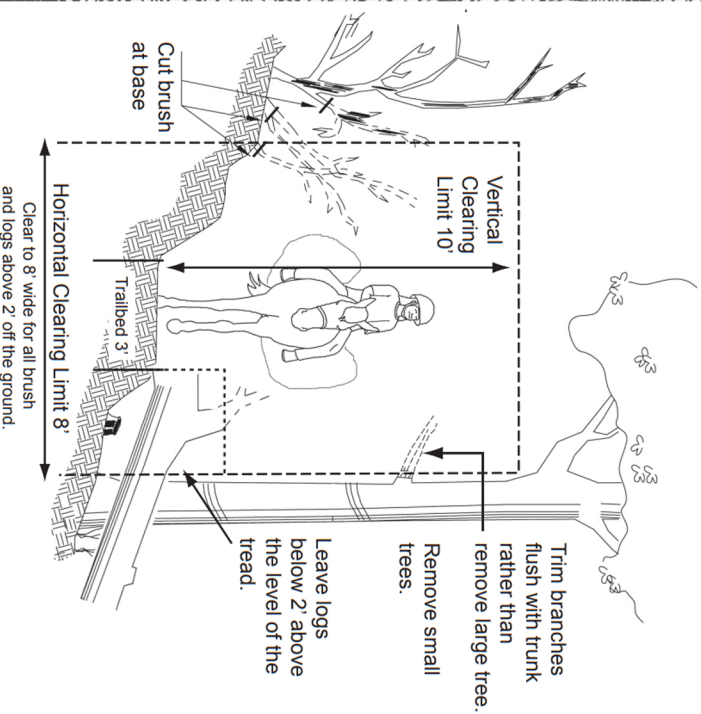
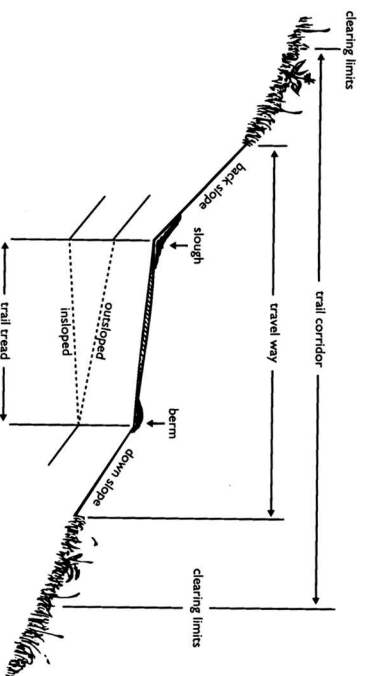


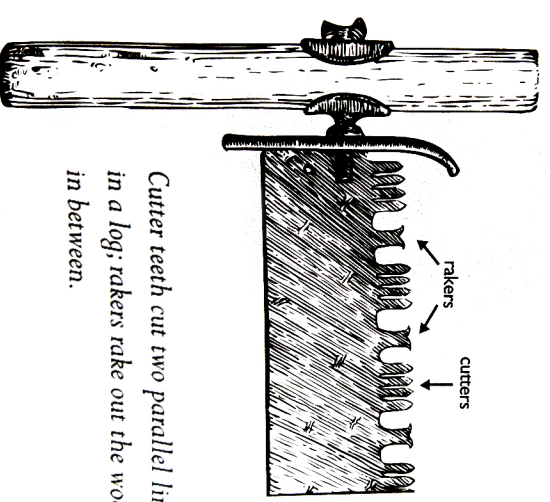
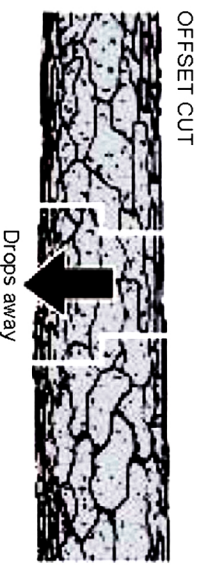
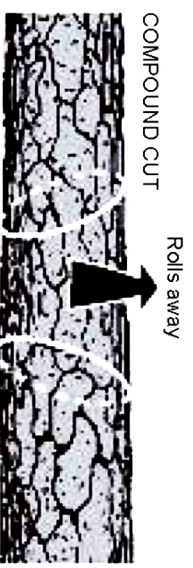
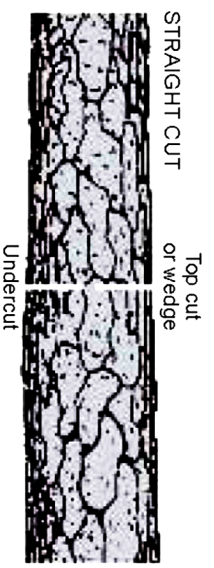
Basic Saw Crew Training



