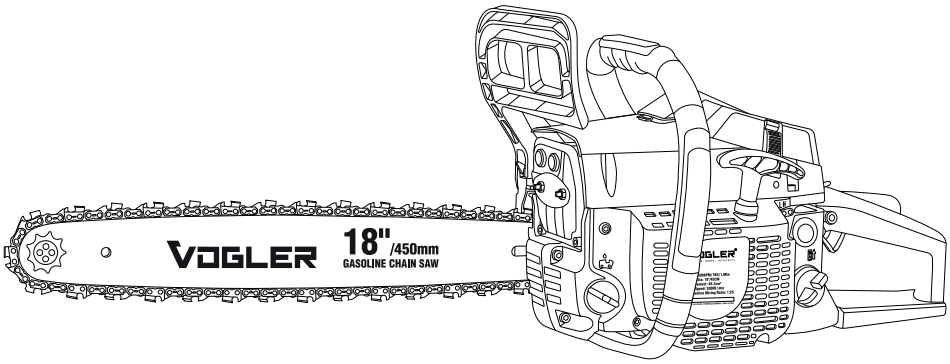
VOGLER®

TOOLS, WORK, INTEGRITY

V51010

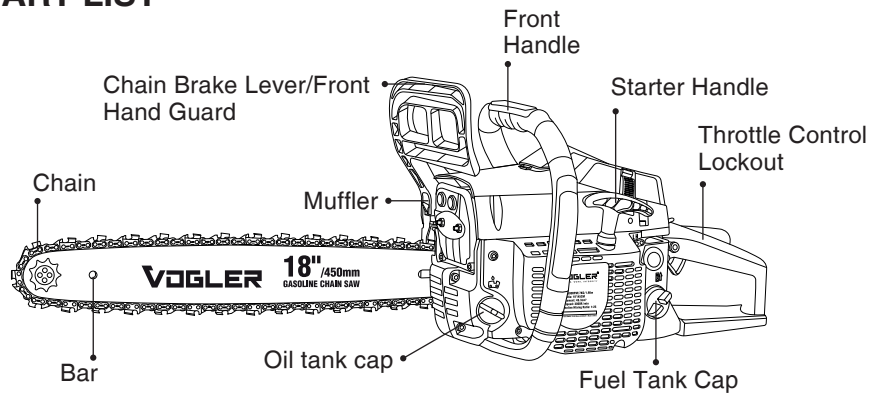


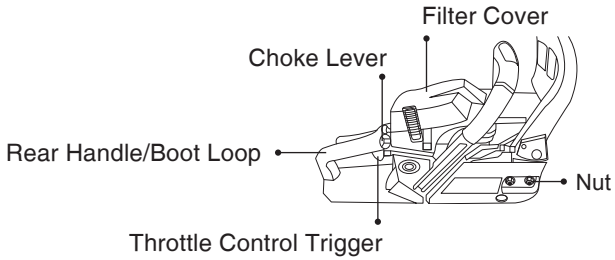
GASOLINE CHAINSAW 1900W

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Model	**V51010**
Power Source	Gasoline
Engine Power	1.9kW /8500/min
Fuel Capacity	0.55L
Displacement	49.3cm³
Oil Tank Capacity	0.26L
Carburetor	Diaphragm Type
Oil Gasoline Mixing	25:1
Ignition System	C.D.I with Timing Advance Function
Guide Bar Length	18inch
Cutting Capacity	45cm
Idling Speed Range	3000±300/min
Max Speed with Cutting Attachment	10300/min
Oil Feeding System	Mechanical Plunger Pump with Adjuster
Guide Bar Type	Sprocket Nose
Weight	7Kg
Packaging	Color box
Accessories	Chain Saw, Guide + Bar, Guide Bar Sleeve, Bottle, Manual, Tools Kit Bag (Screwdriver, Rasp, Spark Plug, Wrench×2, Spark Plug Sleeve, Screw×2)

PART LIST





IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

WHAT THE SAFETY SYMBOLS MEAN

You'll see safety symbols in this manual. They are here to warn you about things that could hurt you or damage the product.

Please take these symbols and warnings seriously. They are important for your safety.

Keep in mind:

•These warnings help you stay safe, but they don't remove the danger on their own.

•They don't replace safe behavior. You still need to be careful and follow the instructions.

•This manual can't cover every possible situation, so always stay alert and use common sense.

BASIC SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

•Do not rely only on the safety features of this unit. They help, but they're not enough on their own.

•Never let children or anyone treat the unit like a toy. It's not safe.

•Read the full manual before putting the unit together, using it, or doing any maintenance.

•Always follow the safety instructions. Ignoring them could lead to damage, or worse, serious injury to you or others.

•Learn how the controls work and how to use the unit properly.

•Make sure you know how to stop the unit quickly in case of an emergency.

•Stay focused. Do not use the unit if you're tired, feeling sick, or under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or medication.

•Never let children use the unit.

•Don't let adults use it unless they've been properly trained.

•Always check that all safety guards and attachments are in place before using the unit.

•Keep this manual! Refer to it often, and use it to teach others how to use the unit safely. If you lend the unit to someone, give them this manual too.

•Keep people, especially kids and pets, at least 50 feet (15 meters) away while you're using the unit. If anyone enters the work area, stop the unit!

•Keep your work area clean and tidy. A messy space can cause accidents.

•Before you start cutting, make sure the area is clear of anything in the way. Be sure you have firm footing and a safe way to move back if branches fall.

•Always wear eye and hearing protection when using this unit. Use safety goggles or glasses with side shields. Not wearing them could lead to serious eye injury from thrown or falling objects.

•If the operation is dusty, wear a dust mask or facemask.

•Wear a hard hat or safety helmet to protect your head from falling objects.

•Wear long pants and a long-sleeved shirt made of thick, snug-fitting fabric.

•Use non-slip gloves and steel-toed boots for extra protection.

•Never wear loose clothes, jewelry, shorts, sandals, or go barefoot.
•Tie back long hair above shoulder level to avoid it getting caught in moving parts.
•Only use the unit in daylight or good artificial light.
•This unit is designed for one job only: cutting wood. Do not use it for anything else. Always follow the instructions in this manual. Use only the attachments and parts recommended by the manufacturer.
•Rotational kickback can happen if the upper tip of the guide bar hits something while the chain is moving (see Fig. 1 & 2). This can cause the chain to dig into the object and momentarily stop moving. The guide bar is then kicked up and back toward the operator in a lightning-fast reverse reaction.
•Pinch Kickback can happen when the wood closes in on the chain during a cut and pinches it along the top of the guide bar.
•When the chain suddenly stops, the force can kick the saw backward toward you, fast and hard.
•Pull-in happens when the moving chain on the bottom of the guide bar hits something hidden in the wood, like a nail or knot. This can stop the chain suddenly and pull the saw forward, away from you. It might cause you to lose control of the saw.

