

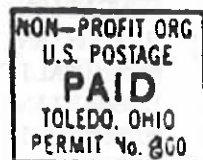
THE MIDWEST FACETER



VOLUME 11 NUMBER 2
MARCH, 1990

AN EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATION OF THE MIDWEST FACETERS GUILD

THE MIDWEST FACETER
807 Moran
Lincoln Park, Mi.
48146



*Dated Material
Please Deliver*

WOODRUFF F. Daniel
279 N. Venoy Circle
Garden City MI 48135

THE MIDWEST FACETERS GUILD

ORGANIZED: JULY 14, 1979

INCORPORATED 1979

Became a Non-Profit Educational organization - July 7, 1982

PURPOSES:

1. To promote Education and Recreation.
2. To develop the Art of Faceting.
3. To exchange information related to Faceting.
4. To provide meetings for those of like interests.
5. To promote Achievement in individuals.

MEMBER OF:

MIDWEST FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL and GEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION; THE MIDWEST FACETER

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WILLIAM H, GARDINER
4518 Sandstone Drive
Williamston, MI 48895



How to order your MIDWEST FACETERS GUILD badge:

Send exact name you wish on the Badge
Along with \$5.75 and mail to:

A- FRAME AWARDS
414 South Dort Hwy.
Flint, Michigan 48503



PHONE (313) 767-8881

\$5.75 includes shipping and handling.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION for MIDWEST FACETERS GUILD

Please use the application blank below to join or renew your membership in the Midwest Faceters Guild. Dues are \$5.00 per year, payable for the next year beginning Oct. 1st. Non-payment of dues by April 1st will cause your name to be dropped from the rolls. After Jan. 1st, a red mark will appear on the label of those members who have not renewed their membership.

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

PHONE: _____ TYPE MACHINE: _____ TEACH: _____

☐ New membership ☐ Renewal membership

While it is not mandatory, dues should be paid by check when possible and mailed to the membership chairmen at:

William H. Gardiner
MFG Membership Chairman
4518 Sandstone Drive
Williamston, MI 48895

In this issue we have a Competition rules and diagram for the Big Sky Faceters Gem Show to be held in Great Falls, Mt. Also, I have information for hotel rooms and other things if you want to attend this show in October.

We also have a material information sheet on faceting laps, from John Cheek.

Another competition for the the North-West Faceters Conference with a novice advanced and championship design. I have no information for entering but, Walt Heitland, Editor, of Meet Points newsletter could probably supply the information. His address is Site 234, C-14, Port Alberni, B. C. V9Y 7L6.

Also an article on Beryl by Bill Stanoyev. New Mexico Faceters supplied a diagram by Merrill O. Murphy the Regal Barion Cushion.

Following is an account of the Faceters Fair we had in October. As you can see we did better than expected. We drew in more people and had great success in all areas of the show. Again my thanks to all.

1979 SHOW BUDGET + RESULTS

EXPENSES	ACTUAL 1979	1979 BUDGET	ACTUAL 1989	BUDGET
HALL RENT + Demo Room.	2100 -	2250 -	2250 -	
CLUB Room A+B	226 -	524 -	117 -	26700
JANITORIAL SERVICE	4236	54 -		
TABLES (600) SET UP	300 -	450 -	392 -	
TABLE COVERS + SET UP	19948	100 -	19038	
SECURITY	790 -	1000 -	104275	
INSURANCE	331 -	700 -	331 -	
SPEAKERS - TRAVEL + EXPENSES	224643	3000 -	111909	
JUDGES	150 -	600 -		
TROPHIES, RIBBONS, CERTIFICATES		300 -	104 -	
ADVERTISING, TEL. MISC.	147606	2500 -	1334.49	
ENVELOPES, POSTAGE, PRINTING			115871	
TOTAL	785533	11278 -	799442	799442
INCOME				
DEALERS	3300 -	5600 -	5900 -	
DEMO DEALERS	250 -			
SPECIAL DONATIONS	40 -			
Raffle	2774.38	3000.00	180685	
ADMISSIONS (250)	2714.00	3750.00	326525	
TOTAL	907838	12350 -	1097275	1097275
PROFIT FOR SHOW				397768

MIDWEST FACETERS GUILD MEETING

PLACE: ROYAL FORK BUFFET RESTAURANT
1851 West Newman Road
Okemos, Michigan 48864
(517) 349-1365

DATE: MARCH 24, 1990

TIME: 9:00 BOARD MEETING & Special Problem Solving
Program for Members.
11:30-1:00 Lunch (See Menu Below)
1:00 Club Meeting
2:00 PROGRAM - "WHAT'S NEW IN FACETING" presented by Bill
Gardiner.

MAP ON FOLLOWING PAGEMENU

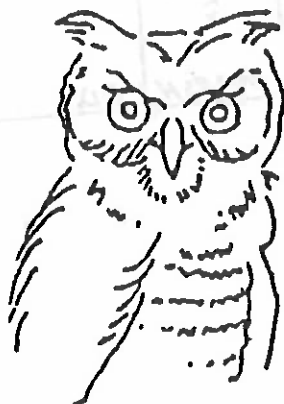
Zesty Barbecue Ribs
Baked Lasagna
Franks & Bake Beans in Brown Sugar Sauce
Golden Fried Chicken
Hot Corn Bread or Muffins with Honey
Soup of the Day - Chili

INCLUDES:

Salad Bar, Vegetables, Whipped Potatoes and
Gravy, Hot Cinnamon Rolls, Beverages,
Deserts, and Sundaes.

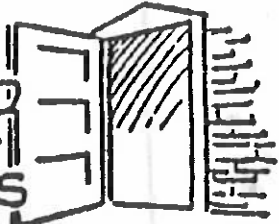
PRICE: \$ 4.25

Dinner after 4:00 p.m. is \$5.65 with Roast Beef added to menu.

