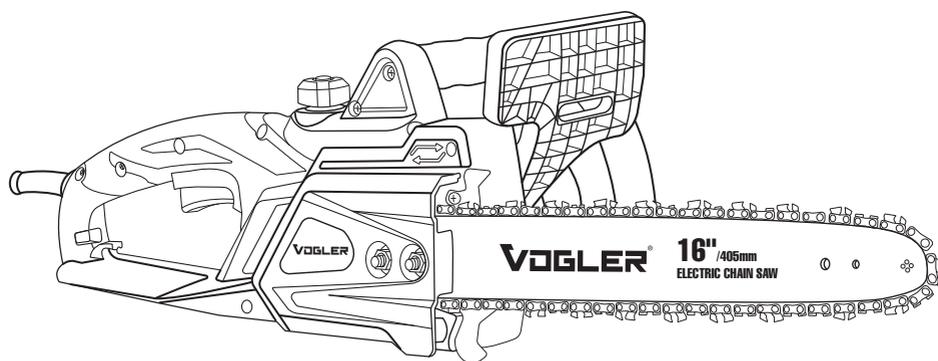


VOGLER®

TOOLS, WORK, INTEGRITY

V37000

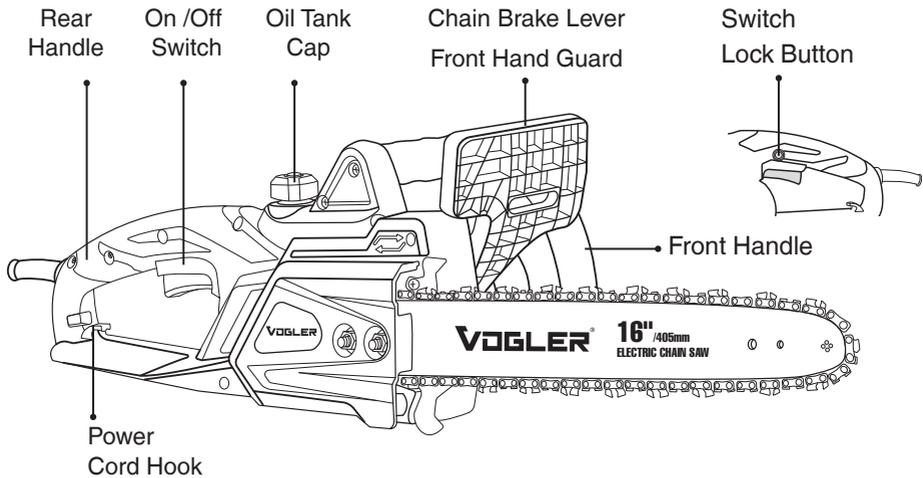


ELECTRIC CHAINSAW 2200W

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Model	V37000
Power	2200 W
Voltage	AC 230 V
Frequency	50 Hz
Guide Bar Length	16 Inches
Cutting Capacity	405 mm
Max Chain Speed	12.8m/s
Brake Time	<0.12s
Weight	5.05 kg
Packaging	Color box
Accessories	1 pc Bar cover 1 pc Oil can 1 pc Screwdriver 1 pc Socker spanner

PARTS LIST



READ THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL BEFORE USE!

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

- Failure to follow the instructions and safety warnings may result in electric shock, fire, or serious injury.
- Keep this manual for future reference.
- The term “power tool” in this manual refers to corded (mains-powered) tools.
- Do not expose the tool to rain or wet conditions.
- If the power supply is damaged or interrupted, unplug the power cord immediately.

WORKPLACE SAFETY

- Keep the work area clean and well lit. Cluttered or dark areas can lead to accidents.
- Do not operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in

the presence of flammable liquids, gases or dust. Power tools create sparks, which may ignite the dust or fumes.

- Keep children and bystanders at a safe distance while operating a power tool.
- Stay alert and focused while operating the tool. Distraction can lead to loss of control.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools. Unmodified plugs and matching outlets reduce the risk of electric shock.
- Avoid body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges, and refrigerators. There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is grounded.
- Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool increases the risk of electric shock.
- When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord rated for outdoor use. Using a cord suitable for outdoor conditions reduces the risk of electric shock.