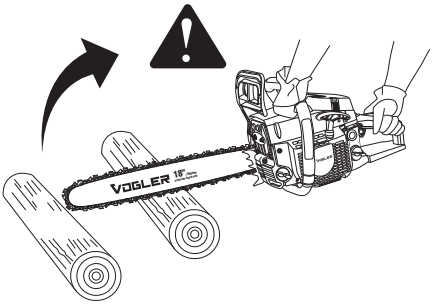


Fig. 1

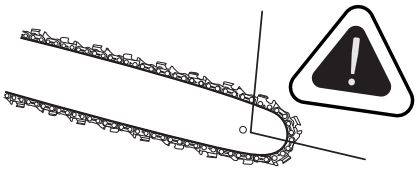


Fig. 2

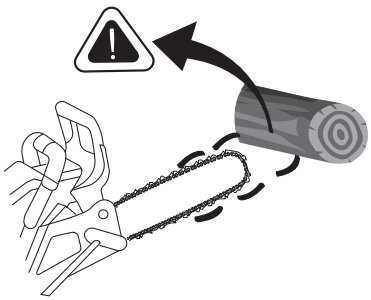


Fig. 3

KICKBACK SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- DO NOT overreach.
- DO NOT cut above shoulder height.
- DO NOT cut with the tip of the guide bar (Fig.1).
- DO NOT let the tip of the guide bar touch any object, such as a log, branch, ground or other obstruction. Remove or avoid any obstructions that might impact the tip of the guide bar while cutting (Fig.3).

•DO NOT cut more than one log or branch at a time.
•DO NOT twist the saw when removing the guide bar from an undercut while bucking.
•DO NOT operate the saw with one hand! This can cause serious injury to you, your helpers, or anyone nearby. This saw is made for two-handed use only. Always grip it firmly with both hands when the engine is running. Keep your left hand on the front handle and right hand on the rear handle. Wrap your thumbs and fingers around the handles for a strong, secure grip. A firm grip gives you better control of the saw and helps reduce the risk of kickback.
•DO NOT install a bow guide on this unit. Bow guides have a larger kickback zone, which greatly increases the risk of kickback and serious injury. Even using a low-kickback chain does not reduce this risk enough.
•Using a bow guide with this unit is extremely dangerous. Never start the saw while the guide bar is inside an existing cut. Be very careful when re-entering a cut. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Stand firmly and stay stable. this helps you stay in control.
•Always start a cut with the engine running at full speed. Fully press the throttle control trigger and keep a steady cutting speed. Cutting at slower speeds increases the chance of kickback. Keep the body of the saw pressed firmly against the wood as you cut. This gives you more control and reduces the chance of sudden movement.
•Watch for shifting logs, branches, or other objects that might pinch or fall onto the chain while cutting.
•If using wedges, only use wedges made of plastic or wood. Do not use metal to hold a cut open.
•Follow the manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain.
•Only use replacement guide bars and chains specified by the manufacturer or their equivalent.
•These are available from authorized service dealers. Use of any unauthorized parts or accessories could lead to serious injury to the

operator or damage to the unit and will void the warranty.
•Use devices such as low-kickback chains, guide bar nose guards, chain brakes, and special guide bars that help reduce the risks associated with kickback.

GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

•DO NOT handle the unit with wet hands.
•DO NOT operate a chainsaw in a tree or on a ladder unless specifically trained to do so.
•DO NOT use the unit in the presence of flammable liquids or gases.
•DO NOT operate a unit that is damaged, improperly adjusted, or not completely and securely assembled. Be sure the saw chain stops moving when the throttle control trigger is released. Do not use the unit if the stop switch does not turn the unit on and off properly or if the lockout switch does not work. Have defective switches replaced by an authorized service center.
•DO NOT attempt operations beyond the operator's skill level or experience.
•DO NOT cut near electrical cables or power lines.
•DO NOT force the chainsaw, especially near the end of a cut. It will perform better and more safely when used at the correct cutting speed.
•DO NOT touch the engine or muffler. These parts can become extremely hot during use and remain hot for a while after the unit is turned off.
•To reduce the risk of fire, keep the engine and muffler clean and free of debris, excessive grease, and carbon build-up.
•Before cutting, always inspect the wood for foreign objects that could injure the operator or damage the unit. Never cut through nails, metal rods, railroad ties, or pallets. If you hit something hard, stop the unit immediately and inspect it for damage.
•Keep all body parts away from the saw chain while the engine is running. Before starting the saw, ensure the chain is not in contact with any surface or object.

• Always stop the engine if there is a delay in operation, before setting the unit down, or when moving between work areas. Wait for the chain to come to a complete stop. Never leave the unit running and unattended. Always shut off the engine when not in use.
• To prevent accidental starting, do not carry the unit with your fingers on the throttle control trigger.
Pull the starter rope only when the saw is in the correct starting position. Ensure both the operator and the unit are in a stable position before starting. Refer to the Starting and Stopping Instructions section for proper procedure.
• Carry the chainsaw properly by holding the front handle, with the engine turned off, finger off the throttle trigger, the muffler facing away from the body, and the guide bar and chain covered with the scabbard, pointing behind you.
• Always make sure that the stop switch is working correctly before starting or stopping the engine.
• When cutting a limb under tension, be alert for sudden movement. The limb may spring back when the tension in the wood is released, which could result in injury.
• Use caution when cutting small brush or saplings. Lightweight material can catch in the saw chain, whip toward the operator, or affect balance and control.

MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE SAFETY

• If the unit is not working as it should, has been dropped, damaged, left outdoors or dropped into water, do not use the unit. Have the unit serviced by an authorized service center.
• All service, other than the maintenance procedures described in this manual, should be performed by an authorized service center.
• Follow all maintenance instructions in this manual.
• Before Inspecting, Servicing, Cleaning, Storing, Transporting, or

Replacing Parts on the Unit:

•Stop the engine. Make sure the stop switch is in the STOP position and the throttle control trigger is released.

