



Contains June 2012 Minutes

July 2012

## Bill Hahn Insect Damage to Trees June 9, 2012



Bill Hahn was introduced to the membership by Bill Stone, program chairman of BWWT. Bill Hahn is employed by the City of Akron as an arborist. He has worked on reforestation around Akron and connecting property near the expressway system. He has been working for them since the mid 1990s. Bill indicat-

ed that his father was a sawyer and he helped him do a lot of the cutting of logs into boards. He said that he still enjoys being in the forest and inspect the growth of trees in their natural environment.

Bill stated that insects in trees can do serious damage to forested areas. This is made more serious when there are large stands of trees of a similar species in a close proximity or forested area. When a forested area becomes infected, it will spread quickly to the other trees in the area and usually the whole species can be wiped out. He said that when he took over in Akron, the maple trees made up 70% of the tree population within the city. He indicated that such a large percentage is not a good thing, because if the area is diseased, it will wipe out the entire tree population. Some insect populations will come into an area and wipe out the forested area of certain trees in only a few years. There are some other areas of the world where the same insect is infesting similar trees but not doing devastating damage to the tree. This is the case with the emerald ash borer that attacks the ash tree population. This insect came to us from China. It does not cause major damage to their ash trees simply because there is a natural predator that keeps the emerald ash borer in check. We do not have that predator in the US and so therefore we are in various stages of losing our entire ash tree population. The emerald ash borer entered the US in one of the shipping ports in Michigan. It came in on pallet material or tool handles from China. There are many stands

of ash trees in Michigan that are now dead, due to this infestation. It is expected to hit the Akron area in about 2 years. It was noted that all of Ohio is quarantined and no wood can move out of this area to other states. The female emerald ash borer is about 2 inches in length. It is bright emerald green with red and blue dots on their backs. Generally if the ash trees are near a stand of white oaks, the ash trees will be infected. It was noted by Mr. Hahn that if you are in the forest and see an ash tree, that by all indications, should be dead but remains very healthy, he needs to be notified. He said that he will call in the biology tree experts and take samples of that tree and clone it to make other trees of the same species. He stated that there is something in the DNA of that healthy tree that allows it to live. They could make clones of the new tree and use them for replanting in the area as the old ash trees die out.

Another insect that infested the area is the gypsy moth. This attacked the red oaks and did severe damage to our forests. The gypsy moth was an experiment that started out in the late 1800s in the US and was thought to be able to cultivate and grow as a silk worm. Unfortunately there was a fire in the lab on the east coast and the moths got out. They have been marching westward ever since. Basically what happened was that they defoliated all the leaves on the trees and the tree expended great energy to grow a second set of leaves. Those leaves were attacked and it tried to grow another set of leaves and it took its toll on the tree and it eventually died. Other trees followed suit and eventually large forested areas were impacted.

Walnut trees were affected by the Thousand Cankers Disease. These are diseased areas on walnut trees that occur from an infestation of the walnut twig beetle. This beetle will leave very small tiny exit holes in the side of the dead or dying limbs. The result will be early canopy yellowing of the tree at the top. It will also provide numerous small cankers

on the branches of walnut trees.

The Asian long horned beetle came to us from China. It affects our willow, birch, horse chestnut, and maple trees. The Asian long horned beetle is about 1 ¼ inches long, with a wide body and spots on its back. The long horned beetle gets its name from the exceptionally long antennae that are attached to its head. These antennae can be about 2 inches in length and sort of wrap around the length of the body.

So over the years, as the trees have to be replanted, Mr. Hahn is using other varieties to replace the diseased tree species. He has been using a lot of exotic trees as replacements. He said that the silver maple is one of the worst trees to use in a replanting situation because they have weak limbs and break easily in a big storm and then are a serious clean up problem for the city crews. He said that the reason they were so popular was that they were a very fast growing tree and one could get good height out of the planting in a short period of time. The root system would always be a problem if buildings were nearby, as is the case in the city. The red maple would be a much nicer tree for the cityscape but take longer to grow to a decent height.

In general observations, Mr. Hahn indicated that the Dutch Elm disease has been around for many years and has impacted our neighborhoods in the Akron area. The American chestnut trees have also been infected by disease. Resistant trees have not been found for this species but the American Chestnut Society has been working on that. The pin oak trees in the area are now about full grown to the state of a mature tree and that they will die of longevity. These need to be replaced in the coming years. Fire blight was bad last year in attacking trees, because it was a very rainy and wet summer. The Metro Parks system in NE Ohio will allow trees to die and not be harvested. They will

allow the dead fallen trees to feed the local fauna in the decaying process. This wood will be unavailable to wood turners.

Respectfully submitted  
Jerry Schaible, Sec.

