

THE MIDWEST FACETER

DECEMBER, 1982 NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 4, NO. 2



- AN EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATION OF THE MIDWEST FACETERS GUILD

THE MIDWEST FACETER
4205 MERIDIAN ROAD
OKEMOS, MI 48864

THE MIDWEST FACETER

Volume 4, No. 2

An Educational Publication of The Midwest Faceters Guild

OFFICERS

Harold Rice, President
Lawrence Murray, Vice Pres.
Joan Conner, Secretary
Tom Gibbs, Treasurer
(313-282-3745)

BOARD MEMBERS

Bernard Bush
Joan Conner
Tom Gibbs
Dorothy Loyd
Ernie Michaud
Dave Miller
Lawrence Murray
Ed Myers
Harold Rice

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

1983 Show - Helen Murray
Education - Helen Murray
Membership - Art Kalinsky
Historian - Patty Rice

EDITORS

Gib Hocking
4205 Meridian Road
Okemos, MI 48864

Joe Zukowski
4589 Barcroft Way
Sterling Heights, MI 48077

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Attention Guild Members!

If Your name and address contain errors, please notify Art Kalinsky, the Membership Chairman. His address is on the tear-out sheet below. If you are renewing your membership or are joining the Guild as a new member, you should deal only with Art. He keeps our mailing list up to date.

TEAR OFF

TEAR OFF

TEAR OFF

FACETERS GUILD APPLICATION FORM
NAME _____ NO. & STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
TELEPHONE _____

The fiscal year is Jan. 1 through Dec. 31. Dues are 5\$ per year or portion of a year. Make checks payable to The Midwest Faceters Guild and send to

ART KALINSKY 3357 DOREMUS, HAMTRAMACK, MI 48212

NEWS AND VIEWS

Four new Board members and our new officers for the coming year were elected at the Annual Meeting, Oct. 23, in Mt. Clemens. Only about 20% of the total membership attended that meeting however! The other 80% were disenfranchised. We all know that exercise is vital to health. An unused muscle becomes useless and soon the bodily structure which depends upon that muscle also deteriorates and loses its function. The right to vote is just like that. For that reason I expect to introduce a series of motions in our December meeting which will provide for absentee voting. If our voting procedures are properly amended no one will be disenfranchised just because he cannot attend the Mt. Clemens meeting next year. I hope those of you who come to the Toledo meeting will support my position on this matter.

George Westcott has moved to Quartzite, AZ and asked that he be replaced on the Board. Tom Gibbs was elected to fill out the year for George.

Dave Miller needs faceters who will demonstrate their machines at our May show. If you can help, get in touch with Dave.

Prizes for the big raffle at the show are still needed, as are prizes for the winning ticket salesmen.

The raffle grand prize was on display during the Mt. Clemens meeting. The only word to describe it is "breathtaking"! Maybe "mouthwatering" could be added. It's a pendant necklace of 18 carat gold set with emeralds. A picture of it will be on every show ticket, a sales gimmick which might well double the attendance. That's how beautiful the thing really is!

Kathleen Myers (nee Porter) writes to announce the great news of her marriage to Ed Myers. Good news! Also see the invitation below!

Helen Murray included a note to say that Max Kionka died at the end of October. Bad news indeed!

Faceting Friends -

Kathleen and Ed Myers cordially invite you to join them in a Housewarming Celebration on Saturday, November 27th at their new home at 11630 South Gera Road, Birch Run, Michigan. Open house from four o'clock.

Take I-75 north from Flint 10 miles to the Birch Run exit. Turn east 3 miles to Gera Road. Turn north 1/4 mile to 11630 on the west side of the road.

Please come --- we would love to have you join us on this special day!

EXHIBITS

Guild members -

It is not too early to plan your exhibit for the Fair. Please get those stones and cases planned and ready - - - May 14-15 will be here sooner than we expect! This year we hope to have more beautiful exhibits than the first Fair and that will take each one of you. If you do not have a case there is time to build one or borrow one from a friend. Let's make the Faceter's Fair the outstanding show of the midwest!

Thanks -

Kathleen

(My new address is: Kathleen Myers, 11630 S. Gera Road, Birch Run, MI 48415 and my phone number is: 517-624-9178.)

ADVANCE SALE OF FAIR TICKETS

Buy your tickets at less! \$1.50 instead of the \$2.00 price at the door. Contact Jan Taylor for more information.

FUTURE MEETINGS

December 11, 1982 Toledo (see announcement next page)

March ? in Jackson

May 14-15 The Faceter's Fair in Toledo

July 16, 1983 in Kalamazoo

October 22, 1983 The Annual Meeting in Mt. Clemens

A meeting in August or September, 1983 is also in the planning stage.

MWFG ELECTION NEWS

George Westcott resigned from the Board of Directors as of Oct. 23, 1982.

Two new Board members were elected and two incumbents were returned to the Board of Directors at the Annual Meeting of the MWFG Oct. 23. The new members are Dorothy Loyd (three year term) and Tom Gibbs (one year term). Tom was also elected by the Board to be our Treasurer this year. The incumbents who were returned to the Board were Dave Miller and Harold Rice, both for three years.