•Make sure all moving parts have come to a complete stop.

•Let the unit cool down.

•Make sure the chain brake is disengaged.

•Never remove, change, or disable any safety device that comes with the unit.

•For safer, more effective performance, make sure the guide bar and chain are properly cleaned, lubricated, tightened and sharpened. Check the guide bar and chain at frequent intervals for proper adjustment. Frequently inspect the unit for damage. Before further use, any damaged part should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, fuel leaks and any other conditions that may affect its operation. damaged parts should be properly repaired or replaced by Vogler service center, unless otherwise indicated in this manual.

•Use only original manufacturer replacement parts and accessories, as they are specifically designed to enhance performance and ensure safe operation. Failure to do so may lead to poor performance and possible injury.

•Use only the chain and guide bar provided with this product.

•Make sure to secure the unit properly during transport. Always use the scabbard to cover the guide bar and saw chain when transporting or storing the unit.

•When not in use, store the unit in a locked and dry place, or in a high, dry location to prevent unauthorized use or damage. Keep it out of reach of children.

•Keep the handles dry, clean, and free from debris, oil, fuel, and grease.

Clean the unit after each use. Never douse or spray the unit with water or any other liquid. Avoid using solvents or strong detergents.

KNOW YOUR PRODUCT

This unit may be used for the purposes listed below:

- Basic limbing, felling and woodcutting
- Removing buttress roots

OPERATION INSTRUCTION

ADDING BAR AND CHAIN LUBRICANT

- The guide bar and saw chain require lubrication to minimize friction.
- Never operate the unit without adequate lubricating oil. Running the saw without enough oil will decrease cutting efficiency, shorten the life of the saw chain, cause rapid dulling, and lead to excessive wear on the guide bar due to overheating.
- Signs of insufficient lubrication include smoke, guide bar discoloration, or pitch build-up.
- Always fill the bar lube reservoir whenever the fuel tank is refilled.
- Use only bar and chain oil formulated to perform effectively across a wide range of temperatures-no dilution required.
- Do not use motor oil or any other petroleum-based oil.

To add bar and chain oil:

- Remove the bar lube reservoir cap (Fig. 4).
- Carefully pour bar and chain oil into the reservoir.
- Replace the cap and tighten securely.
- Wipe away any excess oil.

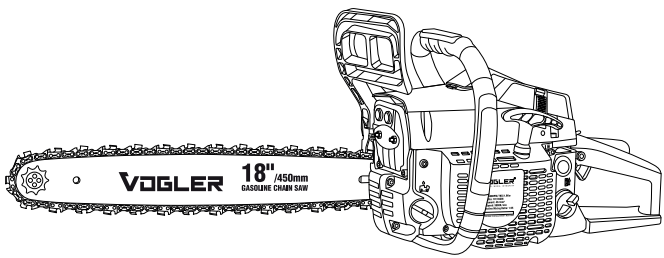


Fig. 4

FUELING THE ENGINE

This unit is designed to operate on a mixture of unleaded gasoline and 2-cycle engine oil. Refer to Oil and Fuel Information for complete mixing instructions and detailed fuel requirements.

NOTE: Always clean the fuel tank cap and the surrounding area before fueling the unit. Use a damp cloth; this helps prevent debris from entering the fuel tank.

- Turn the unit on its side so that the fuel tank is facing up (Fig. 5).
- Slowly unscrew and remove the fuel tank cap by turning it counterclockwise.
- Slowly pour the proper fuel/oil mixture into the fuel tank until it is full.
- Replace the fuel tank cap and turn it clockwise to secure it tightly.
- Wipe off any spilled fuel.

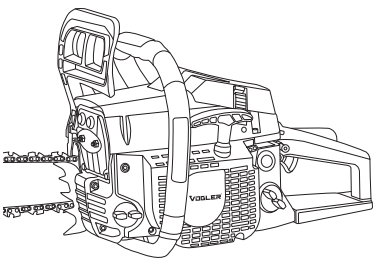


Fig. 5

TESTING THE CHAIN BRAKE

Always test the chain brake before using the unit, and periodically during operation. Follow these instructions to ensure the chain brake is functioning properly:

- Place the unit on a clear, firm, and flat surface.
- Start the unit. Refer to the Starting and Stopping instructions. Be sure to maintain a proper grip. see Proper Grip on Handles in the Operating Instructions section.
- Pull the chain brake lever back to disengage the chain brake.

•While the unit is running, squeeze the throttle control trigger to about 1/3 throttle, then engage the chain brake by pushing the chain brake lever forward with your left hand (Fig. 6).

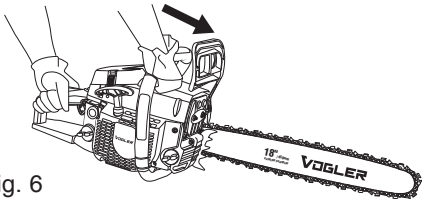


Fig. 6

The chain should stop moving abruptly. If it does, immediately release the throttle control trigger, turn off the engine, and return the chain brake to the disengaged position. Refer again to the Starting and Stopping instructions.
If the chain does not stop when the chain brake is engaged, release the throttle control trigger, stop the engine, and have the unit serviced by an authorized service center.

OIL AND FUEL INFORMATION

OIL AND FUEL MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Old fuel and improperly mixed fuel are two of the main reasons the unit may not run properly. Always use fresh, clean unleaded gasoline and high-quality synthetic 2-cycle air-cooled engine oil. Do not use automotive or marine (boat) oil. These oils can damage the engine.

OBTAINING THE CORRECT FUEL/OIL MIXTURE

Thoroughly mix the proper amount of 2-cycle engine oil with unleaded gasoline in a separate fuel container. (Do not mix them directly in the engine's fuel tank.) Use a 25:1 fuel/oil ratio. Refer to the table for specific gasoline and oil mixing ratios.

