact information will not exceed twelve lines. Members may repeat an ad for unsold items up to two times within 12 months of the original ad.

Non-members may place one ad per year for \$25, paid by check or cash prior to publication. The ad may be repeated within 12 months of the original ad, up to two times for \$25 each.

The ad should be a PDF or MS Word file. Please use the Times New Roman font sized at twelve point. The newsletter editor may rephrase and reformat ads. The newsletter editor will exclude items that the editor considers irrelevant to woodworking and may limit the number of ads that appear in any newsletter issue.

Contact our Newsletter at [NWANewsletter1@gmail.com](mailto:NWANewsletter1@gmail.com)



# Kaatskill Turners' Activities Return Live

*By Wally Cook*

COVID has placed a number of hurdles on in-person meetings over the past two years. The Kaatskill Woodturners Association (KWA) SIG has restarted group meetings, targeting the last Thursday of each month at 6:30 pm. The venue will generally be at the Hurley Reformed Church Hall, unless scheduled at the Hudson River Boat Building School. All are welcome!

During the week, separate small teams turn at the Opdahl Building in Hurley in groups of five or less. Turning is scheduled on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings from 9AM to noon.

On July 13, an EF1 tornado touched down in Hurley, causing tremendous tree damage and electrical outages. While the KWA shop was not affected, many trees sustained damage from the high winds. A trunk from one tree fell in front of the entrances to the Opdahl Building. A work party of KWA members was assembled to clear the debris.

NWA President Irv Stephens and Board Chair Steve Schoenberg paid a visit to survey the situation and discuss support for the KWA SIG. We spent several hours reviewing the status of the KWA with board members Ralph Zimmerman, Pat Distefano, and Wally Cook. Irv and Steve had a number of worthwhile suggestions for improving the club experience.

If you have interest in KWA activities and plans, contact Wally Cook at [wally.cook@gmail.com](mailto:wally.cook@gmail.com).



*Tree damage narrowly missed the KWA Shop and blocked the entrances*



*Several hours of work from volunteers cleaned up the debris*



*KWA work party-- left to right: Frank Bondarenka, Doug Scharf, Pete Chast, Meyer Rothberg, Wally Cook, Mike Giuliano, Steve Sherman*



*Irv and Steve arrive at Opdahl's in Steve's 1965 E-type Jaguar*



# Bringing Back Member Led Projects

*By Steve Schoenberg*

As summer ends and we head back indoors to our shops, we remember the days when we would get together with other woodworkers and do projects together. The Hand Tool SIG has recently reminded us of how we can get together to do “Member Led Projects”. We are fortunate to have a well-equipped Learning Center to work in. If you have an idea for a project we could work on together, here is what the LCOC (Learning Center Operations Committee) wants you to know.

The NWA Learning Center exists to encourage our members to improve their woodworking skills. In order to do this safely and effectively, it is our policy that members only perform woodworking tasks during organized activities that offer hands-on experience and interaction with other NWA members, such as SIG meetings and organized classes.

Please note that woodworking tools and machines may only be used if the session leader for the in-progress activity is present and when a Qualified member is supervising the use of woodworking machines. A list of members Qualified to supervise the use of specific machines is posted on the LCOC bulletin board at the front of the main room.

If you would like to be officially listed as “Qualified” on a specific machine and would be willing to assist other members as they improve their woodworking skills, please contact the LCOC.

If you have an idea for a Member Led Project and you are a Qualified NWA member willing to lead the project, please contact the LCOC with an email to [nwashop97@gmail.com](mailto:nwashop97@gmail.com) to get your project on the Learning Center’s schedule.

## NWA Contributors in the News

*By Woody Bowler*

Thanks to Juliana Shea and Lee Hilt for their hard work, leadership, and continued dedication to the past, present, and future success of our tool and lumber auctions and on-line sales.