Midwest Faceters Guild
 Educational Meeting: Dec. 11, 1982
 Kent Library: Central at Collingwood Ave.
 Toledo, Ohio



AGENDA

- 10:00 - 10:30 A.M. Facility Opens & General Set-Up
 10:30 - 11:30 A.M. Board Meeting & Committee Meetings
 11:30 - 1:00 P.M. Lunch & Fellowship

Lunch, prepared by the Toledo group, similar to previous years, at a cost to members in the range of one dollar and a half depending on inflation !

- 1:00 - 2:30 P.M. General Membership Meeting
 2:30 to 4:30 P.M. Program

1. "A Faceter Looks At Synthetics"
 Joseph Zukowski of Sterling Heights, Mi.
 The subject of Synthetics will be handled in depth this year. Mr. Zukowski will give an introduction to the subject and a general outline of study for the year. His discussion will be based in part upon K. Nassau's book.
2. "The Testing of Synthetics By Light And Oils"
 William A. Bowles of St. Clair Shores, Mi.
3. "Dopping - Further Conversation & Demonstration"

Volunteers are wanted: You are asked to show each step in the process of Dopping, the original, transferring and removal, except that torches and alcohol lamps shall not be lighted. (Fire Safety Rules) But bring all equipment and dopping materials used by you in these processes. You are to demonstrate and tell how you do it. Time 6-7 minutes each.

4:30 P.M. Please help remove items from the meeting area. The building must be vacated by 5:00 P.M. Have a safe journey home.

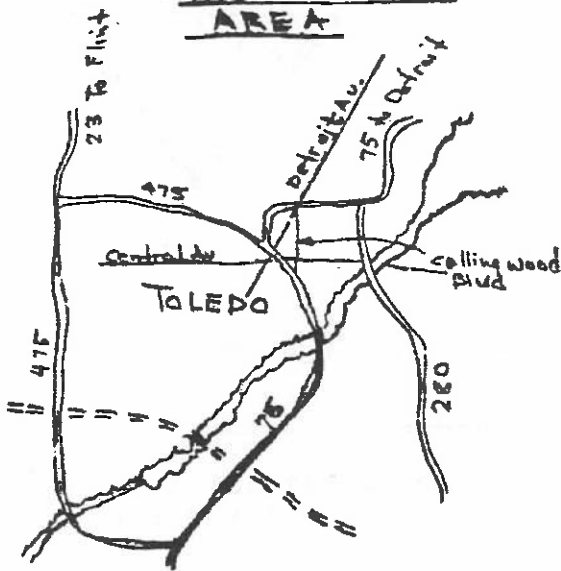
***Do come for a great day of good companionship and sharing of knowledge. Bring a guest. They are very welcome. Your wife or husband will enjoy the meeting too as we have the luncheon and it is the Christmas Season.

If you have any items, equipment, or devices you want to share with others, please bring them.

NORTH

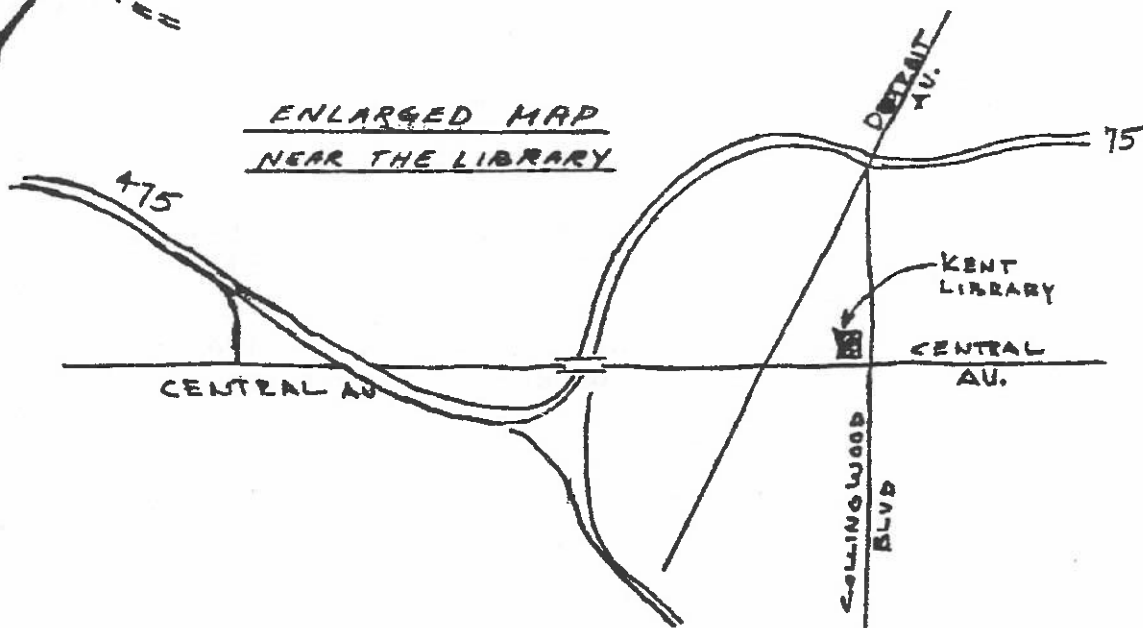


MAP OF TOLEDO AREA



From the north, on 23:
take 475 to Toledo & get off
at Central Ave interchange.
Turn left on Central.
From the north, on 75; get off at
Phillips, to Detroit Ave, then left
on Detroit, a short distance
to Collingwood Blvd.

