

# Chain Saw Manual

October 2017



Dale Patterson—Chan Saw White hat  
Dr. John Heading—Ohio DR Director  
Dr. Jeremy Westbrook—Exec. Dir/ Treasurer  
State Convention of Baptist in Ohio

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## The Team

by Nini Ichi

They're here because they care.  
Some have never met before.  
They're bound by a common bond,  
For greater love hath no man  
Than to completely give himself In selfless devotion to  
MAN . Quickly they become a team,  
working in harmony and joy. For there are no strangers  
In the TRUE household of FAITH,  
But only adopted sons,  
Brothers to one another  
And to Jesus Christ, the Saviour.  
It is He who hath declared,  
*"In as much as you have done it  
Unto the least of these my brothers,  
Ye have done it unto me."*

Daleville, Alabama

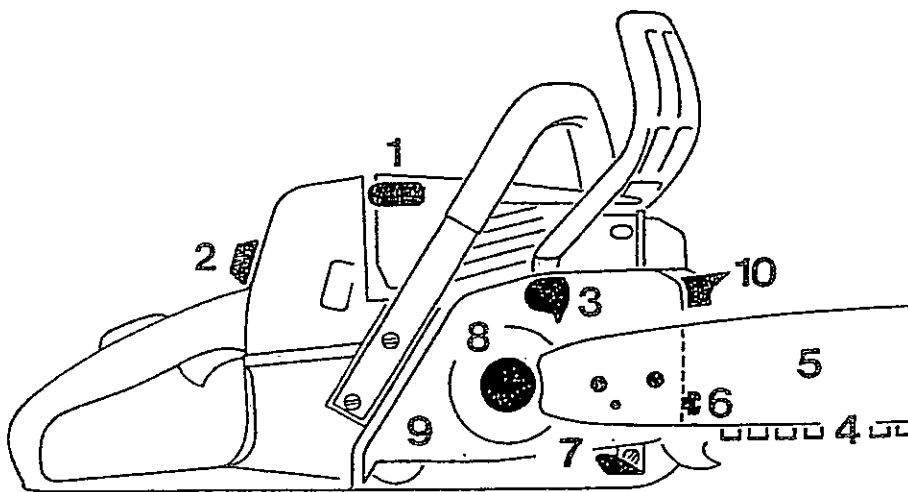
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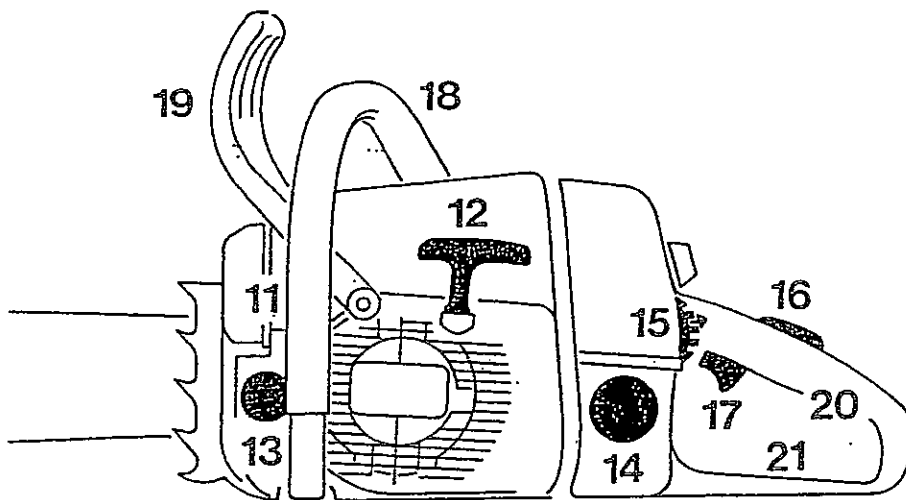
Dedicated to those who minister  
through Disaster Response.

# OHIO DISASTER RELIEF CHAIN SAW MANUAL

We will be using chain saws manufactured by STIHL. You need to be knowledgeable about these saws. You should study your manual and become familiar with the location of all controls, gas tank, oil fill, chain tensioner, and bar nuts. The basics are the same on all the saws. The following diagrams show the main components on all the saws carried on the trailer.



- 1 Spark plug
- 2 Carburetor twist lock
- 3 Chain brake
- 4 Saw chain
- 5 Chain bar
- 6 Chain tensioner
- 7 Chain catcher
- 8 Chain sprocket & clutch
- 9 Sprocket & clutch cover
- 10 Bumper spikes
- 11 Muffler
- 12 Starter grip
- 13 Oil filler cap
- 14 Fuel filler cap
- 15 Choke & control lever
- 16 Throttle trigger interlock
- 17 Throttle trigger
- 18 Front handle
- 19 Chain brake & guard
- 20 Rear handle & guard



# OHIO DISASTER RELIEF CHAIN SAW MANUAL

## CHAIN SAW PARTS

1. **Spark Plug**  
Connects the spark plug with the ignition wire.
2. **Carburetor Twist Lock**  
Lock for carburetor box cover.
3. **Chain Brake**  
A device to stop the rotation of the chain if activated in a kickback situation by the operator's hand or by inertia.
4. **Saw Chain**  
A chain loop consisting of cutters, tie straps and drive links.
5. **Chain Bar**  
Supports and guides the saw chain.
6. **Chain Tensioner**  
  