	
UNLEADED GAS	2 CYCLE OIL
1 GALLON US (3.8 LITERS)	3.2 FL.OZ (95 ml)
1 LITER	40 ml

MIXING RATION = 25ml:1ml (FUEL/OIL)

STARTING AND STOPPING INSTRUCTIONS

STARTING THE ENGINE

- Pull the choke lever out to its full extent (Fig. 7).
- Fully press and release the oil feeder 10-5 times, slowly (Fig. 8). Fuel should become visible in the primer bulb. If no fuel is visible, continue pressing and releasing the bulb until it appears.
- Place the unit on a firm, flat surface. Crouch into the starting position and hold the unit firmly, as shown (Fig. 9). Grip the front handle with your left hand. Place your right foot through the rear handle/boot loop.
- With your right hand, pull the starter rope rapidly until you hear the engine's first firing pop (no more than 5 pulls).
- Push the choke lever in.
- Pull the starter rope rapidly until the engine starts.
- Immediately after the engine starts, depress the throttle control lockout. Then quickly squeeze and release the throttle control trigger. This releases the fast idle speed setting used for starting and allows the engine to return to normal idle speed.
- Allow the engine to warm up for 60-30 seconds.

STOPPING THE ENGINE

- Release the throttle control trigger and allow the engine to return to idle speed.
- Move the stop switch up to the STOP position (Fig. 10).

NOTE: It is normal for the chain to coast to a stop once the stop switch is in the STOP position.

NOTE: For emergency stopping, push the chain brake lever/front hand guard forward to engage the chain brake, then move the stop switch up to the STOP position.

NOTE: If moving the stop switch to the STOP position fails to stop the engine, pull the choke lever out to its full extent to shut off the engine.

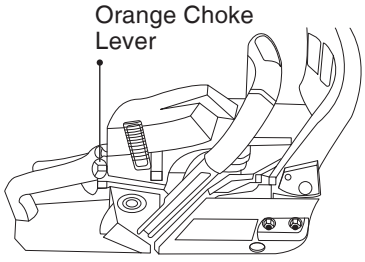


Fig. 7

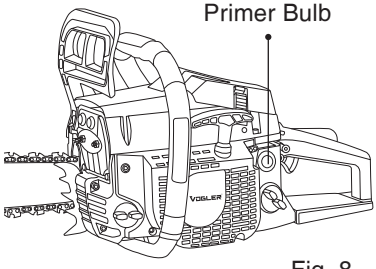


Fig. 8

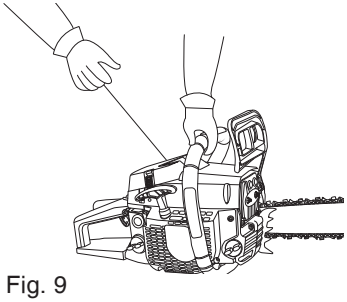


Fig. 9

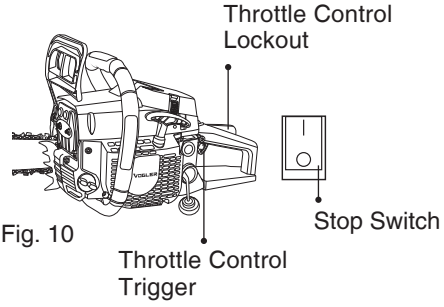


Fig. 10

PROPER GRIP ON HANDLES

•Hold the saw firmly with both hands. Always keep your left hand on the front handle and your right hand on the rear handle, so your body stays to the left of the chain line (Fig. 11). Use this hand placement even if you are left-handed.

•Maintain a proper grip on the saw whenever the motor is running. Your fingers should wrap around the handle, and your thumb should be positioned underneath the handle (Fig. 12). This grip is least likely to be broken by kickback or other sudden movements of the saw. Any grip where the thumb and fingers are on the same side of the handle is dangerous, as even a slight kickback can cause loss of control (Fig. 13).

⚠ WARNING!

Do not operate the throttle control trigger with your left hand while holding the front handle with your right hand.Never allow any part of your body to be in the chain line while the saw is running (Fig. 14).

•Balance your body weight securely, with both feet on solid ground.

•Keep your left arm locked in a “straight arm” position to better resist kickback force (Fig. 15).

•Keep all body parts to the left of the chain line (Fig. 15).

•Make sure you have a proper grip on both the front and rear handles.

•Do not cut above chest height; a saw held too high is harder to control and more vulnerable to kickback.

BASIC OPERATING/CUTTING PROCEDURES

•Practice cutting a few small logs using the following technique to get the feel of the saw before starting any major sawing operation.

•Take a proper stance in front of the wood or tree to be cut.

•Start the motor and allow the chain to accelerate to full speed before beginning the cut. (Refer to Starting and Stopping Instructions.)

•Begin cutting with the saw positioned against the log.

•Keep the unit running throughout the entire cut, maintaining a steady speed.

•Let the chain do the cutting; apply only light downward pressure.

Forcing the cut may damage the guide bar, chain, or motor.
•Release the switch trigger as soon as the cut is complete. Allow the chain to come to a complete stop. Running the saw without a cutting load can cause unnecessary wear to the chain, guide bar, and motor.
•Do not apply pressure on the saw at the end of the cut.

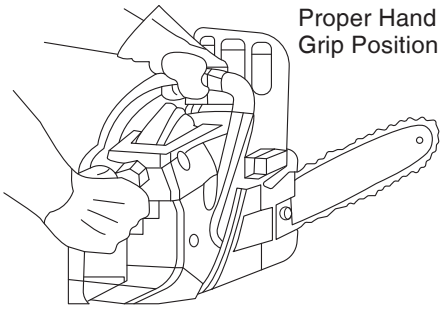


Fig. 11

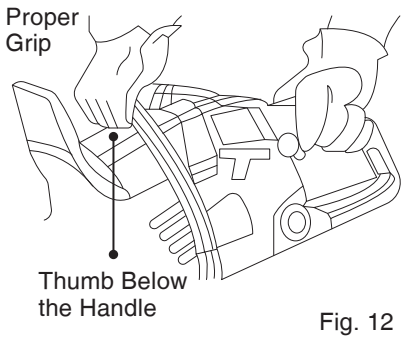


Fig. 12

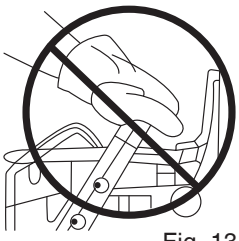


Fig. 13

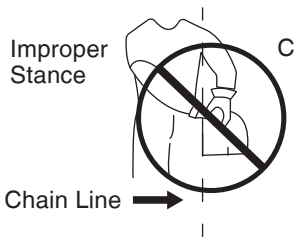


Fig. 14

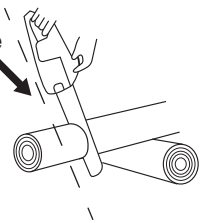


Fig. 15

WORK AREA PRECAUTIONS

•Cut only wood or materials made from wood. Do not attempt to cut sheet metal, plastics, masonry, or non-wood building materials.

