



Contains June 2011 Minutes

July 2011



Chain Saw Maintenance
Jim Doll
Doll Lumber Company
June 18, 2011

Jim Doll, owner of Doll Lumber Company, gave a demo on how to sharpen chainsaw blades, control the chainsaw and gave safety tips on its use. Jim uses only Stihl Chainsaws for use in his company. He said that they are very reliable and he has a parts store very near his business where he can get parts for the saw. He said that reliability of equipment is very important to him. He stated that he needed chain saw equipment to work while out in the forest, simply because it is a long way to get parts and get it running correctly after a breakdown. It is more important to spend more money in the beginning and get good equipment.

Jim indicated that he likes to use the square tooth chain saw rather than the rounded tooth chain that comes with most retail chain



saws. He said that they are more aggressive and he can cut more wood with them. To sharpen the teeth on the chain, he uses a round file.

He will begin with two down strokes to the tooth by holding the file at about a 45 degree angle to the vertical bar.

Then he will take 4 or more strokes with the round file held in a level position but canted back to get the proper angle on the tooth. He said that he follows the line located on the top of each tooth in the chain. This line is stamped into the metal tooth but is very faint and easily missed. The round file should be held in a parallel position to this line and level to the saw. Jim then uses a flat file with no teeth on the thin edges to file down the raker. The raker is located between the teeth and needs to be filed down so as to give clearance for the following tooth. Three or four strokes is all that will be needed on the top of the raker. The raker is responsible for removing some of the wood-chips. Jim stated that he always files his chains by hand, rather than using any power equipment to sharpen the teeth. He stops periodically when logging to sharpen the

blade several times during the day. Never allow the blade to touch dirt when cutting. The blade will dull immediately. Always allow the chain to cool off prior to sharpening. You should also tighten or adjust the cutting chain prior to sharpening. You can check the proper adjustment of the chain by pulling up on the chain. The bottom of the teeth should just clean the bar groove and do not allow any more slack in the chain.

When operating the saw, always watch where you point the end of the saw. The motor housing should be located in the stomach area or slightly lower with the blade pointing away from you. Jim compared the chainsaw to a shotgun. You always watch where you point the end of the gun and so the same procedure should follow with the chainsaw. Always remove your foot from the cutting area and the location of the chain path. Always keep your head off to the side of the chainsaw bar and the plane or path that it is located in. This is done so that if the chain ever came loose and flew off the saw, it would not hit any part of your body. When carrying the saw, always keep the sawblade away from you. Never take the chainsaw over your chest area to do any cutting. You will have a loss of control and manipulation of the saw when attempting raised cutting procedures. Watch the kickback of the saw so that nothing is in the way. Generally, a kickback occurs when the tip of the bar catches or touches part of the tree. The saw will jump away from that surface but will cut anything in its path in an uncontrolled manner.

Jim advised that when you are filling gas, you should also fill the oil reservoir for the blade also. Prior to begin cutting in the forest, one should always locate a hospital or medical facility in case of an accident. After the accident happens it takes critical and valuable time to locate the proper medical authorities. Always know where you will go with an injury. When cutting, do not put your foot on the log to stabilize it. This should be blocked up with

wedges if needed. Small logs are more dangerous than large ones. They are too light to withstand the powerful chainsaws. Light logs may tumble and roll while you are attempting to cut them, thereby carrying the saw with them. Let the saw cut the wood and do not help it by putting pressure on the handles. Do not try to push the saw through the wood. Remember to put feet and head to the side of the cut line. Place the engine on the hip or the high part of the thigh, then you will know where the bar is. When cutting end grain, you should use 45 degree cuts from the top of the log segment when it is placed vertically on the ground. Cutting directly across the end grain is not very efficient and will dull the saw quickly.

Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.

Forest Management
Mark Poppachek
Service Forester

Mark Poppachek is the State of Ohio Service Forester that is located in NE Ohio. His



main job is to work with private landowners to help them manage their forest properties. He indicated that the land owner must have at least 10 Acres and the most common size that he works with is the 20 Acre plot. His main objective is to tell the land owner what

kinds of trees that he has on the property, indicate the value, and then suggest what trees can be cut in order to provide a sustainable forest for future harvest.

He said that there are some very good books that are published on how to identify trees. He stated that the book published by the Audubon Society is one of the best. It is impacted with a large amount of color pictures, very portable in the field, and great descriptions of leaf size and shape, growth locations in the US, tree shape, and bark growth on the tree.

