



is usually  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch which is light enough to carry out through the blocks by hand.

The arrangement of drums on the two line cable outhaul provides two skidding drums and a third drum is front for spotting, the same as a two line horse outhaul machine, all mounted on the engine bed. Two additional drums for outhaul are mounted on the skidder frame ahead of the engine driven at a higher speed to handle the outhaul at one thousand feet per minute. On this engine are mounted two drums between the cylinders for carrying a small setting cable for each of the skidding lines.

In making a setting the small cables are carried by hand out through the blocks anchored to trees in proper position to lead the outhaul cable and brought back to the machine. It is then hooked to the larger cable used for outhaul and then hauled in with the engine. This pulls the

outhaul cable around and back to the machine where it is attached to the end of the skidding line and ready for operation. A tag line about ten feet long is also attached to the end of the skidding line with swivel connections. At the end of this tag line is a self locking hook into which the chokers or skidding tongs are hooked.

All accessories such as blocks, chokers, guy lines and tools for operation are furnished with each style of machine, making it complete excepting the running cable. These running cables are the skidding, outhaul and setting cables and are figured according to size and length required.

This style of machine is also used quite extensively in clearing land of down timber, refuse and smaller stumps for right-of-way and agricultural purposes. Also for pile driving, drag scraper work and other utilities.

