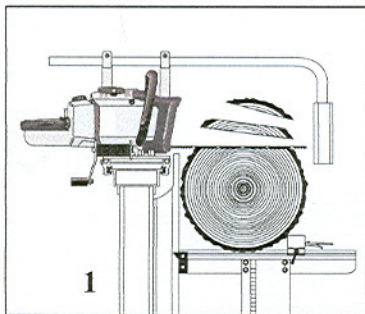
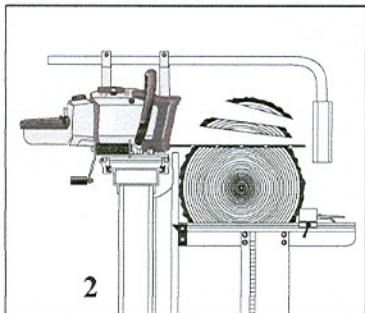


## Step-by-step sawing instructions



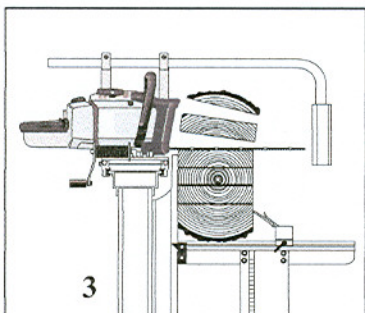
1.1 Roll the log onto the log bed.

1.2 Fasten the log in place using the edge support. Place the edge support arms backwards and lock the block in place using the edge support side.



1.3 Set the ratchet cam on either 1/4" or 1/8" increments using the ratchet handle. The normal choice is the larger measurement.

1.4 Raise the stock so that a suitable slab size will be cut off. Normally the top end of the log is raised 1/4" or 1/2" (one or two clicks) above the bottom end so that the cut will parallel the grain.



1.5 Ram the spiked log grip into the butt end of the log to keep it from rotating. This should be done prior to each cut.

1.6 Place the saw feed line on the bolt with the spacer on the log grip carriage (not with electric feed).

1.7 Cut the slab off.

1.8 On larger logs it is customary to raise the log bed to cut off another, wane-edged plank about 2 1/4" thick (nine clicks) to create a 2" plank. Don't forget to knock out the log grip before raising the log beds.

2.1 Make the saw cut and then rotate the log 180°.

2.2 Should the log be small, the block size might now be set to 6", for example. The log beds would be at the same height.

For larger logs the log beds might be set at 7 1/4" or 8 1/4", depending on whether a 1" or 2" board is wanted.

2.3 Cut the slab and perhaps one more board.

3.1 Rotate the cant 90° and fix with the edge support arms. Set the height so that a suitable slab is sawn. Now lay the top end somewhat higher than the bottom.

3.2 Raise both log beds the same distance while retaining the height differential. Saw out planks and boards until app. 10 cm (4") remain. Do not forget to add 1/4" to each desired board thickness to compensate for the kerf.

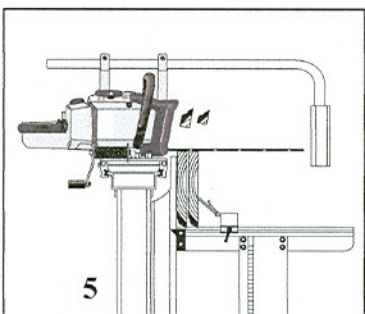
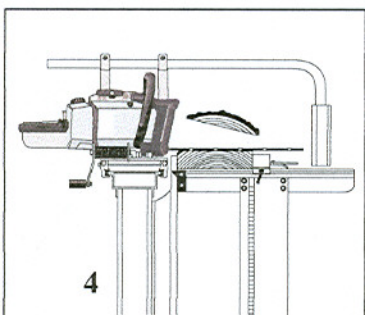
4.1 Rotate the cant 180° and place both log beds at the same height. If a 1" and a 2" board are to be sawed out at the end, place the log beds at 3 1/4" (2+1+1/4).