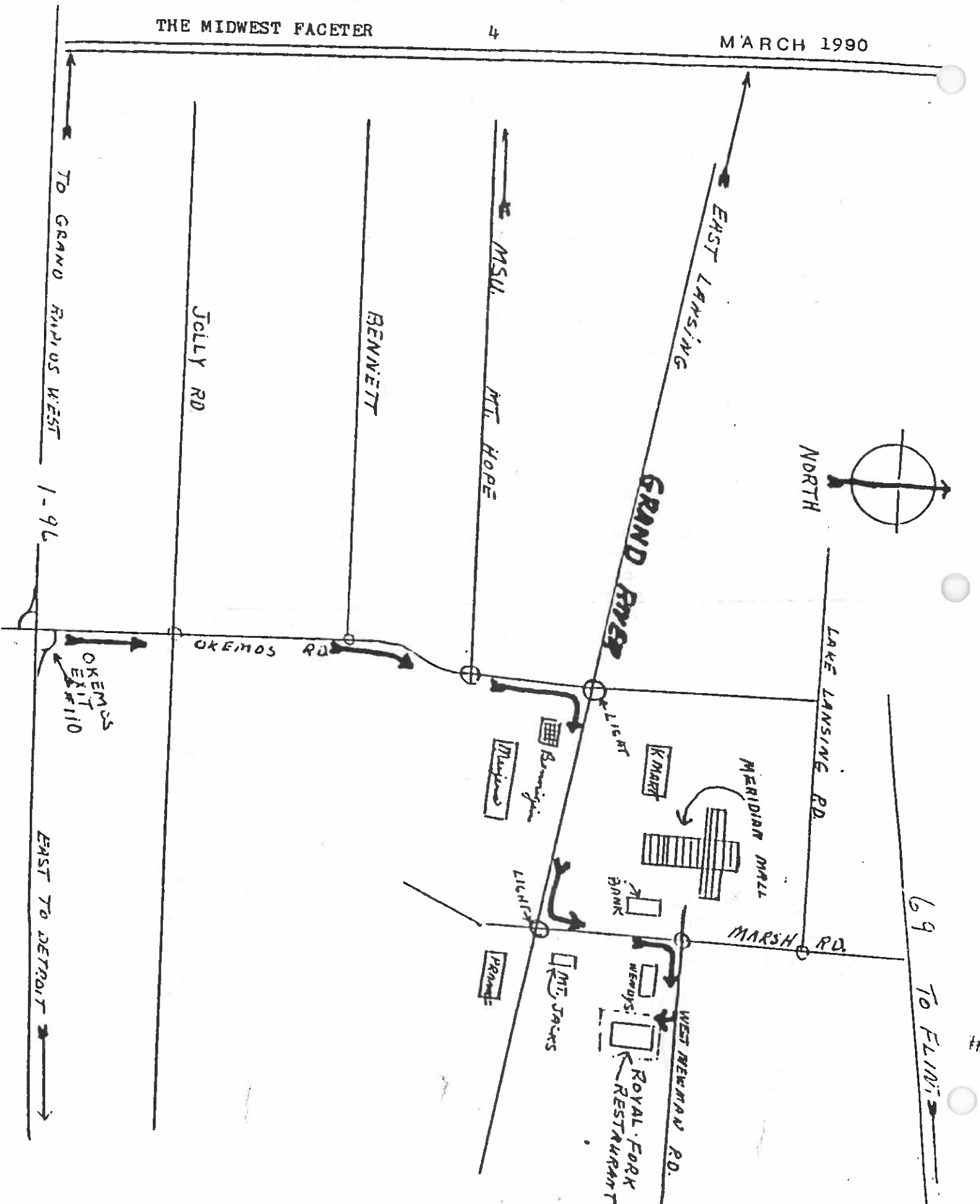


The
WISE OLD
OWL says...

Welcome
NEW MEMBERS



BRING A FRIEND



Competition Contract and Rules

#1 - Facetors Show Trophy. Three (3) stones to be cut from any natural or synthetic material.

- 1—Standard brilliant — round with 57 facets — minimum size, 7mm
- 2—Oval — step, brilliant or mixed cut — minimum length, 10mm
- 3—Emerald — step cut only — minimum length, 10mm
- 4—Marquis — any cut — minimum length, 10mm

Judging will be done with 10 power scope and the following point values used.

Pavilion	Meets	10 points
	Polish	20 points
Girdle	Shape	5 points
	Polish	5 points
Crown	Meets	15 points
	Polish	25 points
Table	Polish	10 points
Stone Cleanliness—fingerprints, etc.		5 points
Stone Symetry, Clarity, Size		5 points

Total of 100 points for each stone
Grand total of 300 points

Ribbons will be awarded as follows—240 and over Blue
180 and over Red
120 and over White

Competition will be divided into two groups: Novice and Advanced.
Novice will be anyone who has not cut more than 50 stones, before entering in this competition. Stones to be cut are #1, #2 and #3.
Advanced will be anyone who has cut more than 50 stones. Stones to be cut are #2, #3 and #4. Competition rules are the same for professionals.

#2 - Single Stone Entry

This competition will be divided into Novice and Advanced, with the same rules as for #1.

Novice - Standard brilliant - round - with 57 facets

Any natural or synthetic material may be used.

Advanced - see attached diagram.

Any natural or synthetic material may be used.

The Big Sky Facetors Gem Show will assume no liability for loss and/or damage to competition property. Security guards will be on duty. Deadline for entry will be _____. All entries will be mounted into a 6"x8" Riker type mount with white filler.