Their efforts have resulted in income of \$19,195.00 for the NWA 2022 fiscal year as of May 31, 2022 to be shared 50/50 between the NWA and the Fiske fund and still counting. This is an impressive result which does not come easily. Some of their work includes the following:

- On site evaluating of donated tools, lumber, and logs.
- Organizing the loading and transporting of donated tools and wood to the Shaker Barn.
- Recruiting NWA volunteers to help with their personal trucks, trailers and sweat.
- Hiring and scheduling saw milling of donated logs into saleable lumber and/or bucking into turning blanks. (“Bucking” is the practice of cross-cutting a log with a chainsaw into desired lengths. Usually, it is 1.5 times the diameter for use in woodturning bowl blanks.)



*Juliana at work in the Shaker barn*

- Pricing, cataloging each stick of lumber, turning blank and tool.
- Organizing the storage of the tools and stacking of the lumber.
- Advertising the on-line and auction sales.
- Collecting the money from the sales and distributing the proceeds to the NWA and Fiske Fund accounts. A special note and thanks to Juliana who also manages the Fiske Fund accounts, investments of the Fiske Fund moneys and sending the checks to Fiske Fund Grant recipients.
- Setting up and conducting the auctions at the Shaker Barn.



*Lee Hilt milling logs for lumber sales.*

***We are grateful to Juliana, Lee, and the volunteers who help them.***  
The Fiske Fund committee.

## SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

### **SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS (SIGs):** **Please note meetings will commence at** **our new location at 97 Railroad Avenue.**

**Adirondack Woodturners Association (AWA)** - The AWA is active throughout the year. **General** Meetings and Bowl Turning are held the first Wednesday of the month (except in January and July when it is the second Wednesday), at the NWA Learning Center located at 97 Railroad Avenue, Colonie, NY from 5:30 PM to 8:45 PM. **Contact:** Maxwell Ferris at maxwellferris@yahoo.com

**Spindle and Pen Turners** - Meets Mondays 5:30 PM - 8:45 PM. Contact: Pam Bucci at 518-429-6440 or woolglass2@gmail.com Wednesday "Learn and Turn" sessions occur on all other Wednesdays at the NWA Learning Center. These sessions run 5:30 PM to 8:45 PM. [www.adirondackwoodturners.com](http://www.adirondackwoodturners.com) **Contact:** Kevin Ramsey Cell 518-769-9665 or kmrammer@yahoo.com

**Kaatskill Woodturners** - KWA SIG no longer meets the second Saturday of the month. KWA plans a January meeting to establish a schedule for 2022 and to hold elections for officers. Contact: Wally Cook at wally.cook@gmail.com

**NWA Crafters** - Meet Tuesdays and Saturdays 9:00 AM to noon. They provide public service woodworking for various charitable organizations, including the Double H Hole in the Woods camp for children and the GE Toy Modifications Group, and the Make A Wish Foundation. Sharing information, fellowship, and relating experiences are a major part of these sessions. **Contact:** Wayne Distin at 518-674-4171 or wdistin@nycap.rr.com for more information.

**The NWA Wood Carvers SIG** - Meet Thursdays 5:00-8:30 PM all year at the NWA Learning Center located at 97 Railroad Avenue, Colonie, NY. The goal is to promote the art of wood carving and to have a good time doing it. The only prerequisite is a desire to carve while making new friends. Wood, tools, and patterns are available. **Contact:** Diane Balch at 518-885-9899 or signs@balchsigns.com

**Hand Tool SIG** - Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7:00-9:00 PM in the Herm Finkbeiner Education Center at 97 Railroad Avenue, Colonie, NY. **Contact:** Dave Parkis at 518-429-6581 for further details: dparkis@nycap.rr.com

**Scrollers SIG** - Meets every Monday and Wednesday 6 to 8:30 PM. **Contact:** Steve VanDerZee stevedz@msn.com

### **CHAPTERS**

**NWA Mid-Hudson** - Presently The chapter meets on Zoom and at in-person meetings on the first Thursday of the month at 7:30 PM except the month of July. Meetings are at the Hudson River Maritime Museum located at 50 Rondout Landing, Kingston NY 12401. **Contact:** [midhudsonwoodworkers.org](http://midhudsonwoodworkers.org) Bill Sterling, President - 845-532-3754 wster1156@aol.com