4.2 Place the edge support arms backwards and lock the block in place using the edge support side. Otherwise you may saw into the arms.

4.3 Cut off the last slab.

4.4 Raise the log bed by 1 1/4" and saw the 1" board. What you have left is a 2" board.

5 Place the wane edged boards on their short end. Lock them in place with the edge support arm and trim the wane. As is usual, adjust the log bed height for the fact that one edge is still barked. When you turn the boards so that the side down is trimmed, set the log beds to the same height.



## Sawing tips



*In the beginning it might serve you well to make a drawing on the top end of how you want to piece the log. Use a thick marker so that the line corresponds to the saw kerf.*

### Remember that:

**When the log rests on a bark surface, the log bed at the top end is set higher than the one at the root end.**

**When a sawn surface faces down, the log beds are set at the same height.**

**Compensate for the kerf with one click (1/4") whenever the cut is above the guide bar.**

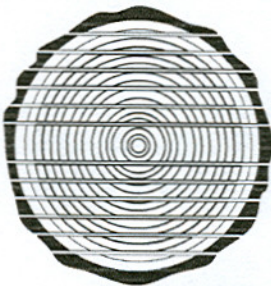
**Do not compensate for the kerf when the cut is below the guide bar.**

**The last board may not be thinner than 2".**

**Make sure you do not saw into the edge support spring arms.**

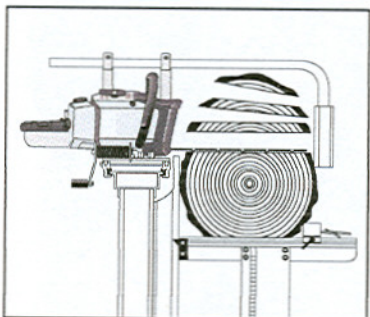
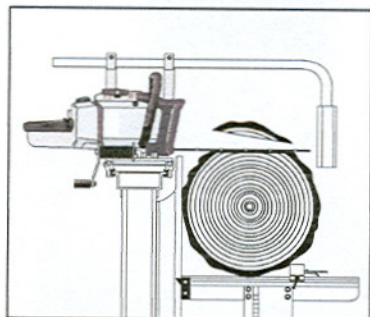
*Many of us here at Logosol can share long sawing experiences. As a new Logosoloist, if you have any questions call us. We'll be happy to provide you useful tips.*

## Through sawing



At times it can be best to slice the log entirely into wane-edged boards. This way it is possible to get a bit more from each log. The price for the gain is that it takes a bit more time because of the need for after-trimming. If fine carpentry wood is the aim, it might be best to trim one side before drying. The last trim can be done when you know what the board will be used for – everything to allow maximum use of the wood.

When you are going to slice a



log in this way it is best to saw off a thin slab first and then turn that side downwards. In this way the log will rest on an even surface on at least one of the

log beds, preventing movement between cuts and ensuring even boards.

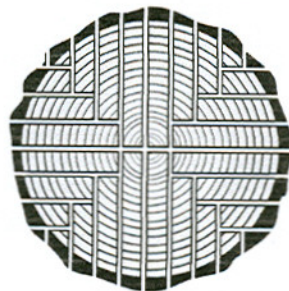
Turn the log when you approach the centre.

Figure out the height where you should start and then saw.

The example shown in the drawing calls for the first cut after the log is turned to be at 8 1/4", calculated as follows: 1+1+1+1+1+2= 7. For each + add 1/4" to compensate for the kerf. The total is (5x 1/4) + 7 = 8 1/4".

In this way the final cut will be correct and you will have a minimum of wastage.

## Quarter sawing



Quarter sawing provides you with the finest material. You obtain optimal grain direction in all boards, something that is a great advantage for carpentry work and the like. The price is in time, in difficulty and in that you obtain several different width boards. Do not quarter saw small logs. Begin by halving and quartering the log. When sawing the boards out of the quarters, you turn the log 90° between each cut. Sometimes it is best to cut from below as this allows you to raise the log beds to the same height throughout.