I DESIRE TO ENTER INTO THE CATEGORY INDICATED (circle one) #1 #2

(Can enter both categories if you wish)

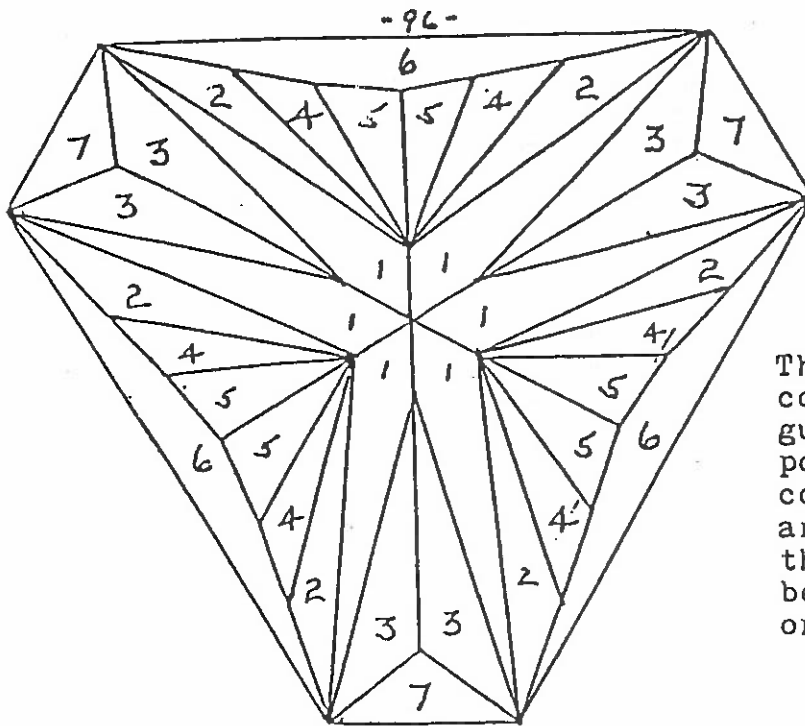
I'm entering as a Novice _____ or Advanced _____ and I meet the requirements stated above.

Name _____ Address _____

Please complete this contract and return to: Big Sky Facetors Gem Show
P. O. Box 564
Great Falls, MT. 59403

NOT LATER THAN _____

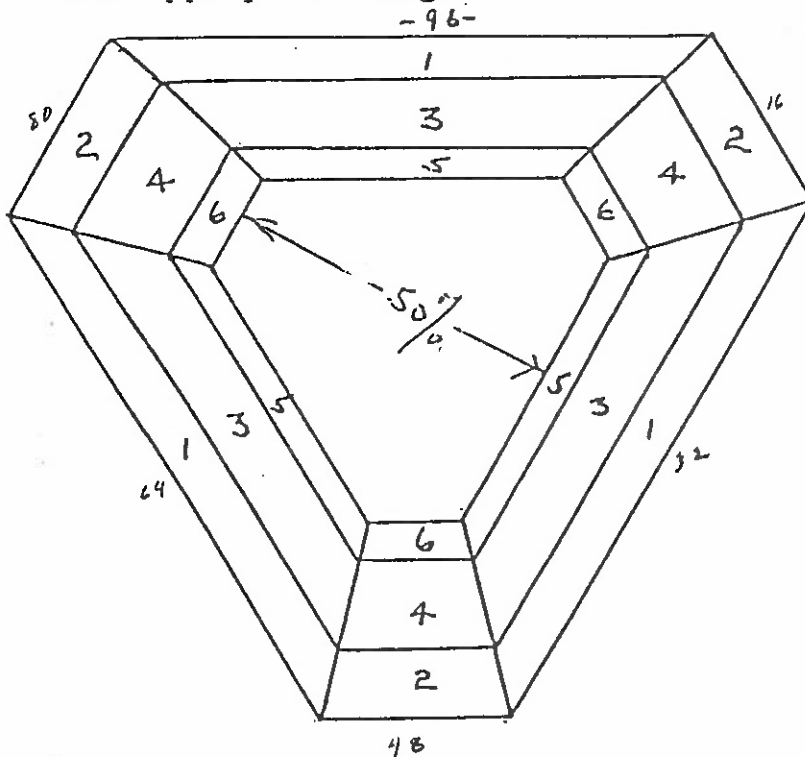
Pavilion angles shown for cubic zirconia.	Corundum	+1 degree
	Quartz	+2 "



No.	Deg	96 Index		
P1	41.0	12,20	44,52	76,84
P2	42.5	09,23	41,55	73,87
P3	41.7	15.17	47,49	79,81
P4	44.6	91,05	27,37	59,69
P5	45.7	95,01	31,33	63,65
P6	68.2	96	32	64
P7	44.0	16	48	80
	52.2% x W Depth			

This design is for a 3:1 side to corner ratio. First cut a triangular girdle. Measure length from point to point. Then cut in the corners at 16-48-80 until the sides are 60% of the original length. At this point the corner segments will be 20% of the original side length or 33.3% of the finished sides.

Crown angles shown are for cubic zirconia. For other materials use appropriate angles.



No	Deg	96 Index		
C1	45.0	96	32	64
C2	36.2	16	48	80
C3	35.0	96	32	64
C4	27.1	16	48	80
C5	21.0	96	32	64
C6	15.7	16	48	80
	14.5% x W	Height		

The steps as measured straight up from girdle to table should be approximately as follows:

C1 9% x W

C3 10.5% x W

C5 8% x W

These proportions will yield an attractive 50% table.

Farewell to Summer!

