KNOW YOUR CHAIN SAW

Read this operator's manual and safety rules before operating your chain saw. Compare the illustration in Figure 5 to your chain saw in order to familiarize yourself with the location of various controls and adjustments. Save this manual for future reference.

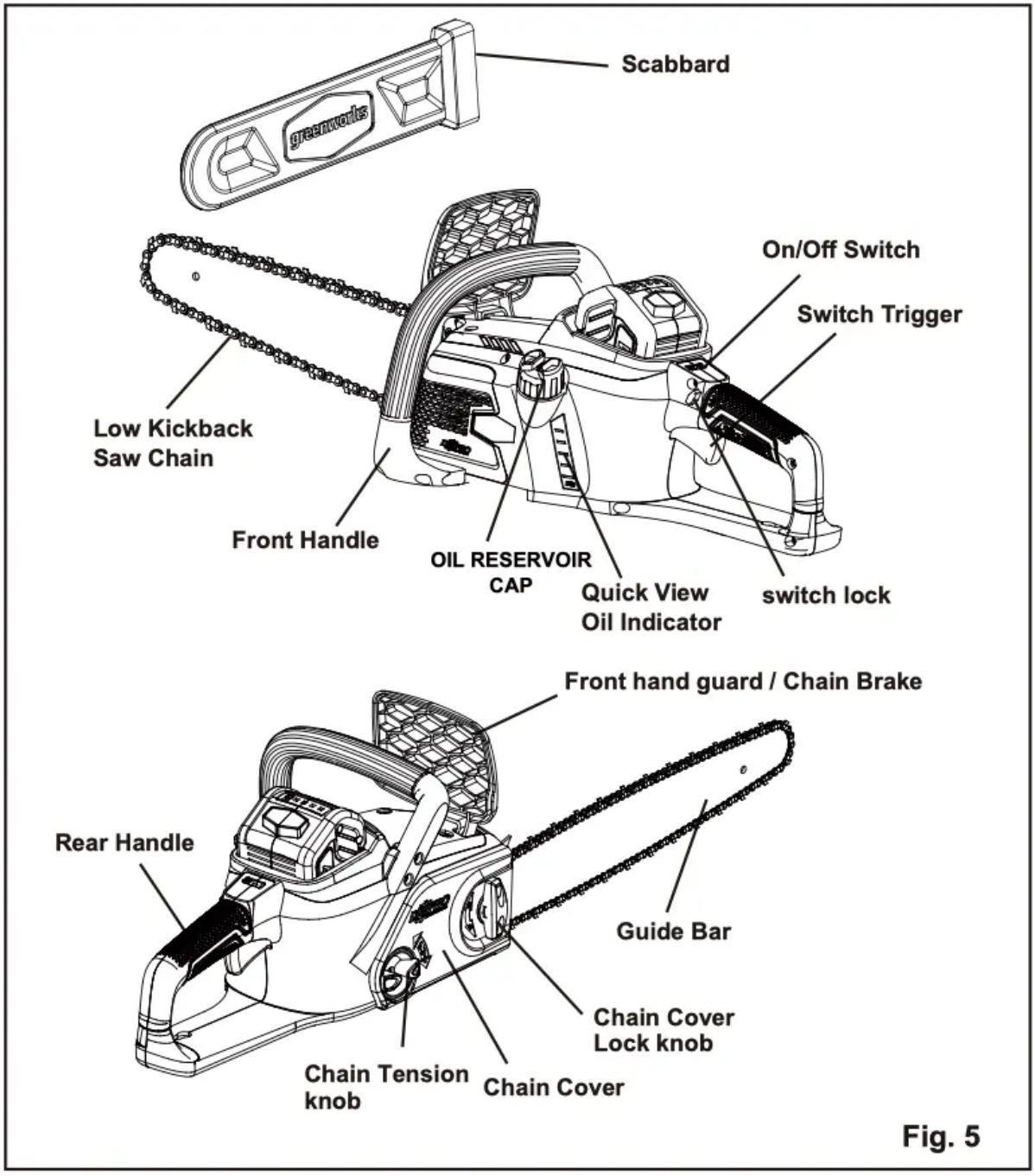


Fig. 5

OPERATING YOUR CHAIN SAW

WARNING

Do not allow familiarity with this product to make you careless. Remember that a careless fraction of a second is sufficient to inflict serious injury.

WARNING

Always wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields that comply with ANSI Z87.1, when operating power tools. Failure to do so could result in objects being thrown into your eyes, resulting in possible serious injury.

WARNING

Do not use any attachments or accessories not recommended by the manufacturer of this product. The use of attachments or accessories not recommended can result in serious personal injury.

APPLICATIONS

You may use this product for the purposes listed below:

- Basic limbing, felling, and woodcutting
- Removing buttress roots

ADDING BAR AND CHAIN LUBRICANT (See Figure 6)

Use Bar and Chain Lubricant. It is designed for chains and chain oilers, and is formulated to perform over a wide temperature range with no dilution required.

NOTE: *Chain saw comes from the factory with no bar and chain oil added. Level should also be checked after every 20 minutes of use and refilled as needed.*

- Remove oil cap.
- Carefully pour the bar and chain oil into the tank.
- Wipe off excess oil.
- Check and fill the oil tank when quick view oil indicator is below the MIN. Line.
- Repeat as needed.

NOTE: *Do not use dirty, used or otherwise contaminated oils. Damage may occur to the bar or chain. DO NOT remove the foam.*

NOTE: It is normal for oil to seep from the saw when not in use. To prevent seepage, empty the oil tank after each use then run for one minute. When storing the unit for a long period of time (three months or longer) be sure the chain is lightly lubricated; this will prevent rust on the chain and bar sprocket.

IMPORTANT

To preserve natural resources, please recycle or dispose of oil properly. Consult your local waste authority for information regarding available recycling and/disposal options.

