One Good Turn

Volume 5, Issue 10

October 6, 2005

Coulee Region Woodturners Chapter of the American Association of Woodturners

Next Meeting—Sat. & Sun., 15 & 16 October 2005, 9:00 AM — at the Gautsch Studio in Onalaska, WI

JAMIE DONALDSON, GUEST DEMONSTRATOR

Jamie Donaldson is a professional turner and instructor from Georgetown, KY who turns a wide variety of items with a special interest in decorative bowls and vessels, which he sells at various galleries and juried craft shows. He has studied under David Ellsworth, John Jordan, Ray Key, Knud Øland, and Rude Osolnik.

Jamie is a member of the Louisville Area Woodturners (charter member and Board member), Kentucky Guild of Artists and Craftsmen (juried member and Board member), Ohio Valley Woodturners Guild, The American Association of Woodturners, and has instructed and demonstrated at four AAW National Symposia plus many others.

Saturday will include Bowl Turning 102 [or "Rounds in Squares"] and then the Phrugal Photo Studio Treatise. Sunday will focus on Long Bowls From Logs [see picture on page 6].

Prez Sez

Trick or Treat. It's that time again. Time for leaves to be falling from trees, time for the air to develop that slight chill, time for witches and goblins to knock on your door looking for treats and time to get the shop heater cleaned up and ready for the winter. I love the colors of fall. I have started something new at home. Since I am an early riser, I set my alarm clock for 0515 (that's 5:15 AM for you non-24 hour clock types). I get up and head to the shop. This gives me 30-45 minutes of time in the shop totally to myself (nobody else is even up, not even the dog). I find I can get some items gluing or due some finishing or turning in this time. It is amazing what you can accomplish in 30 to 45 minutes.

We are getting set for Jamie Donaldson this month. Remember, you can save yourself $10 by registering early ($35 early or $45 at the door). It should be a great weekend of demo.

Do you realize that this is one of the last PrezSez articles that I will write? It has been a real treat to be your president for the past few years. However, I feel it is time to get some "new blood" in place. I will still be around. I'll be on the board for another year, as past president and who knows what else. As I said, it has been a real treat and a lot of fun (and work) to serve the club in these last few years. Hope to see you at Jamie Donaldson's demo.

From Jim Hamilton

I have been thinking about writing this for some time and always felt that it might sound like a lecture but I need to share my view of the club from my new home several hours away. Sunday morning at 6:30 AM, I was emailing Duane Hill about my interest in coming for the Jamie Donaldson presentation. I was very surprised to read an email Monday morning asking members to help fill the 30 reservations needed to break even. I have no idea if the issue is cost, time, or the presenter, but for the price and ease of attendance there seems to be great value there. I knew that I was among a special group of individuals when I could attend regularly and now that it takes a road trip to attend a meeting, I realize how many unique benefits the group may be taking for granted. Open shop night, the network of fellow turners that are available by phone or in person to answer questions, people willing to come to a fellow turners shop to work out problems they are having on **their** equipment and not least of all, the monthly meetings that are well organized by highly skilled volunteers. As a member of the Coulee Region Woodturners, we are all blessed with a wonderful resource. We should all use and enjoy it to the fullest.

Reminder—

The crew for helping to set up and clean up for the October meeting is:

Dale Launspach, Jim Liberko, Dennis Snider, Lyle Solem.

The understanding is that you get your replacement if you're unable to attend.

Legacy Challenge

For my last President's Challenge (hence the name), I thought I would push the envelope a little bit. This challenge will be a little different from the ones we have had before. There will be no prizes awarded, there will be no categories, but you will be pushed/challenged. I challenge the club to make 100 pens and 100 bowls by the November meeting. The pens will be sent to the troops from the Onalaska and Appleton units, which were recently deployed to Iraq. The bowls will be donated to the Empty Bowls Project.

Having the November deadline accomplishes several things. First, it lets us get the pens to the troops in time for Christmas (hopefully). Second, it allows us to utilize some of the A-Line demo time as a pen turn-a-thon. More on that later. Third, Holmen High School already has an Empty Bowls dinner scheduled for December. This would let us donate to their dinner.