•Keep everyone (helpers, bystanders, children, and animals) at least 15 meters (15 m) away from the cutting area. If anyone enters the work area, stop the unit immediately!
•During felling operations, maintain a safe distance of at least twice the height of the tallest tree in the area. During bucking operations, keep a minimum distance of 4.6 meters (4.6 m) between workers.
•Only operate the unit when visibility and lighting conditions are adequate to see clearly.

REMOVING BUTTRESS ROOTS

A buttress root is a large root that extends from the trunk of a tree above the ground.
Remove large buttress roots before felling the tree (Fig. 16).
•Make the horizontal cut into the buttress root first, followed by the vertical cut.
•Remove the resulting loose section from the work area.
•Remove any remaining large buttress roots.

Removing Buttress Roots

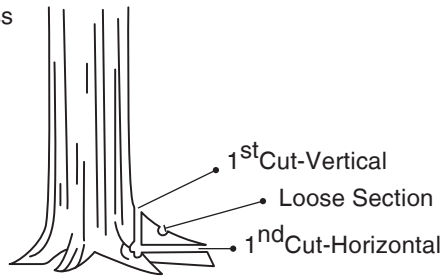


Fig. 16

FELLING

Felling is the term for cutting down a tree. When felling a tree, it is important to heed the following warnings to reduce the risk of serious injury:
•Do not cut down trees with an extreme lean, or large trees with rotten limbs, loose bark, or hollow trunks. Have these trees pushed or dragged down with heavy equipment, then cut them up.
•Do not cut trees near electrical wires or buildings. Leave this operation

to professionals.

•Check the tree for damaged or dead branches that could fall and cause serious personal injury.

•Periodically glance at the top of the tree during the back cut to ensure the tree is falling in the intended direction.

•If the tree starts to fall in the wrong direction, or the saw gets caught or hung up during the fall, leave the saw and evacuate the area immediately!

•When bucking and felling operations are being performed by two or more persons at the same time, the felling operation should be separated from the bucking operation by a distance of at least twice the height of the tree being felled.

•Trees should not be felled in a manner that could endanger anyone, strike utility lines, or cause property damage. If the tree contacts any utility line, notify the utility company immediately.

•The operator should stay on the uphill side of the terrain, as the tree is likely to roll or slide after it is felled.

•Choose your escape route (or routes, in case your intended one becomes blocked).

•Clear the area around the tree and ensure there are no obstructions in your planned retreat path.

•Clear a path of safe retreat at approximately 135° from the planned line of fall (Fig. 17).

•Consider the force and direction of the wind, the tree's lean and balance, and the location of large limbs. these all affect how and where the tree will fall.

•Do not try to fell a tree along a line that differs from its natural lean or fall direction.

•Remove dirt, stones, loose bark, nails, staples, and wire from the tree where the felling cuts are to be made.

NOTE: Small trees, up to 15-18 cm in diameter, are usually felled in a single cut. Larger trees require a process consisting of two main cutting operations: a notched undercut followed by a felling back cut.

1- NOTCHED UNDERCUT

This cut determines the direction in which the tree will fall. It should be made on the side of the tree facing the intended felling direction.

•Cut a notch about one-third the diameter of the trunk into the side of the tree.

•Make the notch cuts so they intersect at a right angle to the line of fall.

•Clean out the notch to leave a straight, clear line.

•To keep the weight of the wood off the saw, always make the lower cut of the notch before the upper cut.

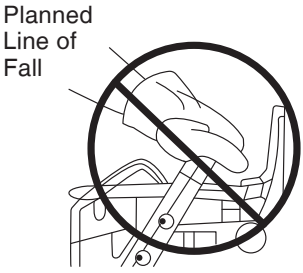


Fig. 17

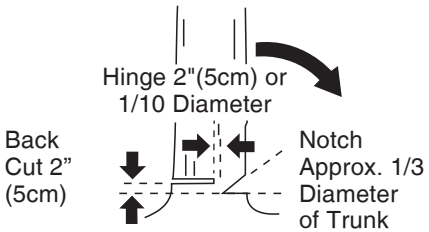


Fig. 18

2- FELLING BACK CUT

This cut brings the tree down.

•Make the back cut level and horizontal, at a minimum of 5 cm above the horizontal cut of the notch (Fig. 18).

•If the diameter of the tree is greater than the length of the guide bar, make two cuts, as shown (Fig. 19).

•As the felling cut approaches the hinge, the tree should begin to fall (Fig. 20).

NOTE: If there is any chance that the tree might not fall in the desired direction, or if it may rock back and bind the saw chain, stop cutting before the felling cut is complete.

NOTE: Use wood or plastic wedges to open the cut and guide the tree down along its intended line of fall (Fig. 21).

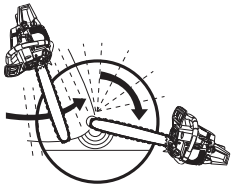


Fig. 19

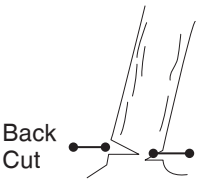


Fig. 20

Fig. 21

LIMBING

Limbing is the process of removing branches from a fallen tree (Fig. 22).

•Work slowly, maintaining a proper grip and stance.

•Leave the larger support limbs under the tree to keep it elevated while cutting.

•Cut limbs one at a time.

•Frequently remove cut limbs from the work area to keep it clean and safe.

•Branches under tension should be cut from the bottom up to avoid binding the chainsaw.

•Always keep the tree between you and the chainsaw while limbing.

•Cut from the side of the tree opposite the branch being removed.

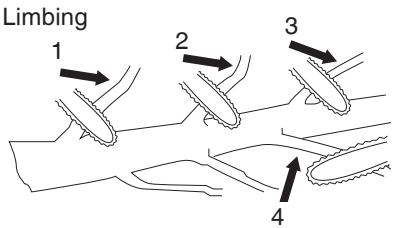


Fig.22

Cut Limbs One at a Time and Leave Support Limbs Under the Tree Until the Log is Cut

BUCKING

Bucking is the process of cutting a fallen tree into desired log lengths.

•Work slowly, with a proper grip and stance.

•Cut only one log at a time.

•Keep the cutting area clear of obstacles to avoid contact with the guide bar nose and chain; this helps prevent kickback. (Refer to Understanding Kickback in the Safety Information section.)

