DURHAND

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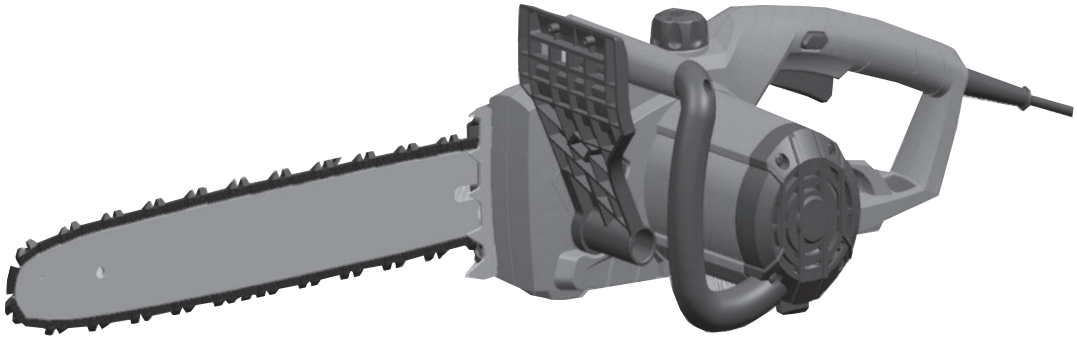


EN_IMPORTANT, RETAIN FOR FUTURE REFERENCE: READ CAREFULLY.

FR_IMPORTANT:A LIRE ATTENTIVEMENT ET À CONSERVER POUR CONSULTATION ULTÉRIEURE.

ES_IMPORTANTE, LEA Y GUARDE PARA FUTURAS REFERENCIAS.

PT_IMPORTANTE, RETER PARA REFERÊNCIA FUTURA: LEIA ATENTAMENTE.

DE_WICHTIG! SORFGFÄLTIG LESEN UND FÜR SPÄTERES NACHSCHLAGEN AUFBEWAHREN.

IT _ IMPORTANTE! CONSERVARE IL PRESENTE MANUALE PER FUTURO RIFERIMENTO E LEGGERLO ATTENTAMENTE.

EN

Specification: Technical Data	
Model No.	HT7101D16-0
Input	230V 50Hz,2000W
No Land Speed	7000rpm±250rpm
Cutting Speed	13m/sec
Maximum cutting lengths	395mm
Maximum length of the guide bar	460mm
Oil Capacity	110ml
Low Kick-back Chain Type	3/8LP 050 56
Type of Guide Bar	ZLA16-56-507P
Braking Time	≤0.12s
Vibration(k=1.5)	8.393m/s²
2000/14/EC amended by 2005/88/EC	
Operator position sound pressure level(k=)	90.2dB
Measured Sound power level(k=3)	103.2dB
Guaranteed sound power level	107dB

⚠ Warning!

Read this instruction manual carefully before putting this chain saw into operation for the first time and strictly comply with the safety rules.
Children and youths are not permitted to operate the chain saw.
Failure to comply can result in accidents involving fire, electric shock, or serious personal injury. The manufacturer is not responsible for losses and damages resulting from improper or incorrect usage.

Meaning of symbols marked on the product	
	Warning! Danger.
	Read the user manual before using the machine
	Wear safety goggles to protect your eyes
	Wear ear protector to protect against noise
	Remove plug from the mains immediately if the cable is damaged or cut.
	Do not expose to rain
	Hold and operate the saw properly with both hands.
	Never cut with the tip of the blade as this may result in kickback and cause personal injury
	Double Insulation.
	Waste electrical products must not be disposed of with household waste. This tool should be taken to your recycling centre for safe treatment.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS
WARNING: Take care not to expose this tool to rain and remove plug from mains immediately if the supply cable is damaged.

WARNING! Read all safety warnings and all instructions.
Failure to follow all warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.
Save all Warnings and Instructions for future reference.

1. WORK AREA SAFETY
a. Keep work area clean and well lit. Cluttered and dark areas invite accidents.
b. 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.
c. Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control.

2.ELECTRICAL SAFETY
a. Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power reduce risk of electric shock.

b. 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 earthed or grounded.

c. Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.

d. Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.

e. When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use. Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.
f. If operating a power tools in a damp location is unavoidable, use a residual current device (RCD) protected supply. Use of an RCD reduces the risk of electric shock.

3.PERSONAL SAFETY
a. Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.

b. Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection. Protective equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.

c. Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool. Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energizing power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.

d. Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on. A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.

e. Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.

f. Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair can be caught in moving parts.

g. If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used. Use of these devices can reduce dust related hards.

4. POWER TOOL USE AND CARE

a. Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application. The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.

b. Do not use the power tool if the switch doses not turn it on and off. Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.

c. Disconnect the plug from the power source before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools. Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.

d. Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool. Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.

e. Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tools operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.

f. Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control;

g. Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc., in accordance with these instructions and in the manner intended for the particular type of power tool, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed. Use of the power tool for operations different from intended could result in a hazardous situation.

5.SERVICE

a. Have your power tool serviced by a qualified repair person using only identical replacement parts. This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained.

CHAIN SAW SAFETY WARNINGS

1.Keep all parts of the body away from the saw chain when the chain saw is operating. Before you start the chain saw, make sure the saw chain is not contacting anything. A moment of inattention while operating chain saws may cause entanglement of your clothing or body with the saw chain.

2.Always hold the chain saw with your right hand on the rear handle and your left hand on the front handle. Holding the chain saw with a reversed hand configuration increases the risk of personal injury and should never be done.

3.Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. Further protective equipment for head, hands, legs and feet is recommended. Adequate protective clothing will reduce personal injury by flying debris or accidental contact with the saw chain.