FACETERS LAP MATERIAL INFORMATION

<u>LAP MATERIAL</u>	<u>MHO'S*</u>	<u>HARDNESS</u>	<u>COMPONENTS</u>
<u>Ceramic</u>		<u>9.0</u>	<u>Aluminum Oxide**</u>
<u>Meehanite Iron</u>		<u>5.0</u>	<u>Special Cast Iron</u>
<u>Corian</u>		<u>4.0</u>	<u>Methyl Methacrylate Plastic</u>
<u>Copper</u>		<u>3.0</u>	<u>Pure Rolled Copper</u>
<u>Zinc</u>		<u>2.5</u>	<u>Pure Zinc</u>
<u>Plexiglas (Lucite)</u>		<u>2.0</u>	<u>Acrylic Plastic</u>
<u>Typemetal</u>		<u>2.0</u>	<u>Lead, Tin, Antimony, Copper</u>
<u>Tin/Lead</u>		<u>2.0</u>	<u>Lead & Tin 50%-50%</u>
<u>Pewter</u>		<u>2.0</u>	<u>Lead, Tin, Others, Variable</u>
<u>Tin/Typemetal</u>		<u>1.8</u>	<u>Variable Percentages</u>
<u>Tin</u>		<u>1.7</u>	<u>Pure Tin</u>
<u>Mylar</u>		<u>1.6</u>	<u>Flexible Thin Plastic</u>
<u>Lead</u>		<u>1.5</u>	<u>Pure Lead</u>
<u>Polyurethane***</u>		<u>1.5</u>	<u>High Porosity Plastic</u>
<u>Vinyl</u>		<u>1.0</u>	<u>Flexible Plastic</u>
<u>Beeswax/Carnauba</u>		<u>0.3</u>	<u>90% Beeswax/10% Carnaba</u>
<u>Beeswax</u>		<u>0.2</u>	<u>Pure Beeswax</u>

* Approximate comparative hardness values.

**Various ceramic compositions are possible with some variation in hardness.

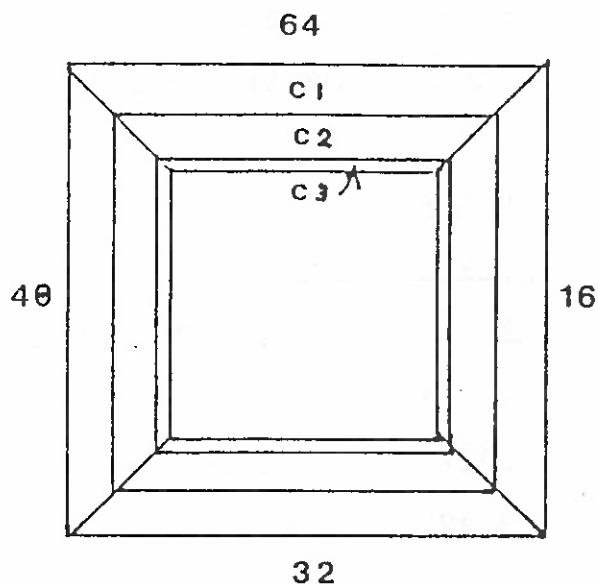
*** A cast plastic of about 78 Durometer hardness now being used in bowling balls because of it's high porosity. Expensive.

From: John Cheek

4 STAR MIXED



NOVICE DESIGN



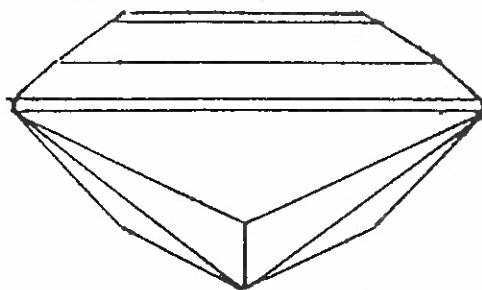
ANGLES FOR QUARTZ
INDEX - 64

PREFORM

ANGLE	INDEX
90	64-16-32-48

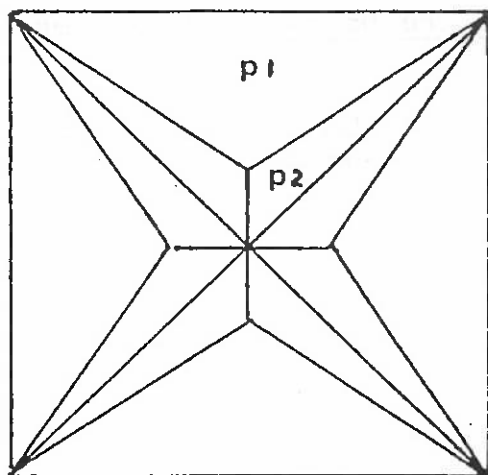
CROWN

ANGLE	INDEX
C1-52	64-16-32-48
C2-42	" " " "
C3-32	" " " "