•Maintain full control by releasing cutting pressure near the end of the

cut, but don't relax your grip.
•Do not let the chain touch the ground.
•After the cut, wait for the saw chain to stop before moving.
•Always stop the motor before moving from log to log.

OVERBUCKING

•Start cutting from the top side of the log with the bottom of the saw against the wood.
•Apply light downward pressure.
•Be prepared: During overbucking, the saw may pull away from the log.
•Hold the saw firmly to maintain control. (Fig. 23)

Overbucking

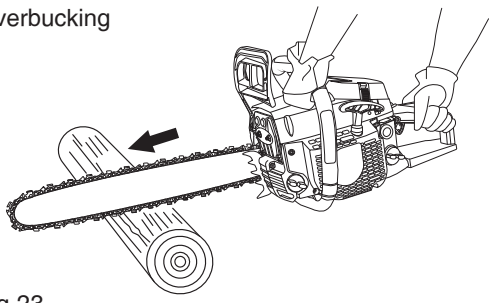


Fig.23

UNDERBUCKING

Begin on the underside of the log, with the top of the saw against the log. Apply light upward pressure.
During underbucking, the saw will tend to push back. Be prepared for this reaction and hold the saw firmly to maintain control. (Fig. 24)

BUCKING LOGS UNDER STRESS

When bucking a log under tension, the wood will naturally bend. If you're not careful, the guide bar or chain could become pinched or stuck in the log.
To avoid this:
•Make the first cut about 1/3 of the way through the log.
•Complete the cut from the opposite side, going through the remaining 2/3.

NOTE: If the first cut is deeper than 1/3 of the log's diameter, the saw is more likely to become pinched. Give special attention to how the log is supported:

1- When the log is supported on one end (Fig. 25):

•First, undercut (underbuck) from the bottom, about 1/3 of the way through, to avoid splintering.

•Then, overcut (overbuck) from the top to meet the first cut. This prevents pinching.

2- When the log is supported on both ends (Fig. 26):

•First, overbuck from the top, 1/3 of the way through, to avoid splintering.

•Then, underbuck from the bottom to meet the first cut and avoid pinching.

Underbucking

Fig.24

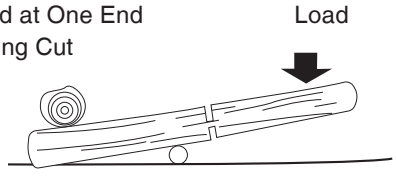


Fig.25 Firs Cut - 1/3 Diameter

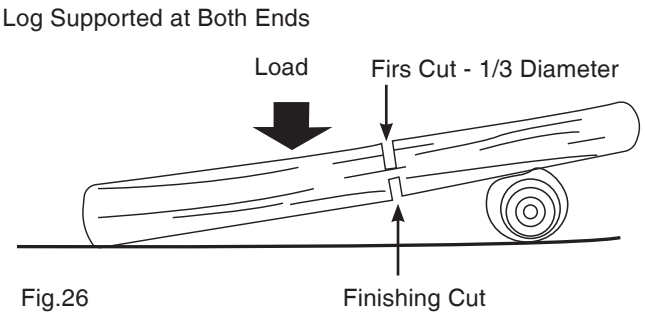


Fig.26

BUCKING FULLY SUPPORTED LOGS

When the log is supported along its entire length, cut from the top (overbuck), being careful not to cut into the ground. (Fig. 27)

BUCKING ON A SLOPE

When bucking on a slope, always stand on the uphill side of the log. (Fig. 28)

BUCKING WITH A WEDGE

If the wood is wide enough to allow the insertion of a soft wooden or plastic bucking wedge without touching the chain, use it to hold the cut open and prevent pinching. (Fig. 29)

PRUNING

Pruning is the process of trimming limbs from a live tree. (Fig. 30)

•Work slowly, with a proper grip and stance.

•Do not cut from a ladder. This is extremely dangerous. Leave this task to professionals.

•Do not cut above chest height. A saw held too high is difficult to control and increases kickback risk.

When pruning, it's important not to make the finishing cut close to the trunk until the limb has been removed farther out to reduce its weight. This prevents stripping the bark from the main trunk or limb.

Proper pruning steps:

•Underbuck the branch about one-third of the way through for the first cut.

•Overbuck for the second cut to drop the branch.

•Make the finishing cut smoothly and neatly against the main trunk or limb so the bark can regrow and seal the wound.

CUTTING SPRINGPOLES

A springpole is any log, branch, rooted stump, or sapling bent under tension by surrounding wood. When the supporting wood is cut or removed, the springpole may snap back violently. (Fig. 31)

On a fallen tree, a rooted stump can have a high potential of springing back upright during the bucking cut that separates the log from the stump. Extreme caution is needed.

Fully Supported Log

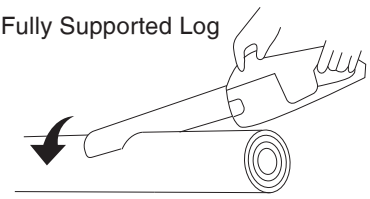


Fig.27

Bucking on a Slope

Stand on the uphill side while cutting because the log may roll

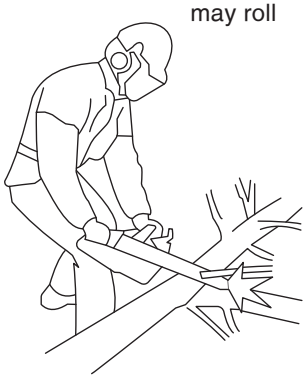


Fig.28

Use a wedge to hold the cut open

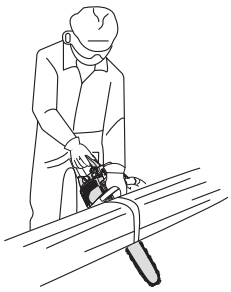


Fig.29

Load

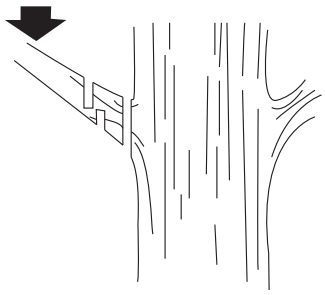


Fig.30

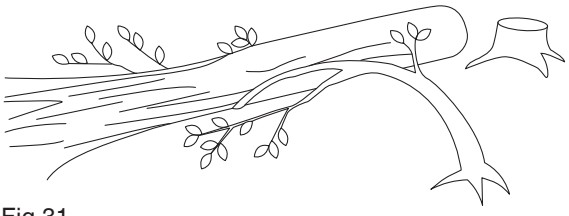


Fig.31

ADJUSTING THE CHAIN TENSION

The chain must be tensioned whenever the flats on the drive links hang out of the bar groove (Fig. 32). Check for proper chain tension before starting the unit and periodically during operation.

