



Artist: Tim Wade of Llandovdery, Carmarthenshire, Wales, UK

Design: These fan birds are made from one-piece-of-wood. The wings are interlocked to form one fan. Their tails are interlocked to create another single fan. Notice the elegant detail by adding a v-scorp line (nicks or small cuts) on the edges of each feather in the wings and tail.

You can see the Slovakian influence in Tim's birds. That culture is very near and dear to him, which I encourage you to read about his adventure there on his website below.

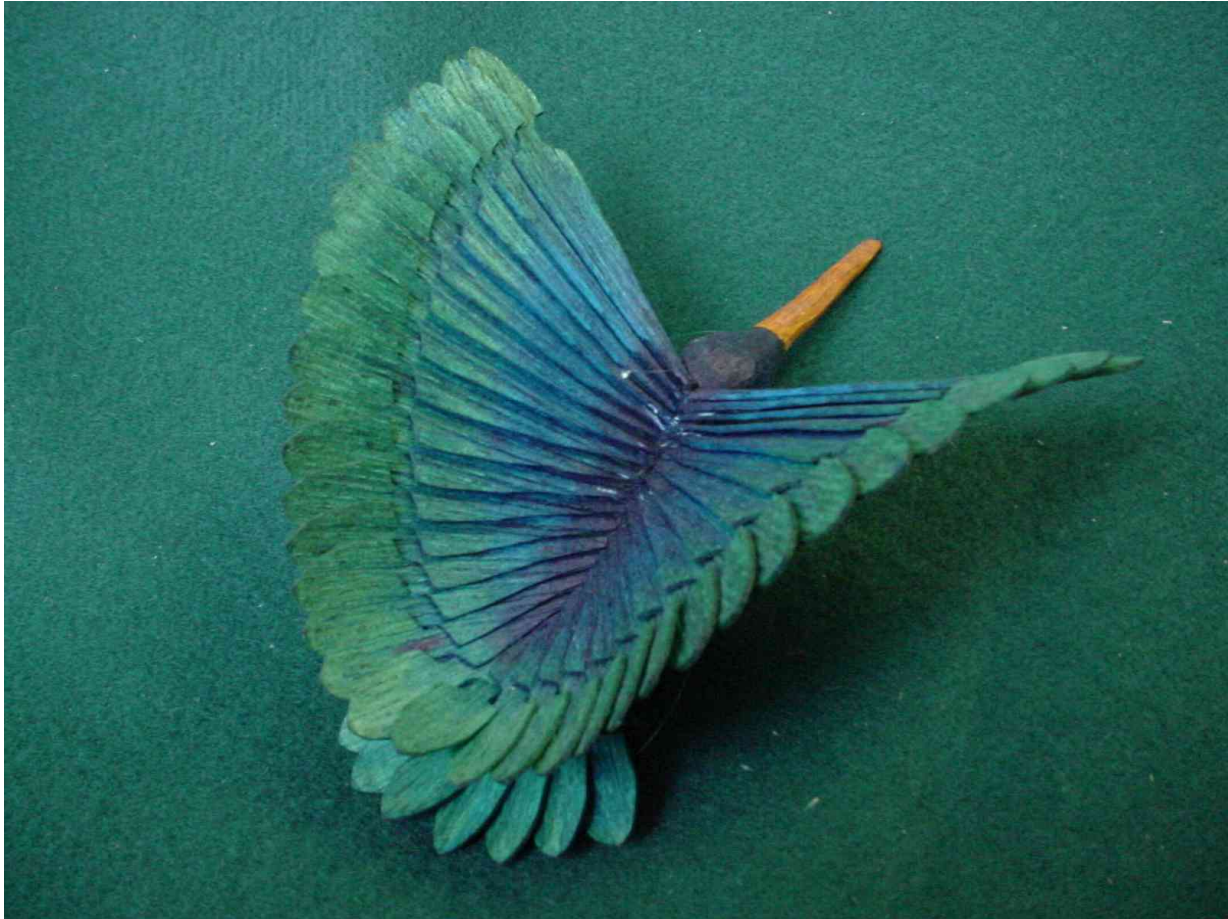
Tim begins every day by carving a fan bird with an Opinel knife.

Tim and Zsuzanna spend time in both places, Hungary and Wales ...where each are Master's of their craft: Tim in wood and Zsuzanna in leather.

Timber: Norway Spruce and Noble Fir

(Note: the pictures are taken from Tim and Zsuzanna's website below)

<https://www.wkartisan.com/>



Artist: Sean Hellman, Ashburton, United Kingdom.

Design: This hummingbird is constructed with one-piece-of-wood. The long slender wing feathers are plain (no scorp cuts) which allows the colorful stain to be more prominent ...beautiful blending of colors. The smaller tail feathers are neatly tucked under the full wing fan.

Timber: Ash (English)

<https://seanhellman.com/>



Artist: Sean Hellman, Ashburton, United Kingdom Design:

This dove is constructed with one-piece-of-wood. The tips of the wing feathers are more pointed and the tail feathers are more rounded. The scorp cuts along both creates a pleasing design. The extended tail feathers offer a base for this bird to either sit or hang. Very nice design for the overall appearance.

Timber: Ash (English)

<https://seanhellman.com/>



Artist: Sean Hellman, Ashburton, United Kingdom.