4. Do not operate a chain saw in a tree. Operation of a chain saw while up in a tree may result in personal injury.

5.Always keep proper footing and operate the chain saw only when standing on fixed, secure and level surface. Slippery or unstable surfaces such as ladders may cause a loss of balance or control of the chain saw.

6.When cutting a limb that is under tension be alert Aor spring back. When the tension in the wood fibers is released the spring loaded limb may strike the operator and/or throw the chain saw out of control.

7.Use extreme caution when cutting brush and saplings. The slender material may catch the saw chain and be whipped toward you or pull you off balance.

8.Carry the chain saw by the front handle with the chain saw switched of and away from your body. When transporting or storing, the chain saw always fit the guide bar cover. Proper handling of the chain saw will reduce the likelihood of accidental contact with the moving saw chain.

9.Follow instructions for lubricating, chain tensioning and changing accessories. Improperly tensioned or lubricated chain may either break or increase the chance for kickback.

10.Keep handles dry, clean, and free from oil and grease. Greasy, oily handles are slippery causing loss of control.
11. Cut wood only. Do not use chain saw for purposes not intended. For example: do not use chain saw for cutting plastic, masonry or non-wood building materials. Use of the chain saw for operations different than intended could result in a hazardous situation.

· CAUSES AND OPERATOR PREVENTION OF KICKBACK
Kickback may occur when the nose or tip of the guide bar touches an object, or when the wood closes in and pinches the saw chain in the cut. Tip contact in some cases may cause a sudden reverse reaction, kicking the guide bar up and back towards the operator.
Pinching the saw chain along the top of the guide bar may push the guide bar rapidly back towards the operator.
Either of these reactions may cause you to lose control of the saw which could result in serious personal injury. Do not rely exclusively upon the safety devices built into your saw. As a chain saw user, you should take several steps to keep your cutting jobs free from accident or injury.
Kickback is the result of tool misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below:
·Maintain a firm grip, with thumbs and fingers encircling the chain saw handles, with both hands on the saw and position your body and arm to allow you to resist kickback forces. Kickback forces can be controlled by the operator if proper precautions are taken. Do not let go of the chain saw.

· Do not overreach and do not cut above shoulder height. This helps prevent unintended tip contact and enables better control of the chain saw in unexpected situations.
·only use replacement bars and chains specified by the manufacturer. Incorrect replacement bars and chains may cause chain breakage and/or kickback.
·Follow the manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain. Decreasing the depth gauge height can lead to increased kickback.
·The cord should be positioned so that it will not be caught on branches and the like, during cutting.
·Recommendation that the first-time user should, as a minimum practice, cut logs on a saw-horse or cradle.

WARNING: the vibration emission during actual use of the power tool can differ from the declared total value depending on the way the machine is operated.

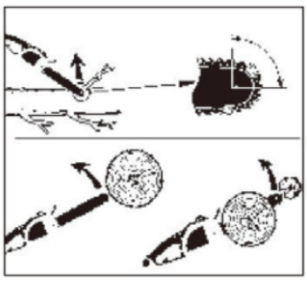
WARNING: avoid vibration risk suggestion:
1) wear glove during operation;
2) limit operating time and shorten trigger time.

IMPORTANT SAFETY

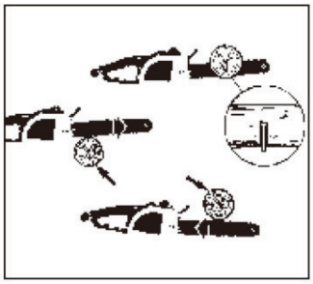
HOW TO READ SYMBOLS AND COLORS
WARNING: RED Used to warn that an unsafe procedure should not be perform

GREEN RECOMMENDED
Recommended cutting procedure
WARNING
1:Beware of kick back.
2.Do not attempt to hold saw with one hand
3.Avoid bar nose contact
RECOMMENDED
4.Hold Saw properly with both hands
DANGER! BEWARE OF KICKBACK

WARNING: Kickback can lead to dangerous loss of control of the chain saw and result in serious or fatal injury to the saw operator or to anyone standing close by. Always be alert because rotational kickback and pinch kickback are major chain saw operational dangers and the leading cause of most accidents



BEWARE OF: ROTATIONAL KICKBACK



THE PUSH(PINCH KICKBACK) AND PULL REACTIONS

KICKBACK may occur when the NOSE or TIP of the guide bar touches an object, or when wood closes in and pinches the saw chain in the cut
TIP contact in some cases may cause a lightning-fast reverse reaction, kicking the guide bar up and back toward the operator PINCHING the saw chain along the BOTTOM of the guide bar may PULL the saw forward, away form the operator. PINCHING the saw chain along the TOP of guide bar may PUSH the guide bar rapidly back toward the operator. Any of these reactions may cause you to lose control of the saw ,which could result in serious personal injury.