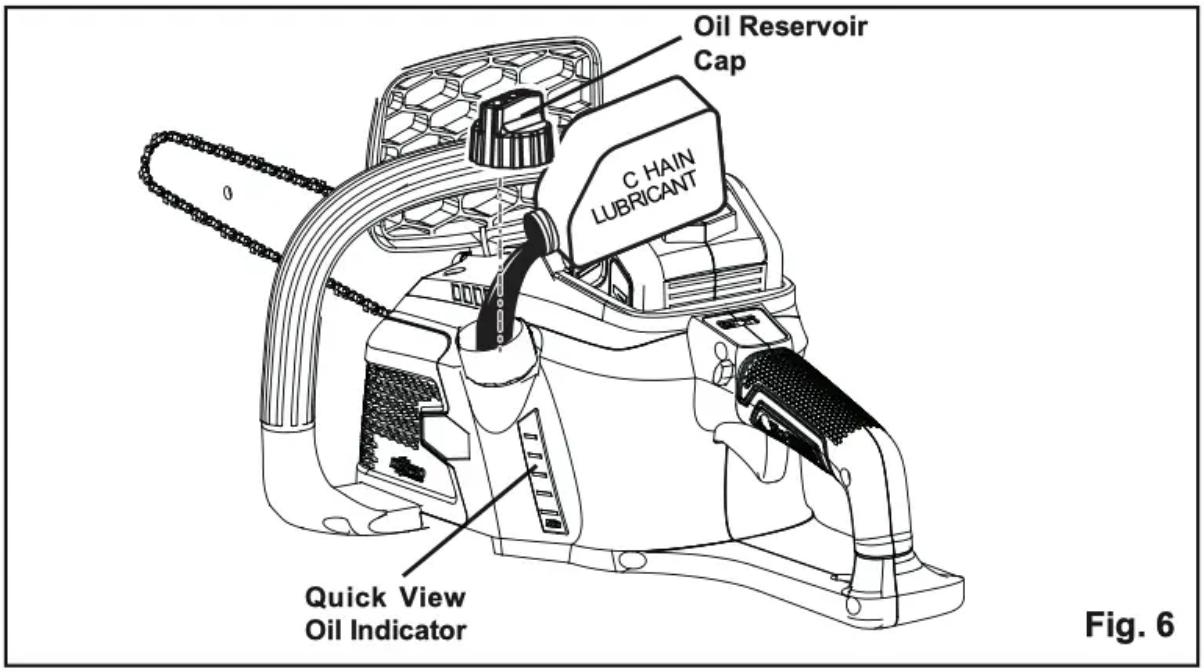


Fig. 6

BATTERY PACK *(See Figure 7)*

IMPORTANT

The battery pack is not charged when it is purchased. Before using the chain saw for the first time, place the battery pack in the battery charger and charge it fully. Be sure to read all safety precautions, and follow the instructions in the section entitled Charging Procedure. With regular use, the battery will require shorter charging times. When storing the chain saw for a prolonged period of time, remove the battery. When the chain saw is going to be used again, charge the battery pack for at least a full charging period. This product has no memory effect.

REMOVING THE BATTERY PACK

- Press the latch button (1) on the battery pack down and hold.
- Grasp the chain saw (2) firmly, and pull the battery pack out of the handle.

Note: The battery pack fits into the handle snugly in order to prevent accidental dislodging. It may require a strong pull to remove it.

INSTALLING THE BATTERY PACK

- Align the tongue (3) of the battery pack with the cavity.
- Grasp the chain saw (2) firmly.
- Push the battery pack into the handle until the latch locks into place.
- Do not use force when inserting the battery pack. It should slide into position and “click”.

WARNING

Follow these instructions in order to avoid injury and to reduce the risk of electric shock or fire:

• Replace the battery pack or the charger immediately if the battery case or charger cord is damaged.

• Verify that the switch is in the OFF position before inserting or removing the battery pack.

• Verify that the battery pack is removed and the switch is in the OFF position before inspecting, adjusting, or performing maintenance on any part of the chain saw.

• Read, understand, and follow the instructions contained in the section entitled Charging Procedure.

IMPORTANT

This Lithium-ion battery pack is equipped with an internal circuit breaker which will automatically shut off the power to the tool and then reset itself once cooled.

Follow these steps if an overload occurs while under heavy use:

1. Release the power switch and restart tool by depressing switch.

2. The battery may need to be removed for approximately 1 minute, allowed to cool and then reinstalled for use.

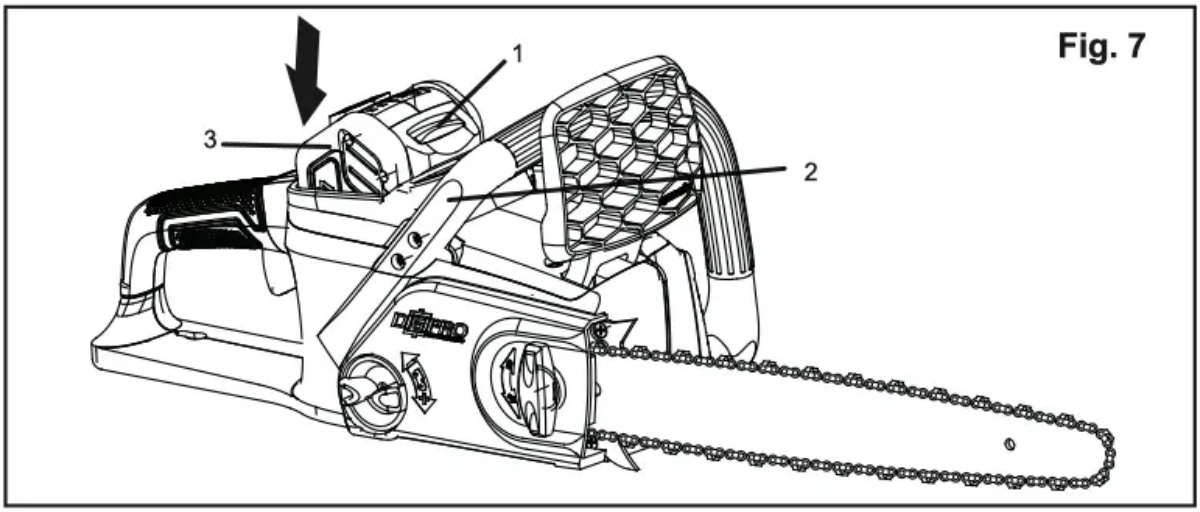


Fig. 7

STARTING AND STOPPING THE CHAIN SAW *(See Figure 8)*

WARNING

Keep body to the left of the chain line. Never straddle the saw or chain, or lean over past the chain line.

