

**Good News, Mike Pringle** has had his back operation & making good progress, & is expected to be with us again by the end of the year.

**We wish him well.**

**Winter Woodex**, a winter exhibition is being held on the Fosse on the 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> of Oct from 10am to 4pm on each day. **Free entry.**

### Diary

2<sup>nd</sup> Oct Hands-on.

**Demonstrations start at 7-00 pm, Hands-on 7-30**

### Committee Contact Names & Numbers

Chairman	John Davies	01926 499675
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**Woody's  
World**  
The Newsletter of



**Sept 4<sup>th</sup> 08**

**Tonight** we have a demonstration by **Richard Findley.**

**Last Month**, the subject was **Bud Vases.**

**Mick Smets**, quickly turned a vase from square block of oak, showing a flare for design with an oriental flavour. In the photographs is a selection of vases.



**Mick Smets  
Bud Vase**

Due to much space available from the Hands-on evening I have included other items in this newsletter which maybe of interest.

**Reaction Wood** this is found in trees which are not upright but are leaning to one side. Reaction wood is growth which is higher than normal to one side, so that the original centre of the trunk is offset

**Compression Wood - softwood trees, pines etc.**

In softwood trees the abnormal growth is usually on the lower side of the leaning trunk and is called **Compression Wood**. The wood is denser, showing faster growth rate and much more red than normal due to a higher proportion of lignin.



**Tension Wood - hardwood trees (broad leaves)**



In hardwood trees the tension wood is the higher growth on the upper side of the leaning trunk. The wood is paler due to the higher proportion of cellulose and is slightly stronger than normal wood, but the fibres are more woolly and tend to pull out rather than cut cleanly. The underside of the lean the wood is extremely weak parallel to the grain. Danger if used in scaffolding boards.

## Dividing a circle

Here are two methods of dividing round work into equal divisions.

① Place a strip of paper around the work and mark the overlap to show on both ends. Lay the strip out and pin to a board. Draw a line at a suitable angle to the strip. Divide this line into required number of divisions. For example: Say A-B (the circumference) measures 328mm and you want seven divisions, which is an awkward 46.857mm per division. Choose a round figure, say 45mm or 50mm and divide the angled line accordingly using a compass or a rule.

Draw a line from the end marker (7 in this case) to point B. Position a straight edge so that the edge of a square is aligned with this line, then slide the square along transferring divisions from the angled line to the strip. Finally replace the strip around the work and mark off the divisions.

② Draw a circle and divide the diameter into the number of divisions required using the method above. If, however, the diameter is an integer it may be possible to do this with just a rule.

Scribe two arcs from C&D to meet at E.

Draw a line from E through Point 2 on the diameter to meet the circumference.

Distance C - P is the required measurement to divide up the rest of the circumference. In this case I made five divisions of the diameter from which to produce a pentagon.

NB: The line E-P passes through the 2nd marker in all cases of divisions of three or greater.

**Ian Morrison, Leamington Spa**

