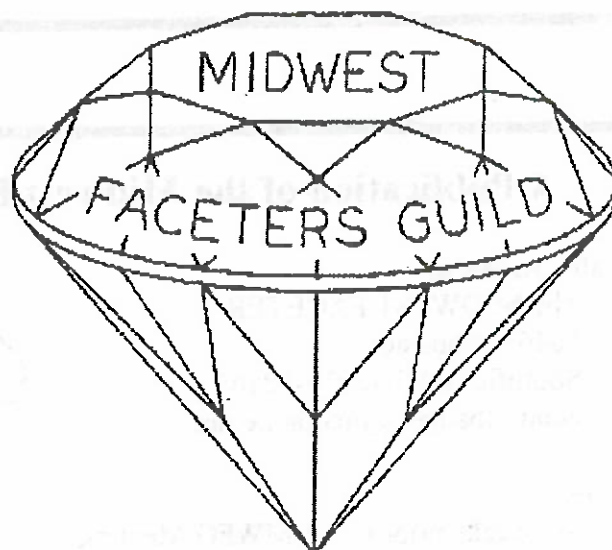


The Midwest Faceter



Dec 1999
Volume 19 Number 6

The Midwest Faceter

Editor
30460 Woodstock
Southfield, MI 48076-1216

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
TOLEDO, OHIO
Permit No. 800

HAROLD "ARIZONA" RICE CM
122 LOIS LANE
MT CLEMENS MI 48043-2243

2001

Inside This Issue
October Election of Officers
2000 Schedule
Glossary of Faceting Terms
Prize Winners from Show

**DATED MATERIAL
PLEASE DELIVERY ASAP**

The Midwest Faceter

Volume 19 Number 3

Dec 1999

Editor

Linda
Badger

* Membership
Information

* Newsletter
Deadlines

**T
H
E
M
I
D
W
E
S
T
F
A
C
E
T
E
R
S
G
U
I
D**

A Publication of the Midwest Faceters Guild

Send all Articles to:

The MIDWEST FACETER
30460 Woodstock
Southfield, MI 48076-1216
email: lbadger@mediaone.net



Deadline:

Six weeks prior to the MWFG Meeting

The MIDWEST FACETER is not forwardable. For Membership Application or Address Change contact: Membership Chairman: Ray Becker, 29802 Rosebriar Street, St Clair Shores, MI 48082-2634.

THE MIDWEST FACETER is the official publication of THE MIDWEST FACETERS GUILD and is published five times each year available to members only as a portion of their annual membership dues. Statements appearing in THE MIDWEST FACETER are those of the authors and not necessarily those of THE MIDWEST FACETERS GUILD, MWFG Board of Directors, or THE MIDWEST FACETER editors. The editors reserve the right to edit all material submitted for publication. Permission to reprint a material published in THE MIDWEST FACETER is granted provided full credit is given to THE MIDWEST FACETER and the author.

WEBSITE <http://sites.netscape.net/craftfanatic>

* ORGANIZED JULY 14, 1979

* PURPOSES:

- * To promote education and recreation
- * To develop the art of faceting
- * To exchange information related to faceting
- * To provide meeting for those of like interests
- * To promote the achievement of individuals

* MEMBER OF:

THE MIDWEST FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES

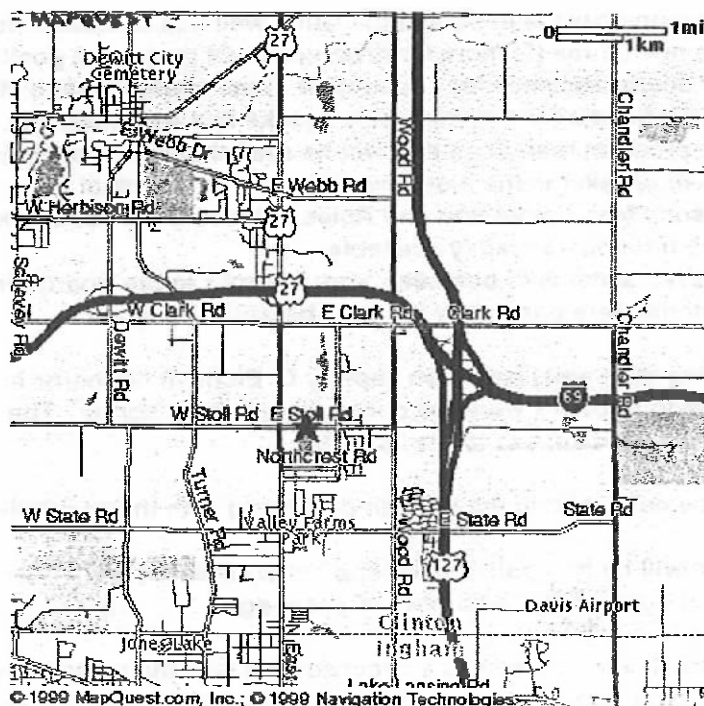
MEETING SCHEDULE FOR 2000

January 15, 2000

Guerrazzi's (Map Below)

15643 US Highway 27, Lansing, MI

(517) 374-6456



March 18, 2000

H.J. Prime Cut Steak House, Toledo, OH

May 13, 2000

to be determined

June 17, 2000

**Picnic at Bill Horton's
2589 N Hughes Rd, Howell, MI 48843-9749**

October 28, 2000

Annual Meeting - to be determined

SPECIAL EVENTS

August 18, 19, & 20, 2000 SEMINAR at Mott College, Flint, MI

Nov 10, 11, & 12, 2000 SHOW at Gibraltar Trade Center, Taylor, MI

From the Presidents' Quill ---

Hello!

What a privilege to be elected as President of the Midwest Faceters Guild at the October Annual Meeting. I will do my best for the Guild and its members during the coming year. I am always willing to listen to any matters you may want to talk about, suggestions you may make, or whatever. My phone number is (734) 282-3745. Hope to hear from many members.

All elected offices are filled and with but one exception (me) all officers have served the Guild well and faithfully prior to the October '99 election.

The Committee Chairpersons have also served the Guild well and faithfully. However, if you check the list, you will notice we need three (3) more Chairpersons. Of those, the position of Education (Program) Chairperson is desperately needed. A number of members close to Metro Detroit have served in this position and it is time for someone else to take this responsibility. If you can and will, please call me. There are program resources that will be available to you such as films and slide programs - but having a live speaker is the most inviting program for all of us.

We also need Chairpersons for Competition and Rules. Please think about taking one of these positions. OJT (on the job training) is readily available.

At the Annual Meeting several items of business were brought to the Board for recommendation to the membership. Those items were passed by the membership. They are;

The Library (mostly faceting diagrams) had been kept by C. Eiche at her home in Toledo. Too large to bring to meetings, the Toledo Faceters were the ones who used the library. The library was donated to the Toledo Faceters. We will have access to the library.

Minutes of meetings will be published in the bulletin beginning with the next bulletin.

The new Website location will be <http://sites.netscape.net/craftfanatic> from now on. We thank Ralph Donovan for having started our website a number of years ago.

The Show at the Gibraltar Trade Center was a success. We saw many old faces and many more new ones. It was different but things went well. Don Sahr, our Show Chairman for at least five years, needs compliments and thankyou's for all his work. As does Gail who is always there! Jim Russell, our Dealer Chairman, had a good selection of dealers for us. Thankyou Jim. And Sherry also.

Tom and I thank all of the demonstrators who came and demonstrated their talents so well. You are integral to any show. Thankyou!

We cannot forget to thank all of you who helped set up, covered tables, carried boxes, set up display cases, exhibited your gems and other items, worked security and cleaned up at the end of the show. We could not have done it without you!