STARTING THE CHAIN SAW:

• Make sure chain tension is at desired setting. Refer to Adjusting the Chain Tension in the Maintenance of this manual.

• Make sure the chain cover lock bolt is tight to the chain cover.

• Make sure no objects or obstructions are in immediate vicinity which could come in contact with the bar and chain.

• Fit the battery pack into the chain saw (see figure 7).

Note: *If the Chain Saw makes a rapid beeping sound when attempting to start the saw, the chain brake is engaged. To start follow instructions above from the beginning.*

• Press and hold the on/off switch. This makes the switch trigger operational.

• Press and hold the switch trigger, release the switch lock and continue to squeeze the switch trigger for continued operation.

STOPPING THE CHAIN SAW:

NOTE*: It is normal for the chain to coast to a stop once the trigger switch is released.*

• Release the switch trigger to stop the chain saw.

• Upon release of the switch trigger, the switch lock will be automatically reset to the lock position.

OPERATING THE CHAIN BRAKE *(See Figure 9)*

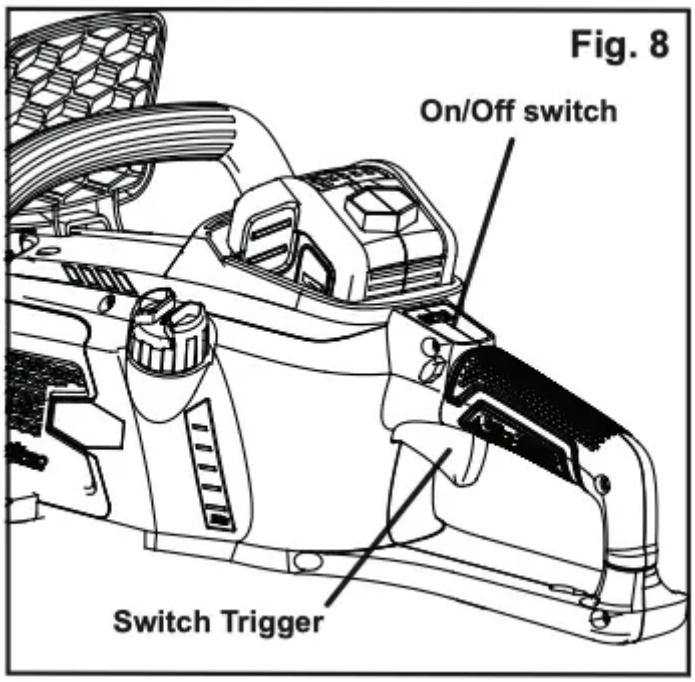
Check the operating condition of the chain brake prior to each use.

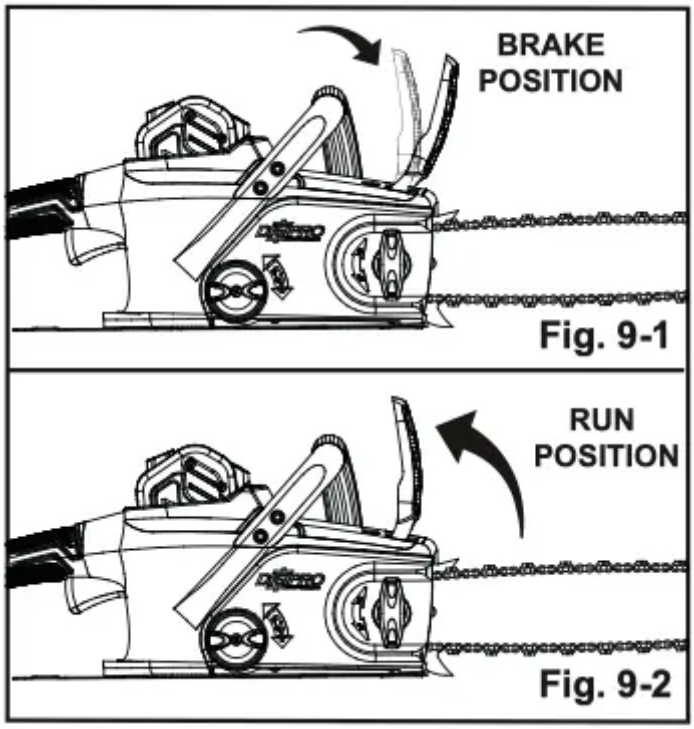
• Engage the chain brake by rotating your left hand around the front handle, allowing the back of your hand to push the chain brake lever/hand guard toward the bar while the chain is rotating rapidly. Be sure to maintain both hands on the saw handles at all times.

• Reset the chain brake back into the RUN posi-tion by grasping the top of the chain brake lever/hand guard and pulling toward the front handle.

WARNING

If the chain brake do not stop the chain immediately, or if the chain brake will not stay in the run position without assistance, take the saw to an authorized service center for repair prior to use.





PREPARING FOR CUTTING

PROPER GRIP ON HANDLES *(See Figure 9)*

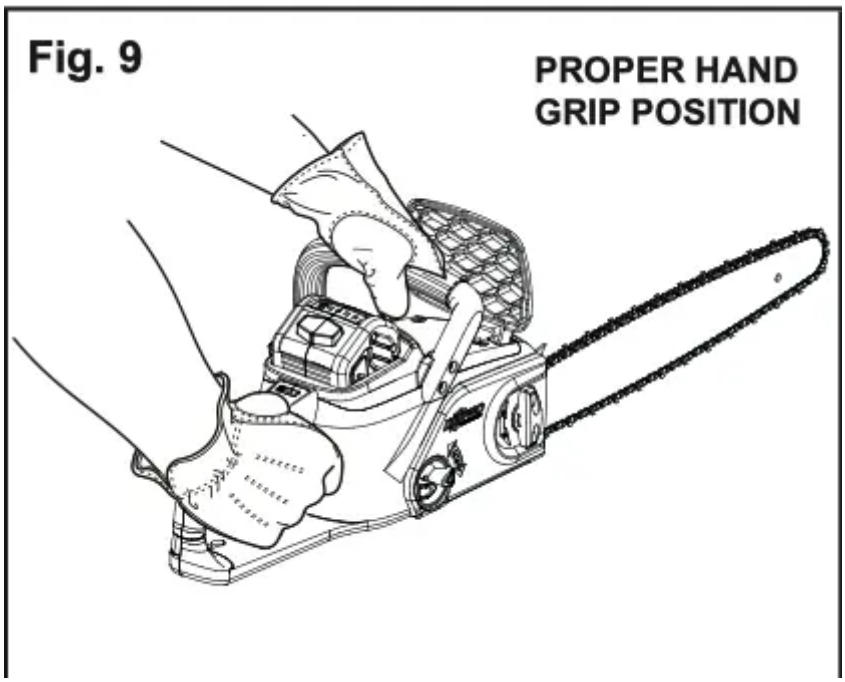
See General Safety Rules for appropriate safety equipment.