PERSONAL SAFETY

- Do not operate power tools while tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication. A moment of distraction can result in serious personal injury.
- Always use personal protective equipment. Wear safety glasses and use dust masks, anti-slip shoes, helmets, and hearing protection as needed. Proper PPE helps reduce the risk of injury.
- Ensure the switch is in the OFF position before connecting the tool to a power source or battery pack, picking it up, or carrying it. Carrying a tool with your finger on the switch or powering it with the switch on can be dangerous.
- Remove all adjustment keys or wrenches before turning the tool on.

Tools left on rotating parts can cause injury.

- Do not overreach. Maintain proper footing and balance at all times. This ensures better control of the tool in unexpected situations.
- Dress appropriately. Do not wear loose clothing or accessories. Keep long hair and clothing away from moving parts, as they can become entangled.
- If the tool is equipped for dust or chip extraction, ensure the system is connected and used properly. This reduces exposure to dust-related hazards.

SAFETY WARNINGS FOR ELECTRIC CHAINSAW

- Always keep all parts of your body away from the chainsaw when operating it. Make sure the chain is not in contact with any object before starting. Careless operation may cause clothing or body parts to be caught in the chain.
- Always hold the rear handle of the chainsaw with your right hand and the front handle with your left hand. Holding the chainsaw in reverse grip (backhand) greatly increases the risk of serious injury and must be strictly avoided.

NOTE: For chainsaws with a guide bar mounted on the left side, the positions of “left” and “right” should be reversed.

- Wear safety goggles and hearing protection at all times. It is also recommended to wear protective equipment for your head, hands, legs, and feet. Proper protection can reduce injuries caused by flying debris or accidental contact with the saw chain.
- Do not attempt to operate the chainsaw while standing on a tree trunk or branch. Doing so can easily result in serious personal injury.
- Always maintain a secure footing. Operate the chainsaw only when standing on solid, stable, and level ground. Using the saw on slippery or unstable surfaces, such as ladders, can lead to loss of balance and loss of control.
- Be cautious when cutting a taut branch. When the tension in the wood fibers is released, the branch may spring back toward you or

cause the chain to jerk out of control.

- Take special care when cutting shrubs or saplings. Thin branches may spring back toward you or catch on clothing, causing imbalance or loss of control.
- Before transporting or storing the chainsaw, stop the chain completely and keep it away from your body. Always install the guide bar cover when not in use. Proper handling reduces the risk of accidental contact with the chain.
- Follow the instructions for lubricating, tightening, and replacing the chain and other attachments. Improper chain tension or inadequate lubrication can cause the chain to break or increase the risk of kickback.
- Keep the handles dry, clean, and free from oil or grease. A slippery handle can cause your grip to slip and lead to loss of control.

⚠ NOTE: This chainsaw is designed exclusively for cutting wood. Do not use it to cut plastic, stone, or other non-wood building materials. Using the chainsaw for unintended purposes can lead to hazardous situations.

CAUSES OF KICKBACK (REBOUND) AND OPERATOR PROTECTION

- Kickback can occur when the front or upper tip of the guide bar contacts an object or becomes pinched.
- In some situations, contact with the upper tip can cause a sudden reactive force that throws the guide bar up and back toward the operator.
- Cutting along the top of the guide bar can cause the saw to be pushed rapidly back toward the operator.
- Any of these reactions can result in loss of control and lead to serious injury. Do not rely solely on built-in safety features. As a chainsaw operator, you must follow safe practices to prevent kickback.
- Misuse, incorrect operating techniques, or unfavorable conditions can all cause kickback. The following measures will help you reduce

the risk:

- Maintain a firm grip. Hold the chainsaw handles with your thumbs and fingers wrapped around them.
- Position your body and arms properly. Keep both hands on the saw so you can resist reactive forces.
- Control the chain. Never let the chain run freely without control. If proper precautions are taken, kickback forces can be managed.
- Do not overextend your reach and never operate the chainsaw above shoulder height. This reduces the chance of accidental tip contact and improves your ability to control the saw in unexpected situations.
- Always use the manufacturer's recommended guide bars and chains. Incorrect components may cause chain breakage or increase the risk of kickback. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for blade selection and maintenance. Whenever possible, reduce the cutting height, as excessive height increases the chance of kickback.

INSTALLATION AND DISASSEMBLY



IMPORTANT:

Before installing or removing the guide bar and chain, always switch the tool off and unplug the power cord.