Permits adjustment of chain tension.
7. **Chain Catcher**  
Helps reduce risk of injury to operator when chain breaks or comes off the bar.
8. **Chain Sprocket & Clutch**  
When motor speed goes above idle the clutch engages a toothed wheel that drives the saw chain.
9. **Sprocket & Clutch Cover**  
Covers the clutch and the sprocket.
10. **Bumper Spikes**  
Toothed stop for holding saw steady against wood.
11. **Muffler**  
Reduces engine exhaust noise and directs the exhaust gases.
12. **Starter Grip**  
The grip on the starter rope, for starting the engine.
13. **Oil Filler Cap**  
Cap on oil tank for chain oiling system.
14. **Fuel Filler Cap**  
Cap on the fuel tank.
15. **Choke & Control Lever**  
Lever for choke control, starting throttle, run and stop switch position.

# OHIO DISASTER RELIEF CHAIN SAW MANUAL

**16. Throttle Trigger Interlock.**

Must be depressed before the throttle trigger can be activated.

**17. Throttle Trigger.**

Controls the speed of the engine.

**18. Front Handle.**

Handle bar for the left hand at front of saw.

**19. Chain Brake & Hand Guard.**

Provides protection against projecting branches and helps prevent the left hand from injury by the chain if it slips off the bar. Also stops the chain when shoved forward.

**20. Rear Handle & Hand Guard.**

Support handle for the right hand, located at the rear of the saw.

**Guide Bar Nose**

The exposed end of the guide bar.

**Clutch.**

Couples engine to chain sprocket when engine is accelerated beyond idle speed.

**Anti-Vibration System.**

The anti-vibration system includes a number of buffers designed to reduce the transmission of vibrations created by the engine and cutting attachment to the operator's hands.

# OHIO DISASTER RELIEF CHAIN SAW MANUAL

## Chain Saw Safety Tips

1. Chain saws vary by make and model. Always read the owner's manual before using. Even experienced chain saw operators need to make sure they understand the features (or lack of) when using an unfamiliar chain saw.
2. NEVER operate a chain saw when you are fatigued. Take breaks each hour and drink fluids while working. A tired chain saw operator is a danger to himself and others.
3. Chain saws are two hand machines. You should always grip the saw firmly with both hands.
4. Always "plan the cut" before felling or cutting through a tree or branch. Where is the tree going? Do you have a clear escape path from the falling wood?
5. Do not stand between or on logs and fallen branches that could move while being cut.
6. Never work by yourself, but make sure you know where everyone is at all times while you saw.
7. Do not cut with the chain saw over your head.
8. Do not cut materials other than wood with a chain saw.
9. Keep bar and chain from contacting the ground.
10. Wear personal safety equipment. This should include helmet, eye glasses, ear muffs, gloves, leg chaps and boots.
11. Keep checking the condition of your chain saw. Look out for loose or dull chains. If you see a problem, stop using the saw and have it repaired immediately.
12. Make sure your gas and chain oil are kept in safe areas, away from fires, children, and other possible hazards.
13. Avoid horseplay and overconfidence. No matter how many times you have used a chain saw, never forget it can kill or injure you or someone else in a single second. Every time you pick up that saw, treat it and the job you are about to do with the greatest care and respect.
14. Remember that a sharp chain can cut you if you rub against it. Think what it will do if it's traveling at 60 feet per second.
15. All clothing should be snug fitting, but allow good freedom of movement. No loose jewelry should be worn.
16. Good footing is essential. Steel toed work shoes or boots are recommended.

## OHIO DISASTER RELIEF CHAIN SAW MANUAL

17. Start the chain saw by yourself. Keep others back.
18. Keep the handles dry, clean, and free of oil or fuel mixture
19. Operate the chainsaw only in well-ventilated areas.
20. Do not operate a chainsaw in a tree unless you have been specifically trained to do so.
21. When carrying the chain saw, the bar should point to the rear.
22. When transporting your chain saw. Use the appropriate chain guard (scabbard).



# OHIO DISASTER RELIEF CHAIN SAW MANUAL

## USE OF THE SAW

### Transporting the chain saw

Always engage the chain brake before putting a chain saw down or carrying it. Carrying a chain saw with the engine running is extremely dangerous. Accidental acceleration of the engine can cause the chain to rotate. Any time the motor is running, the powerhead, muffler, and the material around it reach extremely high temperatures. Avoid touching the hot muffler as you could receive serious burns.

When carrying your saw by hand, the engine must be stopped and the saw must be in the proper position with the bar pointed to the rear.

When transporting in a vehicle, keep chain and bar covered with the chain guard. Properly secure your saw to prevent turnover, fuel spillage and damage to the saw.

### Preparation for the use of the saw

Take off the chain guard and inspect the saw in general. Check fuel level and fill oil tank. Check the saw chain, bar, bar nuts, and chain brake.