- Wear non-slip gloves for maximum grip and protection.
- 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 that your body is to the left of the chain line.

• Maintain a proper grip on the saw whenever the motor is running. The fingers should encircle the handle and the thumb is wrapped under the handlebar. This grip is least likely to be broken by a kickback or other sudden reaction of the saw. Any grip in which the thumb and fingers are on the same side of the handle is dangerous because a slight kick of the saw can cause loss of control.

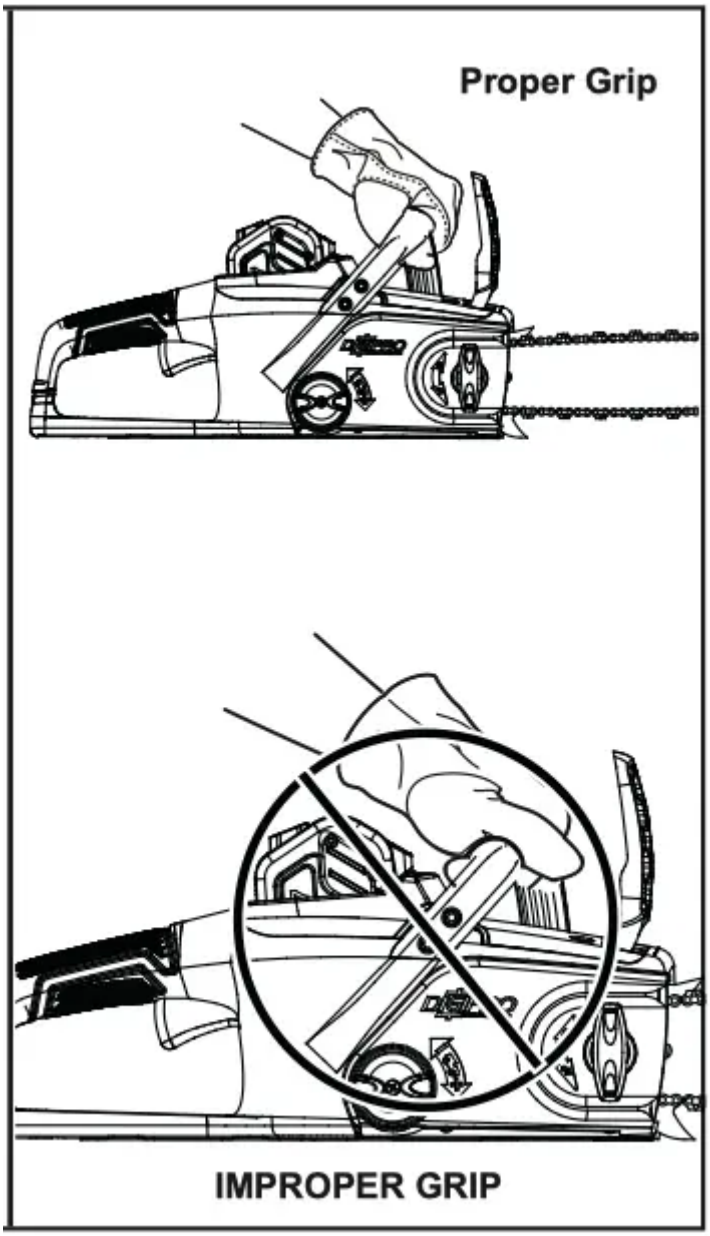
WARNING

Never use a left-handed (cross-handed) grip or any stance that would place your body or arm across the chain line.



WARNING

DO NOT operate the switch trigger with your left hand and hold the front handle with your right hand. Never allow any part of your body to be in the chain line while operating a saw.



PROPER CUTTING STANCE *(See Figure 10)*

- Balance your weight with both feet on solid ground.
- Keep left arm with elbow locked in a “straight arm” position to withstand any kickback force.
- Keep your body to the left of the chain line.
- Keep your thumb on underside of handlebar.