PAVILION

ANGLE	INDEX
P1-53	64-16-32-48
P2-43	62-02-14-18
	30-34-46-50



POLISH ALL FACETS IN
REVERSE ORDER OF
CUTTING. STONE TO BE
9 TO 11 mm SQUARE

BRITE OVAL

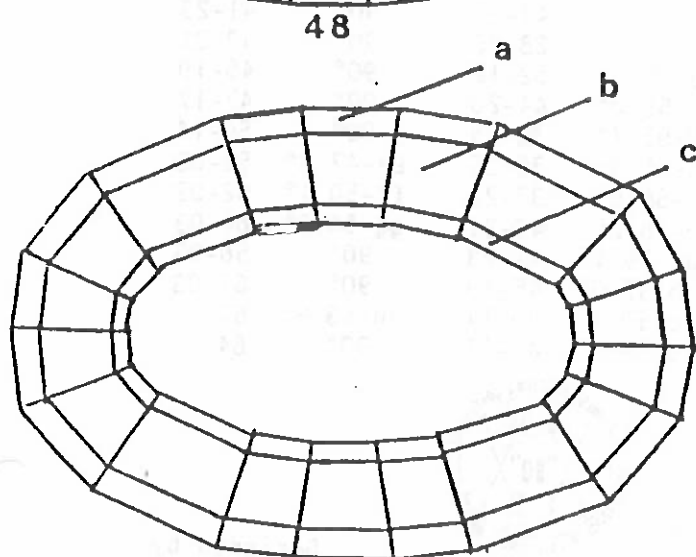
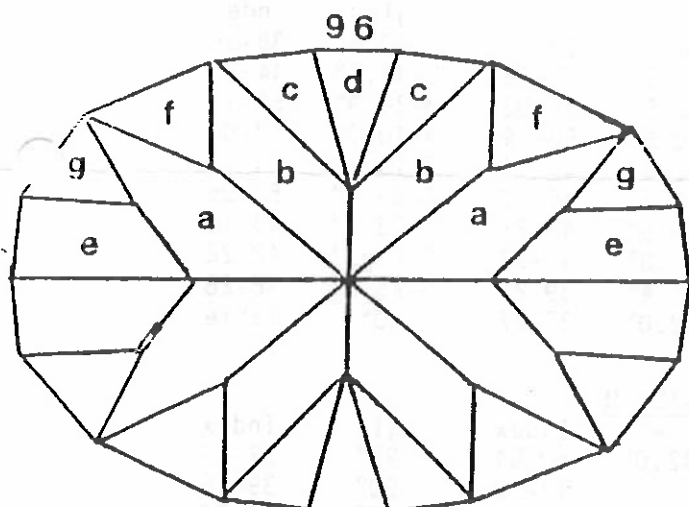
Craig Newcomb, Burley, ID.
Intermountain Faceter's Guild



ADVANCED DESIGN

"OFF THE DOP"
No. 14, Oct. 1988

INSERT



RATIO 1.5

96 INDEX GEAR

GIRDLE

DEGREE	INDEXING
90	96-48
	94-2 -46-50
	7 -41-55-89
	15-33-63-81
	*21-27-69-75

* Blunt the ends on these four face to keep them as wide as possible.

PAVILION

DEGREE	INDEXING
41	A-10-38-58-86
45	*B-5 -43-53-91
	* These facets should point up at t culet.
51	C-2 -46-50-94
52	D-96-48
45	E-21-27-69-75
45.5	F-7 -41-55-89
47.5	G-15-33-63-81

CROWN

DEGREE	INDEXING
40	A-96-2 -7 -15-21
	27-33-41-46-48
	50-55-63-69-75
	81-89-94
30	B- same as A
20	C- same as A

HEART-IN-A-HEART

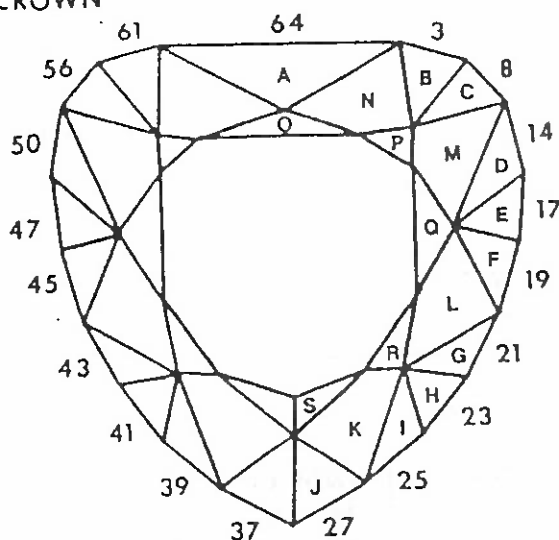
Design used by permission of:
CARL UNRUH

Angles for Quartz
Index - 64

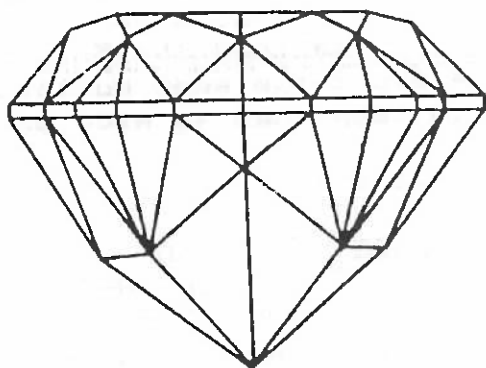
This is a most interesting heart. It looks like it has a vee at the top but it doesn't. It is a optical illusion created by an intentional light leak. This is a good cut for light colored material.

Pavilion should be cut first. The girdle is cut as part of the pavilion cutting step.

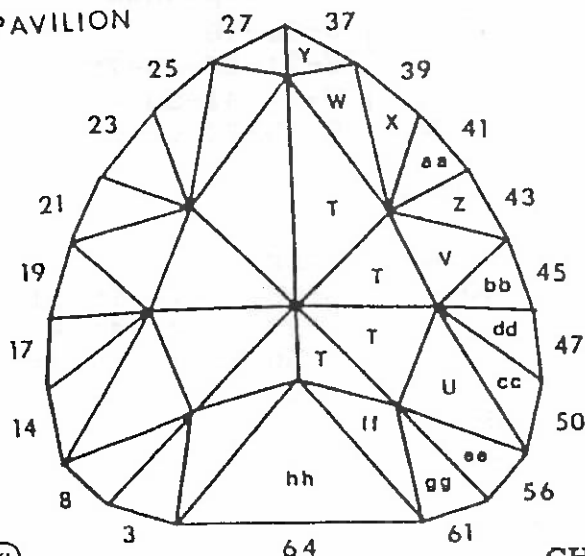
CROWN



SIDE



PAVILION



CROWN

Angle	Index	Angle	Index
A-48.2°	64	K-40.6°	38-26
B-40.8°	61-03	L-42.7°	44-20
C-38.5°	56-08	M-34.9°	52-12
D-40.6°	50-14	N-40.0°	62-02
E-45.3°	47-17	O-18.8°	64
F-45.2°	45-19	P-19.3°	58-06
G-46.0°	43-21	Q-13.4°	48-16
H-47.8°	41-23	R-25.1°	42-22
I-44.4°	39-25	S-25.2°	36-28
J-42.0°	37-27	0°	Table