ENLARGED MAP NEAR THE LIBRARY



For Sale

For Sale

For Sale

Red, star ruky rough. Top quality, solid crystals with good rotating silk. Selected sizes 5 - 30 grams; usually 127 to 130 pieces per kilogram. Five kilos available; sale basis only, no high grading; sold as received from India at \$289.00 per kilogram.

Also faceting display cases: similar to those described on p. 5 of the MFG Newsletter, Feb. 1982 but has no lighting fixtures. Assembled or KD option. \$75.00. Contact Ernie Michaud 313-742-4806

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM - October 23, 1982

A mini-program and demonstration, "Introduction to the Use of the Microscope in Examining Your Stones", was arranged and presented by Larry Murray and George Judd. Two microscopes were available to Guild members throughout the day so we had hands-on experience in viewing a variety of stones.

The microscope that Larry uses has a magnification range of 10 to 30 powers. Its light source is a halogen lamp and the stones viewed were held on dops which were set in a wooden stand.

George obtained his microscope from the now-defunct Detroit Institute of Technology some years ago. He uses a "dark field" light source on his 'scope. He put the light source together himself using a discarded Crisco can and a small high intensity lamp. The original light source was missing when he bought the lamp.

After the presentations by Larry and George the following points were made during the discussion period:

1. The examination of faceted stones by the faceter during the cutting process with the aid of a microscope (set at 10 power) is a viable alternative to using hand held loupes or Optivisor lenses.

2. The viewing of colored gemstone facets during the cutting process is a fairly recent trend with faceters throughout the country.

3. The microscope is a static bench device since it remains in a kind of anchored position while stones are being viewed.

4. The 10 power setting on the microscope corresponds to the almost universal judging of faceted stones with a 10 power hand held loupe. Microscopes have a variable range of magnification, 10 to 30 power, 10 to 40 power and on up to 200 power in some cases.

5. Several different perspectives developed regarding the use of the microscope (10 power setting) in viewing faceted gemstones during cutting:

- (A) Some judges claim they can see more scratches with the microscope. This shows that the microscope is more accurate and reliable. Those who hold this opinion also feel that the growing sophistication in faceting machines and polishing equipment will eventually make microscope judging (with 10 power magnification) the norm.

- (B) The opposing view speaks generally from the economic standpoint. Microscopes have very good eyepieces with high chromatic (color) and aberration corrections and they cost between \$300 and \$2,000. Hand held loupes or

eyepiece loupes have poorly corrected or uncorrected lenses and vary in price from \$5 to \$100. Very few can afford the microscope on top of the cost of the rest of the faceting equipment.

6. It is important that magnifying powers higher than 10 are not used in judging faceted stones. (See page 13 of the MWFG Newsletter, Feb., 1982)

7. Lighting is a critical factor in the proper viewing of faceted stones. The microscope has a better lighting system, i.e. dark field or bright field with a highly concentrated white light source. Also, specialized light sources such as halogen lamps, monochromatic lamps, mercury vapor lamps and fiber optics systems are used with the microscope.

8. The microscope is more often used for gemstone identification. Depending on the quality of the instrument the magnification can be increased from 10 power to 30 power, 40, 50, 70, 80 and even more. With such wide variations in magnification one can check gemstones for a variety of inclusions and their locations, for the intensity of a particular color and for crystal growth patterns. This could help in distinguishing between natural and synthetic materials, for example.

Respectfully submitted by

Joe Zukowski

GEM LORE

The birthstones listed for November are topaz and citrine and for December are zircon and turquoise.

In recent years the regard for turquoise has grown more than that for any other gemstone. The world-wide demand for turquoise has reached a peak in America but it is by no means limited even to the Western Hemisphere. In Japan economic expansion has included turquoise as one of the substances greatly in demand and the price of good material is steadily increasing all over the globe.

Turquoise is a light blue, opaque mineral, one of the 2500 or so inorganic chemical compounds occurring in nature. It is described as a hydrated basic phosphate of aluminum/iron and copper; $\text{Cu}(\text{Al}, \text{Fe})_6(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The matrix of turquoise, often regarded as proof of genuineness, is vein material of the enclosing volcanic or other rock such as sandstone. It is usually stained with iron oxides. However, imitation turquoise is so often made with a false veining that this is hardly a dependable criterion. The very highest grade of Persian turquoise shows practically no iron matrix, hence it is more durable.

The desirability of matrix is a matter of taste, of course. Very little American turquoise comes without matrix.

There is good evidence that neolithic Spain (7000 to 2000 B.C.) and predynastic Egypt (before 3400 B.C.) knew turquoise. The very oldest piece of turquoise jewelry may be an Egyptian bracelet set with turquoise which probably came from the ancient mines of the Sinai Peninsula.

Turquoise has long been the national gem of Persia. The highest quality still comes from the Iranian province of Khurasan. Tibetan jewelry characteristically combines turquoise and coral. The American Indians of the Southwest were second to none in their admiration of turquoise. They mined it for centuries before the white man arrived on the scene and they have never stopped loving it.