TO INSTALL THE CHAIN AND GUIDE BAR

- Loosen the hexagonal flange nut on the right-hand cover. Use the supplied auxiliary wrench to rotate the nut counterclockwise and remove the cover.
- Place the chain on the drive sprocket (chain wheel) and guide the other end around the tip of the guide bar. Make sure the cutting edges on the chain face the same direction as the arrow on the right side of the saw. Ensure the chain fits fully into the groove of the guide bar.
- Reinstall the right-hand cover. Attach the hexagonal flange nuts, but do not fully tighten them yet.

ADJUSTING CHAIN TENSION

- Proper chain tension is critical for safe operation and long chain life.
- Use the slotted end of the auxiliary wrench to turn the tensioning screw:
Clockwise: Increases chain tension.
Counterclockwise: Decreases chain tension.
- After setting the correct tension, fully tighten the flange nuts.

FINAL TENSION CHECK

- After adjusting the tension screw, pull the saw chain on the guide bar with a force of about 2 kg. If the gap between the chain and the guide bar is 3 mm to 4 mm, the chain tension is correct. (See Figure 3.)

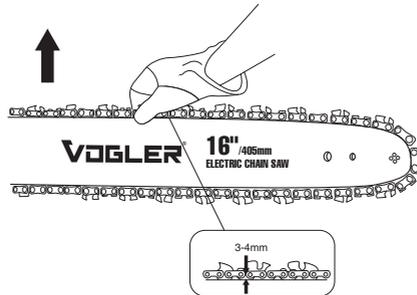


Figure 3

TIGHTEN THE COVER

- Once the tension is properly set, use the wrench to firmly tighten the hexagonal flange nuts on the side cover.
- Note: When installing a new saw chain, it will naturally stretch during initial use. Check and readjust the chain tension frequently. A loose chain can damage the machine or even cause a serious accident.

SWITCH OPERATION

- To prevent accidental activation, this tool is equipped with a safety lock-off switch. When starting the tool, press the safety lock button and pull the trigger simultaneously. To stop, simply release the trigger.
- **NOTE:** Before connecting the power, check that the switch moves smoothly. Pull and release the trigger once to ensure it returns to the

OFF position properly.

LUBRICATION

- Proper lubrication is essential. If the saw chain runs at high speed on the guide bar without sufficient oil, it will cause excessive wear and shorten its service life.
- This tool is equipped with an automatic oil pump that starts pumping oil during operation.
- Before starting the chainsaw, make sure the oil tank is filled to a proper level. Use the oil window on the gearbox to check the oil level. If the oil level is low, refill by opening the oil cap and adding oil with an oil can.

OIL REQUIREMENTS:

- Standard lubrication oil is sufficient; special or high-viscosity oil is not necessary.

Recommended: #68 turbine oil or engine oil.

- Keep dust and debris out of the oil tank to prevent clogging. Always close the oil cap tightly after filling.
- Place the machine on a flat surface and run it briefly. If you see oil being flung from the chain, the oil pump is working properly, and you can begin cutting.

USE OPERATION

1- START

- Hold both the front and rear handles firmly with your thumb and fingers. When the motor begins to rotate, stand in a stable position and grip the chainsaw with both hands. Use the anti-skid teeth under the chainsaw as a fulcrum against the wood. Apply only gentle pressure; do not force the guide bar, as excessive pressure can cause overheating or damage.
- If the guide bar feels hot during operation, stop sawing immediately to allow it to cool. Check the chain tension. Confirm that the oil pump is working properly before resuming.

2- TREE SAWING

- When two or more people are involved in cross-cutting or felling, keep the cutting operations separate from the felling operations. Maintain a distance of at least twice the height of the tree between operations. Make sure the felled tree will not endanger anyone, block a roadway, or damage property. If a tree contacts a utility wire, immediately notify the utility company. Do not attempt to handle it yourself.
- Always stand on the high side of a slope, as a felled tree may roll or slide downhill.

3- ESCAPE ROUTE AND CUTTING NOTCH

- Plan and clear an escape route before cutting. Your escape path should be in line with a slash mark on the ground that indicates the tree's expected fall direction. Consider the tree's natural lean, branch layout, and weight distribution to determine the fall direction.
- Before felling, remove soil, rocks, loose bark, nails, or wires from the tree. Make a notch cut on the side of the tree facing the intended fall direction. The notch should be about one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the tree's diameter deep and cut perpendicular to the fall direction. Start with a lower-level notch first-this helps prevent the chain or guide bar from getting pinched when making the second notch. (See Figure 4 for reference.)