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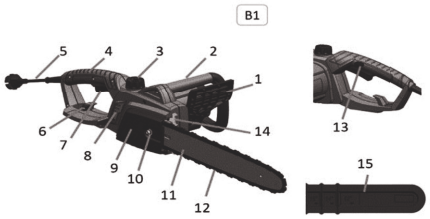
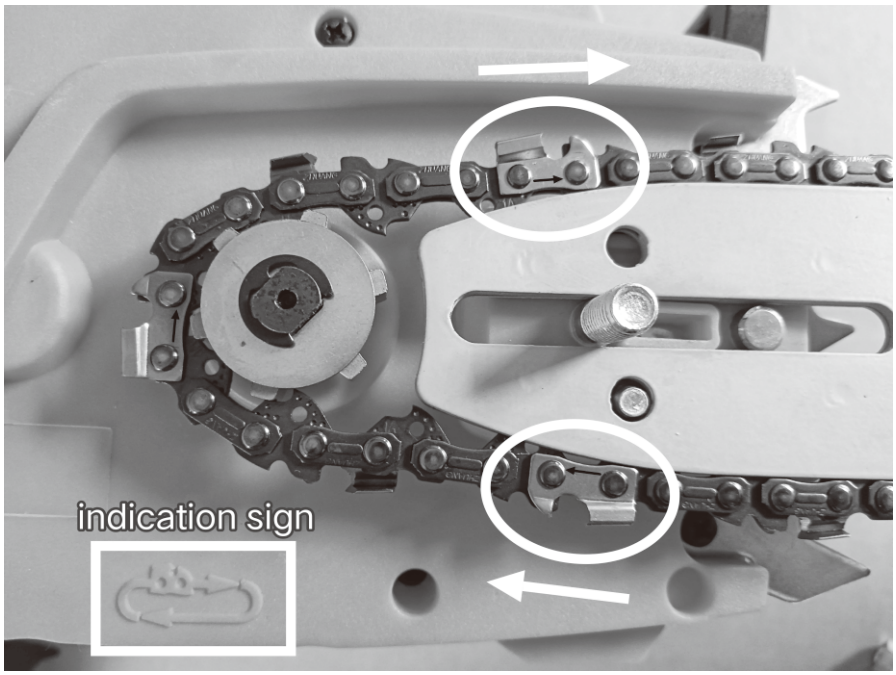
Chain saw Installation and chain tensioning.
Denomination of Components and Installation of guide bar and chain(Without tool less tension adjustment)

1 Hand guard(release for chain brake)	
2 Front handle	10 Cover Screw
3 Oil tank cap	11 Guide bar
4 Real handle	12 Saw chain
5 Electric cord	13 Switch lock button
6 Cord retainer	14 Spike bar
7 Trigger Start	15 Guide bar Cover
8 Oil Tank Inspection	
9 Sprocket Cover	



Seat the chain into the guiding groove on the guide bar. The correct seating direction is indicated on the chain saw. Check that the saw teeth are facing in the correct direction.



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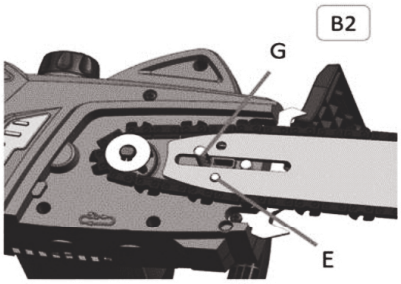
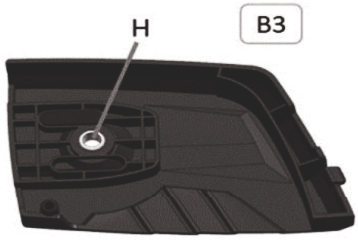
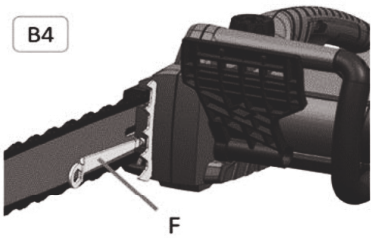
Chain saw Installation and chain tensioning.







Always pull out the power supply plug and wear protective gloves before doing any work on chain saw!

7)Remove the guide bar cover by turning the guide bar cover screw (10) to the left.
8)Set the saw chain over the guide bar (NOTE: saw teeth must point forward the tip of sword)
9) Place the guide bar with saw chain on the guiding bolt (G).
10) Set the guide bar cover back in place (NOTE: make sure guiding bolt (G) fx in the screw hole (H)and the adjust pin (F) fit into the tensioning hole (E)on the guide bar.), and lightly attach it by turning the guide bar cover screw (10) to the right.
11) Tensioning the saw chain by using the supplied spanner (B4).
12)Set the supplied screw tightly on the left(G).

Switching on/Switch off
The mains voltage must match the voltage on the rating plate of the chain saw. Hold the chain saw with both hands when starting up and during operation.
Switch on - Press the switch lock button (13), and then power switch (7).
In case the chain saw does not start, release the brake lever (1).
switch off- release pressure on the switch (7).

Operating the Chain Saw
Before starting to cut, pull the brake lever (front hand guard) back towards the front handle.
Before plugging in, check the plug and cable for damage.
If damage is discovered, have it repaired by a specialist immediately. Never use a damaged cable, connection or plug or a power cable which does not comply with the requirements.
The power cable must always behind the chain saw operator.

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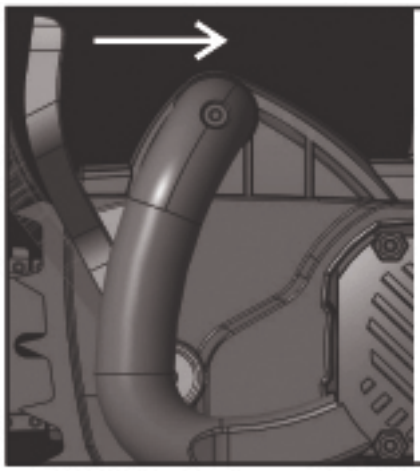
VII

Please add lubricating oil before use. Do not use without lubricant.

VIII



Push back.