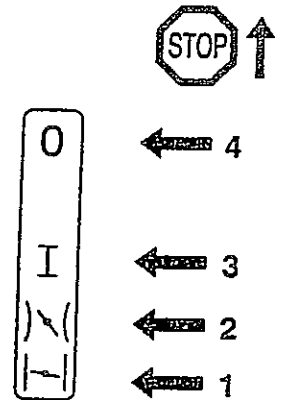
### Throttle Positions

Engage the chain brake.

Cold start: squeeze throttle trigger and move tab to the bottom position, when engine fires, move tab up one position and start engine.

Warm start: move tab down two positions and start engine.

In **Both** cases: when the engine starts, squeeze throttle trigger and tab will move to run position.



### Fueling

STIHL chain saws use an oil-gasoline mixture for fuel. This mixture is 50:1. Mix the fuel according to the directions on the bottle of oil mix. Fuel your chain saw in a well-ventilated area (outdoors). Always shut off the engine and allow it to cool before refuelling. Gasoline vapor pressure may build up inside the gas-tank of a two cycle engine depending on the fuel used, the weather conditions, and the venting system of the tank. Before removing fuel or oil caps, clean area around the cap. In order to reduce the risk of burns or other personal injury from escaping gas vapor and fumes, remove the gas cap on the STIHL product carefully so as to allow any pressure build-up in the tank to release slowly. Never remove fuel filler cap while engine is running. Select bare ground for fueling and move at least 10 feet (3m) from fueling spot before starting engine. Wipe off any spilled fuel before starting your saw, and check for leakage.

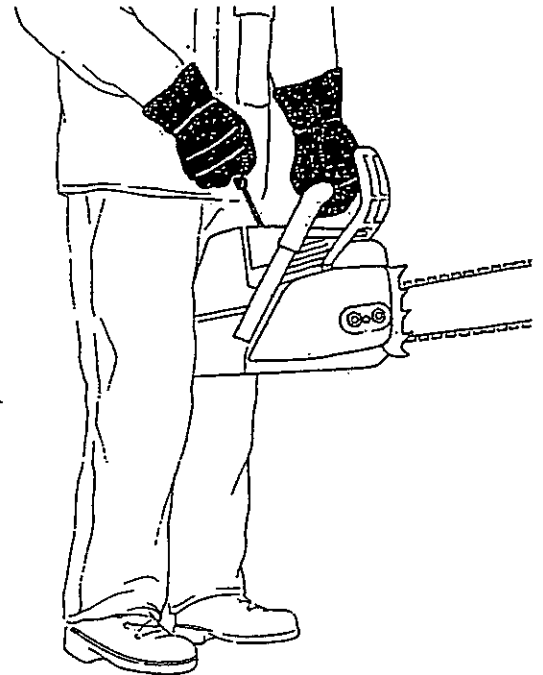
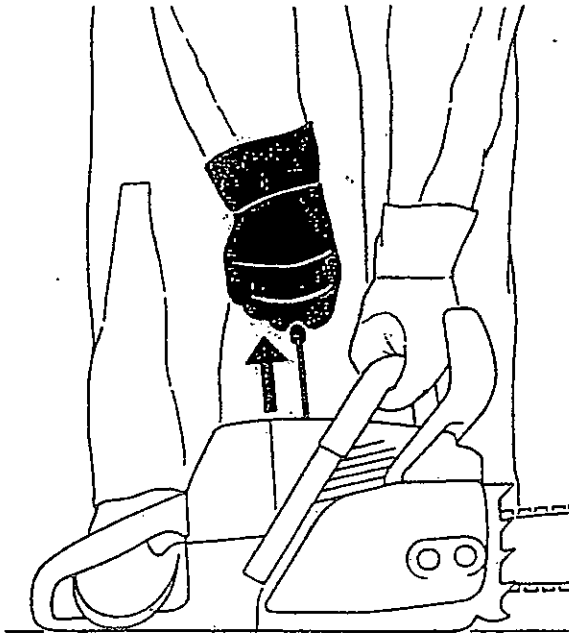
Check for fuel leakage while refueling and during operation. If fuel or oil leakage is found, do not start or run the engine until the leak is fixed and spilled fuel has been wiped away. Take care not to get fuel on your clothing. If this happens, change your clothing immediately.

# OHIO DISASTER RELIEF CHAIN SAW MANUAL

## Starting The Saw

Your chain saw is a one-person saw. Do not allow other persons to be near the running chain saw. Start and operate your saw without assistance. Proper starting methods reduce the risk of injury. Do not use a drop start method. This method is very dangerous because you may lose control of the saw. There are two recommended methods for starting the chain saw.

With the **first method**, the chain saw is on the ground and started. Engage the chain brake and place the chainsaw on firm ground or other solid surface in an open area. Maintain good balance and secure footing. Grip the front handlebar of the saw firmly with your left hand and press down. For saws with a rear handle level with the ground, put the toe of your right foot into the rear handle and press down. Move the control lever to the choke position. With your right hand pull out the starter grip slowly until you feel a definite resistance and then give it a brisk, strong pull. You may have to pull more than one time to start. Do not release the starter grip, but hold on to it and control the return motion.