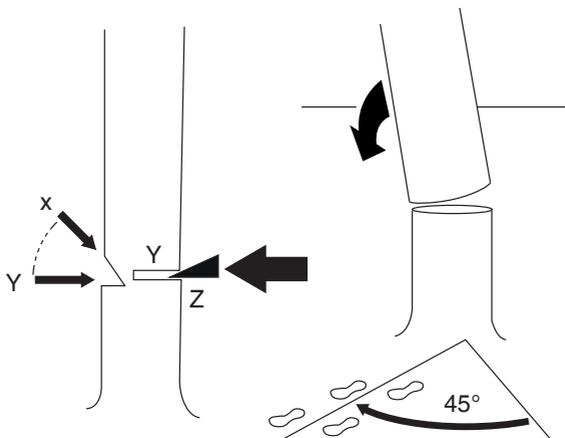


Figure 4

4- OPEN REAR NOTCH (BACK FELLING CUT)

- When making the back-felling cut, start at least 50.8 mm (2 inches) above the horizontal notch you already made. The back cut should run parallel to the horizontal notch. Leave a hinge of uncut wood between the horizontal notch and the back cut. This hinge acts as a pivot, keeping the tree from swinging unpredictably or falling backward. Do not cut through the hinge.
 - When approaching the hinge, the tree will begin to lean and start falling. If the tree does not fall in the intended direction or shows signs of rocking backward and pinching the chain, stop cutting immediately. Insert wedges (wood, plastic, or aluminum) into the back cut to guide the tree into the planned fall direction.
 - When the tree begins to fall, remove the chain from the cut.
 - Turn off the motor.
 - Set down the chainsaw carefully.
 - Retreat along your pre-planned escape route.
 - Keep your eyes on the tree as it falls.
 - Watch your footing and keep your head clear of falling branches.
- (See Figure 5 for guidance.)

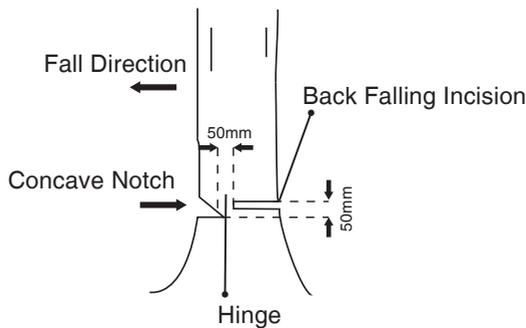


Figure 5

5- LOPPING

- Removing branches from the felled tree should be done methodically and with caution. Leave some lower branches in place to support the trunk and keep it elevated from the ground. This makes cutting safer

and reduces the risk of pinching the saw. Cut smaller branches first, then move on to larger ones. When cutting taut or bent branches, always cut them off at the root. This prevents the sudden release of tension that could cause the branch to snap back and pinch the saw chain. (See Figure 6 for reference.)

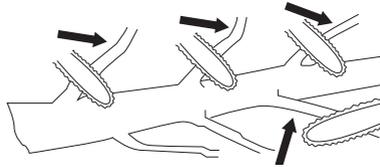


Figure 6

6- BUCKING

- Bucking means cutting a felled log into sections. Follow these steps for safe, efficient cutting. Stand with your feet shoulder-width apart, balancing your weight evenly on both feet. Whenever possible, use branches, skids, or other logs to raise and support the log off the ground.

Cut carefully from the top side,
but do not saw into the ground.

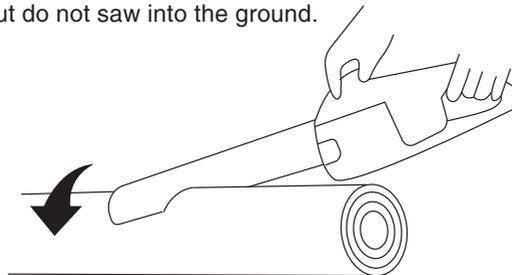


Figure 7

- When the entire length of the log is supported on the ground or another surface, perform a lower cut (from the underside upward) instead. (See Figure 7.)

- When only one end of the log is supported, first, make a lower cut from the underside to about one-third of the log's diameter. Then make an upper cut from the top side, meeting the first cut to finish the section. (See Figure 8.)