IX

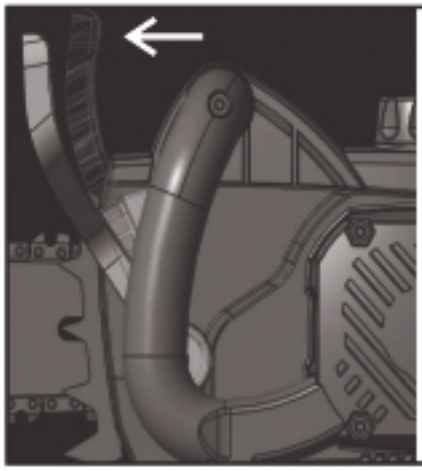
Push

X

XI

Start working after pressing

XII

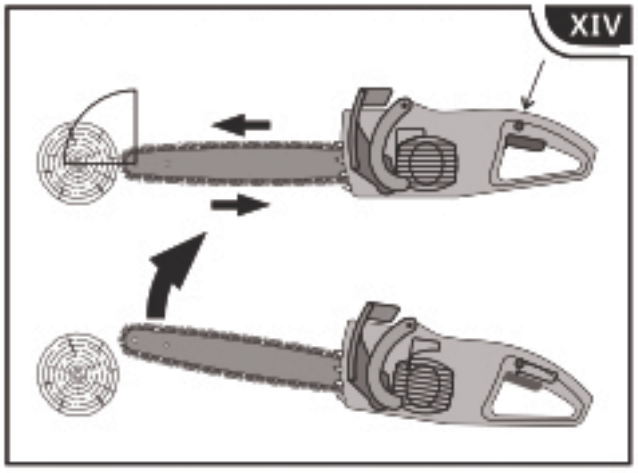


Push forward When not in use.

XIII

Protect the knife set when not in use.

XIV



Always start cutting with the chainsaw already switched on. When starting the saw, its cutting chain must not rest on the processed material.
Move chain saw away from the material being cut only when the cutting chain is working.
In case the cut cannot be completed in one run, slide the saw out, position the bumper spike and continue the cut by lifting rear handle.
Switch off the chain saw engine before releasing the chain brake.
Do not let the chain saw touch the ground when it is running.
The saw heats considerable during operation. Be careful and do not touch hot parts if the saw with unprotected parts of your body.
Always stand to the side of predicted fall line of the tree that is to be cut.
When performing several cuts, the chain saw must be switched off in between.
CHAIN BRAKE/ HAND GUARD

CAUTION: A loose chain can jump off the bar while you are cutting, as well as wear the bar and chain. A chain that is too tight can damage the saw. Either situation, chain too loose or too tight, could cause serious personal injury.

All chain saws are equipped with a Chain brake / Hand guard which stops a moving chain in milliseconds, helping to reduce the hazard of kickback, a fast upward motion of the guide bar which occurs when the saw chain at the nose of the bar accidentally strikes an object or is pinched in the cut.
The Hand Guard also protects your left hand in the event it slips off the front handle.
The chain brake is a safety feature which is activated if pressure is applied against the guard or when, in the event of kickback, the operator's hand strikes the lever.
When the chain brake is activated, chain movement abruptly stops and the power supply to the motor is immediately cut off.
The purpose of the chain brake is to reduce the possibility of injury due to kickback.
The chain brake cannot, however, provide the measure of intended protection if the saw is carelessly operated.
The chain brake is disengaged (chain can move) when the brake is pulled back and locked. This is the normal running position (Fig.1A).
The chain brake is engaged (chain cannot move) when the brake is in forward position(Fig.1B).
NOTE: The motor will not start if the chain brake is in the engaged position.

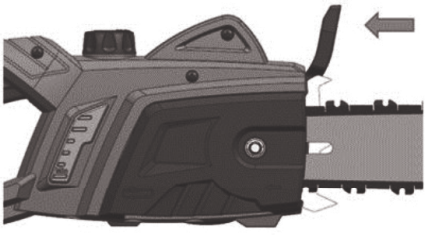


Fig.1A

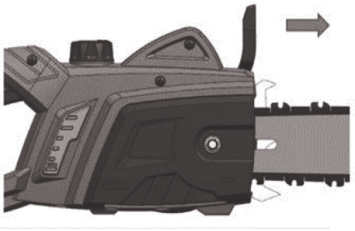


Fig.1B

CAUTION: The chain brake should not be used for starting and stopping the saw during normal operation.
CHAIN BRAKE TEST
Before cutting with your saw, the chain brake should be tested as follows:
A. Make sure the chain brake is disengaged (Fig. 1A).
B. Place the saw on a firm, fat, dry surface that is clear of any debris. Do not let the saw come in contact with any objects.
C. Plug the unit into the power source.
D. Grasp the front handle(not the Chain Brake/Hand Guard Lever) with your left hand. Thumb and fingers should encircle the handle.
E. Grasp the rear handle with your right hand. Thumb and fingers should encircle the handle.

F. Depress the LOCK/OFF button with your right thumb. Squeeze the trigger with your index finger.
G While the motor is running; activate the chain brake by rolling your left hand forward against the lever.
H. Chain and motor should stop abruptly.

WARNING: If the chain and motor fail to stop when the chain brake is engaged, take the saw to the nearest professional Service Center. Do not use the saw if the chain brake is not in proper working order.

GENERAL CUTTING INSTRUCTION

FELLING

Felling is the term for cutting down a tree. Small trees up to 15-18cm in diameter are usually cut in a single cut. Larger trees require notch cuts. Notch cuts determine the direction the tree will fall.

FELLING A TREE:

WARNING: A retreat path (A) should be planned and cleared as necessary before cuts are started. The retreat path should extend back and diagonally to the rear of the expected line of fall, as illustrated in Fig. 2.

WARNING: If felling a tree on sloping ground, the chain saw operator should keep on the uphill side of the terrain, as the tree is likely to roll or slide downhill after it is felled.

NOTE: Direction of fall(B) is controlled by the notching cut. Before any cuts are made, consider the location of larger branches and natural lean of the tree to determine the way the tree will fall.

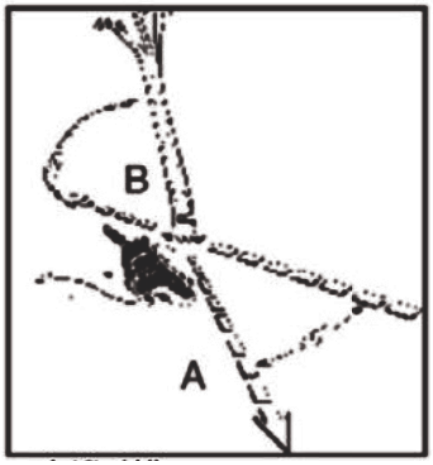


Fig.2A

WARNING: Do not cut down a tree during high or changing winds or if there is a danger to properly.
Consult a tree professional. Do not cut down a tree if there is a danger of striking utility wires; notify the utility company before making any cuts.