## **Doll Lumber Co. Sawmill Field Trip June 9, 2012**



The tour of the sawmill at the Doll Lumber Co. was directed by Eric Doll. He explained that this mill operated by the use of a large band saw rather than the circular saw mills of years ago. He stated that this mill was more efficient in that the logs could be cut, going in both directions of log travel in the carriage of forward and backward, since the band saw had teeth on both edges. The old style circular saw blades could cut in only one direction of log travel. Therefore the return travel of the carriage trolley was wasted time and therefore added additional costs. Added to this was the fact that the band saw

took a thinner kerf in each cut and thereby saving wood rather than having it go to waste as sawdust. This was an elevated mill in that everything was above the floor level. There is a large bottom wheel on the band saw and there is an option of digging a hole and placing the lower part of the saw in that location. However there were some drawbacks in that style since that area would be constantly wet, filled with sawdust and cut offs. The elevated saw mill provides for easy clean up of saw dust and chips, ease at getting at the band saw parts, and ease of removal of waste wood.

In the beginning of the process, the logs come to the mill from loggers that have cut down the trees from the forested areas. Doll Lumber is also involved in forestry management of tree lots. Most all of their cutting occurs in the forested areas of NE Ohio and more specifically in a location of about a 50 mile radius from their mill. Cutting in residential areas and in locations that are beyond the 50 mile radius are not profitable for their operation. The tree is cut down in the forest and cut to length to fit their trucks. They are placed on trucks with front end loaders and secured to get the load safely to the saw mill location. The logging trucks off load the logs at the mill where they can be sized. The operator controls a large crane that lifts each log into position and he selects the best end of the log for cutting. With his crane, he is able to left each log into a steel crib where there are two long bar chainsaws that will cut the log to length. These chainsaws, one at each end of the crib, will cut the log segment simultaneously. The sized log will then be placed on a similar species pile to later be trucked across the yard to the mill where it will be cut into boards.

At the mill, the logs are debarked to get rid of the rough outer bark and prepare the log for cutting into boards. The debarking technique rolls or spins the log over some toothed fingers that gouge or rip the bark off the log



segment. The bark material drops down into a hopper and is taken away for mulch that is sold to the customer right in the yard. The cleaned logs are then located on a ramp that leads to the band saw.



A log is then rolled onto the carriage or trolley and secured by hydraulic powered steel pins or grips. The log can then be rotated where it seemed the most irregular side can be cut from the log and dropped into the waste bin. The log is moved through the stationary saw with the double edged band saw blade cutting a desired thickness. A 150 hp electric motor powers the trolley through the band saw. At the time of viewing, the saw was cutting 4/4 thick red oak. The double edged band saw allows for the trolley to move forward and backward and each trip or



movement cuts a board off the log. A 14" board was witnessed going through the saw mill where it was cut. It took about 6 seconds for the band saw to cut that board to thickness. As each board is cut off the log, it falls

onto conveyor rollers and moves on to the next site where it is ripped to width. All waste wood from the log also is conveyed by the belt system but there is a portion of the conveyor which drops away to allow the waste to fall into a waste bin below to elevated operation. All waste wood is gathered up and sent to a particle board mill in eastern Ohio. The log segment is flipped each time on the initial cuts so that the best wood will be exposed. The objective is to get the best looking wood in the board to bring the highest price for the piece. The log is continuously cut until there is about a 4x6 inch piece remaining and then it is sent on to the stacking process to be used as a beam.

The band saw, itself, is powered by a 125 hp motor. The blade is 12 inches wide, with teeth on both sides of the blade, and it is 42 feet in length.

The blade is changed every 4 hours or twice per shift. The blade costs \$1200 per blade. The blade is sent to the sharpening room where it is filed and sharpened automatically with a grinding wheel. The blade is handled by two men to place it into a carriage on the sharpening machine. The sharpening procedure is very precise for each tooth. The blade is usually sharpened 3 to 5 times on each edge. After it is sharpened, it is flipped over so the other side can be sharpened. The blade can be sharpened about 80 times before it has to be replaced. There are 238 teeth on each side of the blade. It takes about 7 minutes to change the blade on the band saw. Each blade weighs about 158 lbs. There are times when the metal blade will become fatigued and then the blade needs to be welded in that spot.



As the boards leave the band saw they move by conveyor belt or rollers to the ripping station. This is where a technician looks at the width of the board to determine where the best value is located. It is advantageous to the profit margin if scrap edges are cut away from the board. The whole board then can be graded higher and becomes more valuable. This ripping station is set up with two side by side circular saws and they are guided by laser controlled parameters. The waste edges are then dropped into a waste bin where they are also sent to the particle board mill. After this process, the board is sent on rollers to the grading station.



At the grading station, the technician needs to grade the board as to length and quality. So end pieces of some boards are cut off, but again to make the whole board more valuable. So scrap ends are cut off and the waste drops into the conveyor system where the pieces are loaded into the particle board shipment. Then the technician looks at the cut board and determines the quality of the board. If there are no knots in the board, then it will receive a very high grade and bring a top price in the market place. If there are knots or other imperfections, then the board will receive a lower grade. The graded board receives a spray of colored chalk depicting the grade so it can be properly stacked.

The last stage is for two stackers to take the graded boards and place them in the proper stacks for filling the customer order. The boards exit the building in proper stacks on

pallets to be loaded onto transport trucks. Extreme care must be taken to keep the graded boards in homogenous grouping.

Respectfully submitted\  
Jerry Schaible, Sec.