PAVILION

Angle	Index	Angle	Index
T-42.0°	60-04	90°	37-27
	12-52	90°	39-25
	44-20	90°	41-23
	28-36	90°	43-21
U-45.0°	52-12	90°	45-19
V-56.0°	44-20	90°	47-17
W-53.7°	38-26	90°	50-14
X-56.6°	39-25	ee-47.3°	56-08
Y-56.8°	37-27	ff-50.1°	62-02
Z-58.2°	43-21	gg-50.2°	61-03
aa-59.1°	41-23	90°	56-08
bb-57.0°	45-19	90°	61-03
cc-50.1°	50-14	hh-53.8°	64
dd-55.4°	47-17	90°	64



CHAMPIONSHIP DESIGN

Designed by
Robert Long

CUT THE PAVILION FIRST?

By BILL ECHERT, Tacoma Faceters Guild

A few years ago when the art of lapidary was just getting a foothold in the hobby ranks, a favorite topic for discussion was the sequence in which the crown and pavilion were cut. Those adhering to cutting the pavilion first gave the rationale that the pavilion angles had to be cut to more exacting standards and therefore the faceter. In order to insure that this happened, reserved more than enough material for the pavilion (even at the expense of the crown) in case of error. Therefore, the crown had to take what was left over. This normally would not cause a problem unless the reduced crown contributed to lack of symmetry and/or loss of optimum performance.

Another reason for cutting the pavilion first was because it was, and still is, easier to create a flat surface to dop to rather than preform a cone for the pavilion. Some faceters were of the opinion that if the stone came off the dop, it would be much easier to reorient than if it were dopped on the crown.

On the other hand, the proponents of the "crown first" theory believed the crown should receive the utmost consideration and be cut first as it was the showiest part of the stone. Consequently it should be cut with much attention given to the meets, polish, symmetry and overall appearance. They also figured that if you ran out of material for the pavilion, the customer would never know. (Witness the large Aquamarines coming out of Brazil with an obvious window due to the pavilion being cut way below the critical angle.)

Like most faceters, I like to cut the pavilion first unless I am designing a new cut or when there happens to be a flaw in the crown which I haven't yet decided how to deal with. Then too, if I happen to know that I have an ornery stone that hates to take a polish without scratching, (Topaz will sometimes do this) I will normally cut and attempt to polish the table first. Once I get over this problem I will finish off the crown.

Much of this business of which to cut first rests upon the experience of the faceter and whether he is cutting commercially, competitively, or just for fun. At any rate one establishes certain guidelines depending upon one or more of the above. For the budding faceter, the following represents a few tips which might help in the future:

CASE #1: When creating an unusual shape such as a freeform, I normally sketch it out first in order to determine the design's overall shape and proper angles. I then cut the crown first in order to better maintain control of the design and the desired angles. Creating a freeform takes a lot of trial cutting and a lot of looking in order to maintain a pleasing shape and some sort of symmetry. Of course much of the initial effort is spent on shaping and sizing the girdle and this takes a lot of careful scrutiny on the part of the faceter. One is constantly analyzing the shape of the crown that is being created and mentally planning possible adjustments such as the number & type of accessory facets to lay in the crown. Once the crown is completed I transfer the stone and complete the pavilion facets to specifications which I had determined when the initial sketch was made.

CASE #2: It's not uncommon to encounter a stone which absolutely refuses to succumb to your most vile and bitter utterances. One stone in particular has given me cause to make strange and threatening noises in the wee small hours of the night. When I encounter it, I tackle the table first without any hesitation. Once I have overcome this hurdle, and have a scratch-free polish, I feel much more confident to take on the rest of the stone. If I had cut the pavilion first I would have felt apprehensive about cutting and polishing the table correctly the first time. I have learned from experience that this seldom happens.

CASE #3: Cutting and polishing the table first provides a neat window from which one can scrutinize the interior and determine if there lay any hidden little flaws which might be seen by a Judge with keen sight or even the casual observer. Once located, the faceter can approximate its depth and determine whether it can be removed with some clever cutting or whether it is so severe that the stone must be turned and re-dopped. Normally the stone is examined under a 10x loupe to determine the clarity of the rough. However at times we are deceived and find these inclusions in an awkwardly impossible location and far too late.

I suppose there are many more cases which would cause one to cut either the pavilion or the crown first. What would be your choice if you were limited in material? In actual practice it really depends on where the cutter places his emphasis - cutting accuracy, symmetry, clarity, speed, etc. Whatever your choice, have a happy time cutting.

FROM MAY, '89 "MEETPOINT" (Tacoma Faceters' bulletin)

COMING EVENTS: March 30 - April 1 Flint Rock & Gem Club Show

April 6 - 8, Mt. Clemens Gem & Lap. Soc. Show.

May 18- 20, Midwest Mineralogical and Lapidary Society of Dearborn. Show

Bill Stanoyev has presented an interesting article on Beryl which I reprint here for your information and enjoyment.

BERYL

Beryl is the species name for the mineral Beryllium Aluminum Oxide. It comes in several varieties, varying only as to the trace minerals that change its color. Modern classification systems include Beryl under the gem variatal names of emerald, green beryl, aquamarine and morganite, yet under trade terminology other distinct gems of the beryl family are further deliniated.