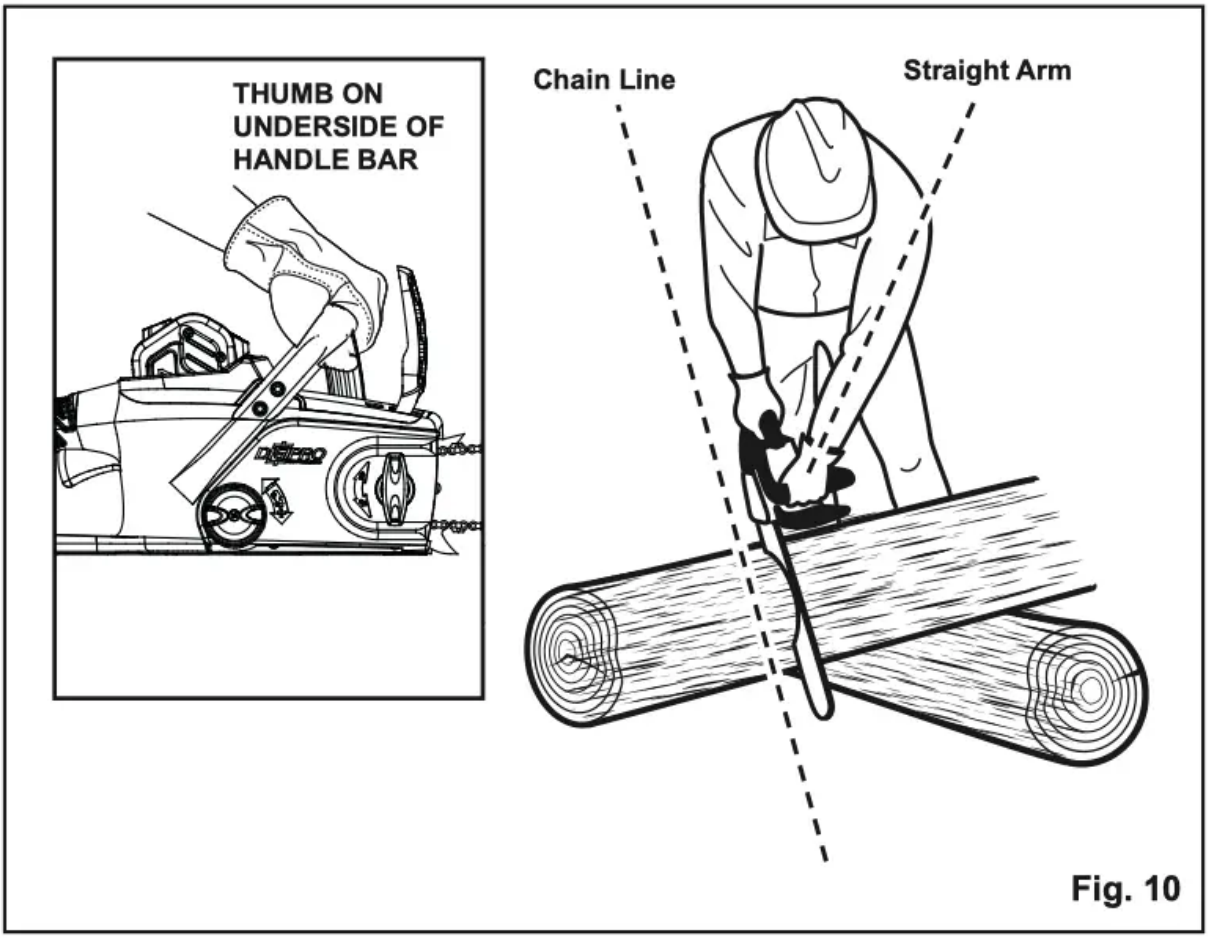


Fig. 10

BASIC OPERATING/CUTTING PROCEDURES

Practice cutting a few small logs using the following technique to get the “feel” of using the saw before you begin a major sawing operation.

- Take the proper stance in front of the wood with the saw idling.
- Press the switch lock and squeeze the switch trigger then release switch lock and let the chain accelerate to full speed before entering the cut.
- Begin cutting with the saw against the log.
- Keep the unit running the entire time you are cutting, maintain a steady speed.
- Allow the chain to cut for you; exert only light downward pressure. Forcing the cut could result in damage to the bar, chain, or motor.
- Release the switch trigger as soon as the cut is completed, allowing the chain to stop. If you run the saw without a cutting load, unnecessary wear can occur to the chain, bar, and unit.
- Do not put pressure on the saw at the end of the cut.

WORK AREA PRECAUTIONS *(See Figure 11)*

• Cut only wood or materials made from wood; no sheet metal, no plastics, no masonry, no nonwood building materials.

• Never allow children to operate the saw. Allow no person to use this chain saw who has not read this operator's manual or received adequate instructions for the safe and proper use of this chain saw.

• Keep everyone - helpers, bystanders, children, and animals - a SAFE DISTANCE from the cutting area. During felling operations, the safe distance should be a least twice the height of the largest trees in the felling area. During bucking operations, keep a minimum distance of 15' (4.6 m) between workers.

• Always cut with both feet on solid ground to prevent being pulled off balance.

• Do not cut above chest height as a saw held higher is difficult to control against kickback forces.

• Do not fell trees near electrical wires or buildings. Leave this operation for professionals.

• Cut only when visibility and light are adequate for you to see clearly.

Fig. 11

FELLING TREES HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

WARNING

Do not fell trees during periods of high wind or heavy precipitation. Wait until the hazardous weather has ended.

When felling a tree, it is important that you heed the following warnings to prevent possible serious injury.

• Do not cut down trees having 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 t hem up.

• Do not cut trees near electrical wires or buildings.

• Check the tree for damaged or dead branches that could fall and hit you during felling.

• Periodically glance at the top of the tree during the backcut to assure the tree is going to fall in the desired direction.

• If the tree starts to fall in the wrong direction, or if the saw gets caught or hung up during the fall, leave the saw and save yourself!

Statements	LED indicate	Solve method
hall fault protection	Green light of f red light on; flash 7 times; each time keep 1hz interval: 3s; keep 60s, buzzer alarm	Release trigger
low-voltage protection	Green light of f red light on; flash 5 times; each time keep 1hz interval: 3s; keep 60s, buzzer alarm	Restart the power button
over current protection	Green light of f red light on; f lash 4 times; each time keep 1hz interv al: 3s; keep 60s, buzzer alarm	Release trigger
Blocking protection	Green light of f red light on; flash 4 times; each time keep 1hz interval: 3s; keep 60s, buzzer alarm	Release trigger
short circuit protection	Green light of f red light on; f lash 4 times; each time keep 1hz interv al: 3s; keep 60s, buzzer alarm	Release trigger
Abnormal communication	Green light of f red light on; f lash 3 times; each time keep 1hz interv al: 3s; keep 60s, buzzer alarm	Restart the power button
MOS high temp. protection	Green light of f red light on; f lash 6 times; each time keep 1hz interv al: 3s; keep 60s, buzzer alarm	When the temp. is below 70 degree centigrade, the chain saw can run well
Abnormal battery temp	Green light of f red light on; flash 6 times; each time keep 1hz interval: 3s; keep 60s, buzzer alarm	When the temp. of the battery low down, the chain saw can run well
Power on abnormal indicate	Red light on green light on, buzzer alarm	Release trigger

brake	Red light on green light on, buzzer alarm	Return the guard and release the trigger

PROPER PROCEDURE FOR TREE FELLING (See Figure 12-15)

• Felling a tree — 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 would endanger any person, strike any utility line or cause any property damage. If the tree does make contact with any utility line, the utility company should be notified immediately.