Our next meeting is January 15, 2000 at Guerrazzi's in Lansing (see enclosed map). The Board Meeting begins at 10:00 AM. Lunch will be at approximately 12:00. The General Meeting will begin between 1:00 PM to 1:30 PM with program following. My wish is that we have the largest meeting ever!

See you in January,

Happy

Elspeth N. Gibbs

RAFFLE PRIZES FROM NOV 1999 SHOW

Prize	Donor	Winner
1. \$150	MFG	G. Patterson
2. Amethyst Pendant	B. Horton	D. Graham
3. Topaz Pendant	D. Sahr	E. Riva
4. Serpentine Necklace	E.N. Gibbs	A. Kalinski
5. Rose Quartz/Amethyst Necklace	E.N. Gibbs	H. Gibson
6. Citrine S.S. Ring	MFG	W. Henson
7. Tanzanite Pendant	MFG	F.C. Beyer
8. Rose de France Amethyst Ring	MFG	J. Henderson
9. Silver Chain Bracelet	R. Becker	C. Werner
10. Tourmaline Pendant	MFG	McLaughlin
11. Topaz S.S. Ring	MFG	T. Rosen
12. Sapphire Pendant	MFG	L. Stagman
13. Citrine Pendant	H. Rice	C. Peterson
14. Amethyst Heart Pendant	MFG	G. Hessler
15. Tourmaline Pendant	MFG	R. Grove
16. Garnet S.S. Pendant	MFG	T. Butler
17. Rose de France Amethyst Ring	MFG	W. Snyder
18. Garnet 14K Pendant	MFG	H. Rice
19. Pink Tourmaline Pendant	MFG	D. Bufler
20. Garnet S.S. Ring	MFG	C. Seebon
21. Jewel Travel Bag	C. Seebon	L. Jones
22. Fused Glass and Pearl Necklace	L. Badger	L. Stagman
23. Jewel Travel Bag	C. Seebon	R. Matthew
24. Hematite Necklace	D. Tourville	M. Tallenger
25. Red Tigereye Necklace	D. Tourville	J. Sokolosky
26. Onyx Silver Necklace	D. Tourville	C. Seebon
27. F.W.P./Gold Tube Necklace	J. Swain	T. Miller
28. Vintage German Glass Necklace	J. Swain	D. Erickson
29. Cabachon Pendant	B. Wodarak	L.A. Geda
30. Cabachon Pendant	B. Wodarak	J. Lahr
31. Cabachon Pendant	B. Wodarak	D. Erickson
32. Cabachon Pendant	B. Wodarak	M. Kaminski
33. Hematite Cufflinks	V. Randall	P. Brelinski
34. Gold Color Cufflinks	V. Randall	L. Bourland
35. Agate Bead Necklace	V. Randall	J. Rice
36. Shell Necklace	V. Randall	J. Halley
37. Tigereye Ring	J. Kossack	R.B. Levy
38. Blue Topaz Pendant	J. Kossack	J. Chavez
39. Amethyst Pendant	J. Kossack	R. Powers
40. Earrings	J. Kossack	M.J. Vartkamp

The Show Comittee sincerely Thanks all who
donated prizes for the 1999 Show Raffle

ARTISTIC
COLORED
STONES

Interesting Website <http://www.allweb.com/acs>

Found a list of definitions for faceters

by Barbara W. Smigel, Ph. D

Colored Stone Graduate, GIA

850 S. Rancho Dr. #2387

Las Vegas, Nevada 89106

(702) 382-0694

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

(As I was trained in grading and describing colored stones by GIA, many of these definitions are similar or identical to theirs - but some are entirely my own.)

Clarity terms:

Flawless at 10x: using a 10 power magnifier and good light, no inclusions, surface imperfections or color banding can be seen.

Internally flawless: using a 10 power magnifier and good light, no inclusions can be seen, but there may be polish marks or tiny abrasions on the surface.

"Almost" or "nearly" used with either of the above means that only the tiniest imperfections can be seen.