He indicated that the value of the trees may vary due to location in the forest and how difficult they are to extract from the woods. But considering market value, he said that walnut is the most valuable with cherry being no. 2, and red oak to follow. He informed us that the most common tree in NE Ohio is the soft maple and maple trees. He said that the sugar maple and the hard maple are the most used for making maple syrup. The making of syrup has come down in families for many generations. Those involved in making maple syrup are not necessarily concerned with the value of the tree as lumber but are more interested in using the tree for making maple syrup. It is these trees that are the most colorful in the fall of the year. Hard maple is also used for making baskets, which is what made the Longerberger family famous in Central and NE Ohio.

Ash trees are very a very popular growth tree in Ohio and have a very pretty wood. They can be identified with their opposite branches growing on the larger limbs. The current problem the ash trees are incurring is the advancement of the Emerald Ash Bore. This insect can be identified as bright green and approximately 1 to 1 ¼" long and about ¼" wide. It bores through the bark with an entry hole that resembles the letter "D" and lives just beneath the bark in the phloem tubes of the tree. That location will kill the

tree in a few years. It is believed that the Emerald Ash Bore gained its presence in Ohio through pallet lumber that was off loaded from foreign vessels traveling the Great Lakes.

Other trees that are easily identifiable in the forest are the oak trees. The red oak trees have pointed leaves with sharp edges, while the white oaks have rounded lobe leaves. Oak trees can grow very straight and tall and provide a significant amount of lumber in the tree. Black Locust are limited in size and none are found in NE Ohio that are of a large size.

Mark indicated that trees that are 100 years old should be cut for lumber due to the fact that trees will not live forever. They may have an inner core that will rot and the value of the tree is greatly diminished. Harvest value of a tree begins around the age of 60 years for a tree. An average tree will add about 5 inches of size every 10 years of growth. He said that there is not much lumber in a tree that is 12 to 15 inches in diameter. Trees need to be thinned out so that the other smaller ones can grow effectively. He mentioned that some of the finest cherry trees grow in NW Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.

Sawmill Field Trip
Eric Doll
Doll Lumber Comp.

Logs are harvested from the woods in surrounding wood lots and private forests. These trees are selected because of their size and because decisions were made for the optimum growth of that tree and surrounding trees. The trees are placed on trucks and transported to the Doll sawmill. Depending on orders and other demands, the logs are cut to length prior to being run

through the mill. A decision is made at this time to locate the best prime lumber in the length of that log. Low grade sections of the log will be discarded or used for other functions.

The logs are then stacked according to species so that they can be cut later in order and then stacked accordingly. After a stack has received a sufficient number of logs, they are run through the debarker where the bark is peeled from the log. The bark is then collected and sold as mulch or sent to particle board companies for construction materials. All logs are checked by a metal detector for imbedded nails or other metallic hardware. If the log has five or more locations for metal, the log is discarded and used for firewood. The objective is to work as efficiently as possible and large amounts of metal will certainly slow down the operation. It is more cost effective to select another log. If small amounts of metal are found, then they are located and removed. It is generally believed that one out of 25 to 30 logs has metal in it. The metal is generally nails that were used to hold up a fence line, but it should be noted that all forms of metal have been found in trees.

After the log has been cleaned of metal, it is placed on a trolley and presented to the saw blade. The saw is a state of the art bandsaw that is used to cut boards from the log. The sawyer will look at the log and make a cut down the side of the log to get a glimpse of quality of the log once the cut slab wood has been removed. Another cut along another side could be made to determine the best location to begin cutting and get the highest quality of wood from the log. The bandsaw is 12" wide and 42 feet in length. The blade has teeth on both sides of the bandsaw edge. The blade will be used for approximately 4 hours and then changed at lunch time so it will be ready for the afternoon cutting operation. They have a total of 10 blades in stock and each blade costs

about \$1000. Doll Lumber has their own saw sharpening room where they re-sharpen the blades and prepare them for the next change over. With the log on a trolley and the blade having teeth on two sides, they can cut a board from the log going forward and also another board on the return trip of the trolley. This provides more efficiency of operation. No time is lost on the travel of the log. The bandsaw kerfs are thinner than the older conventional circular saw blades of the older mills. Generally, every eight cuts with the bandsaw will yield an additional board due to the thinner kerfs. Rather than sawdust, another solid board is harvested from the log.