In most parts of the world the preferred color of turquoise is sky blue. The ancient Mexicans liked green turquoise as much as blue and most of the Indians of the American Southwest seemed to make no serious distinctions in this regard. Tibetans and some Arabs also wear green turquoise as a common thing. The best so-called mountain green turquoise is always tinged with blue or gray.

The durability of the natural blue color, whether it fades or turns blue, depends on several factors, such as the source, weathering, sunlight, and perspiration. The outside layers are affected first so repolishing may restore a fading stone.

From "Turquoise" by Richard H. Pearl, 1976.

VISIT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

The Smithsonian is an independent Federal establishment devoted to public education, basic research and national service in the arts, science and history. It is the world's largest museum complex. Its thirteen museums (12 in Washington, D.C. and one in New York City) plus the National Zoo house more than 70 million specimens. About 1% of the total is on public display at any one time, the rest being used for research purposes

With more than 60 million objects in its collections, the National Museum of Natural History is a fascinating resource on the human race and its physical surroundings. Exhibits range in size from the mounted African elephant and the 92-foot model of a blue whale to the Hope diamond and the bones of a tiny pocket mouse. Visitors also can learn about glaciers and Ice Age mammals. They can

study a living coral reef and literally thousands of other natural specimens. There are exhibits of minerals, gems, meteorites, moon stones and several about the formation of the earth. A visitor should plan on a minimum of several days to truly appreciate all that this amazing complex has to offer. Note that with the exception of the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York City, admission to the Smithsonian is free.

The National Museum of Natural History has one of the world's largest and finest collections of gems and minerals. In addition to priceless cut stones, there are unique mineral displays. Here are some of the items which can be seen:

I. General Topical Displays

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sulfides and sulfonates | 9. Quartz |
| 2. Native elements | 10. Halides and oxysalts |
| 3. Precious metals | 11. Carbonates |
| 4. Smithsonite | 12. Sulfosalts and oxides |
| 5. Crystals and minerals | 13. Elements and sulfides |
| 6. The Mineral Kingdom | 14. Oxides |
| 7. Specimens | 15. Halides |
| 8. Silicates | |

II. Two very large topaz pieces, 70 lbs and 111 lbs, remarkably well formed crystals.

III. Rare and unusual stones: e.g. euclase, epidote, coemanite, wernerite, bytownite (a reddish brown), hambergite, natrolite, barite, witherite, datolite, cordierite (iolite), etc.

IV. Jade Collection

The Maude Monell Velesen Collection of Chinese jade carvings from the 16th to 19th centuries was presented to the Smithsonian in 1958 on behalf of her estate by her son and executor of her estate, Edmund C. Monell. The Chinese Jade Collection is in seven large display cases and contains about 150 items in jadeite and nephrite. These range in size from a few inches to several feet across. Included are jars, vases, dishes, bowls, candlesticks, brush holders, scepters, plaques, panels, carved boulders, cases, wine ewers, teapots, dragons, serpents, and human figures.

V. A large variety of display cases containing families of gem minerals and separate jewelry pieces.

1. Tourmaline, spinel, zircon, corundum, beryl, chrysoberyl, spodumene, topaz, quartz, peridot, etc.

2. The Oppenheimer diamond - 253.7 carats. Uncut; donated by the

DeBeers Consolidated Mines Company of South Africa.

3. The Spanish Inquisition Necklace. This adorned ladies of the Spanish and French royal courts during the 17th and 18th centuries. It contains 15 Columbian emeralds, the larger of which are drilled for mounting. Before the modern techniques drilling was extraordinarily difficult.

4. The Star of Africa diamond - 330 cts.

5. The Chalk emerald - 38 cts, the Gochala emerald - 353 cts (this is an uncut crystal)

6. The Logan Sapphire - 423 cts; cushion cut. This is the largest sapphire on public display in the world.

7. The Portugese diamond - 127 cts

8. The Viclana - Transvall diamond - 68 cts

9. The Hope diamond - 45.5 cts, oval cut; This is the largest blue diamond in the world and is one of the world's most famous diamonds.

10. The Rasser Reeves Star Ruby - 139 cts.

The large variety of specimens and exhibits serve all aspects of the lapidary world, from collecting to cutting. After a few hours the immense number and the great variety of diamonds, of colored gemstones, jewelry and specimens has a mesmerizing effect on the viewer.

Respectfully submitted by

Joe Zukowski

THE SECOND ANNUAL FACETER'S FAIR

The second Annual Midwest Faceter's Fair will be held May 14-15, 1983 at the Lucas County Recreation Center, 2901 Key Street, in Maumee, Ohio.

DOOR PRIZE WINNERS - Oct 23, 1982

Dorothy Loyd - quartz crystal

Ernie Michaud - alexandrite color corundum

George Vosburg - faceting material

Paul Ondo - citrine preforms

Gib Hocking - garnet faceting material (Would you believe that he drew his own name out of the box?)

