

UNIT OVERVIEW

Course	Wildland Fire Chain Saws, S-212
Unit	Appendix E – Advanced Chain Saw Tasks and Techniques (optional)
Time	1 hour

Objectives

1. Describe two methods for directional felling of small trees.
2. Define two procedures for removing leaners.
3. Describe four methods for mitigating hangups.
4. Describe the method for creating a simulated limb exercise.

Strategy

This optional unit is designed to familiarize students with additional chain saw techniques.

Instructional Method(s)

- Informal lecture and discussion with PowerPoint presentation

Instructional Aids

- Computer with LCD projector, presentation software, and screen

Exercise(s)

- None

Evaluation Method(s)

- None

Outline

- I. Directional Felling of Small Trees
- II. Removing Leaners
- III. Hangups
- IV. Simulated Limb

Aids and Cues Codes

The codes in the Aids and Cues column are defined as follows:

IG – Instructor Guide

SW – Student Workbook

HO – Handout

IR – Instructor Reference

SR – Student Reference

Slide – PowerPoint

UNIT PRESENTATION

Course Wildland Fire Chain Saws, S-212

Unit Appendix E – Advanced Chain Saw Tasks and Techniques (**optional**)

OUTLINE	AIDS & CUES
<p>Present unit title slide.</p>	Slide E-1
<p>Present unit objectives.</p>	Slide E-2
<p>I. DIRECTIONAL FELLING OF SMALL TREES</p> <p>To directionally fell small trees, wedges are needed; however, the small diameters of the trees make it difficult to use wedges.</p> <p>Two common methods that can enable the use of wedges to directionally fell small trees are the quarter cut/back cut and by making the back cut first. These cuts may be attempted after gaining experience with other cuts.</p> <p>A. Quarter Cut/Back Cut</p> <p>A procedure can be employed where half of the back cut is made at a time. This allows wedges to be placed without interfering with the guide bar.</p> <p>Plan your back cut to provide for adequate stump shot. Start your back cut on the side opposite your escape route, and stand parallel with your hinge wood.</p>	Slide E-3
	Slide E-4 (video)

OUTLINE	AIDS & CUES
<p>Immediately notify your supervisor in the case of sit-backs and other felling difficulties to determine methods and skill level required to resolve the problem.</p> <p>Before you leave a hazard tree, be sure to clearly mark the area with flagging or with a written warning. Give a verbal warning to others working in the area.</p> <p>B. Back Cut First</p> <p>Doing the back cut first is another procedure that can be used on smaller trees where a wedge will not fit at the same time as the bar.</p> <p>The first cut in this case is the back cut. The back cut should be made no deeper than 50 percent of the tree thickness.</p> <p>Next, place a wedge in the back of the tree and seat it lightly. Seating the wedge too much can lift the tree and cause your saw to get pinched on the next step.</p> <p>After the wedge is in place, do a small undercut, ensuring adequate holding wood remains.</p> <p>The tree can be driven over using the wedge after the saw is turned off and placed out of harm's way.</p> <p>This should never be done on a tree that has a favorable lean or questionable holding wood.</p>	<p>Slide E-5 (video)</p>

OUTLINE	AIDS & CUES
<p>III. HANGUPS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hangups are very dangerous; they account for a high percentage of cutting injuries every year. • Analyze any hangup you encounter, and consult with a more experienced faller before making any cuts. <p>Methods for mitigating hangups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chunking down • Accordion • P-cord • Explosives • Driving trees over with other trees • Rigging • Equipment 	<p>Slide E-11</p> <p>Slide E-12</p> <p>Slide E-13 through Slide E-17 (videos)</p>
<p>IV. SIMULATED LIMB</p> <p>Watch the Sim Limb video and do the exercise.</p>	<p>Slide E-18 (video)</p>
<p>Review unit objectives.</p>	<p>Slide E-19</p>