Approximately, 25,000 board feet of lumber is cut every shift. The work shifts amount to 10 hours of cutting. The crews logs for 4 days with 10 hour shifts each day, Monday through Thursday. Fridays is clean up day where sawdust, bark, and other debris is cleaned from the machine and sent to the mulch pile. The smallest thickness of lumber that is cut is 4/4 lumber. The first cut is the slab wood cut and that goes to the mulcher since it has very little retail value. The second cut board gets trimmed because it still has the curved edges of the log geometry remaining. When the edges get trimmed, the board is sent to the machine that is controlled by laser lights to set up the saws in the interior of the machine. The scrap edges that are cut off are sent to the mulcher and ground up. The third cut and all successive cuts are the high grade boards that will bring the highest value. These are selected by the sawyer to bring the best retail or commercial price. Boards are then graded by FAS, 1 common, or 2 common in descending value. As the boards come off the end of the line, there are two stackers that place the wood in the proper species or

stacks depending on the order or demands of the customers. Most all the lumber that is cut is trucked out of the plant to commercial contracts. Those customers will kiln dry it for use to satisfy their customers. All boards are plane sawn to get the most lumber out of the log. Quarter sawn lumber is not cut here, due to the fact that there is a lot of waste and it is very expensive to cut due to the amount of time it takes to cut the log.

Respectively submitted
Jerry Schaible, Sec.



Tree Structure Doll Lumber Co.

The interior structure or biology of a tree is very unique in function and scope. The most visual appearance of a tree shows with bark that covers all the interior parts. However, it is when one cuts through the bark and exposes the interior part of the tree, does one really begin to appreciate the biology of a living plant. Initially, it is the bark that provides protection for the tree. This outer bark layer will attempt to reject the insects that are looking for food or a home. The bark also will attempt to protect the tree from fire and other ravages of the forest. The bark will help insulate the tree during the hot climates and during intense cold weather. It is the cambium layer that is right under the bark area and it is where the growth of the tree begins.

All cell division for the tree occurs in the cambium layer. During the spring of the year, all cell division occurs quickly because of sufficient water and nutrients that are fed to the tree from the root system. Hence with this rapid growth, the cell walls and rays are very thin and the cells are larger. Therefore the spring growth or early wood, have large pores to allow the flow of food and water. During the summer months when the temperatures are high and the climate is very dry, the cell growth is slower and therefore the cell walls are thick and the cells are smaller. In the summer growth periods or late wood, the pores are significantly smaller in size than the early wood. The combination of early wood and late wood will show up as a demarcation line in the cross section of a log and is called a growth ring. Woods can be classified by either being a ring growth wood or a diffuse growth wood. A ring growth wood is represented by oak or ash species. In these woods, the rings are very pronounced and obvious. In the diffuse growth woods, the rings are very difficult to identify. This would be represented by the

The tree is fed by a system of tubes that bring food and water to the leaves from the root system. The combination system is called the xylem and phloem tubes. The phloem tubes feed the entire tree. They are located directly under the bark of the tree. They are located in the trunk of the tree as well as the branches. The xylem tubes are under the cambium layer and this is where all the moisture moves up through the tree.