Royal Olson (Gib's guest) - faceting material

Bernard Bush- Star cabochon material

MINUTES

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Board Meeting Midwest Faceters Guild October 23, 1982 Mt. Clemens

President Rice called the Board meeting to order at 10:25 A.M. In attendance were Harold Rice, Larry Murray, Ernie Michaud, Helen Murray, Dave Miller, Bernard Bush and Joan Connor.

Show Chairwoman Helen Murray reports that we now have 12 dealers who have sent a deposit for space in the MWFG Show '83. Helen says the Prismatic people would like to find a MWFG person to demo their machine at the MWFG Show '83. Prismatic will pay for the person's time and the table fee as well. Whoever demonstrates the machine will have the first option to buy it as a floor model. Helen is contacting persons to act as judges and persons to be guest speakers. Insurance has presented a few problems and a menu needs to be worked out but other than that the show is shaping up nicely.

No Treasurer's Report.

Helen Murray tells us she has secured for us a postage permit with which we are permitted to mail out for 4.9¢ a copy. The permit will cost us \$40.00 a year each year. It is an educational permit. Our IRS I.D. number has been changed from 38 - 2405590 to 38 - 2405596. No one may use this IRS number without permission of the Board. We may not mail under this educational permit unless we mail 200 at a time. President Rice wants the next newsletter to be mailed out from Toledo, Ohio. He also wants to pick up all the applications from K. Porter that they can be mailed in Ohio as well. He tells us we can save \$70.00 that way as our permit is in Ohio now. We have a mailing to faceters coming up in connection with exhibiting and another one to announce the show.

President Rice on the election to replace those Board members whose terms are expiring: " After we have determined who the three persons are who will be Board members for the next three years, we will know who takes G. Westcott's place on the Board by determining who among the nominated has the fourth most votes. Officers will be chosen from the new Board. "

MOTION: by Bernard Bush that Helen Murray pay the submitted bills for postage and for printing in the absence of the Treasurer.

Seconder; L. Murray

Approved.

Joe Zukowski, Election Committee Chairman, has election ballots prepared and has the slate. Those people willing to run for a position as Board Member for

the next three years are Tom Gibbs, Dorothy Loyd, Dave Miller, Harold Rice and Jim Schlottman. President Rice explains that while the constitution says vote for no more than three, he could not conceivably appoint someone to serve on the Board for two hours 'til the new president takes office and appoints someone else. Therefore it would be preferable to let the fourth largest number of votes take the position.

MOTION: by Jan Taylor to amend the Dec. 5th '81 minutes to read that Ed Myers and Harold Rice are official delegates to the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies Houston meeting.

Seconder: E. Michaud

Approved.

President Rice tells us that there is a feeling among many faceters that there should be a National Faceters Organization which would be helpful in standardizing many of the new faceting guilds that are forming. The feeling is that a National would keep peace and harmony with all Guilds throughout the country.

We need a rep for the Faceter's Fair, Jan. 23-24, '83 in San Jose.

Helen Murray would like to invite the Rolling Rocks and the Old Timers to have their meetings at our Show '83. We could advertise that the meeting would be there and provide them with a meeting room.

MOTION to adjourn by J. Taylor, seconded by B. Bush - approved.

Respectfully submitted

Joan Connor

Education Committee Meeting, October 23, 1982 Mt Clemens

During the pre-noon time period, the MWFG Education Committee, chaired by Helen Murray, met to discuss possible subject topics for future meetings. Suggested topics, which can be developed for coming education meetings, are:

I. Synthetic colored gemstones

- a. Manufacturing processes for gemstone materials
- b. Varieties of synthetic materials
- c. Relative qualities of each gemstone material
- d. Relative colors for different materials.
- e. Commercial markets for these materials/ market values.
- f. The development history of each of the various synthetic gemstone materials.

- g. The future for the synthetic gemstone materials.
- h. A faceter's approach to cutting synthetics.
- i. A layperson's approach to choosing and using synthetic gemstones.
- II. Synthetic diamonds
 - a. Historical development.
 - b. Availability.
 - c. Present status.
 - d. Future status.
- III. Advantages and disadvantages of faceting (cutting) as an avocation (hobby) and as a possible vocation during retirement.
- IV. Problems (and rewards) related to dopping.

Respectfully submitted

Joe Zukowski

Third Annual Meeting of the Midwest Faceter's Guild, October 23, 1982 Mt Clemens

Meeting called to order at 1:00 P.M. by President Rice.

MOTION: by Tom Gibbs to accept the minutes of the last meeting without any additions or corrections.

Seconded: Jan Taylor

Approved.

No Treasurer's report.

Membership Chairman Art Kalinsky tells us we have 233 paid members plus two new people. Welcome to Gib Hocking's guest Royal Olson.

No correspondence to report.

Editor Hocking reminds us to send material to him by the 5th of Nov. in order to get it in the newsletter on time.

Helen Murray gave her report to the body on the new educational mailing approval. We can mail 3rd class bulk mail at 4.9¢ for 3.6 oz. They have been assured that there will be negligible delay. This permit is in Ohio. We have to file in Michigan. Hopefully it will be the same.

President Rice gives our thanks to Helen and Larry Murray for the tremendous amount of work and the days and days of effort that went into acquiring our IRS I.D. # and getting this mailing permit.

