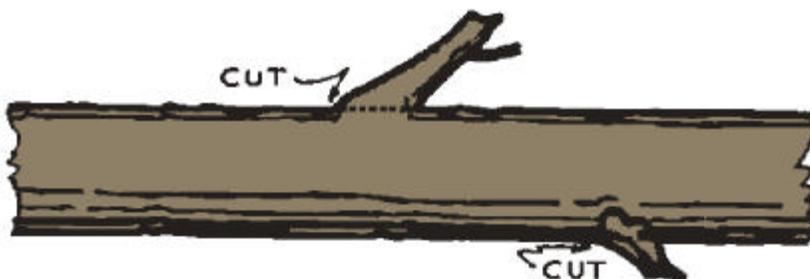
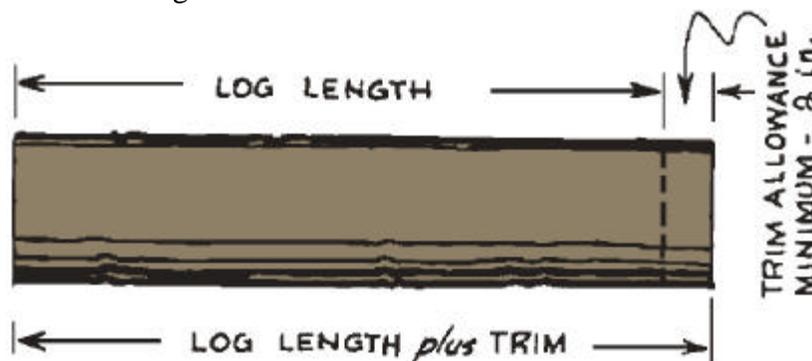


Appendix B: Proper Log Manufacturing

The illustrations below show methods for properly manufacturing sawlogs which will be processed into standard lumber products. They are from More Money for Your Logs When Properly Cut, by W.G. Stump, USDA Forest Service, North-eastern Area, State & Private Forestry, Upper Darby, PA.



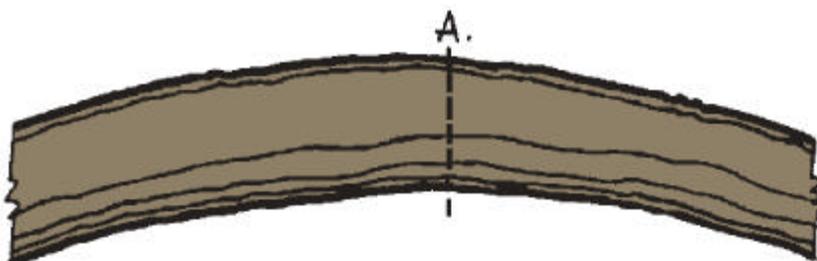
Logs with handles do not roll. Cut limbs off close to log for easier handling.



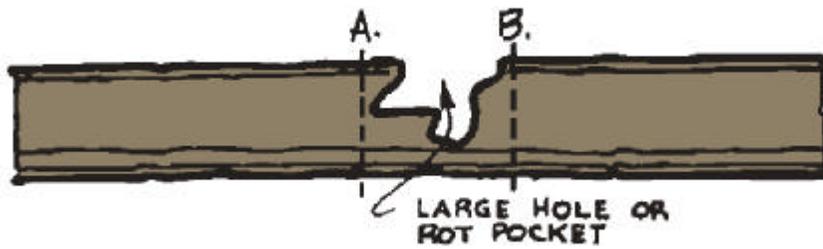
Always cut logs at least 2" longer. This is called trim allowance. Check with buyer before cutting logs to be sure of required trim allowance.



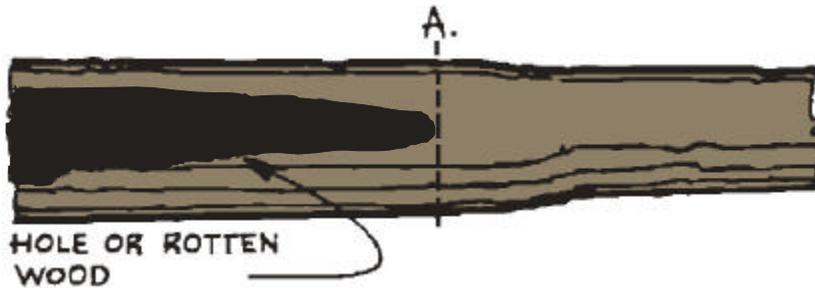
Normally, logs should be cut in back of crotch at A. However, this may not be true where a market exists for crotch wood.



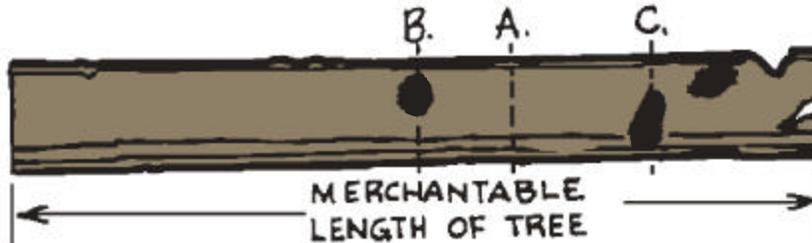
Cut at A. to reduce or eliminate sweep in log.



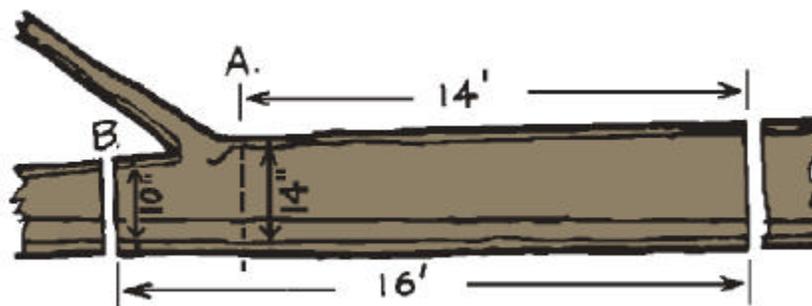
Make 2 logs. Cut at A. and B. if each log can be made 8 feet or longer.



Cut at A. to avoid loss of footage.



Keep logs as free from defects as possible. Do not cut at A. Cut at B. and C. to make 2 clear logs.



Cutting at A. instead of B. yielded an additional 50 board feet of lumber.