The **second recommended method** for starting your chain saw allows you to start the saw without placing it on the ground. Engage the chain brake, grip the front handle of the chain saw firmly with your left hand. Keep the arm on the front handle in a locked (straight) position. Hold the rear handle of the saw tightly between your legs just above the knees. Maintain good balance and secure footing. Set the control lever to the proper position. Pull the starting grip slowly with your right hand until you feel a definite resistance and then give it a brisk, strong pull. You may have to pull more one time to start. Do not release the starter grip, but hold on to it and control the return motion.

The first method of starting the chain saw is the recommended way to start the saw. The saw is under better control for starting.

# OHIO DISASTER RELIEF CHAIN SAW MANUAL

## **Warning**

Be sure that the guide bar and chain are clear of you and all other obstructions and objects, including the ground. When the engine is started, the engine speed with the starting throttle lock engaged will be fast enough for the clutch to engage the sprocket and turn the chain. If the upper quadrant of the tip of the bar touches any object, it may cause kickback to occur. To reduce this risk, always engage the chain brake before starting. Never attempt to start the chain saw when the guide bar is in a cut or kerf. When you pull the starter grip, do not wrap the starting rope around your hands. Do not allow the grip to snap back, but guide the starter rope slowly back to permit the rope to rewind properly. Failure to follow this procedure may result in injury to hand or fingers and may damage the starter mechanism.

To reduce the risk of personal injury from loss of control or contact with the running chain, do not use a saw with incorrect idle adjustment. At correct idle speed, the chain should not rotate. For directions to adjust idle speed, see the appropriate section of the Owner's Manual.

## **Working Conditions**

Operate your chain saw only outdoors in a ventilated area, even if your chain saw is equipped with a catalytic converter. The muffler and other parts of the engine (e.g. fins of the cylinder, spark plug) become hot during operation and remain hot for a while after stopping the engine. To reduce risk of burns do not touch the muffler and other parts while they are hot. Operate the saw under good visibility and daylight conditions only. Don't work alone. Keep within calling distance of others in case help is needed.

The chain saw is equipped with a chain catcher. It is designed to reduce the risk of personal injury in the event of a thrown or broken chain. From time to time the catcher may be damaged or removed. To reduce the risk of personal injury, do not operate a chain saw with a damaged or missing catcher.

Inspect buffers periodically. Replace damaged, broken or excessively worn buffers immediately, since they may result in loss of control of the saw. A "sponginess" in the feel of the saw, increased vibration or increased "bottoming" during normal operation may indicate damage, breakage or excessive wear.

Take extreme care in wet and freezing weather (rain, snow, ice). Put off the work when the weather is windy, stormy or rainfall is heavy. In most cases we will be working in extreme weather conditions. Remember to pack the right clothing and footwear for the conditions.

Take time to clear the area where you are working. Take rest periods and look after the people who are moving limbs and brush for you. They may not be able to maintain the work pace you set. Avoid stumbling on obstacles such as stumps, roots or rocks and watch out for holes and ditches. Be extremely cautious when working on slopes or uneven ground. There is increased danger of slipping on freshly debarked logs.

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The chain saw should never be used with one hand. The reactive forces cannot be controlled and you may lose control of the saw, which can result in the skating or bouncing of the bar and chain along the limb or log.

Even for those compact saws designed for use in confined spaces, one-handed operation is dangerous because the operator may lose control.

## Cutting Instructions

Always hold the saw firmly with both hands when the engine is running. Place your left hand on front handle bar and place your right hand on rear handle to control the throttle trigger. **Left-handers** should follow the same instructions.

Wrap your fingers tightly around the handles, but not too tight, keeping the handles cradled between your thumb and forefinger. With your hands in this position, you can control the saw and absorb the push, pull, and kickback forces of your saw without losing control. Make sure your chain saw handles and grip are in good condition and free of moisture, pitch, oil or grease.

Do not operate your chain saw with the starting throttle lock engaged. Cutting with the throttle lock engaged does not permit you, the operator, proper control of the saw or chain speed.

Never touch a chain with your hand or any part of your body when the engine is running, even when the chain is not rotating. The chain continues to rotate for a short period after the throttle trigger is released and the motor slows back to idle speed.

Do not cut any material other than wood or wooden objects. The chain is not designed to cut anything but wood.

The chain saw is for cutting only. The bar is not designed for prying or shoveling away limbs, roots or other objects.

When sawing, make sure that the saw chain does not touch any foreign materials such as rocks, fences, nails and dirt. With the chain rotating at 60 feet per second, a little touch to the ground will dull the chain. Objects struck by the saw with the chain rotating may be flung off, causing damage to the saw, chain, or cause the saw to kickback and injure the operator.

When operating the chain saw, always maintain a firm footing. Never work on a ladder, in a tree or on any other support unless you are sure that you can maintain control of the saw. Never use the saw above shoulder height. In most cases, you can cut a difference range and bring the cuts to a lower level.

Position the chain saw in such a way that your body is clear of the cutting attachment whenever the engine is running. Stand to the left of cut while bucking.

Don't put pressure on the saw when reaching the end of a cut. The pressure may cause the bar and rotating chain to pop out of the cut or kerf, go out of control and strike the operator or some other object. If the rotating chain strikes some other object, a reactive force may cause the moving chain to strike the operator.