Show Chairwoman Helen Murray tells us that Tom Gibbs is Co-Chairman in complete charge of dealers at the MWFG Show '83.

Tom Gibbs reported on the dealers who have their spaces reserved and on those who have agreed to demonstrate. Helen feels that the Prismatic people want one of us as their demonstrator at the MWFG Show '83. The demonstrator would be paid by Prismatic and would have the option to buy the machine at a discount. If interested please contact Helen Murray or write to Tom Bottema, President, Alpha Supply, Box 2133, Bremmerton, WA 98310 Phone 206-373-3302. (Editors' update: Don't bother, the job has been filled already!)

Helen Murray is going to write to the Rolling Stones and the Old Timers asking them to come to our show and have a special meeting. She wants to advertise in their publications.

Dave Miller is in charge of demonstrations at the show and is interested in all kinds of equipment, homemade, whatever. He wants to talk to you about demonstrating, too.

Helen says that Bill Schell is going to teach people to cut a stone. And Dorothy Loyd is in charge of displays. Please start making your tapes to send in to Helen. She needs 5 or 10 minute segments on anything you want to share with others that you think will be helpful in teaching or refining the faceting skill. Helen is loaning slides of colored stones to the My. Clemens Gem and Mineral Society in December and will start to build a library soon. Tickets will be the same price for the Show'83 as the last show.

Publicity needs help in all areas.

Bernard Bush is in charge of the raffle. We need prizes for the raffle and for the ticket salespersons. The Regency emeralds were cut by Dave Miller and set by Joe Tisdale in 18 K gold to make a marvelous first prize at the raffle. Bring your prizes to the Dec. meeting. Be sure to identify each item, its type metal or stone. A piece of tape will do.

Jan Taylor is in charge of tickets sales. You can purchase advance tickets for \$1.50 rather than \$2.00.

No report from the Rules Committee.

Harold Rice and Larry Murray reported on the outcome of the Guild's presentation at the July meeting of the AFMS in Houston. A few changes were made in the rules as we presented them. Some additional classes, some reduction in the amount of stones. We were not able to eliminate judging with a microscope.

According to a new IRS ruling delegates to the Jan. '83 factors fair in San Jose will be able to take expenses as a tax deduction. We must state in the Minutes who the delegates are. H. Rice is temporary chairman of a possible National Guild. The National is trying to get a constitution together which

would serve all the guilds. At our Dec. meeting we will put in the minutes who the delegates are.

MOTION: by Tom Gibbs to have additional membership cards printed.

Seconded: Gib Hocking

Approved.

Those wishing to donate magazines to the Guild for resale will help the Guild make some extra money and will get a receipt as proof of the donation to show to the IRS.

Probable dates and places for future meetings were given and are to be found on page 2 above.

Joe Zukowski told us that Board Member G. Westcott has moved to Arizona so we need someone to fill his position on the Board for a year as well as the three persons to fill the expiring terms of H. Rice, J. Taylor and D. Miller. Top three vote getters will fill the latter three vacancies and the fourth vote total will fill Westcott's position. On the slate were Tom Gibbs, Dorothy Loyd, Dave Miller, Harold Rice and Ji Schlottman. Nominated from the floor were Bill Horton (by Dave Miller) and Joe Zukowski (by Gib Hocking). Larry Murray moved that the nominations be closed and Bernie Bush seconded. Approved.

The votes were cast and counted. Dorothy Loyd, Dave Miller and Harold Rice were elected to serve on the Board for three year terms, Tom Gibbs will fill the one year vacancy left by G. Westcott.

MOTION: by Tom Gibbs that the ballots be destroyed.

Seconded: Russ Reiman

Approved - - - - Ballots destroyed.

Helen Murray called for a volunteer to take care of magazine subscription sales. Dorothy Loyd volunteered. Harold Rice told Helen the the Rec. Ctr. at Mt Clemens can help with signs as they have a lot of prining equipment.

Motion to adjourn seconded and carried.

Minutes of the new Board meeting, Oct. 23 '82 4:00 P.M.

Unanimous votes were cast by the Board for all four of the new Officers, H. Rice for President, L. Murray for Vice President, J. Connor for Secretary, and Tom Gibbs for Treasurer. B. Bush asks that we send E. Myers a letter of appreciation. D. Loyd will audit the books again this year. T. Gibbs will open an account for the Guild. Motion to adjourn seconded and carried.

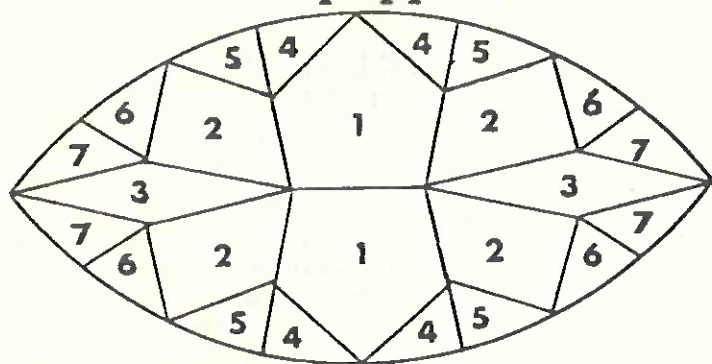
JOAN CONNOR



FACETING TEACHERS OF AMERICA

A CONVENTIONAL "MARQUISE" WITH A KNIFE EDGE PAVILION

Facet a 'MARQUISE' with a Standard Sapphire® Head equipped with a 64 Tooth Index Gear.