I have 100 pen kits on order. These kits should be in the first week of October. I have made up nearly 100 pen blanks. All pens are of the slimline design and use 7mm mandrels.

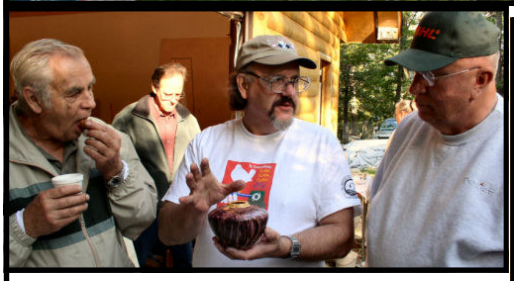
Bowls can be of any wood. They should be 6-8" in diameter (cereal bowl size). They should be finished and signed.

To date, I have commitments for 60 pens and 50 bowls. If you are interested in participating, let me know how many pens and/or bowls you would like to contribute. Give me a call or stop by to pick up your pen blanks.

Duane Hill

Meeting Review

Our last meeting was at the Mueller Retreat in Alma. Numerous members showed how to do short and specific tasks or discussed a small item of interest. “Veddy Interresting”. The Instant Gallery was also reviewed. And, of course, we ate. Pictures from the day are below and on the following pages.



Alcohol Soaking Method for Drying Bowls - by Dave Smith [Reprinted with Permission of the author.]

Background:

Drying roughed turned bowls has always been a challenge for wood turners. You need to balance the desire to finish a piece as soon as possible with the inherent tendency of wood to warp and split when dried too quickly. Wood turners have employed various methods to maximize the drying speed while minimizing the degradation of the wooden shape being created. Over time each method has collected its own supporters and detractors with respect to the relative effectiveness of the process.

Criteria for a good drying process include ease of use, cost, and consistency of results. A process that is difficult to use, even though it produces good results, will garner few adherents. Likewise, an expensive protocol may appeal to a commercial turner who can expect to recoup the investment but it may be cost prohibitive for the average wood turner. Consistent results without labor intensive monitoring or manipulations are a major benefit of any method.

The most common method of drying wood bowls is placing them in a paper grocery bag. The theory is that the permeable paper produces a micro climate around the bowl. The bowl dries slowly with a small differential moisture gradient across the bowl sides. This method works well but it is slow.

Boiling can improve the stability of the wood by rupturing the cells, allowing moisture to more readily migrate to the surface and evaporate. Boiling is time and labor intensive, consuming requiring considerable space for a large pot and heat source. Since most people don't want to boil bowls in the kitchen, it is necessary to set up some way to boil outdoors which can be a big drawback in cooler climates during the winter months. Boiling can also be dangerous. A good friend of mine was severely burned when a plate blank wedged in a boiling pot of water, sealed the pot and led to a steam explosion.

Soap soaking has gained popularity in recent years. A bowl soaked in a soap solution is supposed to be easier to turn because of the lubricating action of the soap. Bowls are said to dry faster and crack less after soaking but some people report that there is still a fair amount of distortion of the finished piece.

It was my experience with soap soaking that led me to the alcohol soaking procedure I use today. When I researched soap soaking and read the discussions on wood working forums, the consensus was that it was the surfactant in soap that allowed the wood to dry faster.

Researching the MSDS (material safety data sheets) for several commonly used soaps revealed that the surfactants were listed as being alcohols. I reasoned that using alcohol for a soaking solution might be a simpler method. The most readily available alcohol is denatured alcohol found in the paint section of any hardware store. A gallon of denatured alcohol costs from 10 to 12 dollars.

A search on the internet noted several instances of alcohol soaking of archeological artifacts to displace water in a complicated protocol for stabilizing and preserving historical wood pieces. Alcohol soaking is used as the first step in of a process to replace water in the wood with a stable inert binder that will maintain the shape of the artifact and prevent further degradation. The fact that alcohol is used to displace water in archeological artifacts suggests that it might also work to displace water in green wood thus speeding up the drying process.

My testing involved a large variety of wood species. In each case, the results have been consistently good. Types of wood included some traditionally hard to dry woods such as apple, plum, cherry and mulberry.