Second, the Upper saw (2/3 diameter) coincides with the first knife (to avoid clamping).

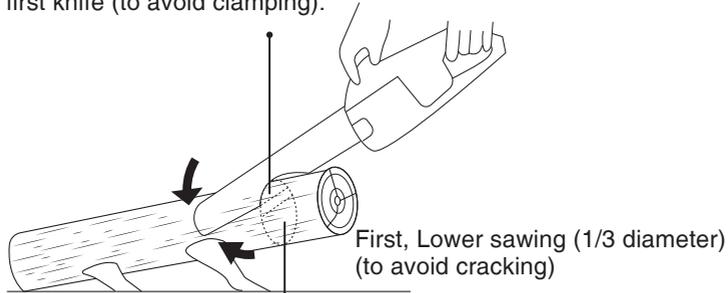
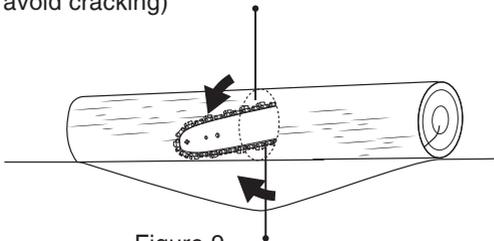


Figure 8

- When the log is supported at both ends, first cut from the top to about one-third of the diameter. Then make a lower cut from underneath, about two-thirds of the diameter, until it meets the top cut. (See Figure 9.)

First, saw over the log (1/3 diameter)
(to avoid cracking)



Second, the saw below the log (2/3 diameter)
coincides with the first knife (to avoid clamping)

- When cutting logs on a slope, always stand on the uphill side of the log (see Figure 10). During cutting, maintain full control of the chainsaw. As you finish the cut, reduce the cutting pressure rather than loosening your grip on the handles. Never let the chainsaw touch the ground. After

completing the cut, wait until the chain has come to a complete stop before removing the saw. Always turn off the motor before moving from one tree to another.

Stand on the top of the slope, because logs will roll when sawing



Figure 10

TOOL CARRYING

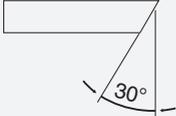
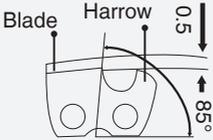
When carrying the tool, hold it by the front handle with the motor turned off. Keep your finger away from the switch, position the guide bar facing backward, and use the guide sleeve to cover the guide bar and saw chain.

MAINTENANCE

NOTE: Always switch off the tool and unplug it before performing any maintenance or inspection.

1. CHAIN SAW GRINDING

To ensure the best cutting performance, keep the chain teeth sharp. Regularly sharpen the chain following the illustrated guide provided.

angle	Flank Angle	Upper Lapping Angle
		
<p>The upper angle should be set to 30° for the best cutting performance.</p>	<p>The side teeth should be filed down to 85°.</p>	<p>When both the upper and side teeth are filed correctly, the upper grinding angle will naturally form at about 60°.</p>

- When grinding, push the file in the arrow's direction and avoid touching the blade with the file.
- After two or three times, the depth gauge (tooth target) may need lowering. This gauge controls cutting depth. As the cutter is repeatedly ground, its height decreases and can end up lower than the depth gauge, causing poor cutting. To fix this, use a flat file to reduce the depth gauge so it sits 0.5mm lower than the cutter tip.

⚠ WARNING!

Do not over-file the depth gauge; otherwise, the cutter will bite too deeply, causing the saw to jam.

2- CLEARING STACK SAWDUST

- After cutting, remove sawdust from the guide slot and oil hole to ensure proper lubrication. Remove the guide bar for thorough maintenance.

3- CARBON BRUSH REPLACEMENT

- Check and replace the carbon brush regularly. When it reaches the wear limit, replace it with one supplied by the manufacturer.
- To replace, use a screwdriver to open the brush cover. Remove the worn brush, insert a new one, and tighten the cover.
- For safety and reliability, all repairs, brush inspections, and adjustments

should be done by a professional electric tool service center using original parts.

4- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



This electronic device contains components that require special disposal. To protect resources and the environment, please do not throw it away with regular household garbage. Recycle this product through your local electronics recycling program.

If you have any questions, you can also contact your local waste management office or a certified electronics recycler.

Vogler Tools

Blindeisenweg 37

41468 Neuss

Tel: +49 2131 2048971



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