# OHIO DISASTER RELIEF CHAIN SAW MANUAL

## Reactive forces

Reactive forces may occur any time the chain is rotating. In any chain saw, the powerful force used to cut wood can be reversed (and work against the operator). If the rotating chain is suddenly stopped with contact with any solid object like a log or branch or is pinched, the reactive forces may occur instantly. These reactive forces may result in loss of control which may, in turn, cause serious or fatal injury. An understanding of the causes of these reactive forces may help you avoid loss of control.

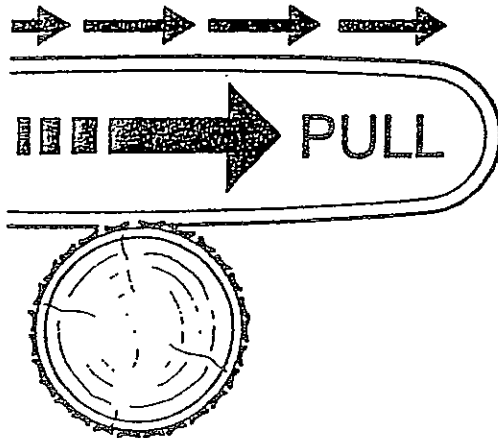
The most common reactive forces are

1. Pull in
2. Pushback
3. Kickback

The reaction of the cutting force of the chain causes a rotational force on the chain saw in a direction opposite to the chain movement. This may fling the bar up, down, back, or in any combination which may send the bar in an uncontrolled arc mainly in the plane of the bar. Under some cutting circumstances, the bar will move towards the operator. The greater the force of the reaction, the more difficult it becomes for the operator to control the saw.

Many factors influence the occurrence and force of the reaction. These include chain speed, the speed at which the bar and chain contact the object, the angle of contact, the condition of the chain and other factors.

## Pull In

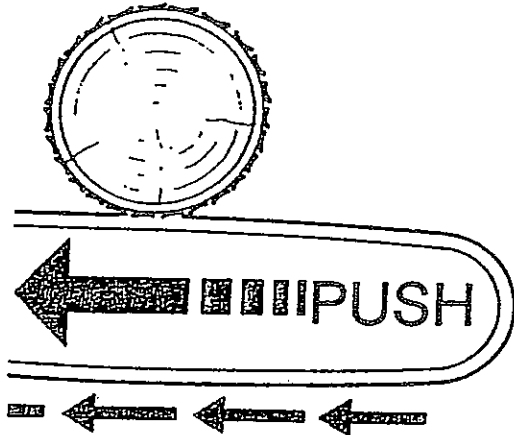


In cutting with the bottom of the bar, the normal reaction of the chain saw is to be pulled into the cut and away from the operator. If the chain is suddenly stopped by a pinching action or some other occurrence, the reaction can be forceful. When making a cut with the bottom of the bar in a normal manner, the bumper spikes should be used to steady the saw against the object being cut.

Pull in can be avoided by starting the cut with the bumper spikes in contact with the wood and the saw running at full speed. Care must be taken when cutting small limbs and brush as pinching can occur and small brush can be pulled into the spocket area and cause jamming. In some cuts, a wedge can be used to open the saw kerf or cut to prevent the bar from being pinched.

# OHIO DISASTER RELIEF CHAIN SAW MANUAL

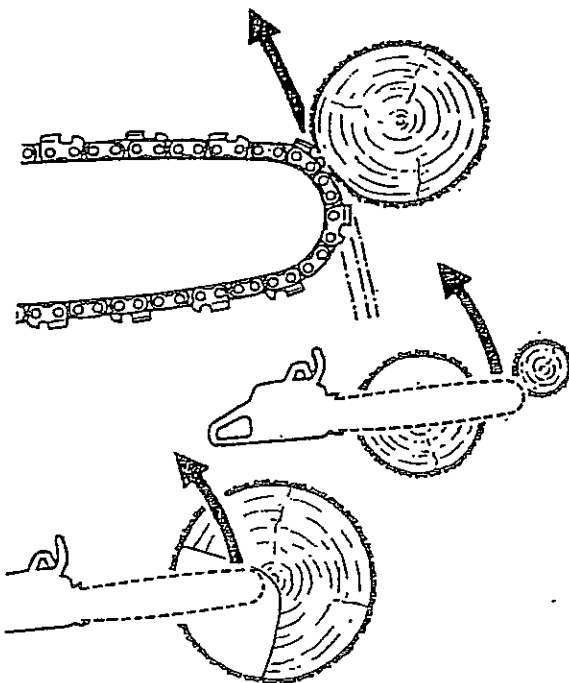
## Pushback



Pushback occurs when cutting with the top of the bar and is the normal reaction produced on the saw by the motion of the chain. If the chain is suddenly stopped by a pinching action or some other occurrence, the reaction forces the saw back toward the operator. The reaction can be fast and forceable.

Pushback can be avoided by being alert to conditions that may cause material to pinch the top of the bar and or chain. Some of the conditions which can cause the saw to pushback are cutting more than one log or limb at one time, twisting the saw when withdrawing the bar from a kerf or cut, and cutting small limbs or brush that can jam the chain.