The test consisted of turning two similarly sized bows from the same type wood. One bowl from each sample was soaked in alcohol then both were dried in the same manner. Several methods of drying were used from the most conservative, a paper bag, to the most radical of placing the bowls uncovered on a wire rack in my heated, dehumidified shop. I recorded the weight, date and time when the bowl was set aside for drying and then recorded the weight daily when possible. After the bowl stopped losing weight it was considered dry or at equilibrium with the surroundings. The data showed that small thin (1/2 inch thick walls) bowls would reach equilibrium in 4 to 5 days. Using this data, I developed a process that was quick and consistently yielded usable bowls.

Here is a set of roughed out apple bowls that were cored from the same block. After more than a year they are still in good condition and ready to turn when I get a chance.

The Process:

Bowls are roughed out to 1/2 inch wall thickness for pieces less than 8" in diameter. Over 8" in diameter, I leave a wall thickness of 5/8 to 3/4 inches. Since my lathe is limited to 12 inches, I have not tested bowls larger than that for optimum wall thickness. I often turn utility pieces with a finished wall thickness of a quarter to half an inch. In these cases the roughed out wall thickness needs to be thick enough to allow for distortion. No drying method will completely prevent movement of the wood when it dries, so plan your roughed out blank accordingly.

The News

October 15, 16 Guest demonstrator will be Jamie Donaldson, from Kentucky. He will be working on long bowls, square bowls, and photographing your work. We need advance registration to assure adequate attendance and costs versus revenue. At the Gautsch studio.

Nov 11-13 A-Line Woodworking Show demos.

Nov 19 At Pam Reilly's new shop, in Elgin, MN. Come see how she makes those geometric mosaic bowls and vessels.

Dec 17 At Gautsch's, with Mark Duginske giving a detailed day on band saws—setup, maintenance, use, blades, etc. Plus an opportunity to order a saw and supplies, or at least get an informed recommendation.

2006 Spring Professional turner Bill Grumbine demo.

2006 Autumn Professional turner Russ Fairfield demo.

Want Ads/Sale Ads If it's pertinent to woodworking or woodturning, get it to Aaron and he'll publish it in the newsletter.

For Sale—From Member Jim Sannerud

I have slab wood varying from 12" to 24" wide and 8' to 12' in length. It's mostly ash and red oak, 2 1/2 to 3" thick. It's been air drying for 3 years. If interested, e-mail frog@bitstream.net for prices. Thanks, Jim Sannerud

Once the bowl is roughed out it is submerged in denatured alcohol for at least 2 hours. Larger, thicker bowls need to soak longer to ensure good penetration of the alcohol. Longer soaking time does not appear to damage the wood.

Remove the blank from the alcohol and let it air dry for about an hour to dry the surface.

Now wrap the outside of the bowl in heavy paper such as a grocery bag. Secure the paper with a couple of wraps of masking tape around the rim. Fold the paper over the rim, trim off the excess, and place the bowl upside down on a rack to dry. If the bowl set on the foot it may not rest evenly due to the paper and the air may not circulate as well. The inside of the bowl needs to be exposed to air.

The reason for wrapping the outside only is the theory that it will create a compressive stress on the bowl by drying the inside quicker than the outside. As the inside dries it shrinks which pulls on the outside causing it to compress. This compressive force minimizes cracking during the drying process. Thinner walls yields less distortion and fewer cracks by decreasing the maximum stress developed between the inside and the outside.

The alcohol I use for soaking bowls is denatured ethanol alcohol, straight from the can. I do not recommend methanol due to health and safety concerns. Although I did successfully test some bowls in isopropyl alcohol I did not like the smell. Isopropyl is not readily available in concentrations greater than 70% while denatured ethanol normally is 95%. Alcohol is added to a container as needed to cover pieces. During soaking, some alcohol will be absorbed, so a small amount will be lost when each bowl is removed and must be replaced with fresh alcohol. Because of this I have not worried about the dilution of the solution over time. The results have been consistent for bowls soaked in fresh alcohol and those soaked in solution used many times.