## MINERVA ARTFEST REVIEW June 2, 2012

Wood-turners, plein aire painters, potters, basketweavers, spinners, jugglers...Cub Scout gutter sailboaters, Boy Scout slot car racers and musicians packed Market Street in Minerva on June 2nd for the Great Minerva Market Street Turnoff and ArtFest. Twenty-two wood-turners, fifteen plein aire artists and many others created art works and crafts galore for the crowded street. With food,



snacks and other refreshment available, the public thronged to the event. To wrap up the event, the Market Street Art Spot held a reception on Friday, the 8th, to award prizes to five plein aire paintings created at the Art-Fest. Erin T. Mulligan received "Best of Show" for her piece titled, "Normandy in the Sky"; Lynn Digby's oil painting, "Fallen Tree" was given the "Award of Mastery" and "Minerva Dairy", an acrylic painting by Anna Rather received the "Patricia M. Kishman Award of Excellence". Sally Lytle and Lynda Rimke each received an Honorable Mention for their respective paintings. A huge "THANK YOU" is extended to....M. J. Albacete, our juror for the event ... musician, Lou Begue...Minerva Community Theater, sponsor of Friday's reception...our prize money sponsors...and all who came out for the event and reception! Once again MSAS has been overwhelmed with the display of support for the arts in Minerva!



Pictures from the Minerva Artfest courtesy of Gordon Seto

## More Doll Lumber Pictures





Doll Lumber pictures courtesy of Darrell Dube

Anyone wishing to submit pictures for the newsletter please send them to the editor within two days of the meeting.

## Buckeye Woodworkers and Woodturners June 9, 2012

The regular meeting of BWWT was held at the Doll Lumber and Sawmill Company in Southington Ohio. The meeting started with president Bob Scharl giving an introduction of Jim Doll, owner of the Doll Lumber Co. He welcomed everyone to the meeting and his sawmill and hoped that everyone would have a good experience during their visit. He indicated that the sawmill would be up and running at around 10 AM for all of us to take a tour. He said that they would be having a production run of red oak, but would also be cutting some catalpa, soft maple, and sassafras during the tour.

Pres. Scharl welcomed the members of the North Coast Woodturning club to our meeting today. He stated that it would be a meeting with the combined clubs of NE Ohio. He also stated that members can tour the racks of turning blanks and stacks of lumber in the Doll Lumber inventory at the warehouse where the meeting is held. All members would get a 10% discount on any purchases today.

Pres. Bob Scharl stated that the next meeting will be the second Sat. in July and it will be our annual club auction. He encouraged members to bring their old equipment and wood to the auction so that it can be purchased by other members during the bidding process. Any items related to woodworking would be acceptable for the sale. Members were reminded to sign up for a bidding number at the beginning of the meeting. All tally sheets would be paid for after the bidding was over.

Pres. Scharl indicated that the Hartville Hardware Grand Opening would be on July 13 and 14. It was also noted that this Thurs,

June 14, there will be an auction of inventory at the old hardware store. The auction will begin at 10 AM at the old store location. You may go to the Kiko website to locate the particulars of the upcoming sale.

The pres. also noted that there will be a picnic today after the tour of the sawmill. There will be a charge of \$5 for the burgers and hotdog meal with chips and drinks provided. The picnic should begin at around 11 AM.

Anyone requesting a name tag should see Tom Nellis, the treasurer, after the meeting.

Jim Doll indicated that he was ready for taking people on the tour. He cautioned that it will be noisy and dirty. He would provide ear plugs and safety glasses for those wishing to take the tour. He requested that individuals should keep their hands back from the machines when they are in operation. He indicated that people should use the hand rails while going up the steps and walking along the catwalk beside the machinery. He cautioned that wood chips and sawdust would be flying throughout the process. Again he stated that he enjoyed having everyone here to view his sawmill operation.

Respectfully submitted  
Jerry Schaible, sec.



## Calendar of Events

**PLEASE NOTE  
BWWT MEETINGS ARE NOW  
HELD ON THE SECOND SATURDAY  
OF EACH MONTH BEGINNING AT  
9:00 AM**

July, 2012..... Annual Auction at the Camp Y-Noah day camp pavilion. Enter from Christman Road

August, 2012.... TBA

September, 2012..... Peter Kern from Mirka Products

October, 2012...Bandsawn boxes by Bob Taylor

November, 2012....Eliptical ring box by Bob Scharl

December 8, 2012....Annual Christmas Dinner at Camp Y-Noah

**Anyone wishing to submit pictures for the newsletter please send them to the editor within two days of the meeting**

## BWWT OFFICERS FOR 2011



### **President**

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



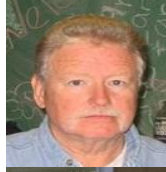
### **Vice President**

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



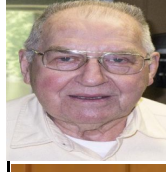
### **Secretary**

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



### **Treasurer**

Tom Nellis  
330-947-3441  
brewmeister43@hotmail.com



### **Librarian** Rick Maier

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



### **Newsletter Editor**

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



### **Web Master**

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



### **Membership Admin.**

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