PAVILION

Numbers and Angles are for SPINEL

NO.	ANGLE	INDEX
M a i n s	1 42°	0-32
	2 42°	5-27-37-59
	3 29 1/2°	16-48
G i r d l e s	4 45°	1-31-33-63
	5 45°	4-28-36-60
	6 44°	6-26-38-58
	7 38 3/4°	10-22-42-54

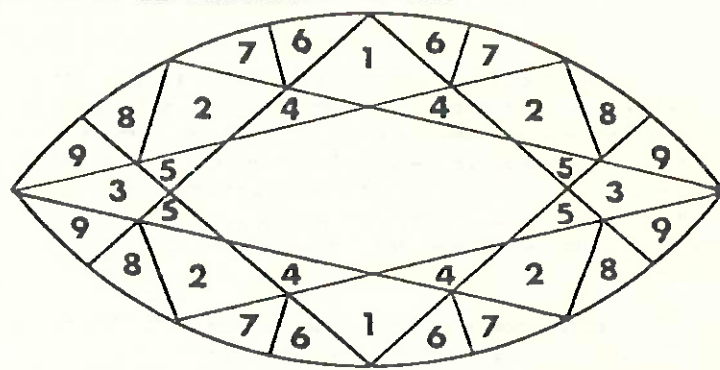
The above Tables give the Angles and Indexes for faceting a standard 'Marquise' with the knife edge on the bottom of the pavilion.

These figures and angles are given for Spinel, Garnet, Corundum, and other materials of a similar refractive index.

Faceting is to be done on the standard chuck, hand-piece equipped with a 64 Tooth Index Gear. The pre-form should be made with the Sapphire Off-Set Head.

It is to be understood that the figures and angles given here are for the purpose of being a close guide, and that they may be subject to slight variations.

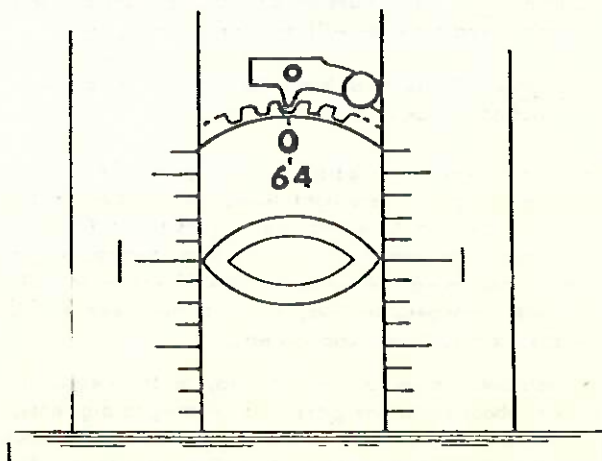
Please note carefully the drawing to the right which shows a method of lining up the pre-form in the standard chuck. Set the protractor at 90 degrees, be sure the Radial Compound is set at zero, and the Trigger is in the zero position on the Index Gear, then locate the dopped pre-form in the chuck so the two points of the pre-form are the exact same height from the master lap table.



CROWN

NO.	ANGLE	INDEX
M a i n s	1 37°	0-32
	2 36°	5-27-37-59
	3 23°	16-48
S t a r s	4 22° +	2-30-34-62
	5 19°	8-24-40-56
G i r d l e s	6 41 1/2°	1-31-33-63
	7 39 3/4°	4-28-36-60
	8 38° +	6-26-38-58
	9 33 1/2°	9-23-41-55

If careful attention is NOT given to the above settings, the facets and the table may be 'skewed' in relation to the long center line of the stone.



MASTER LAP

Gem Identification By Color

16

When white light strikes a transparent gemstone according to the composition of the material, certain wave lengths of light may be absorbed, and those emerging unaltered give the stone its apparent color. If all colors except red are absorbed, the stone appears red. Gems such as alexandrite, which passes red and green about equally, will appear red or green according to which color predominates in the light by which they are viewed. In daylight, which includes more green and blue than red, the stone appears green. Under incandescent light, where red predominates, it will appear red.