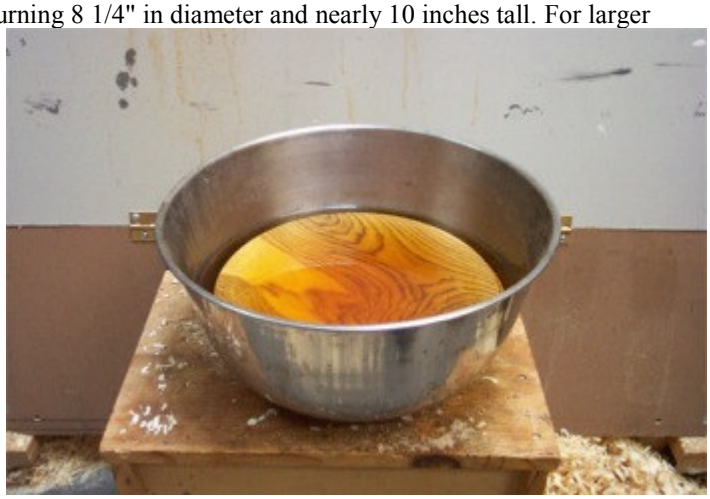
One concern was the possibility that alcohol used to soak dark wood would become a dye and discolor lighter colored wood subsequently soaked in the solution. There has been no indication of this happening.

The solution does collect wood dust and other debris over a period of time, so I strain the solution when transferring between containers. A kitchen strainer place across a container with a paper towel filter is sufficient to remover the big hunks.

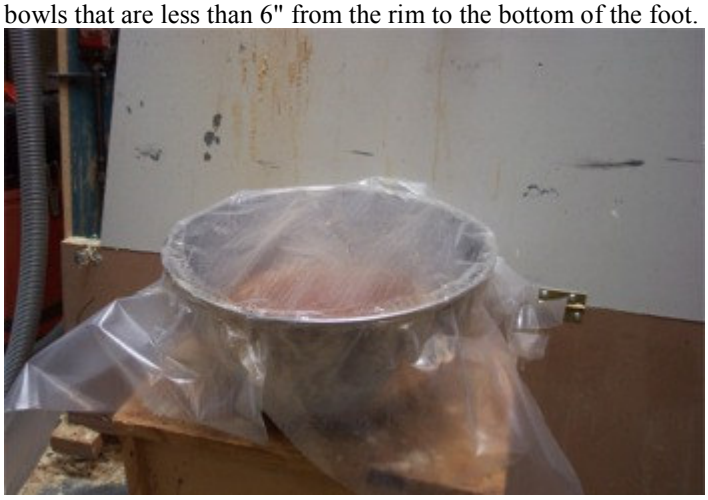
Containers used for storing soaking alcohol should be non metallic. Alcohol is about 95% alcohol and 5% water when purchased. As bowls are soaked in it, the moisture content of the solution will

increase, which, along with other impurities leached from the wood will attack metal containers.

I use plastic ice cream containers for soaking bowls and storing used alcohol. A one gallon container will accommodate a bowl 8" in diameter by 5" tall. A two gallon ice cream container will hold a turning 8 1/4" in diameter and nearly 10 inches tall. For larger



bowls, a 13qt stainless steel bowl will accommodate 13" diameter bowls that are less than 6" from the rim to the bottom of the foot.



To cover a large bowl, place a sheet of heavy plastic film over the steel bowl and secure it by wrapping the rim with clear packing tape. If you stretch the tape, the cover can be removed and replaced as needed while providing a reasonably good seal.

Still larger bowls can be placed in a heavy plastic bag and then nested into a pile of shaving to conform to the bottom of the bowl and limit the amount of alcohol needed to cover the bottom. The inside of the bowl can also be filled to reduce the volume of alcohol needed to completely cover the bowl. With a little bit of ingenuity the amount of alcohol required to process large bowls can be held to a reasonable quantity.

Other Trials:

In order to verify the results I had obtained with alcohol soaking, I asked several other tuners to try it. I wanted to get a cross section of turners with different experiences and specialties. Some of those who provided data included Bill Grumbine, Dominic Greco, Mark Kauder, and Jennifer Shirley.