• Operator should keep on the uphill side of terrain as the tree is likely to roll or slide after it is felled.

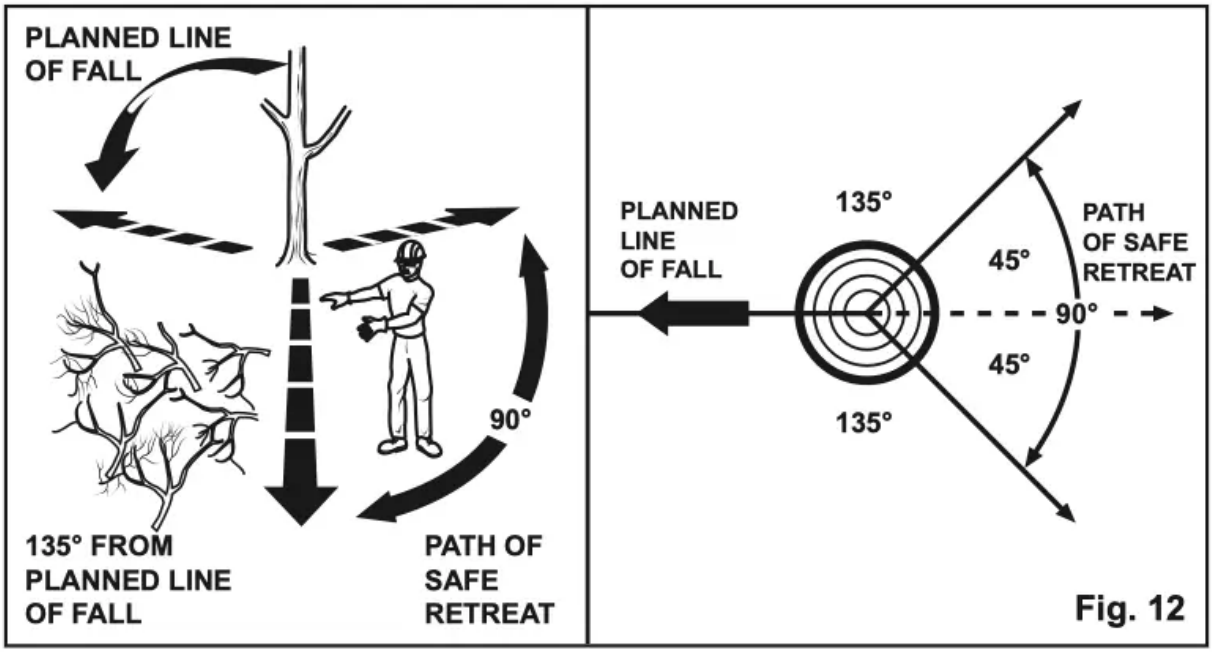
• Pick your escape route (or routes in case the intended route is blocked). Clear the immediate area around the tree and make sure there are no obstructions in your planned path of retreat. Clear the path of safe retreat approximately 135° from the planned line of fall.

• Consider the force and direction of the wind, the lean and balance of the tree, and the location of large limbs. These things influence the direction in which the tree will fall. Do not try to fell a tree along a line different from its natural line of fall.

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

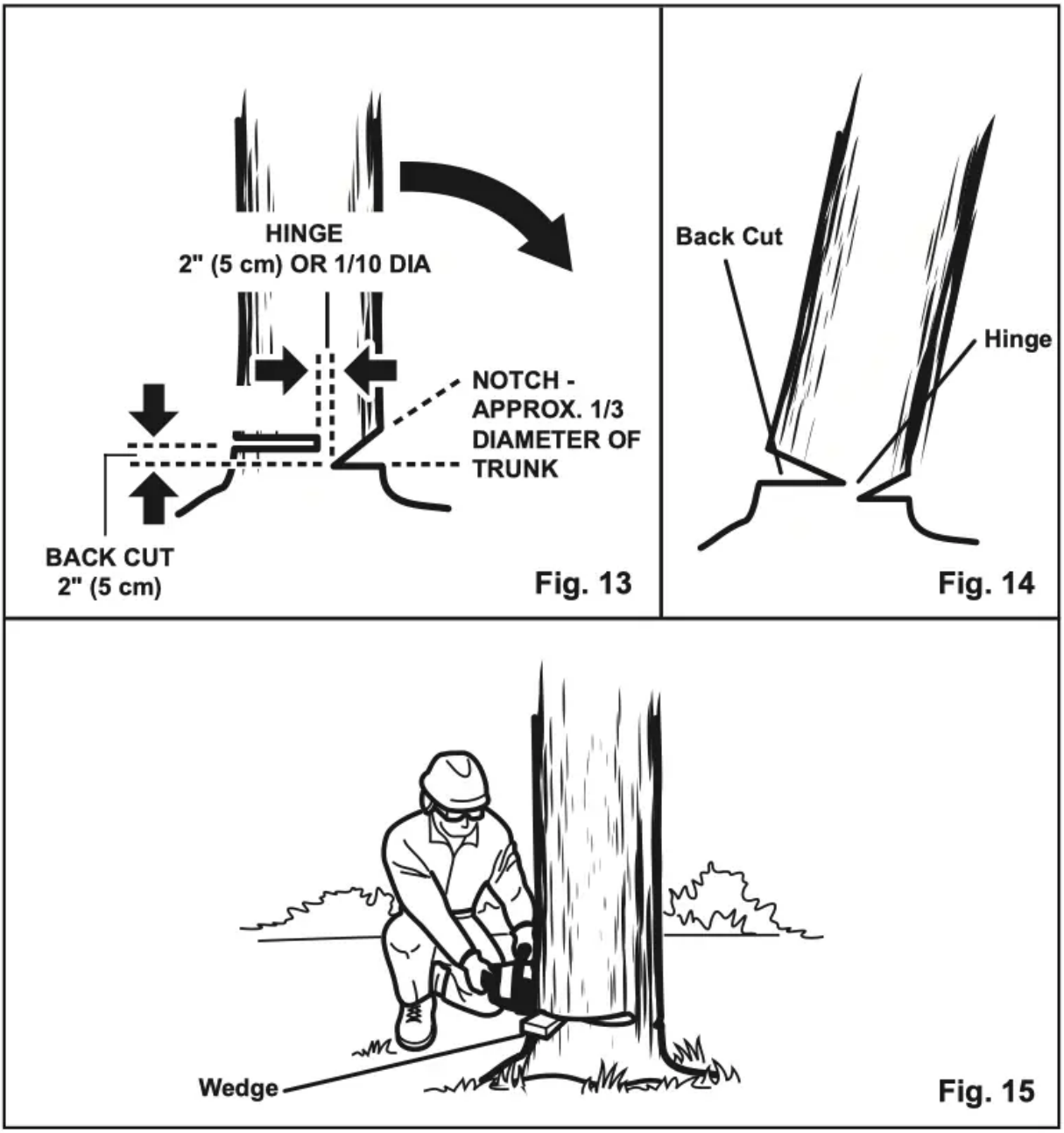
• Notched Undercut. Cut a notch about 1/3 the diameter of the trunk in the side of the tree. Make the notch cuts so they intersect at a right angle to the line of fall. This notch should be cleaned out to leave a straight line. To keep the weight of the wood off the saw, always make the lower cut of the notch before the upper cut.