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR FELLING TREES
Normally felling consists of 2 main cutting operations, notching (C) and making the felling cut (D).Start making the upper notch cut (C) on the side of the tree facing the felling direction (E)
Be sure you don't make the lower cut too deep into the trunk.

The notch (C) should be deep enough to create a hinge (F) of sufficient width and strength.
The notch should be wide enough to direct the fall of the tree for as long as possible.

WARNING: Never walk in front of a tree that has been notched. Make the felling cut (D) from the other side of the tree and 3-5cm above the edge of the notch (C) (Fig. 2B)

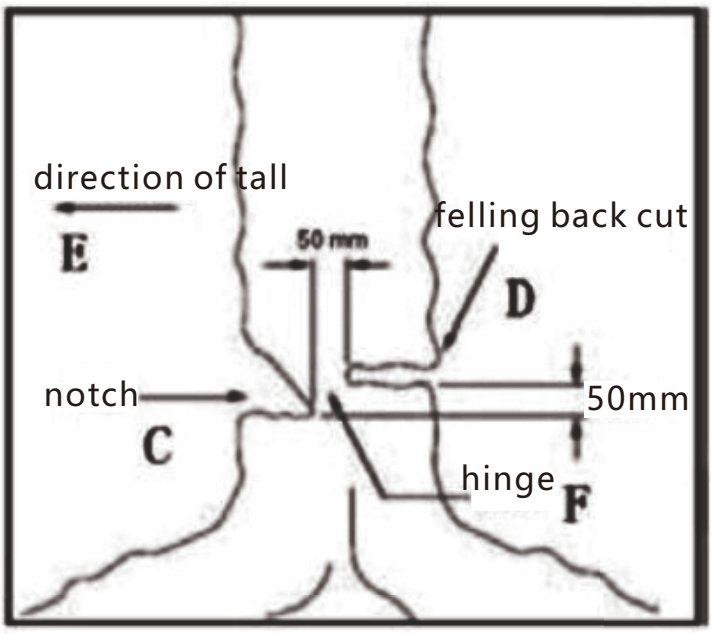


Fig.2B

Never saw completely through the trunk. Always leave a hinge. The hinge guides the tree. If the trunk is completely cut through, control over the felling direction is lost.
Insert a wedge or felling lever in the cut well before the tree becomes unstable and starts to move. This will prevent the guide bar from binding in the felling cut if you have misjudged the falling direction. Make sure no bystanders have entered the range of the falling tree before you push it over.

FELLING CUT:

1.Use wooden or plastic wedges (G) to prevent binding the bar or chain (H) in the cut. Wedges also control felling (Fig. 2C).
2. When diameter of wood being cut is greater than the bar length, make 2 cuts as shown (Fig. 2D).

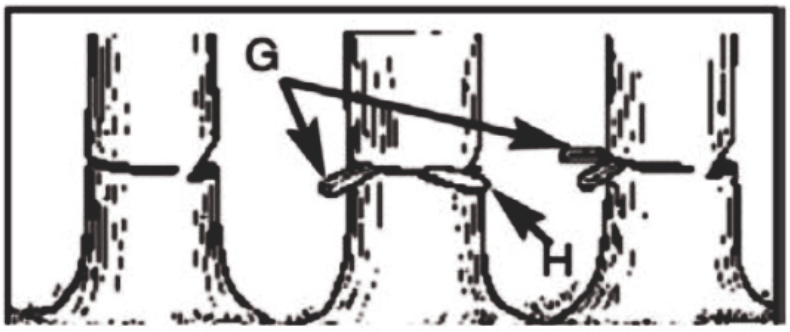


Fig. 2C

Fig. 2D

WARNING: As the felling cut gets close to the hinge, the tree should begin to fall. When tree begins to fall, remove saw from cut, unplug, put chain saw down, and leave area along retreat path (Fig.2A).

LIMBING

Limbing a tree is the process of removing the branches from a fallen tree. Do not remove supporting limbs (A) until after the log is bucked(cut) into lengths (Fig.3).Branches under tension should be cut from the bottom up to avoid binding the chain saw.

WARNING: Never cut tree limbs while standing on tree trunk.

Fig.3

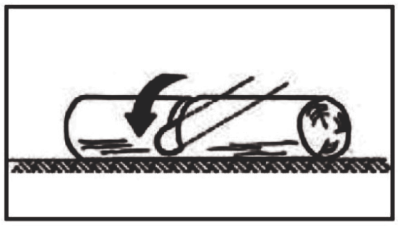


Fig.4A

Fig.4B

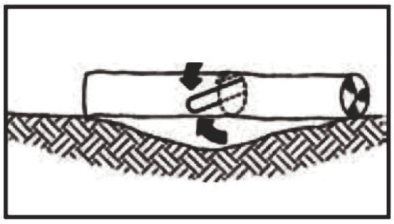


Fig.4C

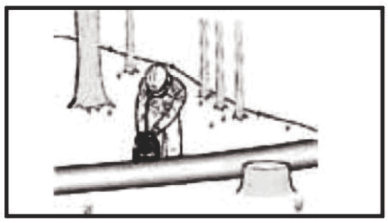


Fig.4D

BUCKING

Bucking is cutting a fallen log into lengths. Make sure you have a good footing and stand uphill of the log when cutting on sloping ground. If possible, the log should be supported so that the end to be cut off is not resting on the ground . if the log is supported at both ends and you must cut in the middle, make a downward cut halfway through the log and then make the undercut. This will prevent the log from pinching the bar and chain. Be careful that the chain does not cut into the ground when bucking as this causes rapid dulling of the chain.