Mark Kauder has used the method for 3 bowls, two from box elder and one from sycamore. He bought a slab of freshly cut Ambrosia Sycamore, 4" thick and not sealed. He cut three 16" diameter blanks from it, roughed them out, then used the alcohol soaking method on one of them while completely covering the other two with Anchorseal. When he later pulled them out, the Alcohol Soaked on seemed dry, and had warped only about 1/2" across the grain. When he turned it, it was dry, and has not moved since. The two Anchorsealed ones had both warped/shrunk 1" across the grain and had "Potato chipped" or cupped about 1/2". After chucking them up and getting them round again, they still continued to move. Mark reports he will use the alcohol soaking method when he turns solid Wood.

Dominic Greco has completed more than a dozen pieces using the alcohol soaking process. He has used the process on many types of wood including; Box Elder, Norway Maple, Osage Orange, Cherry, Chinese Elm, and Apple. When asked what the worst problem was Dominic responded, "The piece of Osage Orange cracked during drying, but I believe this was a crack that was present in the blank, and not a direct result of drying". Dominic uses a moisture meter to determine when a bowl has completed drying. After 2 weeks he reports that his pieces are at a moisture content of 6%. None of his finished pieces have distorted as of the writing of this article, and Dominic reported that it is now the only method he uses for drying bowls.

Bill Grumbine used the alcohol soaking method in late 2003 to fill Christmas orders he received during a Thanksgiving artist show. Bill has been an enthusiastic supporter of the method.

Jennifer Shirley soaked one walnut bowl before reading the fine print as, she calls it, and left it in the alcohol for four days. When she removed it, she simply left it on a shelf exposed to air. Four months later the bowl exhibited no problems other than the normal out of round when she finished turning it.

Conclusions:

Although I collected data in a consistent manor and attempted to control variables, this is not a strict scientific study. The study did not verify my theory of why the process works. The study does show that soaking green roughed out bowls in alcohol does reduce the time necessary to bring them to equilibrium with their surroundings. Wrapping the outside of a bowl reduces distortion and checking. Testing by other wood tuners has verified that the protocol works consistently. The process is simple and relatively fast. The expense of denatured alcohol is minimal compared to the savings in reduced bowl losses, but the biggest saving is time. Using the alcohol soak method reduces the drying time for roughed out bowls from months to weeks.

. . . Dave Smith

From The Neighbors

The **Rochester Art Center** is organizing a contemporary woodturning exhibition from Jan 28, 2006 through March 19, 2006. The exhibition will have two galleries. The first gallery will be an invitational exhibit of nationally recognized woodturning artists. The second gallery is a juried gallery of woodturning works from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and North and South Dakota. All participants must be 18 years old and all works must be original and completed within the last two years. No works over 3ft x 3ft x 3ft will be accepted. $500 in cash awards will be given. Dates for submitting work are January 5-10, 2006. Judging will take place on January 12, 2006. Judges for this exhibition are Alan Lacer, Mel Turcanik, and Dean Wilson. If you need more information, contact one of the CRW officers.

The Spalting Process by Larry Roberts

[Originally published in the June, 1989 *American Woodturner*. Reprinted by permission of AAW and Larry Roberts, August 28, 2005, through the efforts of Lyle Solem.]

Most woodturners are familiar with spalted wood, but few understand nature's process of transforming an ordinary piece of wood into a highly figured prize. The patterns created through spalting do not follow the grain of the wood, and therein lies the beauty of spalting. Those irregular dark gray to black patterns and sometimes spectacular red to coral colors that permeate spalted wood are caused by fungi and related microorganisms. This heterogeneous group includes actinomycetes, certain molds, yeast, and yeast-like organisms. These microorganisms are primarily saprophytic forms found in soil. They play a primary role in the cyclical transformation of organic matter. Wood decay is a part of this cycle. Woodturners interrupt the process and call it spalting.

The process begins as the fungi invade the wood, sending out root-like filaments or hyphae. The hyphae release enzymes with, in effect, digest the wood. The enzymes first attack the parts of the wood that are less complex, such as the sap and the soft extra-cellular materials. It is the chemical reaction between the enzymes and these materials that produce the color change in the wood. Fungi are quite familiar to us. Consider the many antibiotics produced by fungi. Wine and other alcoholic fermented beverages, cheese, and yeast bread are by products of the microbes.