Design: This view of the hummingbird shows the bird body. It's more sweeping and alive with the curvature. This offers a more realistic hummingbird style ...well done.

Timber: Ash (English)

<https://seanhellman.com/>

Terminology

Air-dried-Wood dried by air to the point that the moisture from it will not further evaporate. It has reached its equilibrium with the outdoor atmospheric humidity.

Annual growth ring-A concentric line in the tree trunk that represents one-year's growth.

Bark-The outer most covering of the tree.

Blade-a. The flat cutting edge of a knife. b. The thin pieces of wood created from slicing long-fibered wood that will interlock with each other (associated with 3-dimensional fans).

Blank-The piece of wood used for fan-carving.

Butt end-The bottom section of the tree trunk that is above ground level. Area where the root system interacts with the straighter trunk.

Cedar swamp-A lowland region saturated with water, acid soil, conducive to promoting growth of coniferous evergreen trees of the genus *Cedrus* (Cedar).

Chipper-A machine that takes small branches and pieces of wood and cuts them into smaller chips.

Circumference-The circular outer boundary of the tree.

Fan birds-3-dimensional birds carved from one piece of wood using the interlock and hinge procedure. Old World folk art with symbolic spiritual association.

Fan-carving-The art of slicing long-fibered wood into blades (feathers) and then twisting and interlocking them to create a 3-dimensional design from one piece of wood.

Feather-Same as blade with application toward fan birds. Feather is associated with 3-dimensional fan birds, whereas, blade is associated with 3-dimensional fans.

Fiber-tag-A thin partial piece of fiber at the base of the blade (feather). A pressure break in the fiber caused during the slicing process and is visible during the twisting process.

Folk art-The traditional Old World handicrafts and art that contained symbolism and lore, handed down through generations. A keeping of the heritage.

Fresh wood-Freshly cut, green wood, high moisture content, unseasoned.

Froe-A cleaving tool having a heavy blade set at right angles to the handle. Associated with making shingles.

Fuzz-Fine fibers or hairs frayed loose rather than severed sharp and clean. Sometimes occurs during the slicing of long-fibered wet wood.

Green gold-Referred to the White pine during the lumbering era. White pine was in demand during the settling of America.

Hatchet-A small, short handled axe.

Heartwood-The center portion of the tree that no longer has active cells, therefore, contains no sap. It is darker in color and harder than sapwood.

Hinge-The tapered, slant cut that is very thin (about 1/8-inch or less). It is thin enough so that the long-fibered blades (feathers) can be twisted to a 45-degree angle.

Interlock cut-The area carved out, in alignment, on both sides of the blank where the blades (feathers) will join, hook or fasten to each other (similar to dovetailing).

Interlocking process-The act of twisting the long-fibered, sliced blades (feathers) and hooking (fastening) them to each other to create 3-dimensional fan art from one piece of wood.

Kiln-dried-Wood that is dried in an oven specifically to evaporate the moisture content so it is below the atmospheric humidity level or to attain a specific moisture content.

Knot-A circular, darker cross section of a tree where a branch node or stem grew. Surrounded by wavy wood fibers.

Log-The trunk of a felled tree, trimmed but unhewn timber.

Long-fibered-Elongated, thick walled cells that give strength and support to the tree. Strong enough to hold together during the twisting process of fan-carving.

Lumberjack-A person who fells trees and transports them to the lumber mill.

Needle-nose pliers-A tool having a pair of very pointed pivoted jaws for holding, bending or cutting.

Pop the blank-The process of procuring a small portion of wood from a round by use of a knife, screwdriver and mallet.

Reconstitute-The process of reintroducing moisture content into wood that has been seasoned or dried.

Round-That part of the log that has been measured and cut into a usable size (slice of a log).

Rubber mallet-A short handled tool with a large rubber head used to strike an object with force without damaging it.

Sap-The sticky, watery substance that circulates through the tree and carries food and nourishment to it.

Sapwood-The live wood containing sap that is just inside the bark and cambium layer of the tree. Usually lighter in color than the heartwood.

Scissors-A cutting tool consisting of two blades joined by a swivel pin that allows the cutting edges to be opened and closed.

Score-A small cut made with a knife and mallet.

Shim-A thin, tapered piece of wood used as a filler between two pieces of material.

Shingle bird-European name for fan bird.

Slicing-To cut or divide into thin, broad blades (feathers) from a larger piece of wood.

Splint bird-European name for fan bird.

Splitting-Same as slicing.

Stop cut-A knife cut made along a line that serves to prevent later cuts from splitting the wood past that line.

Straight-grained-Visible to the eye, the grain (fiber) direction along the edges of the wood.

Templates-Drawings in actual size, ready to copy onto a blank.

Tongs-A grasping device consisting of two arms joined at one end by a pivot or a hinge.

Twisting-The act of turning the blade (feather) at the hinge to a 45-degree angle so it will interlock with the next one.

Wavy grain-Visible to the eye, the grain (fiber) direction having curves and undulations.

Whack-The act of striking an object with enough force to create a splitting action in the wood.

Whittle-The act of paring away small pieces of wood with a knife to fashion or shape into an object.

Woodgrain-The alignment of cells or fibers in the wood due to growth ring and growth rate. Usually contrasting in hue and visible with the eye.

Workability- The ease with which a piece of wood can be cut with a knife.