• Felling Backcut. As the felling cut gets close to the hinge the tree should begin to fall. If there is any chance the tree may not fall in the desired direction or it may rock back and bind the saw chain, stop cutting before the felling cut is complete and use wedges of wood, plastic or aluminum to open the cut and drop the tree along its desired line of fall. Make the backcut level and horizontal, and at a minimum of 2" (5 cm) above the horizontal cut of the notch.



NOTE: Never cut through to the notch. Always leave a band of wood between the notch and back cut (ap proximately 2" (5 cm) or 1/10 the diameter of the tree). This is called “hinge” or “hingewood.” It controls the fall of the tree and prevents slipping or twisting or shoot back of the tree off the stump.

- On large diameter trees, stop the back cut before it is deep enough for the tree to either fall or settle back on the stump. Then insert soft wooden or plastic wedges into the cut so they do not touch the chain. Drive wedges in, little by little, to help jack the tree over.
- As tree starts to fall, stop the chain saw and put it down immediately. Retreat along the cleared path, but watch the action in case something falls your way.



REMOVING BUTTRESS ROOTS *(See Figure 16)*

A buttress root is a large root extending from the trunk of the tree above the ground. Remove large buttress roots prior to felling. Make the horizontal cut into the buttress first, followed by the vertical cut. Remove the resulting loose section from the work area. Follow the correct tree felling procedure as stated in Proper Procedure For Tree Felling after you have removed the large buttress roots.

BUCKING *(See Figure 17)*

Bucking is the term used for cutting a fallen tree to the desired log length.

- Always make sure your footing is secure and your weight is distributed evenly on both feet.

• Cut only one log at a time.

• Support small logs on a saw horse or another log while bucking.

• Keep a clear cutting area. Make sure that no objects can contact the guide bar nose and chain during cutting, this can cause kickback. Refer to Kickback earlier in this manual.

• When bucking on a slope, always stand on the uphill side of the log. To maintain complete control of the chain saw when cutting through the log, release the cutting pressure near the end of the cut without relaxing your grip on the chain saw handles. Do not 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.

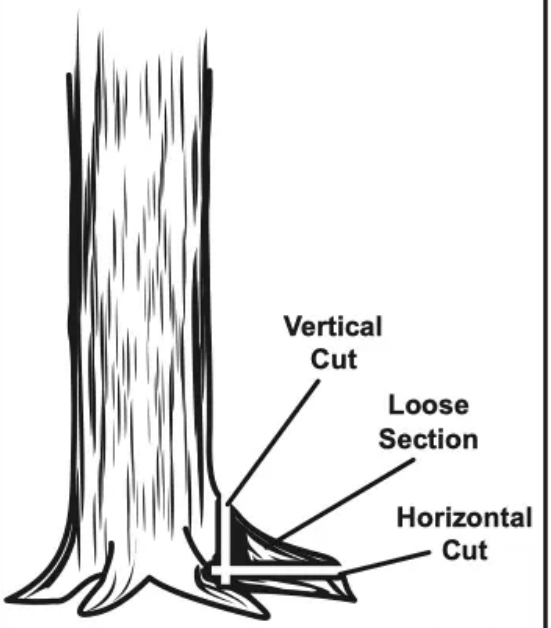


Fig. 16

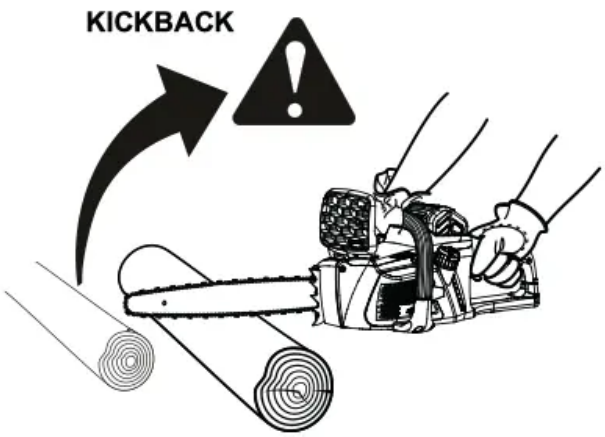


Fig. 17

BUCKING WITH A WEDGE *(See Figure 19)*

If the wood diameter is large enough for you to insert a soft bucking wedge without touching the chain, you should use the wedge to hold the cut open to prevent pinching.