The dark grays to black colors are generally the fungi itself. It takes millions of microbes, gathered together, before they are visible to the eye. This is the point where we should stop the decomposition process. Harvest the wood, put it in dry storage, or, better yet, turn it! If the process continues, the fungi then attack the wood cell walls and the cellular structure is destroyed. The wood becomes soft and punky. Again, it is best harvested before it gets to this advanced decayed stage because it then becomes difficult to turn.

Sharp tools and shear cuts are necessary in turning spalted wood. Problems, such as tear-out, can be diminished by preventing the wood from decaying too much. In fact, you will find more varied colors and patterns in fruit woods at earlier stages of decay (spalting).

Frequent questions regarding potential health hazards related to woodworking led me to consult a noted allergy specialist, Lazarus Loeb, M.D., of Arlington, Texas. According to Dr. Loeb, allergic reactions to microorganisms in spalted woods are relatively rare. Dr. Loeb states, "While there are pathogenic forms of fungi, one should not be overly concerned because the disease-causing varieties comprise an infinitely small portion of the known fungi. However, problems can and do occur when wood shavings are allowed to accumulate. The shavings create an environment where secondary growth of other microorganisms occurs, and dangerous pathogens may arise. Use common sense! Always have adequate ventilation, use dust removal equipment (exhaust fans, dust collectors) and always wear dust masks."

Let's apply some microbial knowledge and help nature help woodturners. Instead of hunting spalted wood, we can make our own. Simply put a limb or log in a shady spot outside, and cover it with leaves, grass clippings, sawdust, or any organic material mixed with soil. Keep the pile moist for one to three months (time will vary depending upon the area in which you live), and soon the wood will spalt. If you have some shavings from turning spalted wood, put them on the piece of wood first; and the shavings will become a starter culture. Do not let your spalting culture dry out. The key is moisture, warmth, and darkness.

Once you have turned a spalted chunk of wood, you will come to appreciate the added beauty of spalting. Nature, through this process, makes the average turner an artist, and a nondescript piece of wood a magnificent prize.

From Jim Cox

The Pump House show - "Wood Turned Beautiful" – will run from November 28, 2005 to January 7, 2006. We are going to be limited to only one room at the Pump House and this means that we are limited on how many pieces can be displayed. Thus, we are asking if anyone has a bookcase that they have built in the past (or in the very near future) that we could borrow for the show. We would like to have bookcases that are fairly tall and have at least five or more shelves. If you have one or two that we could borrow please email me cswoodworking@charter.net or call (608-786-2327) or contact Mike Henderson. I will be able to pick up and return the bookcases with my vehicle. Please contact me as soon as you can. We will be setting up the show on Saturday, November 26 and taking the show down on January 7th and 8th, so please mark your calendars.

If we can round up at least six or more bookcases, we could easily have a few hundred woodturnings. If you are a new member within the last year and a half, and missed it, the last show that we had was great. Opening night we had close to 175 people, despite a huge snow/ice storm that day. According to the Pump House staff this was one of the biggest openings that they had ever had for a show.

Any pieces that you display must have your name, the species of the wood, for sale or not for sale (nfs), and the value of each piece taped to each one. This is for insurance purposes, whether or not you want to sell it. The Pump House will be selling any pieces for us at the show, will take care of all of the paper work, monies and having the person pick up the piece after the show. They will take 35 percent of the selling price for their commission, so price your piece with that in mind.

We are also going to be having a silent auction during the show for the "Empty Bowl Project". The money raised will be donated to local food pantries and the winner will be bidding on a turned bowl donated by our members. We are still looking for any one that would like to donate a bowl for this auction. It can be any size and color. Remember that this is for a good cause for our community, so the more the better.

Latest Donaldson work.

Craft Supplies Group Order

At the last meeting, several members expressed an interest in having another group order from Craft Supplies. In addition, several people were interested in the Triton Respirator that Craft Supplies had on sale for $199 (as compared to a normal price of $269). We checked with Craft Supplies and they will honor the sales price for the group order. So get your wish lists together and bring them to the October meeting. We will have order forms for you to fill out. If you can't make the meeting, send your order to Duane Hill via e-mail or snail mail, or give him a call. Include the part number, page number, price, description, and quantity for each item you want. No money yet, we won't know the final charge until we hear back from Craft Supplies on the discount. Orders will be accepted until November 1, at which time we will place the order so that we can have it by Christmas.