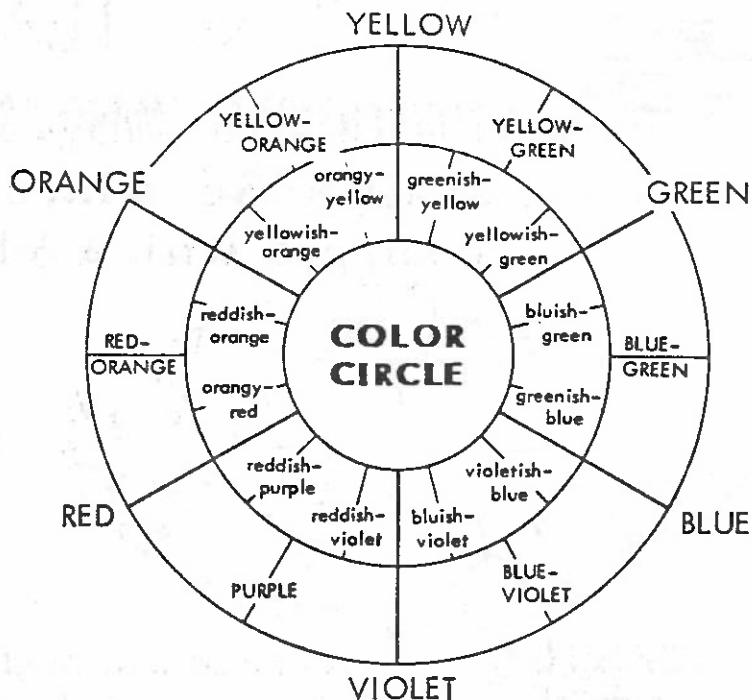
Whatever the gem's color it is often necessary to name or describe that color to another person. Using a gemstone color nomenclature such as straw yellow, honey-yellow, lemon-yellow, citron-yellow, brass-yellow and bronze-yellow can be misleading. Many people rely on the color circle approach (illustration) to actually convey a color meaning from one person to another. The sections of the wheel are: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet.

To describe those colors fully, use the terms **HUE**, **TONE**, and **INTENSITY**, calling them the three dimensions of color.

HUE is any color other than white, neutral gray or black. Red, green, blue, blue-green and bluish green, etc., are hues.

TONE is the value of a color, its degree of lightness or darkness, described as very light, light, medium, dark or very dark.

INTENSITY is the comparative brightness or dullness of a color, its vividness or its dullness. The degree to which it is vivid or grayed-out. Such as bluish-green of low intensity. Intensity is a term less easily described in words than are hue and tone. Intensity is the degree of color brightness that is apparent when a particular color is seen by reflected light. For instance, the difference between ordinary show-card colors (paints) and the



new fluorescent paints used for sign painting. Both ordinary and fluorescent paint can be the same hue (red), and the same tone (medium), but one will seem much brighter, and more vivid than the other. It will be brighter, and therefore, the more intense. Its intensity would be said to be very high.

A hue between blue-green and blue, is called greenish-blue. Between blue-green and green it is called bluish green, indicating a little blue, a lot of green. Purple is a color not seen in a rainbow but is often seen in nature. On a color circle it is shown at a point half way between red and violet.

Color Contrasts and Harmonies

Contrasting colors are those on opposite sides of the color circle. Such as red and green, or purple and yellow-green.

Harmonious colors are those adjacent to each other, or near each other, on the color circle. Orange and red are in harmony.

Complementary color. Hues on opposite sides of the color circle. When mixed together will produce neutral gray.

Neutral gray. A mixing of black and white, or a gray completely without any tinge of color.

Other terms sometimes applied to colors: **PALE**, used to describe a hue of light or very light tone. **DEEP**, described a strong color, of medium tone and high intensity. **RICH**, a color of dark tone and high intensity. **SHADE**, dark to medium in tone. **TINT**, lighter than medium in tone. **WARM** colors include the purples, reds, oranges, yellows, and yellow-greens. **COOL** colors are the greens, blues, and violets.

Some facts about color pigments may be of interest in our discussion about color and gems. As relating to pigments, the primary colors are red, yellow, and blue, colors that cannot be made up by combinations of other colors of the spectrum. But all other colors can be made by combining two of the primaries.

Secondary colors are those that can be made by combining an equal parts mixture of two of the primaries. Blue and red result in purple. Yellow and blue will make green. Yellow and red will

make orange. If the three primary colors are mixed equally, black will result.

Accepted names for very low, low, and medium-low intensities of the following colors are: **RED** - reddish-brown, red-brown, brownish-red. **ORANGE** - orangy-brown, brown-orange, brownish-orange. **BLUE** - bluish-gray, blue-gray, grayish-blue. **GREEN** - greenish-gray, green-gray, grayish-green.

Certain mineral names are often used in color descriptions of other minerals: **ALMANDINE** - a hue of red near purple-red. **CHRYSOLITE** - greenish-yellow to yellow-green. **HYACINTH** - yellow-orange to yellow-green. **PADPARADSHA** - orangy-yellow to orange. **RUBY** - red to purplish-red. **SAPPHIRE** - blue to violet-blue.

A few of the most common colors of the best known gems: **AMETHYST** - violetish to reddish-purple. **AQUAMARINE** beryl - light blue to bluish-green. **CARNELIAN** quartz - brownish-orange to brownish-red. **CITRINE** quartz - greenish-yellow to red-brown. **CHRYSOBERYL** - yellow to greenish-yellow, yellowish-green. **EMERALD** beryl - green to bluish-green. **HELIODOR**, or golden beryl - light yellow to light yellowish-orange, yellowish-green. **MORGANITE** beryl - light red-purple to light purple-red. **PYROPE GARNET** - intense yellowish to purplish-red. **RHODOLITE** garnet - violetish-red. **ROSE QUARTZ** light red to violet-red. **RUBY** - red to purplish-red. **SAPPHIRE** - blue to violetish-blue. **SARD QUARTZ** - reddish-brown to brown. **TOPAZ** - yellow to light yellow, orangy-yellow.