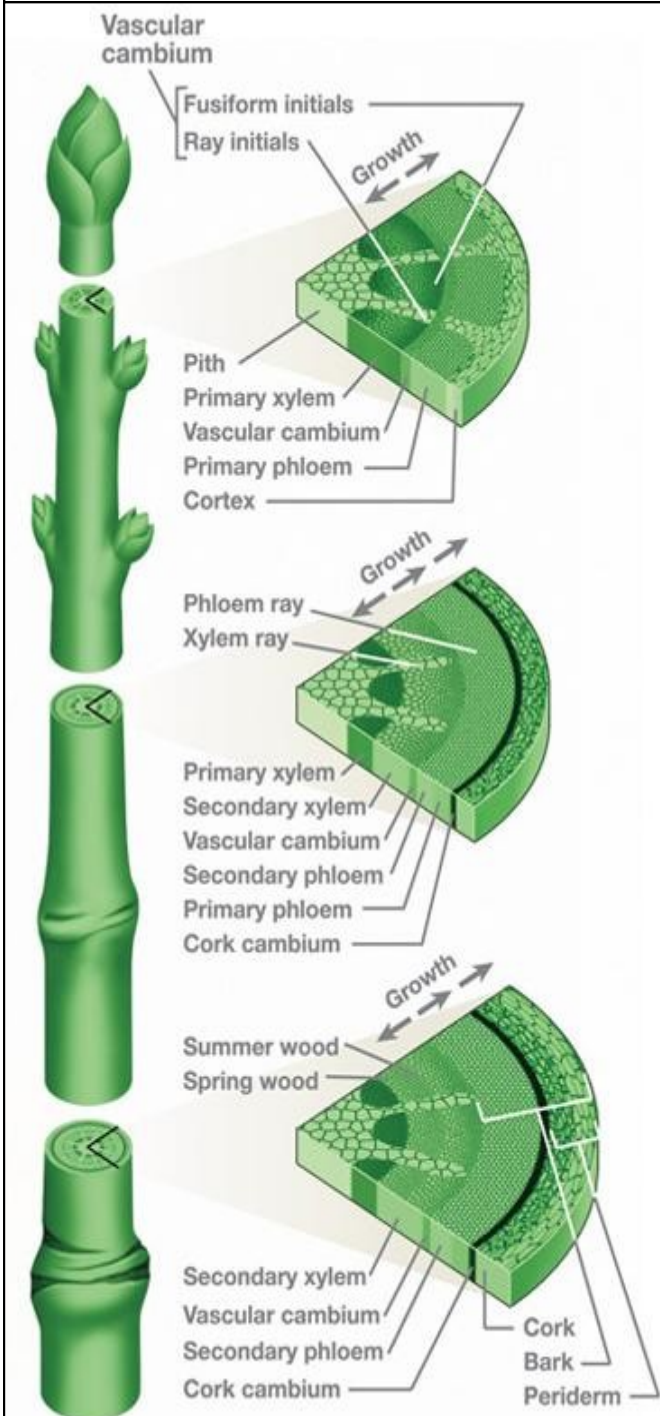
Rays are lines in the cross section of trees that run from the center of the tree out to the bark. Some of these cells are very wide and obvious, like the oaks.. The rays are not thick in dimensions. In red oak, the rays are less than 1" long. In white oak, they may be more than 1 ¼" long. A condition of tylosis is when the rays get plugged like what occurs in white oak. This helps prevent moisture from moving through the tree and helps in preventing the rotting of the inner part of the tree. That is why white oak is used for whiskey barrels. White oak could also be used for outdoor projects and it would last longer than red oak.

Wood can also be identified by color. Maple is usually white in color, where walnut is very dark brown. Red oak is reddish in color whereby white oak is white in color. Cherry has a distinctive reddish color, particularly in the heartwood sections.

Burls occur in most trees. This is a large circular growth that occurs on the outer edge of the tree and is very visible on the bark. Burls are the growth of the tree due to an injury of some sort. This could be bacteria, an infection, or even an insect that has entered the tree through the bark. This growth is a defensive response to that stimulus. Other unusual developments in a tree are when birds eye grain patterns occur or possibly curly grain patterns develop. It is estimated that only about 5% of the maple trees will have the curly grain patterns, while the other hardwoods will yield only about 1% to 2%

curly material. The heartwood is different than the sap wood because the tree has deposited some chemicals in the heartwood and therefore changes its colors.

Respectfully submitted,
Jerry Schaible, sec.



BUCKEYE WOODWORKERS
AND WOODTURNERS
June 18, 2011

The meeting was called to order by Vice Pres. Bob Scharl. ***The meeting was held at the Doll Lumber Company in Southington Ohio.*** Bob thanked Jim Doll for allowing us to visit his sawmill and see the facilities on the 80 acre tract of land. It was indicated that there will be an open lumber display that we can visit. It was stated that there were numerous turning blocks in maple, cherry, elm, and walnut. We will also have a tour through the sawmill where logs are cut into boards. Also there will be a chainsaw demo, wood identification in the forest, as well as wood identification on end grain and flat sawn lumber. Jim Doll indicated that today's tour of the sawmill will be static show where the machine will be in a stopped position. He said that if any time in the future that 6-8 people wanted to come back during the regular workday, they would be able to see the mill in action with actual logs going through the mill. Members would have to call ahead to set up this special tour.