As a side note, because of the large discount on the sale price of the Triton Respirator, these will not be figured into the overall discount, as they would not be discounted any further. It is still a great deal as you don't pay shipping.

Don Derry Demo—from Duane Hill

We sent out a survey this month asking people if they would be interested in attending a mid-week demo by Don Derry. This would be at either the end of October or the first full week in November, depending on schedules. Don is traveling from his home in Washington to Chicago and Michigan. He is traveling I-90 both ways and would like a stopping place and maybe do a demo for us. Based on the survey, we have nearly 20 people who said they would be interested in a one day demo. Based on this response, I will contact Don and set something up. The cost for this demo would be $35.This covers Don's fee plus other items (portapotty, etc). We will have more information at the October meeting. You can check out his work and information at his website, www.donaldderry.com

A-Line Fall Woodworking Show

A-Line Machine Tools will again be having their fall woodworking show the weekend of November 11. They have asked the club to demonstrate again. We are looking for volunteers to demonstrate on either Friday, Saturday or Sunday. We would like to have two volunteers per shift. Shifts will be 3-4 hours, depending on the number of volunteers. Demonstrators must be AAW members (insurance reasons). Non-demonstrators (talkers) need not be AAW members. Contact Duane Hill if you are interested in demonstrating.

In conjunction with A-Line's Show, we were wondering about having a Pen Turn-A Thon on Saturday afternoon of the show. In order to make this work, we would need at least five mini lathes with pen mandrels, five instructors and 4 others to assemble and register people. We will not do this if there is not enough participation. Contact Duane Hill if you are interested.

President's Job Description

Per Mike Henderson, the Nominating Committee is doing well. They have nominees for every position except the President's position. It seems that there is some reluctance for people to volunteer for this one. To that end, I thought I would write something about the job of President entails.

First off, don't think that if you decided you wanted to be the president of CRW that you would be just tossed into the job with a sink or swim attitude. The officers have spent the last five years building a structure that allows decisions to be made by the board of officers. There are very few times that a decision has to be made without consulting the board.

The job of president involves leading the board of officers and the club membership. This leadership is mostly taking them where they want to go. It helps to have a vision of what you want the club to be, expressing that vision and then following it. Some of the tasks that I have done as president don't necessarily have to be done by the president. I did them simply because I enjoyed doing them. These include such things as setting up and cleaning up after the meeting, giving announcements at each meeting, giving demos, organizing the group buys with Craft Supplies. The duties, as I see them, include:

- Working with the Programming Committee to come up with ideas for the meetings and demonstrators
- Coming up with interesting challenges to get members turning, since competition is a great incentive
- Writing an article for the Newsletter (Prez Sez)
- Fielding phone calls from people who heard about the club and want more information
- Acting as a liaison between the AAW and the club
- Signing contracts in the name of the club, i.e. for the Pump House Show.

The president is not Superman, nor is he expected to be. He does not work alone, but has a lot of support from the board and the club.

I would urge you to consider the position. The biggest time commitments are the officer's meetings and the regular meeting. Other than that, I fell I spend less than 10 hours a month on the president's job (it varies with what is going on).

Duane Hill

The Cranky Turner thought the expression in this candid camera shot was more than mirthful. He wonders just what happens in those demonstrations.

Coulee Region Woodturners Chapter of the American Association of Woodturners

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"A Turn For the Better"

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Next Meeting – Two Days, at the Brigitta & Bill Gautsch Studio in Onalaska.
9:00 AM 🕘 Saturday, 15 October 2005.
9:00 AM 🕘 Sunday, 16 October 2005.

Directions to N4671 Old Hickory Drive in Onalaska.

I90 to Wisconsin Highway 16 to County Road OS [Main St.]. This is the Woodman's intersection. OS west to Meadow Wood to Old Hickory, then to the end at the top of the hill. Look for the pink driveway.

We'll start the program promptly, so you'll need to be a little early just to get one of The Uecker Seats. Remember—you have to bring your own chair to have a place to sit.

If you get lost or delayed, call (608) 783-7171 before the meeting for help or directions.

We'll have coffee, so donuts are ALWAYS welcome. Especially Chocolate.