Darkfield illumination: a way of lighting a gem so that normally hard to see inclusions stand out sharply in relief. I use this lighting in conjunction with the 10x loupe in grading the stones.

Eye-clean: The stone has no visible inclusions, surface imperfections or color banding as viewed face-up, about 12-16 inches away in normal, good lighting. This is how the average person would view a stone in jewelry or a collection. For many, this is the most desirable clarity state as the stone looks great, but when viewed under magnification shows internal characteristics which can prove its naturalness or even identify its source. Since everyone's visual acuity is different there's a possibility that what I label as eye-clean might look better or worse to you. An eye-clean stone as described above might have visible inclusions if scrutinized under very bright light, held close to the eyes or turned on its side or back where reflections do less to hide inclusions. "Better than" or "almost" will be found as modifiers to the term eye-clean to indicate stones which fall just outside this designation.

Very Slightly to Slightly Included: Stones with this designation have eye-visible inclusions which do not markedly affect either the stability or beauty of the stone. A few varieties such as emerald and rubellite almost never exceed this grade.

Moderately Included: The inclusions are grossly visible and affect the beauty and/or stability of the stone. Usually these stones are acceptable only if the material is very rare or the price is very low.

Included: Pretty much like driveway gravel. None are offered on this site.

Color Terms:

(colors usually are relative to the range for that variety: a medium aqua would be lighter in tone than a medium rhodolite, for example)

AAA: the best color that a stone could have for its variety. In the GIA scheme: 10/10.

AA: just one shade lighter or darker or one hue off the AAA color. 8-9/10.

Very dark: the stone looks black under most lighting conditions, only in strong sunlight or when lighted from the side or below is color seen.

Dark: the darkest shade of color without looking black under normal lighting.

Medium dark/medium: these are the tone values which, for most stones, are most desirable.

Medium light: not as dark as medium, but with good noticeable color

Light/pastel: noticeable color

Pale: only the faintest hint of color, often only noticeable against a white background

Bright/vivid/electric, etc. Terms meant to indicate a richness of color that is outstanding

Saturated: This term means a color is pure, rather than being modified by grayish or brownish tones. It is NOT a synonym for deep or dark. A stone can be deep, but not saturated and saturated without being dark.

Cut terms:

Native cut: Usually this means a stone has been cut at the country of origin by lapidaries working on native style equipment. Generally the stones are windowed (to save weight) and often have little crown and very large bellies (which deepens color). Often facet meets and polishes are imperfect. Styles are usually ovals or cushions. On this site "native cut" will mean a stone with these characteristics, regardless of where it was cut or with what style of equipment.

Custom cut: This means that a stone was cut using optimal pavillion angles to maximize brilliance. It shows excellent symmetry, a well proportioned crown, good facet meets, a fine polish and no window. Occasionally a custom cut stone is deliberately windowed to show inclusions (rutilated quartz) or to emphasise color separation (ametrine) or to lighten a dark stone (almandite/iolite) In these cases, however, something other than maximum brilliance was being sought. Sometimes stones from "native" sources meet or come very close to custom specifications, in which case they have not been designated as native cut. All gems, on this site unless otherwise labelled are custom cut.

Well proportioned: a stone is well proportioned if its crown is $1/3 - 1/4$ of total depth, and if its table falls between 40 and 75% of the totalwidth.

Window: A window is an area under the table of a stone that does not reflect light. It's called a window because light goes through it like window glass. It is almost always undesirable and occurs when pavillion facets are cut below the critical angle for a gem material. To test for a window, hold a gem with the table parallel to a sheet of newspaper and look through it. If you can read the print, the stone has a window. Most native cut stones have large windows as using low pavillion angles allows a larger stone from a given piece of rough.