## Kickback



Kickback occurs when the upper half of the bar comes in contact with an object when the chain is rotating at a high speed. The reaction produced by this force usually forces the end of the bar in an arc upward. The motion is forceful and can cause the bar to contact the operator in the head area. As seen in the picture, the reaction can produced even when the saw is making a normal cut.

Kickback may occur when the nose of the bar is pinched unexpectedly, unintentionally contacts solid material or is used to begin a plunge or boring cut.

## Tree Felling

General instructions for the cutting of standing trees.

1. Determine the height of the tree and the length of fall
2. Determine the direction of fall
3. Determine your escape paths and clear
4. Clear area around the base of the tree
5. Line up direction to cut felling notch
6. Cut bottom of felling notch at comfortable height
7. Cut top of felling notch
8. Felling cut
9. Hinge
10. Wedges

1. The height of the tree must be determined in order to provide a margin of safety when falling the tree. Give yourself a 1 ½ to 2 factor of safety. If the safety factor isn't present, it's time to call the professionals.

2. The safety factor will also be used to determine the direction of fall for the tree. The tree's height may not allow for the easiest direction of fall. Buildings, utilities, poles, and roads are all things to determine direction.

3. After the direction of fall is determined, you need to establish two routes of escape. These two routes are established approximately 45 degrees from the line of fall, but in the opposite direction. **Clear** all hazards from the line of these paths.

4. Cut all brush, limbs, and other trees in the area around the base of the tree to give yourself safety of movement.

5. Using the direction of fall, line up the saw to cut the bottom cut of the notch.

# OHIO DISASTER RELIEF CHAIN SAW MANUAL

6. This cut is made horizontal or level and can be made at a comfortable height and doesn't have to be made at ground level. A safer cut is one made standing up. The depth of the cut should be  $1/5$  to  $1/4$  the diameter of the tree.

7. The top cut of the felling notch is cut from above and downward at an angle of 45 degrees so that it will meet the back of the bottom cut. You may have to lengthen the bottom cut. This a good reason to plan your notch cut for a depth of  $1/5$  the diameter of the tree to give yourself a fudge factor.

8. The felling cut is made from the opposite side of the tree and is started 1 to 2 inches higher than the bottom of the felling notch.

9. The felling cut is made to a depth that allows an area of **uncut** fiber to remain. This uncut part is called the hinge. The hinge should be at least  $1/10$  of the diameter of the tree. When falling large diameter trees a wedge or two should be started in the cut when deep enough to help control the felling of the tree. When the tree starts to fall, **DO NOT** become a spectator. **MOVE** away via one of the escape paths.

10. A wedge can be used to control the tree when felling. The wedge is inserted and driven into the felling cut after the cut is deep enough to allow both the saw bar and the wedge room to operate. A plastic wedge should be used. This will allow you to control when the tree falls without using the saw and keeps the tree from the possibility of pinching the bar and/or falling the wrong direction.

## Tree Limbing and Bucking

Limbing is the act of cutting the limbs from the trunk of the tree. Care must taken to determine which how to make your cut. If the limb is upright, a normal cut will remove it. If the limb is touching the ground, it will probability will have to be undercut from the bottom in order to release the tension.

Bucking is the process of cutting the trunk of the tree into manageable pieces. The size will be determined by what you have to move them.

If the tree is being held off the ground by limbs, removal of all upright limbs first may be the best idea. With all the upright limbs removed, a combination of limbing and bucking may be possible. This will allow you to make a majority of the bucking cuts with the trunk up off the ground. Care must be taken so that the remaining trunk does not roll.

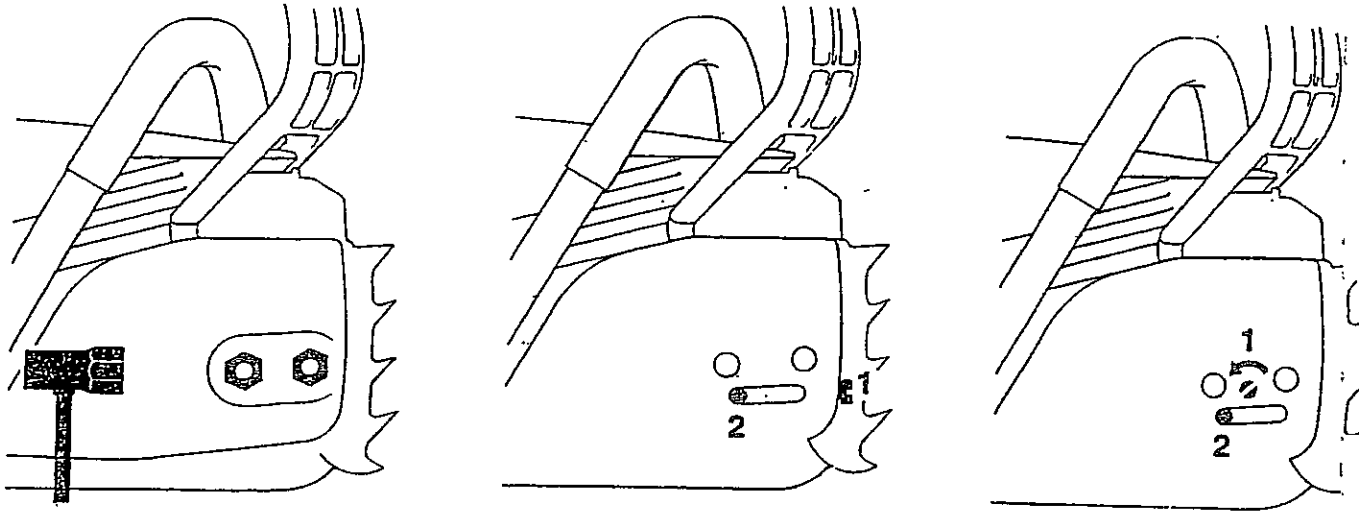
When cutting limbs, the saw should be at full throttle with the bumper spikes in contact with the limb. Care must be taken as limbs can whip, twist, break, and shatter when partially cut. In the case of wind downed trees, you will be cutting shattered trunks. Care must be taken as the chain can throw splinters and small pieces of wood.