NOTE: A new chain tends to stretch. Check the chain tension frequently and tighten as required.

•Stop the engine, wait for all moving parts to stop, allow the unit to cool, disconnect the spark plug wire and disengage the chain brake.

•Slightly loosen the bar-retaining nuts (Fig. 33).

•Hold the guide bar tip up and rotate the chain-tensioning screw (Fig. 34) clockwise with a standard screwdriver to tension the chain. The desired tension depends on the temperature of the chain:

Cold Chain Tensioning: A cold chain is correctly tensioned when there

is no sag on the underside of the guide bar, and the chain seats snugly against the guide bar with the drive links in the bar groove.
Warm Chain tensioning: During normal operation, the temperature of the chain will increase. The drive links of a correctly tensioned warm chain will hang approximately 1.3 mm out of the bar groove (Fig. 35).
•Once adjusted, lift the tip of the guide bar up to check for proper tension (Fig. 36). If the chain is still too loose, release the tip of the guide bar and turn the chain-tensioning screw ½ turn clockwise. Repeat this process until the desired tension is achieved.

NOTE: If the chain is too tight, it will not rotate. To loosen the chain, turn the chain-tensioning screw ¼ turn counterclockwise. Ensure that the chain can be turned by hand without binding (Fig. 37). Also, note that the chain will not rotate if the chain brake is engaged.
•Hold the tip of the guide bar up and securely tighten the bar-retaining nuts.

REMOVING/REPLACING THE GUIDE BAR AND CHAIN
Use only a low-kickback saw chain that has met kickback performance standards per ANSI B 175.1 for this saw. This fast-cutting chain provides kickback reduction when properly maintained.

NOTE: When replacing the guide bar and chain, use only manufacturer-suggested replacement parts.

REMOVING THE GUIDE BAR AND CHAIN
•Make sure the engine is off and the spark plug wire is disconnected.
•Ensure the chain brake is disengaged by pulling the chain brake lever/ front hand guard back toward the front handle as far as possible.
•Remove the bar-retaining nuts with the supplied multi-purpose tool (Fig. 33).
•Remove the guide bar cover by pulling it straight out.

NOTE: Turning the chain-tensioning screw 1-1/2 turn counterclockwise will loosen the chain and make its removal easier.

•Push the guide bar back as far as it will go against the drive sprocket.
•Remove the chain from the guide bar, starting at the tip and finishing by removing the chain from around the drive sprocket.
•Remove the guide bar from the mounting surface.

INSTALLING THE GUIDE BAR AND CHAIN

•Fit the guide bar flush against the mounting surface so that the two guide bar bolts are in the guide bar slot (Fig. 33). Push the guide bar back as far as it will go against the drive sprocket.
•Lay out the saw chain in a loop and straighten any kinks.
•Place the chain over the drive sprocket and into the groove of the guide bar (Fig. 39). Begin at the top of the guide bar.

NOTE: Make sure the chain is correctly installed and that the cutters are facing in the correct direction. The cutters on the top of the guide bar should face toward the guide bar tip in the direction of chain rotation (Fig. 38). If they face backward, turn the loop over.

NOTE: Ensure the chain-tensioning pin is in the chain-tensioning pin hole (Fig. 40).
•Replace the guide bar cover and bar-retaining nuts. Tighten the bar-retaining nuts hand-tight.

NOTE: Do not over-tighten the bar-retaining nuts. The guide bar should still be free to move for chain tension adjustment.
•Adjust the chain tension. Refer to the “Adjusting the Chain Tension” instructions above.
•Hold the tip of the guide bar up and securely tighten the bar-retaining

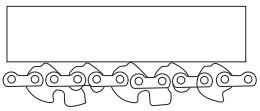


Fig.32

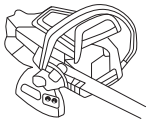


Fig.33

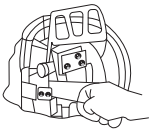


Fig.34

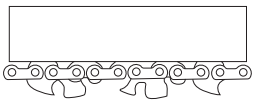


Fig.35

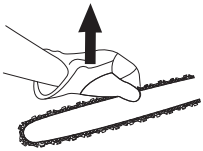


Fig.36

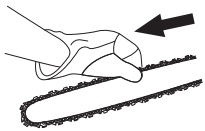


Fig.37

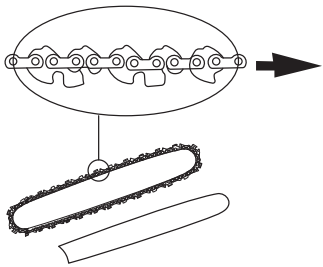


Fig.38

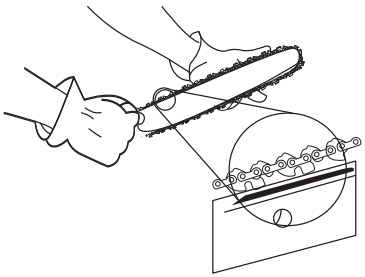


Fig.39

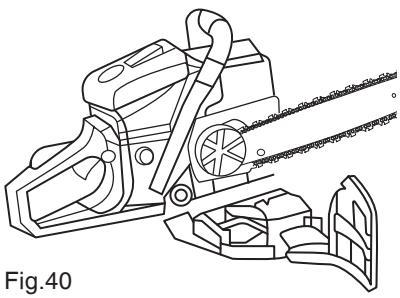


Fig.40

CLEANING AND STORAGE

•Stop the engine and wait for all moving parts to come to a complete stop.
•Allow the unit to cool down.
•Slacken the chain if it was retensioned during cutting work at operating temperature. The chain contracts as it cools, and if it is not slackened, it may damage the crankshaft and bearings.
•Wipe the unit down with a damp cloth. Do not soak the unit with water, and avoid using solvents or strong detergents. If preparing the unit for long-term storage (three months or more), remove the chain and guide bar, then clean the unit thoroughly with a damp cloth. A firm, non-wire brush with bristles can be used to remove debris from the bar groove and assembly. Once finished, reassemble the unit. Refer to the section on removing/replacing the guide bar and chain.
•Debris must be removed from the cylinder fins regularly to reduce the risk of damage to the unit and potential personal injury from fire. Use compressed air at 40 PSI or lower to blow debris from the cylinder fins (Fig. 41).
•Always wear safety goggles or glasses when cleaning the cylinder fins with compressed air. Use a small wire brush to dislodge stubborn debris. Do not use water or solvents on the cylinder fins. If a significant amount of debris remains after cleaning, have the cylinder fins cleaned by an authorized service dealer.
•Spray the guide bar and chain with corrosion-inhibiting oil.

STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: It is normal for oil to seep from the unit when it is not in use. Please take this into consideration when storing the unit.
Follow the cleaning instructions listed above:
•Attach the scabbard to the guide bar and chain.
•Store the unit in a dry, high, and/or locked location, out of the reach of children and other unauthorized persons. Always store the unit and fuel in a cool, well-ventilated space where fuel vapors cannot reach

sparks or open flames from water heaters, electric motors, switches, furnaces, etc. Never store the unit with fuel in the tank inside a building where fumes may reach an open flame or spark.

LONG-TERM STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS:

In addition to the standard storage instructions described above, perform the following steps when storing the unit for 30 days or more:

•Drain the fuel tank by running the unit dry. Alternatively, tip the engine housing/fuel tank over to pour the fuel mixture into a suitable container, then run the engine until it stops to remove fuel from the carburetor.

•Allow the engine to cool.

•Remove the spark plug. Refer to the “Inspecting/Adjusting/Replacing the Spark Plug” section for more details.

•Pour 1 teaspoon of clean 2-cycle oil into the combustion chamber (Fig. 42). Pull the starter rope slowly several times to coat the internal components.

•Replace the spark plug.

REMOVING A UNIT FROM LONG-TERM STORAGE

•Remove the spark plug.

•Pull the starter rope briskly to clear excess oil from the combustion chamber.

•Clean and gap, or replace, the spark plug.

•Prepare the unit for operation.

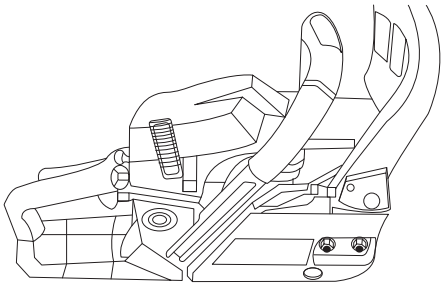


Fig.41

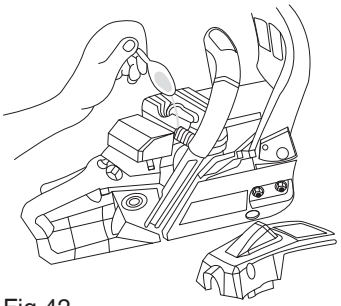


Fig.42

TROUBLESHOOTING

THE UNIT WILL NOT START OR STARTS BUT DOES NOT CONTINUE TO RUN	
CAUSE	**SOLUTION**
The unit started incorrectly	Follow all starting and Stopping Instructions
The carburetor mixture adjustment setting is incorrect	Have the carburetor adjusted by an authorized service center
The spark plug is fouled	Clean, gap or replace the spark plug
The fuel tank is empty	Fill the fuel tank with properly mixed fuel
The primer bulb was not pressed enough	Press the primer bulb fully and slowly 10 times
THE UNIT STARTS, BUT THE ENGINE HAS LOW POWER	
CAUSE	**SOLUTION**
The fuel filter is plugged	Have the fuel filter cleaned or replaced by an authorized service center
The choke lever is in the wrong position	Move the choke lever to Position 3
The spark arrestor screen is dirty	Replace the spark arrestor screen
The air filter is dirty	Replace the air filter
The carburetor mixture adjustment setting is incorrect	Have the carburetor adjusted by an authorized service center
THE ENGINE HESITATES	
CAUSE	**SOLUTION**
The carburetor mixture adjustment setting is incorrect	Have the carburetor adjusted by an authorized service center
The fuel is old and/or improperly mixed	Drain the fuel tank and add fresh, properly mixed fuel
The air filter is plugged	Replace the air filter
The spark plug is fouled	Clean, gap or replace the spark plug
THE ENGINE RUNS ERRATICALLY	
CAUSE	**SOLUTION**
The spark plug is incorrectly gapped	Clean, gap or replace the spark plug
The spark arrestor screen is plugged	Replace the spark arrestor screen
The air filter is dirty	Replace the air filter

THE ENGINE SMOKES EXCESSIVELY	
CAUSE	**SOLUTION**
The carburetor mixture adjustment is incorrect	Have the carburetor adjusted by an authorized service center
The fuel mixture is incorrect	Drain the fuel tank and fresh, properly mixed fuel
THERE IS NO POWER WHEN THE UNIT IS UNDER LOAD	
CAUSE	**SOLUTION**
The carburetor mixture adjustment setting is incorrect	Have the carburetor adjusted by an authorized service center
The fuel is old and/or improperly mixed	Drain the fuel tank and fresh, properly mixed fuel
The air filter is plugged	Replace the air filter
The spark plug is fouled	Clean, gap or replace the spark plug
THE CHAIN BAR AND CHAIN ARE RUNNING HOT AND SMOKING OR STUCK	
CAUSE	**SOLUTION**
The chain tension is too tight	Adjust the chain tension
The bar lube reservoir is empty	Refill the bar lube reservoir
The guide bar groove and/or oil passages are dirty	Clean the guide bar groove and oil passages
The oil flow from the automatic oiler is too low	Increase the oil flow from the automatic oiler
THE CHAIN DOES NOT ROTATE WHILE THE ENGINE IS RUNNING	
CAUSE	**SOLUTION**
The chain tension is too tight	Adjust the chain tension
The guide bar and chain are assembled incorrectly	Refer to Removing/Replacing the Guide Bar and Chain
The guide bar and chain are damaged	Inspect the guide bar and chain for damage
The chain brake is engaged	Disengage the chain brake
THE CHAIN ROTATES, BUT DOES NOT CUT	
CAUSE	**SOLUTION**
The chain is dull	Sharpen the chain
The chain is on backwards	Reverse the direction of the chain

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