When bucking on a slope, always stand on the uphill side.

1.Log supported along entire length: Cut from top (over buck), being careful to avoid cutting into the ground(Fig.4A).2.Log supported on 1 end: First, cut from bottom (under buck)1/3 diameter of log to avoid splintering. Second, cut from above (over buck) to meet first cut and avoid pinching (Fig. 4B).

3.Log supported on both ends: First, over buck 1/3 diameter of log to avoid splintering. Second, under buck to meet first cut and avoid pinching (Fig. 4C).

4.When bucking on a slope always stand on the uphill side of the log, as illustrated in Fig.4D.When“cutting through”, to maintain complete control release the cutting pressure near the end of the cut without relaxing your grip on the chain saw handles. Dont let the chain contact the ground. After completing the cut, wait for the saw chain to stop before you move the chain saw. Always stop the motor before moving from tree to tree.

NOTE: The best way to hold a log while bucking is to use a sawhorse. When this is not possible, the log should be raised and supported by the limb stumps or by using supporting logs. Be sure the log being cut is securely supported.

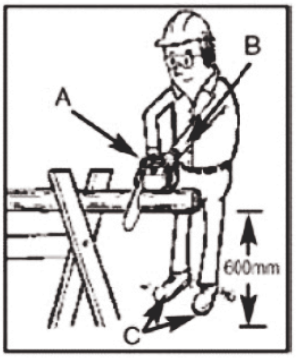


Fig.5

BUCKING USING A SAWHORSE
For personal safety and ease of cutting, the correct position for vertical bucking is essential (Fig.5).
VERTICAL CUTTING:
A. Hold the saw firmly with both hands and keep the saw to the right of your body while cutting.
B. Keep the left arm as straight as possible.
C. Keep weight on both feet.

CAUTION: While the saw is cutting, be sure the chain and bar are being properly lubricated. Bar/ Chain Maintenance

GUIDE BAR MAINTENANCE

WARNING: Ensure that the power cord is disconnected before performing any maintenance on your saw.

Proper maintenance of the guide bar, as explained in this section, is essential to keep your saw in good working order.
SPROCKET TIP LUBRICATION:

CAUTION: Failure to lubricate the guide bar sprocket tip as explained below will result in poor performance and seizure, voiding the manufacturer's warranty.

(For units supplied with sprocket tip guide bars only.) Lubrication of the sprocket tip is recommended after each saw use. Always thoroughly clean the guide bar sprocket tip before lubrication.
Tool for lubrication: Talon Lube Gun (disposable)
This grease gun is designed to fit the small lubrication point on the guide bar. The disposable Lube Gun is packed with grease.

TO LUBRICATE SPROCKET TIP:

WARNING: Wear heavy duty work gloves when performing this application to reduce risk of personal injury.

1.Unplug the chain saw from the power source.
NOTE: It is not necessary to remove the saw chain to lubricate the guide bar sprocket tip. Lubrication can be done on the job.
2.Clean the guide bar sprocket tip.
3.Using disposable Lube gun, insert needle nose into the lubrication hole and inject grease until it appears at the outside edge of the sprocket tip (Fig.6).
4.Make sure that the chain brake is deactivated. Rotate the saw chain by hand. Repeat the lubrication procedure until the entire sprocket tip has been greased.

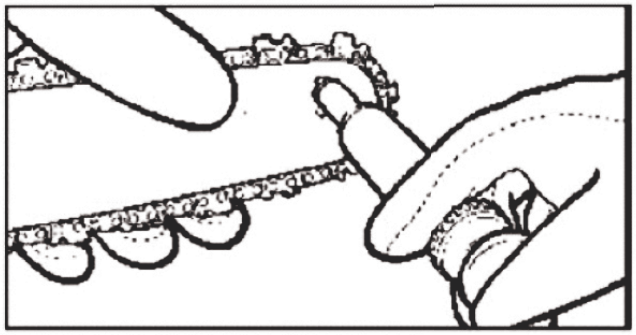


Fig.6

. GUIDE BAR MAINTENANCE
Most guide bar problems can be prevented merely by keeping the chain saw well maintained. Incorrect fling and non-uniform cutter and depth gauge settings cause most guide bar problems, primarily resulting in uneven bar wear. As the bar wears unevenly, the rails widen, which may cause chain clatter and difficulty in making straight cuts.
Insufficient guide bar lubrication and operating the saw with a chain that is TOO TIGHT will contribute to rapid bar wear (see Section CHAIN MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS).
To help minimize bar wear, the following guide bar maintenance is recommended.

GUIDE BAR - The bar should be reversed every 8 working hours to ensure uniform wear.
Keep the bar groove and lubrication hole clean using the bar groove cleaner supplied optional. (Fig.7A)
Check the bar rails frequently for wear and, if necessary, remove the burs and square-up the rails using the flat fie (Fig.7B).

WARNING: Never mount a new chain on a worn sprocket or self-aligning ring.