You should never stand on the tree that you are cutting on.



# OHIO DISASTER RELIEF CHAIN SAW MANUAL

## Mounting the Bar and Chain



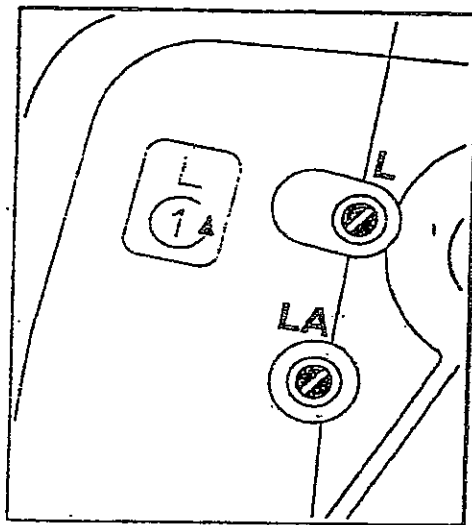
To mount the bar, change the chain, or to clean the sprocket, remove the two nuts shown in the left picture. Remove the sprocket cover and slide the bar away from the engine. Sliding the bar out one-half inch will allow you to move the bar toward the rear of the engine, using the slack in the chain that you just created, remove chain from around drive sprocket. Clean the bar and around the drive sprocket, back off the chain tensioning screw. Put bar back in place, place the chain around drive sprocket and bar. Be sure the chain is mounted with the cutting edge to the front on the top of the bar. Replace the cover and nuts. Then tighten the nuts, lift up on the bar and tighten the chain with the tensioner screw. Tighten the screw until the chain is snug against the bottom of the bar. Tighten the nuts firmly. Check the chain tension often as you use the saw.

## ITEMS TO REMEMBER

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Oil tank is smaller than fuel tank.           | Always start and cut at full throttle. |
| Safety first.                                 | Do not rev engine with chain brake on. |
| Do not use wrench to tighten fuel or oil cap. | Use ground starting method.            |
| Two hands.                                    | Don't stand behind the saw.            |
| Don't over reach with the saw.                | Think before cutting.                  |
| Take a break.                                 | Dress for the weather.                 |
| Good stance with good footing.                |  |

## Carburetor Adjustment and Motor Care

The carburetor has been preset at the factory at an optimum fuel air mixture. Exhaust and emissions at idle and part load speeds are kept to a minimum by the adjustment of the idle mixture. The air filter should be kept clean and/or replaced if necessary. The picture below shows the idle speed screw and the low speed screw. These adjustment screws are located on the bar side of the saw at the back of the motor housing. Make all adjustments in quarter ( $1/4$ ) turns as minor adjustments will have a noticeable effect on the engine's performance.



The low speed screw (L) is set at one (1) turn open. To adjust, turn clockwise to seat screw. **Do not tighten.** Turn screw one (1) turn counter clockwise. When the low speed screw is adjusted, the idle speed screw usually needs to be adjusted also. The idle speed screw is marked (LA).

If engine stops while idling, adjust (L) to one (1) turn open. Turn (LA) clockwise until chain begins to rotate on bar, then turn (LA) counter clockwise one quarter ( $1/4$ ) of a turn.

If chain runs when engine is idling, adjust (L) screw to one (1) turn open. Turn (LA) counter clockwise until chain stops running. Then turn screw one quarter ( $1/4$ ) turn more counter clockwise.

If engine runs erratic or has poor acceleration and (L) screw is already adjusted to one turn open, adjust (L) screw counter clockwise until engine runs and accelerates smoothly.

# Release and Indemnity Agreement

I do hereby represent and acknowledge that I am entering upon a missionary venture with others and that, as a volunteer, am paying my own expenses, including insurance, for the purpose of helping in times of disaster for the glory of God and to demonstrate my faith in Christ; that the work may at times be hazardous and somewhat arduous and will be performed by trained, concerned disaster relief volunteers and qualified professionals; the vehicles transporting said volunteers will be operated by volunteers who may or may not be professional drivers.

I recognize and acknowledge the potential for accidents at the disaster site involving motor vehicles in or about the living, sleeping, and eating areas of the disaster relief team, including myself.

