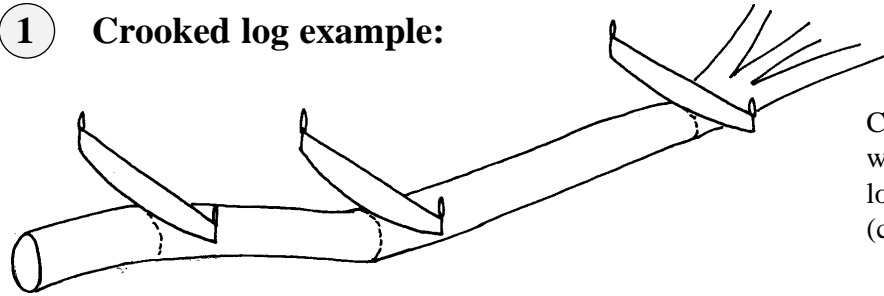


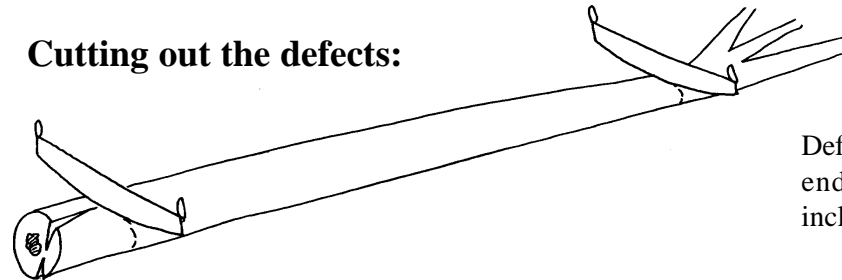


① **Crooked log example:**



Cutting the stem in any other way than this would give logs with excessive sweep (crookedness)

② **Cutting out the defects:**



Defects such as heart rot and end splits should not be included when cutting a log

Log quality through cross-cutting

CROSS-CUTTING INTO SAWLOGS

There are common log defects that sawmills will not accept or that reduce the value of the wood. For softwood logs, such as pine and cypress the following are the common defects, all of which can be improved to some extent by good cross cutting:

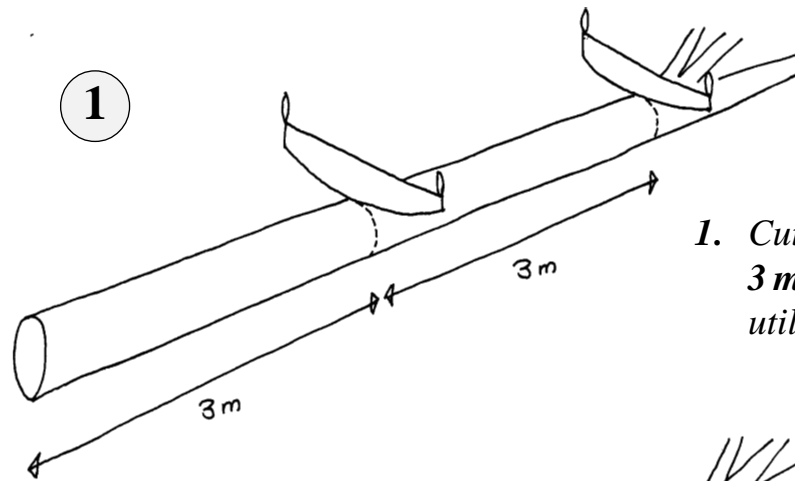
- **Crooked logs** (logs with too much "sweep" for making a length of sawn timber)
- **Knotty logs** (many knots, especially dead knots give a lower sawn timber grade)
- **Oval logs and forked logs**
- Logs with **high taper** (particularly **long logs** with high taper)
- Logs with **large splits**
- Logs with areas of **rot, blue stain or insect damage**
- Logs with **large scars** or **resin pockets**

Log sizing example:

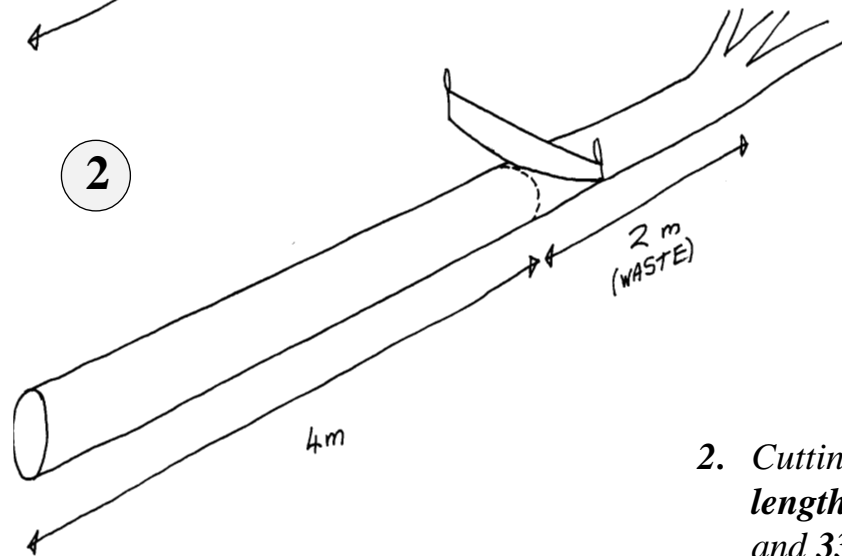
Option 1 is less wasteful and still provides two good logs

Example's length rules:

- *minimum length 2.5 m*
- *maximum length 4 m*



1. Cutting this stem into **two 3 metre lengths** gives 100% utilization (butt to fork)



2. Cutting into **one 4 metre length** gives 67% utilization and 33% waste