Gem Varieties include:

Emerald	Green to slight blue-green (chromium is the coloring agent)
Green beryl	Green/greenish (iron oxide is the coloring agent)
Aquamarine	Light blue to blue-green (but has a higher RI than others)
Goshenite	Colorless
Heliodore/Golden	(The terms are used interchangeably) colors range from yellowish, shades of yellow, yellowish-greenish, orangy, brownish, dark brownish looking almost black.
Morganite/Bixbite	Light pink to peach, pinky-peach to bright red to raspberry.

Beryl originated in pre-cambrian, plutonic process pegatites or perhaps I should say molten magma that escaped into the outer, brittle, early hardened rim of granite, or into overlying schists or gneises. There they formed the coarsely crystallized rare-mineral bearing dikes in which beryl (amongst other gems) are found. Glad that's over with.....

Properties and Miscellaneous Properties:

Hardness	7½ to 8
Lapidary (working) hardness	About 7
Refractive Index	1.527 to 1.598
Specific Gravity	2.72 (range 2.60 to 2.90)
Cleavage	Very imperfect - one directional
Heat Sensitivity	None (but please do not put the blowtorch to any \$30.00 emeralds)
Fracture	tough-conchoidal
Bi-refringence	.006/.008 and weak
Dispersion	.014 - medium

Dichroic	Distinct to weak
Crystal system	Hexagonal
Habit	Long-prismatic
Luster	Vitreous

Inclusions for beryl must be given note. It has liquide inclusions, veils, bubbles, needles and of course emeralds are also notorious for 3 phase inclusions with flaws, cracks, etc. (known as garden). These inclusions reach proportions that detract to the point of unsalability (that is pretty low - I have seen some that were absolute junk yet still, people put out bucks to get 'em. Have you not see the "genuine emeralds" for just \$2-3 or 4 bucks ads?) Sucker.

At this point it must be stated without much fear of contradiction that EVERY aquamarine for sale has been treated. Both heat and/or radiation (gamma rays) have been used. It drives out the undesirable green tint and intensifies the blue. Heat treatment (one type) is a sugar/sulphuric acid solution at 400° for several months. All pegmatites normally contain radio-active minerals which confirms generally held impressions that any pegmatite material which can be affected by a bombardment will likely have some slight effect from that radioactivity. Bombardment of beryl suffuses the stone with yellow. Even white beryl turns yellow. Purer blues and purer pinks result from heating gemmy beryl to counteract the effects of nature's radiation. Greenish blues become blue-blues, tangerine hues become pink. Some pale greenish-golden South African material became light aqua on heating. Most morganite is a peach color when mined but heating turns it into a nice pink. Some beryls will fade when exposed to sunlight, others seem stable. This applies to natural and treated stones. You pay your money and you take your chances.

Substitutes - Imitations - Fakes etc:

Simply put glass, yes good old glass of the appropriate color is the most common, beryl glass made from fused beryl aqua is another. Garnet and glass doublets are often seen. Triplets are another substitute, the most common being colorless synthetic spinel top and bottom with a colored glass layer in the center all fused together. Synthetic spinels of appropriate color make good imitations.

Synthetics:

To date the only acceptable synthetics of note are emeralds. These are the chatam, gilson, linde and lechleitner. The later two are manufactured in a hydrothermal process which most closely approximates natural emerald. Aquamarine unlike emerald occurs in large clean specimens which makes synthetic manufacture unprofitable.

We must also mention that beryl not of faceting grade work into exquisite cabachons. These include star stones and cats-eyes. The brown variety of beryl can resemble a black star sapphire but retains its own unique character and beauty.

Cutting and Polishing:

Beryl presents no particular problems at any stage of working. Cabs polish well with linde A or cerium on leather. Again, that foul, messy green stuff also works. No I do not sell chrome oxide, so there. Faceted stones polish well using tin/lead with alumina (linde B), tin with tin oxide or linde A. Lucite and cerium oxide or phenolic with linde A or B, tin oxide or cerium. Also you can try a ceramic with 50 or 100,000 mesh diamond. Someone tried old dutch on wood and said not too bad. Very amenable, beryl.

Locations:

Brazil is most prolific, Madagascar has lovely aquamarine (intense stuff). East Africa, Zambia, Russia and Columbia S.A. and in the U.S. of A. - California and Colorado. Sorry non reported in B.C. as yet.

History and Superstition:

Beryl is an ancient gemstone, Pliny discusses "Berillus" and associated it in the first century A.D. with "Smaragdus" (Emerald). Very ancient emerald mines date back to 1650 B.C. in Egypt. Beryl is accredited with vast and varying powers. It is supposed to help one when in an adversarial position, in court or battle. It will make one amiable and unconquerable, quicken the intellect and dispel laziness. In Roman times it was also supposed to prevent sea-sickness and quiet the stomach. In addition it was to ensure increasing love life, produce happiness, serenity, purity and courage. It had the power to give happiness and contentment in marriage. It was also a remedy for liver complaints, toothache and a cure for sore eyes. When placed on the stomach of a pregnant woman it was supposed to speed up childbirth. Further, it was an antidote for illness due to poison. Was there anything left out? I doubt it - a veritable cure-all for both the ill and neurotic.

BILL STANOYEV.

MEET POINT: Hastings Community Centre, September 16, 1989.

Alice Godden, Editor.