Therefore, I desire to protect, acquit, indemnify and hold harmless from any and all claims, injuries, damages, losses, expenses or attorney fees incurred by me, my heirs, administrators, executors, or assigns.

I attest and certify that I have no medical conditions that would prevent me from performing my duties. The State Convention of Baptists in Ohio provides no insurance coverage for volunteers. Personal liability is the responsibility of the volunteer. I further recognize that such risks have always been associated with missionary service (see 2 Corinthians 11:23-28).

For and on behalf of myself, my heirs, administrators, executors, assigns, and all other persons, firms or corporations, I do hereby release and discharge from liability all other persons on the disaster relief team with me, those who notified, selected, or assigned me to the said team, the State Convention of Baptists in Ohio, Evangelism Resource Group, the Southern Baptist Convention, their employees and representatives, successors, or assigns from any claims, demands, damages, actions, causes of actions which, I, the undersigned, have or may hereafter and on account of, or any way growing out of injuries or damages both to persons or property resulting or that may hereafter result from the voluntary venture.

I further state that *I have carefully read the foregoing assumption of risk and understand its contents, and I voluntarily sign this release as my own free act. This is a legal document, and I understand that I have the opportunity to consult with an attorney before signing it.*

Witnessed my hand on this, the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_.

PRINT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

**IMPORTANT:** Please have two witnesses observe your signature and then sign below. They must be unrelated to you and at least eighteen years of age.

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State and Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

State and Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

## OHIO DISASTER RELIEF EMERGENCY MEDICAL INFORMATION

Volunteers are requested to provide the following information to the unit director upon arrival at the disaster work location.

Today's date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthday \_\_\_\_\_ Marital Status: \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Work Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Other Person to contact in an Emergency:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship to you: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Work Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Member of \_\_\_\_\_ Church

Medical Problems: \_\_\_\_\_

Physical Handicaps: \_\_\_\_\_

Restrictions: (such as lifting, driving, standing, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

**Allergies: Food:** \_\_\_\_\_

Symptoms or Reactions: \_\_\_\_\_

Antidote: \_\_\_\_\_

**Allergies: Other:** \_\_\_\_\_

Symptoms or Reactions: \_\_\_\_\_

Antidote: \_\_\_\_\_

**Medication: Name of medication:** \_\_\_\_\_

Dosage: \_\_\_\_\_ Frequency: \_\_\_\_\_

Side effects: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of medication: \_\_\_\_\_

Dosage: \_\_\_\_\_ Frequency: \_\_\_\_\_

Side effects: \_\_\_\_\_

Health Insurance Co. \_\_\_\_\_

Policy or Group No. \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security Number \_\_\_\_\_

Date of last tetanus shot \_\_\_\_\_

# OHIO DISASTER RELIEF CHAIN SAW MANUAL

1. The "drop method" is a correct way to start a chain saw.            YES        NO
  
2. When cutting with the bottom of the bar , the reaction of the saw will be:
  - A. away from you
  - B. up
  - C. toward you
  - D. down.
  
3. The bumper spike
  - A. holds the saw to start
  - B. keeps the chain on the bar
  - C. is part of the oiling system
  - D. holds saw steady against the wood.
  
4. When you set a running saw on the ground , you should always engage the:
  - A. oiler
  - B. chain brake
  - C. throttle
  - D. master control lever.
  
5. When carrying a chain saw, the bar should point:
  - A. up
  - B. to the front
  - C. to the rear
  - D. down.
  
6. Leg protection should be used:
  - A. anytime in the woods
  - B. when cutting on more than one tree
  - C. only when the saw is operated above idle speed
  - D. anytime you operate a chain saw.
  
7. When felling a tree, the hinge is:
  - A. the part of the tree not cut
  - B. the height of the cut
  - C. the depth of the notch cut
  - D. the angle of the cut
  
8. The chain brake should be on when:
  - A. starting the saw
  - B. walking with the saw
  - C. you have only one hand on the saw
  - D. all of the above.

## OHIO DISASTER RELIEF CHAIN SAW MANUAL

9. When cutting with a chain saw, the engine speed should be:
  - A. governed by the operator
  - B. determined by cut length
  - C. at full throttle
  - D. determined by log size.
  
10. A wedge is used to:
  - A. control the felling of a tree
  - B. keep the cut from pinching the bar
  - C. split logs into pieces
  - D. all of the above.
  
11. When a chain saw is properly tuned, it will run at idle:
  - A. upright
  - B. in any position
  - C. in any position but upside down
  - D. upright and right side.
  
12. When starting a chain saw you should have:
  - A. right hand on starter grip
  - B. left hand on front handle
  - C. foot thru throttle handle
  - D. all of the above.
  
13. One sign of a dull chain is:
  - A. when the saw runs out of fuel
  - B. when the saw cuts a curved kerf
  - C. when the saw cuts all dust
  - D. answers B and C
  
14. The air filter on the saw should be checked:
  - A. once a week
  - B. after each use
  - C. once a day when in use
  - D. if the saw can't be started.
  
15. When cutting with a properly adjusted chain saw, the chain does the cutting with the help of the:
  - A. weight of the saw
  - B. pushing down on the front handle
  - C. pull up with the throttle handle
  - D. answers B and C.