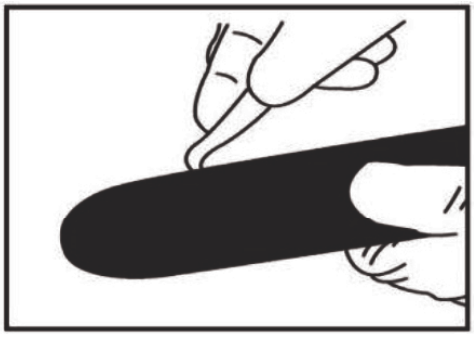


Fig. 7A

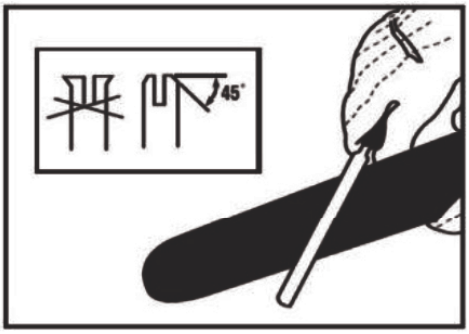


Fig. 7B

BAR WEAR-Turn guide bar frequently at regular intervals (for example, after 5 hours of use) to ensure even wear on top and bottom of bar.
BAR GROOVES - Bar grooves (or rails which support and carry the chain) should be cleaned if the saw has been heavily used or if the saw chain appears dirty. Rails should always be cleaned every time the saw chain is removed.
OIL PASSAGES - Oil passages at bar pad should be cleaned to ensure proper lubrication of the bar and chain during operation. This can be done using a soft wire small enough to insert into the oil discharge hole.
NOTE: The condition of the oil passages can be easily checked. If the passages are clear, the chain will automatically give off a spray of oil within seconds of starting the saw. Your saw is equipped with an automatic oiler system

EN

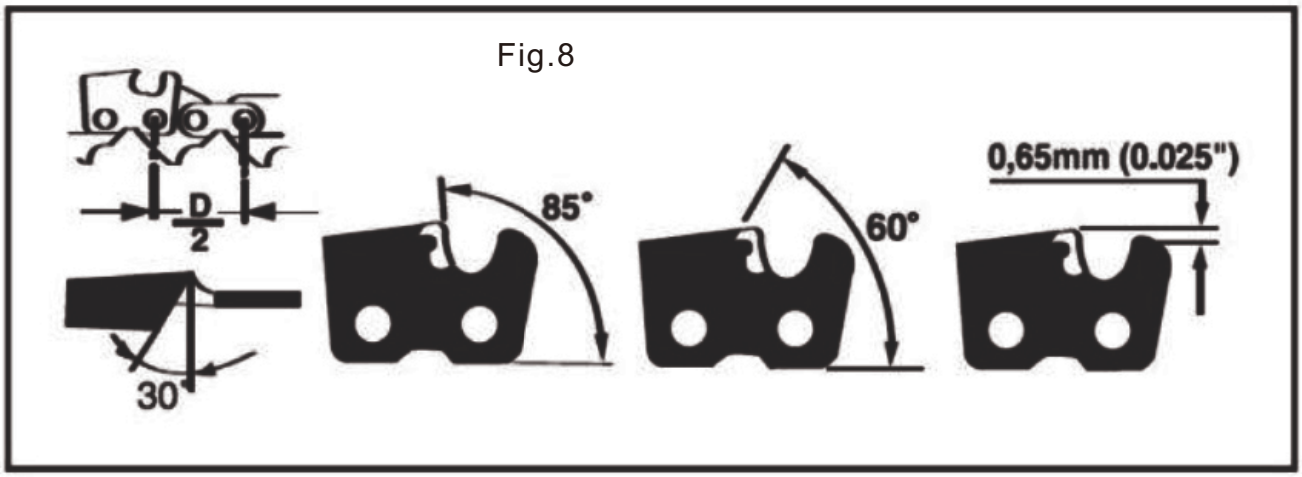
CHAIN MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING:
Unless you have experience and specialized training for dealing with kickback (see Safety Precautions), always use a low-kickback saw chain, which significantly reduces the danger of kickback. Low-kickback saw chain does not completely eliminate kickback. A low-kickback or "safety 1chain", should never be regarded as total protection against injury.
A low-kickback saw chain should always be used in conjunction with other kickback protection devices such as the chain brake/Hand Guard furnished with your unit.
Always use a replacement saw chain designed as “Tow-kickback" or a saw chain which meets the low-kickback performance.
A standard saw chain (a chain which does not have the kickback reducing guard links) should only be used by an experienced professional chain saw operator.

WARNING: Always wear protective gloves during maintenance operations. Do not carry out maintenance when the engine is hot.

CHAIN SHARPENING - The pitch of the chain (Fig. 8) is 3/8”LoPro x .050".
Sharpen the chain using protective gloves and a round file of φ3/16" (4.8mm).
Always sharpen the cutters only with outward strokes (Fig.9) observing the values given in Fig. 8.
After sharpening, the cutting links must all have the same width and length.

Fig.8



WARNING: A sharp chain produces welldefined chips. When your chain starts to produce sawdust, it is time to sharpen.

After every 3-4 times the cutters have been sharpened you need to check the height of the depth gauges and, if necessary lower them using the flat file and template supplied optional, then round off the front corner.(Fig.10)

WARNING: Proper adjustment of the depth gauge is as important as proper sharpening of the chain.

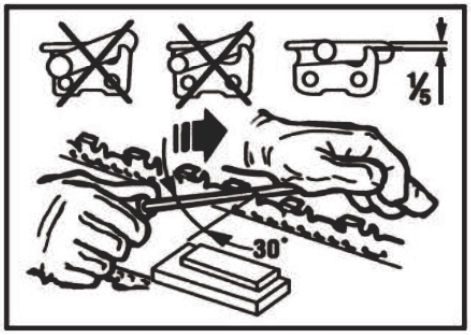


Fig.9

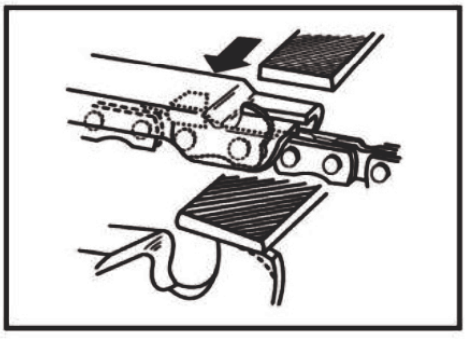


Fig.10

WHAT IS A LOW-KICKBACK SAW CHAIN?
A low-kickback saw chain is a chain which has met the kickback performance requirements of IS0 9518. By keeping the chain brake and saw chain in good working condition and correctly serviced as recommended in this manual, you will be able to maintain the safety system of your chain saw over the life of the product.

