Perfect pole

- 70 Foot pole that is perfect
- Straight with little taper and no defects

15 inch top

- 15 inch top is the max that you want on a pole.
- With a 15 inch top you need to have 85 feet or greater

8 inch top

- 8 inch top is the minimum that you want on a pole
- It is better to run the pole out smaller than 8 inches than larger

To much sweep

- Sweep can be checked by putting a tape in the center of the log at the butt and running it to the center of the top
- The tape must stay on the log

Acceptable Sweep

- This pole has an acceptable amount of sweep
- The tape stays on the log when it is checked for sweep

Cat face log

- Cat face logs will not make poles
- There is rot that is always associated with cat face logs

Rot that is associated with cat faces

- Here is an example of a cat face that was missed by the sort yard.
- The rot was discovered after the pole went though the peeler

Cull that should not make the pole yard

- Here is an example of a defect that should of never made the pole yard

Double Heart

- Double heart must not be sent to the pole yard.

Cull Cypress

- Cypress can have no rot
- Cypress can’t have blue stain. Blue stain will attract insect

Embedded Foreign Object

- All stems need to be inspected continuous by all phases starting with the falling though to the booming. If embedded objects like limbs or rocks are found the pole must be kicked out

Embedded Foreign Object

- More embedded objects found in a pole at the pole yard

Grapple Damage

- Grapple damage into the sap wood will cause the pole to be a reject

Limbs

- Poles can have 8 inches of knot per any 1 foot of pole
- The max knot size is 5 inches

Knots

- Knots should be trimmed flush
- Knot stubs can become a problem in the peeling process

Misshapen Butts

- Minor misshapen butts can be sent to the pole yard

Misshapen Stems

- Misshapen stems will not make poles
- Misshapen like this will have rot in the defect

Sucker Limb

- Sucker limbs will cause the pole to be a reject
- Sucker limbs will have bark that go into the stem
- Sucker limbs can also have rot between the limb and the stem

Sucker Limb

- Large suckers are a automatic kick out
- You can see the rot in the bucked log that is associated with large sucker limbs

Burls

- Burls can have rot associated with them
- Burls need to be trimmed with a saw before going to the pole yard to check for bark and rot inside

Saw Damage

- Saw damage can cause a pole to be a reject.
- Care must be taken when limbing the stem

Misshapen, Sweep and Cat Face

- Logs like this must be manufactured in the woods. 30 feet of this log is cull

Finished Poles

- Example of the finished product

Pole Scale

M3 1in10 A-taper

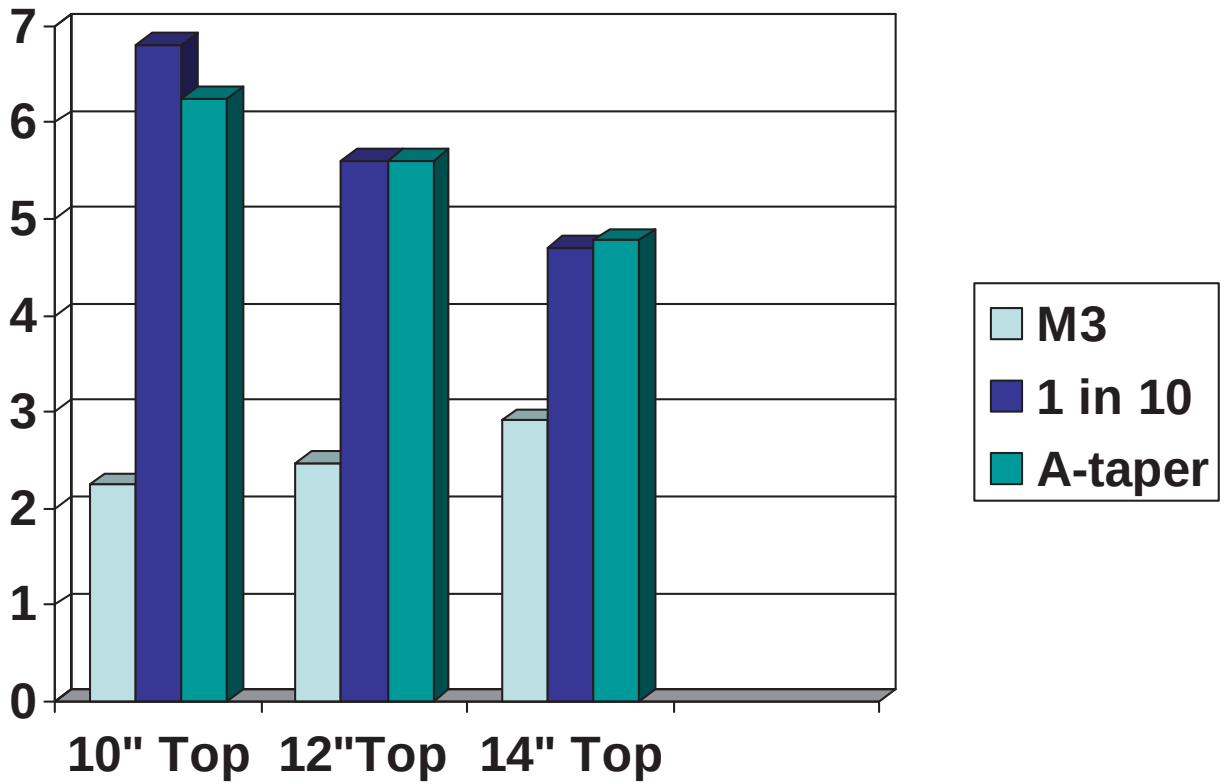
Differences North and South

Log Grading

Fault Deductions

Metric to U.S.

65” Douglas Fir



100’ Douglas Fir