Duke Burton died as the result of a construction accident last October 1989. His wife Dorothy survives. His address is:
10 Marawa Court
Scarborough, Ontario
Canada M1G 3A9

Regal Barion Cushion

By Merrill O. Murphy

For 96 Index
Angles for Quartz

GIRDLE

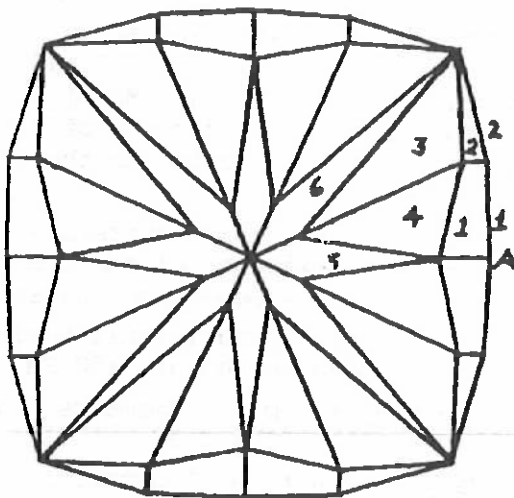
STEP ANGLE

1	90°
2	90°

INDEX

95-1, 23-25, 47-49, 71-73.
8 equal girdle segments.
91-5, 19-29, 43-53, 67-77.
Cheat toward (A) to make
16 equal girdle segments,
four sharp corners.

96



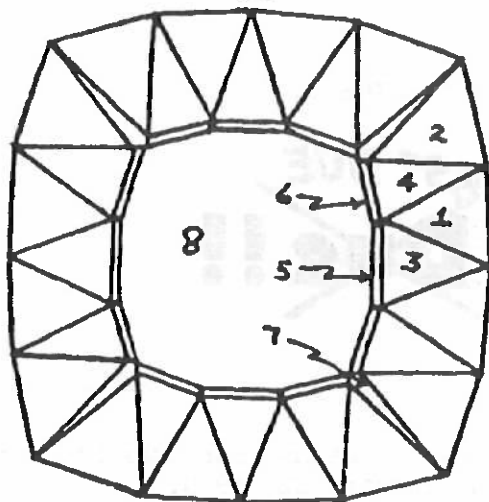
Pavilion = 0.6, Crown = 0.214
Table = 0.54 (% of Girdle Diameter)

PAVILION

1	62°
2	62°
3	43°
4	42.8°
5	40.4°
6	42.1°

95-1, 23-25, 47-49, 71-73.
Cut to at least 1/3 expected
pavilion depth.
91-5, 19-29, 43-53, 67-77.
Cut for straight line girdle.
87-9, 15-33, 39-57, 63-81.
Bring facets (2) to point at
pavilion corners.
91-5, 19-29, 43-53, 67-77.
Make facets (2) meet (3).
96, 24, 48, 72. Cut from
facets (1) to a culet point.
12, 36, 60, 84. From culet
point to girdle corners.

96



CROWN

1	42.8°
2	42°
3	41.7°
4	40.5°
5	27°
6	27°
7	37.6°
8	0°

95-1, 23-25, 47-49, 71-73.
To establish girdle width.
91-5, 19-29, 43-53, 67-77.
For even girdle.
96, 24, 48, 72. To girdle.
93-3, 21-27, 45-51, 69-75.
To girdle.
96, 24, 48, 72. To meet
junction facets (3) & (4).
93-3, 21-27, 45-51, 69-75.
To match facets (5).
12, 36, 60, 84. To girdle.
Table. Cut to meet upper
tips of facets (7).

SECRETARY'S MINUTES

Vice President, Arthur Kalinsky called the January 13, 1990 Board of Directors meeting to order at 9:06 AM in the Taylor Room of the Holiday Inn, Taylor, Michigan. Those in attendance were: Arthur Kalinsky, Elery Holt, Frances Bush and Dorothy Loyd.

No business transactions were conducted due to the lack of a quorum.

The Treasurer's report was accepted as read by Elery Holt and filed for audit through a motion made by Dorothy Loyd and seconded by Frances Bush.

The next meeting will be March 24th in Lansing, Michigan.

Meeting adjourned at 9:15 AM.

Respectfully submitted,
Frances Bush, Secretary.

The Membership meeting of the Midwest Faceters Guild was called to order by Vice President, Arthur Kalinsky at 1:30 PM in the Taylor Room of the Holiday Inn, Taylor, Michigan on January 13, 1990.

The minutes were accepted as published in "The Midwest Faceter".

The Treasurer's report was accepted as read by Elery Holt and is being filed for audit through a motion made by Gail Sahr and seconded by Vivian Randall.

Program Chairperson, Dorothy Loyd thanked Bill Schell for being on hand to get an early start on the morning program that he presented on steam casting. She announced Alberta and Joseph Manina are hosting the March 24th meeting in Lansing, Michigan.

Nancy Keihn and Ralph Donavon were welcomed as new members by Vice President Arthur Kalinsky.

NO OLD BUSINESS.

Those going to Tuscon offered comments as to the size and activities of the Show. Vivian Randall had a reservation at the Sun Care Motel that she wasn't going to use and offered it to anyone willing to refund the deposit she made.

Bernard Bush, Harry Andrews and Al Gair were the winners of the Diamond Spray donated by Bob-o-Loo Industries.

Due to lack of additional business the meeting adjourned at 1:50 PM.

Elery Holt reminded members that he would be collecting dues.

Many thanks to Bill Schell for his Steam Casting instructions and to Don Sahr for showing how to set stones using Easy Mounts, and Brazilian type or Wire Trip Mountings.

Respectfully submitted,
Frances Bush, Secretary.

APPLICATION FOR PAYING DUES ON PAGE I.

PAST DUE
Dues are Due!!

If a red dot appears on your mailing label, it means your dues had not been paid by the date the labels were printed, January 22, 1990.

Please mail dues to: William H. Gardiner, Membership Chairman
4518 Sandstone Drive
Williamston, MI 48895