WARNING: Never remove, modify or make inoperative any safety device furnished with your unit. The Chain Brake/Hand Guard and low-kickback saw chain are major safety features provided for your protection.

WARNING: Always wear heavy duty protection work gloves and disconnect the extension cord when working on the saw chain.

CHAIN TENSION
Check the chain tension frequently and adjust as often as necessary to keep the chain snug on the bar, but loose enough to be pulled around by hand.(See Section SAW CHAIN TENSION ADJUSTMENT).

BREAKING IN A NEW SAW CHAIN
A new chain and bar will need readjustment after as few as 5 cuts. This is normal during the break-in period, and the interval between future adjustments will begin to lengthen quickly.
Over a period of time, however, the moving parts of the saw chain will become worn, resulting in what is called CHAIN STRETCH. This is normal. When it is no longer possible to obtain correct chain tension adjustment, a link will have to be removed to shorten the chain.

WARNING: Never have more than 3 links removed from a loop of chain this could cause damage to the sprocket.

CHAIN LUBRICATION
Always make sure the automatic oiler system is working properly.
Keep the oil tank filled with Talon Chain, Bar and Sprocket Oi.
Adequate lubrication of the bar and chain during cutting operations is essential to minimize friction with the guide bar.
Never starve the bar and chain of lubricating oil. Running the saw dry or with too little oil will decrease rapid cutting efficiency, shorten saw chain life, cause rapid dulling of the chain, and lead to excessive wear of the bar from overheating. Too little oil is evidenced by smoke or bar discoloration.
PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE
SERVICING A DOUBLE INSULATED APPLIANCE
In this double insulated appliance, 2 systems of insulation instead of grounding, are provided. No grounding means is provided on a double insulated appliance, nor should a means for grounding be added to the appliance. No serviceable parts are inside. A double insulated appliance is marked with the words, “DOUBLE INSULATION” or “DOUBLE INSULATED".The symbol  (a square within a square) may also be marked on the appliance.

1.Place switch in OFF position and unplug the power supply before the appliance is serrviced, cleaned, or maintenance is performed.
2.Keep the air intake clean and air vents free of debris to avoid overheating the motor.
3.Clean with a damp sponge and mild soap. Do not squirt with a water hose or douse with water or other liquids.
4. Inspect the saw chain for proper tension before each use and frequently during cutting. Sharpen as required.
5.Clean the guide bar and bar pad to ensure free path for oil.
6.Turn the bar over after each use to achieve even wear.
7.No motor lubrication is necessary. The motor is equipped with lifetime lubricated bearings.
8.If the saw does not operate, turn switch to OFF position and disconnect the extension cord, first from the power supply, then from the saw. Check the power supply for blown fuses or tripped circuit breakers. If it still does not operate, contact the Product Service Department, through the toll-free number listed on the back cover of this manual, for service information. Do not attempt to repair it yourself. No serviceable parts are inside.

1.Meaning of crossed-out wheeled dustbin: Do not dispose of electrical appliances as unsorted municipal waste, use separate collection facilities.
2. Contact you local government for information regarding the collection system available.
3.If electrical appliances are disposed of in landfills or dumps, hazardous substances can leak into the groundwater and get into the foodchain damaging your health and well-being
4.When replacing old appliances with new ones, the retailer is legally obligated to take back your old appliance for disposal at least free of charge

Trouble Shooting

Fault	Possible Causes	Remedies
Chain saw doesn't start	Power failure Detective power cable Detective fuse Chain brake hasn't release	Check power supply Check, exchange Exchange Release the chain brake
Chain saw runs intermittently	On/off switch defective Defective power cable	Find a specialized workshop Exchange
Saw chain is dry	No oil in the tank	Fill with oil
Chain saw doesn't saw correctly, jumps, or knocks	Chain tension too low Chain is dull Chain is defective	Set chain tension Sharpen/replace chain Replace chain
Chain becomes hot	Chain lubrication	Check oil level Check Chain lubrication

US

If you have any questions, please contact our customer care center, Our contact details are below:

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Horsenden lane South
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Wenn Sie Fragen haben, wenden Sie sich bitte an unser Kundendienstzentrum,Unsere Kontaktdaten stehen unten:

0049-0(40)-88307530

service@aosom.de

ADRESSE DES IMPORTEURE/Hersteller/REP:
MH Handel GmbH
Wendenstraße 309
D-20537 Hamburg
Germany
IN CHINA HERGESTELLT

IT

In caso di dubbio, si prega di contattare il nostro centro assistenza clienti,I nostri dettagli di contatto sono di seguito:

0039-0249471447

clienti@aosom.it

IMPORTATO DA/Produttore/REP:
AOSOM Italy srl
Centro Direzionale Milanofiori
Strada 1 Palazzo F1
20057 Assago (MI)
P.I.: 08567220960
FATTO IN CINA

ES

Si tiene alguna pregunta, comuníquese con nuestro Centro de Atención al Cliente,Nuestros datos de contacto son los siguientes:

0034-931294512

atencioncliente@aosom.es

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HECHO EN CHINA

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Se tiver alguma dúvida, por favor contacte o nosso Centro de Atendimento ao Cliente,Os nossos dados de contacto são os seguintes:

0034-931294512

info@aosom.pt.

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Si vous avez la moindre question, veuillez contacter notre centre d'assistance à la clientèle,Nos coordonnées sont les suivantes:

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