Barion cut: A style of cutting transparent stones invented by famed diamond cutter Basil Watermeyer and named for Basil and his wife Marion by Glenn Vargas. In essence, it's a way to bring the benefits of brilliant cutting to shapes which are usually step cut. All the pavillion facets are near the optimal angle for the gem so that maximum brilliance is obtained. Frequently the crowns of such stones are step cut. The pavillion is slightly deeper than most other cuts of the same face up dimensions, a fact which should be taken into account when planning to set the gem into a commercial mounting.

Apex: Instead of a flat table on the crown of a stone, there is a low angle dome. It's done to enhance interest, or to increase face up brilliance in a species with a low refractive index.

Buff Top: a style of cutting in which the pavillion is faceted and the crown is cabbed.

Concave facets: facets that, rather than being flat, are actually depressed or sunken in. A special faceting machine that uses cylindrical cutting and polishing laps is necessary. Such facets can enhance brilliance and/or create interesting reflective patterns in the stone. Stones cut this way are generally more costly than comparable stones with regular faceting as the process is more time consuming and the necessary equipment is more expensive.

Gemological terms:

Refractive Index: (RI) is the characteristic slowing of light as it travels through a given gem species. The higher the RI, the greater brilliance and luster is possible. The fact that each gem material has its own RI makes it necessary to facet each species at slightly different angles and makes it a useful characteristic in gem identification.

Dispersion: The measure of a gem's ability to break white light into spectral colors. The term "fire" is often used as a synonym. Certain cutting styles, like high crowns can enhance dispersion. Rich body color in a stone can sometimes mask some or all of the dispersion, as in the case of Benitoite and demantoid garnet.

Luster: The ability of the gem's surface to reflect light and the characteristic appearance of that light. Adamantine luster (diamond-like) is generally considered the most desirable. Most gems have vitreous (glass-like) luster; although other possibilities range from metallic to greasy to dull. The luster on a given gem is partly due to its nature and partly due to the degree to which it has been polished.

Brilliance: The percentage of the total face up area of the stone which is reflecting light back to your eyes as you rock and tilt the stone. Brightness, sparkle, and light play are similar in meaning; fire, though sometimes misused to mean brilliance, is more properly used to describe dispersion. Well cut gems of light to medium dark colors will generally show at least 60% brilliance. Windowing (light passing through without being reflected) and extinction (retention of light within a stone) subtract from the potential brilliance. Poorly cut stones are often windowed and very dark stones can show near total extinction. Inferior polish or inclusions in the stone can also decrease brilliance.

Scintillation: The effect of reflected light being broken up into small patches which seem to "twinkle" as the stone is moved. This is mostly a function of faceting style. Brilliant cuts and many small facets produce more scintillation, large facets and step cuts less.

Pleiochroism: The characteristic of a given gem species of showing a different color, or a different shade of the same color through different angles of view. Dichroic stones, like ruby, show two (orangey red and purplish red) and trichroic stones, like iolite, show three (blue violet, grey and near colorless). This property is useful in gem identification. Pleiochroic stones must be carefully oriented by the cutter to show the most desirable color, or blend of colors in the face up gem.

Bicolored, Particolored: The property of showing two or more colors in a single piece of gem material, for example, ametrine. Traditionally such stones have been cut to separate the colors, but it's becoming more common to deliberately orient the rough to mix the colors, or create a mosaic of them in the finished stone. When a stone is cut in this manner it is called "blended".

Opalescence: An effect seen primarily in transparent opals, of milkiness due to light scattering.

Price terms:

Reduced/sale price: the price has been lowered from its previous level.

Bargain/special price: these stones have not been offered previously, but are lower than my normal price for the size/variety due to some "problem" such as inclusions, damage, poor color etc.

This is her first attempt at a glossary. Some terms may not be universally applicable, and may have been modified to reflect the usage of Barbara Smigel's website "Artistic Colored Stones". So if you see additional terms you'd like defined please email her at: smigelb@intermind.net.

**MERRY CHRISTMAS AND
A HAPPY NEW
MILLENNIUM**