

Preparing Firewood



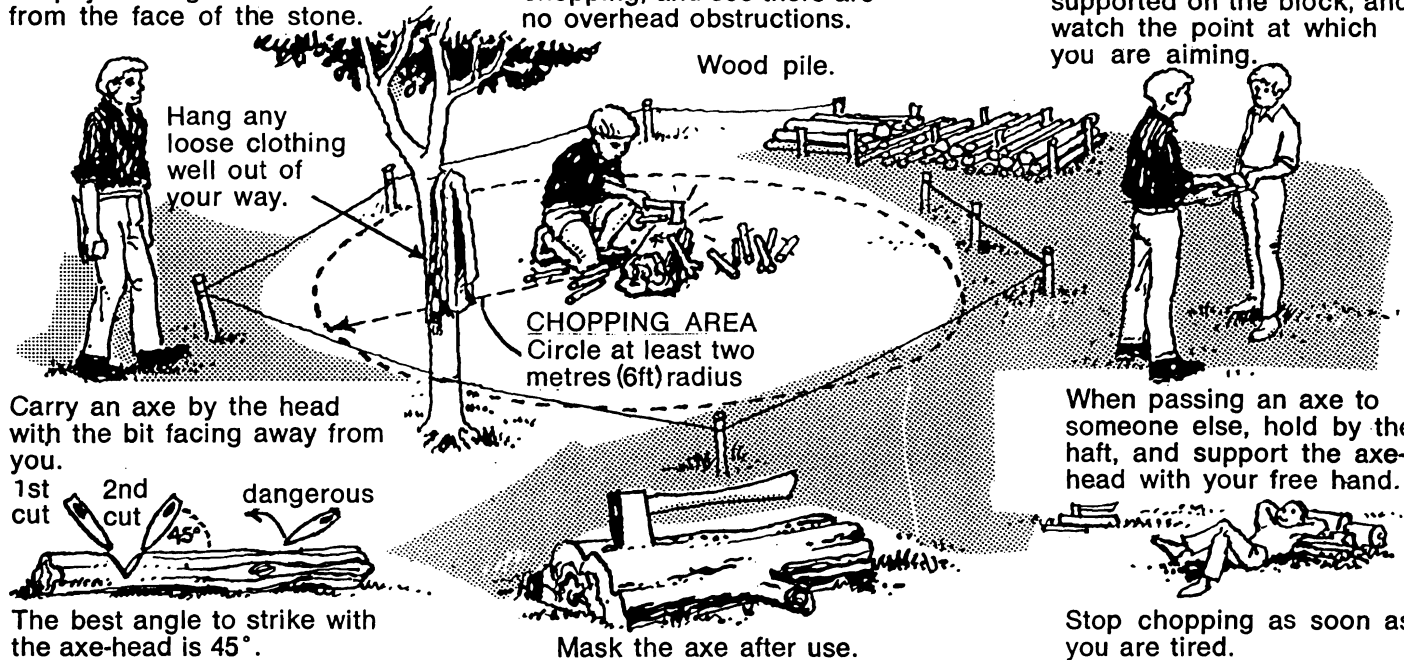
When sharpening an axe keep your fingers well back from the face of the stone.



Wear stout shoes when chopping, and see there are no overhead obstructions.



Balance comfortably — chop the wood where it is supported on the block, and watch the point at which you are aiming.



Hang any loose clothing well out of your way.

Wood pile.

CHOPPING AREA
Circle at least two metres (6ft) radius

Carry an axe by the head with the bit facing away from you.

1st cut 2nd cut dangerous

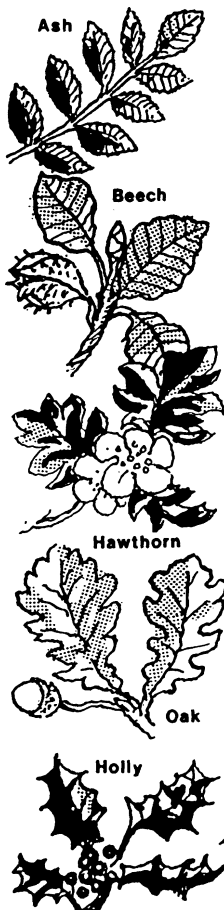
The best angle to strike with the axe-head is 45°.

Mask the axe after use.

When passing an axe to someone else, hold by the haft, and support the axe-head with your free hand.

Stop chopping as soon as you are tired.

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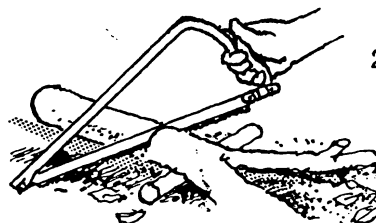


These hard woods burn well and slowly — Ash, Beech, Hawthorn, Oak and Holly
Softwoods flare up quickly and fine — Birch, Fir, Hazel, Larch and Pine
Elm and Willow you'll regret — Chestnut green and Sycamore wet.

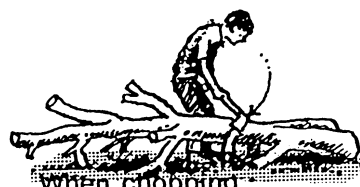
Do not try to use felling axe until you are thoroughly competent with the hand axe.



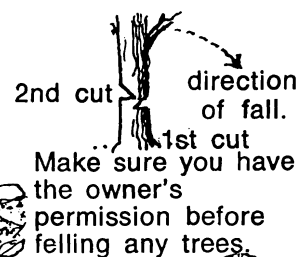
To raise axe slide hand to shoulder of haft.



A Sandvik pruning saw is safer and easier than an axe for cutting small timber.



When chopping branches from a large log, stand on the side away from the axe.



Make sure you have the owner's permission before felling any trees.



For the down stroke, slide your hand back to the heel.