Look out for spring poles (trees or limbs that are held down by other trees.) Spring poles can release with great force, causing serious injuries. Make a series of small cuts on the inside of the bend when severing a spring pole. (IMAGE COURTESY OF THE USFS)

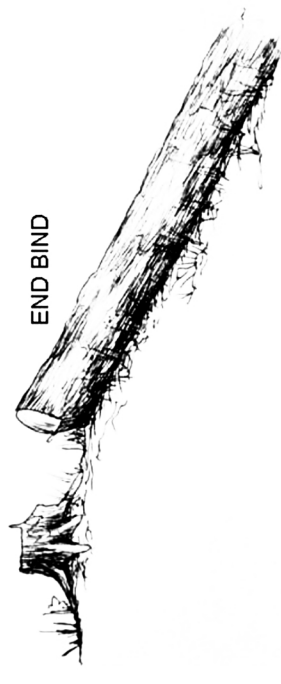
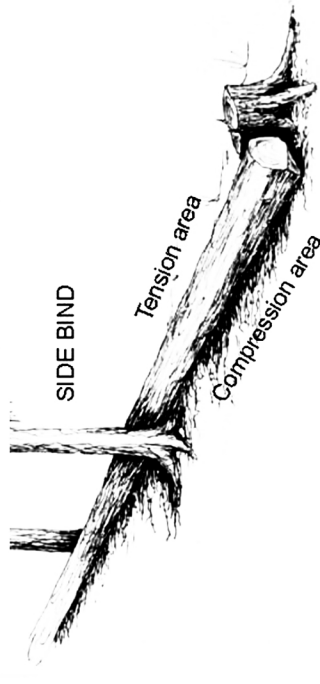
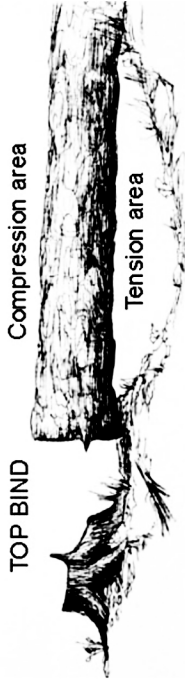


Three basic cuts. (IMAGE COURTESY OF THE USFS)



Cutter teeth cut two parallel lines in a log; rakers rake out the wood in between.

Binds



Trail Terms

Go/No Go: Analysis to determine if trail workers should proceed with task or walk away to ensure their safety.

Corridor: The full dimensions of the trail, including the area (2 to 3 feet) on either side of the tread and the space overhead (10 to 12 feet) from which brush and obstacles need to be cleared.

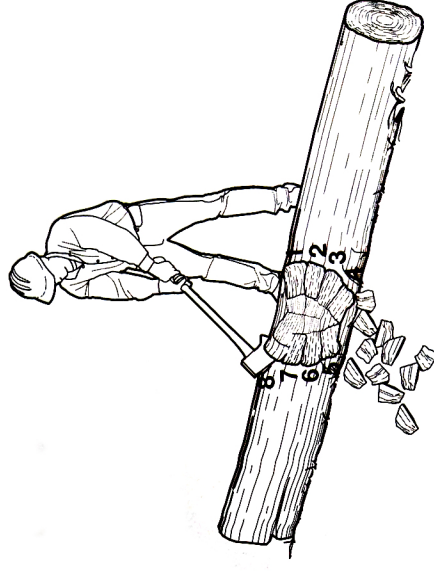
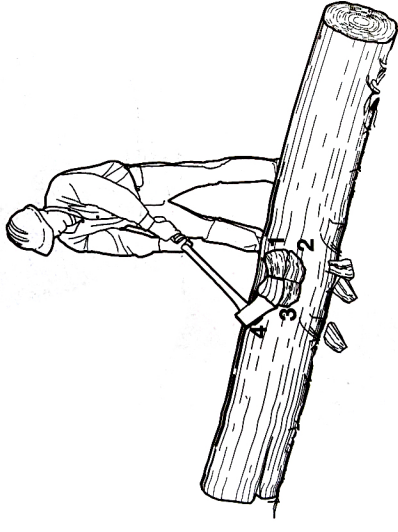
Blow Down: (aka *wind fall*) any trees fallen across a trail, usually the result of high winds, most commonly in the winter storm season.

Log Out: Trail work removing blow down; usually in the Spring to open the trail for high use season. In Wilderness areas, the work is done with hand tools such as Crosscut Saws, while elsewhere it is often done using Chainsaws.

Brushing: The process of clearing the trail corridor of plants, trees, and branches that could impede the progress of trail users.

Clearing Limits: exactly how wide and how high to cut tree limbs, shrubs, blow downs etc. to open the trail corridor for users. Different trails have different specs.

Kerf: The opening in a log cut by a saw. A wedge is often placed behind the saw to prevent the kerf from closing and pinching the blade.



Chopping in either sequence shown will clear chips from the top portion of the log, making the bottom portion visible and reducing the chance of striking the ground with the ax.