George Raeder indicated that members should bring their projects to him today if they are going to submit them to the Wooster Turned Arts Show in Wooster Ohio. He said that if we cannot submit our projects during the meeting, we are to see that they get to him or Larry McCardel by next week. He stated that the cash prize money has been donated by The Buckeye Woodworkers and Woodturners, Hartville Hardware, Keim Lumber, and North Coast Woodturners. Thompson Tools has supplied tool steel and handles, Mirka has contributed sandpaper and Doll Lumber has contributed gift certificates, and lumber for additional prizes. George went on to state that there will be the annual ice cream social at his house on Sunday, July 24, from 2 to 5 pm.

Bill Stone, program chair person, stated that

we will have our annual BWWT club auction on July 15. We are to bring any tools, equipment, wood supplies, and other shop accessories and donate them to the auction. All proceeds from the auction will be placed in our treasury and used for general club expenses, such as bringing in nationally known woodturners to give us a demonstration. Bill also went on to state that in August we will have the Mirka sandpaper representative give the monthly demo. The month of Sept. is still open and in Oct. we will have Benoit Avery from France provide us with a demo on his style of woodturning.

The Vice President, Bob Scharl, also stated that there will be the Paul Bunyan Wood Show in Cambridge Ohio on Oct. 7, 8, and 9. Jim Doll said that the meeting will be held on the Guernsey County Fair Grounds and will display sawmills, wood processing and BWWT turned items. He felt that BWWT gave a very good showing last year and he wanted to do more turned items this coming year. He said that he wanted two big lathes as well as several small mini lathes on site to really show what we could do.

In October, Marty Chapman will be sponsoring a woodturning demonstration on the sidewalks of Minerva. The purpose would be to show the patrons of the festival how turned items are made on the lathe. Bob Scharl said that there would be ample time to show the finished pieces to the crowd and possibility sell some of the items to the patrons. There will be a "Turn Off" session where members will be given a task to turn an item and then the winning project will receive a prize. All lathes will be covered by an awning for protection against the weather. Members are allowed to set up a sales table.

VP, Bob Scharl, stated that the first turnings session for the young campers at Camp Y Noah was held on Wed of this week. He said that it was a tremendous success. There were 10 young turners that turned a bud

vase and writing pen. It was noted that we could use additional help to instruct the young kids.

Bill Seabolt, Treasurer, indicated that we needed two volunteers to be used as a tally keeper during the annual auction in July. Please contact Bill if you are willing to help. Bill also emphasized that we need to bring chairs to sit on since none are provided during the auction. Bill also gave a treasurer's report of the current balance.

No other business was brought before the membership and the meeting was adjourned in order to participate in the demonstrations that followed.

Respectfully submitted,
Jerry Schaible, Sec.



Calendar of Events

The July meeting of BWWT will be the annual auction at YMCA Camp Y-NOAH on Saturday July 16, 2011. Please bring those no longer wanted items to sell to your buddies, and bring plenty of cash to purchase their unwanted treasures. This meeting will be at the picnic shelter off **Christman Road**, turn right at the first crossroad past the usual entrance about 1/4 mile to a gravel drive.

George Raeder has again invited us to their home for the annual ice cream social on Sunday, July 24, from 2 to 5 pm.

August.....Mirka Corp Rep. will demonstrate sanding techniques on woodturning.

Sept.....TBA

Oct.....Christmas Ornament Decorations.

Nov.....TBA

Dec.....Christmas Dinner.

BWWT OFFICERS FOR 2011



President

Tom Johnson
330-499-4990
Thomas_johnson@sbcglobal.net



Vice President

Bob Scharl
330-497-2682
bse2eit@yahoo.com



Secretary

Gerald Schaible
330-673-6512
gschaible001@neo.rr.com



Treasurer

Bill Seabolt
330-517-7070
lazybolt@GMAIL.com



Librarian Rick Maier

330-745-6751
jmaier4@neo.rr.com



Librarian Don Karr

216-591-1853
Don_Karr@yahoo.com



Newsletter Editor

David Floyd
330-821-9919
dfloyd@neo.rr.com



Assistant Newsletter Editor

Bob Taylor
330-497-1914
bettyt44720@yahoo.com



Web Master

John Adams
440-838-1122
JADAMS@NACS.NET



Asst. Web Master

Mark Rinehart
330-966-5750
mrinehart1008@att.net



Membership Admin.

Phil Brower
330-688-7244
fbtoad@aol.com