BUCKING LOGS UNDER STRESS *(See Figure 20)*

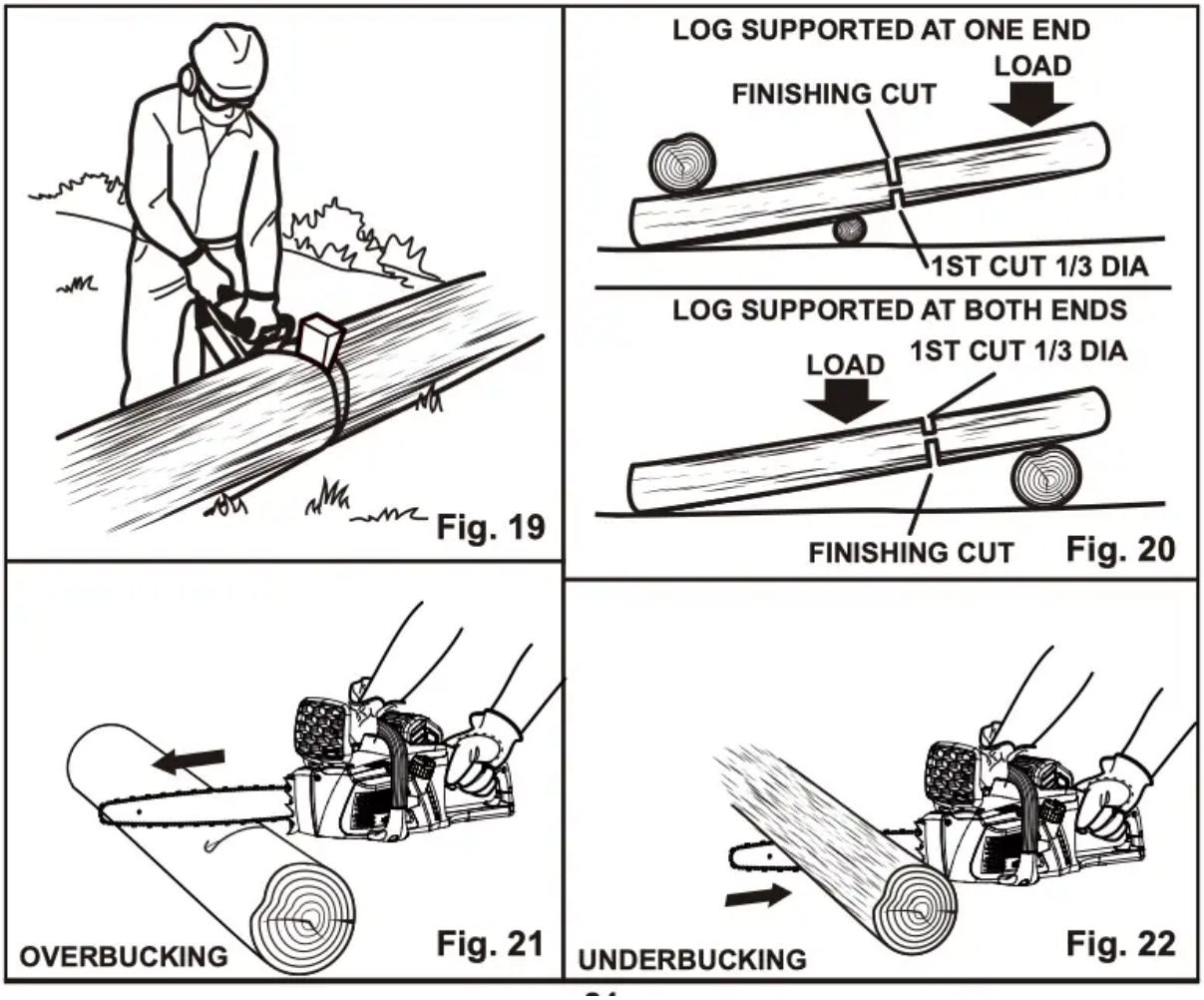
Make the first bucking cut 1/3 of the way through the log and finish with a 2/3 cut on the opposite side. As you cut the log, it will tend to bend. The saw can become pinched or hung in the log if you make the first cut deeper than 1/3 of the diameter of the log. Give special attention to logs under stress to prevent the bar and chain from pinching.

OVERBUCKING *(See Figure 21)*

Begin on the top side of the log with the bottom of the saw against the log; exert light pressure downward. Note that the saw will tend to pull away from you.

UNDERBUCKING *(See Figure 22)*

Begin on the under side of the log with the top of the saw against the log; exert light pressure upward. During under bucking, the saw will tend to push back at you. Be prepared for this reaction and hold the saw firmly to maintain control.



LIMBING *(See Figure 22)*

Limbing is removing branches from a fallen tree.

- Work slowly, keeping both hands on the chain saw with a firm grip. Always make sure your footing is secure and your weight is distributed evenly on both feet.
- Leave the larger support limbs under the tree to keep the tree off the ground while cutting.
- Limbs should be cut one at a time. Remove the cut limbs from the work area often to help keep the work area clean and safe.

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

• Keep the tree between you and the chain saw while limbing. Cut from the side of the tree opposite the branch you are cutting.

PRUNING *(See Figure 23)*

Pruning is trimming limbs from a live tree.

• Work slowly, keeping both hands on the chain saw with a firm grip. Always make sure your footing is secure and your weight is distributed evenly on both feet.

• Do not cut from a ladder, this is extremely dangerous. Leave this operation for professionals.

• Do not cut above chest height as a saw held higher is difficult to control against kickback.

• When pruning trees it is important not to make the finishing cut next to the main limb or trunk until you have cut off the limb further out to reduce the weight. This prevents stripping the bark from the main member.

• Underbuck the branch 1/3 through for your first cut.

• Your second cut should overbuck to drop the branch off.

• Now make your finishing cut smoothly and neatly against the main member so the bark will grow back to seal the wound.

WARNING

If the limbs to be pruned are above chest height, hire a professional to perform the pruning.

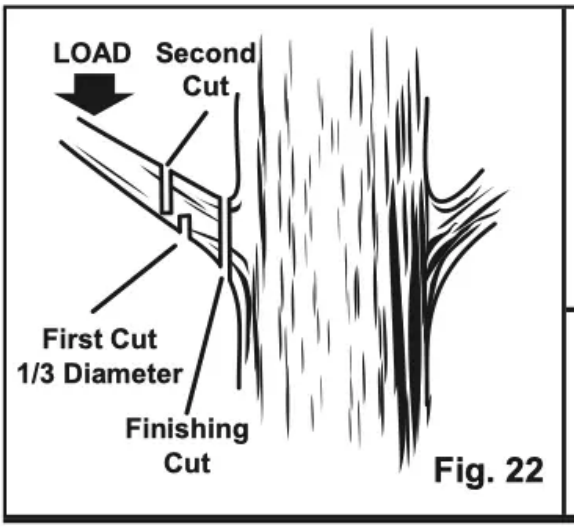


Fig. 22

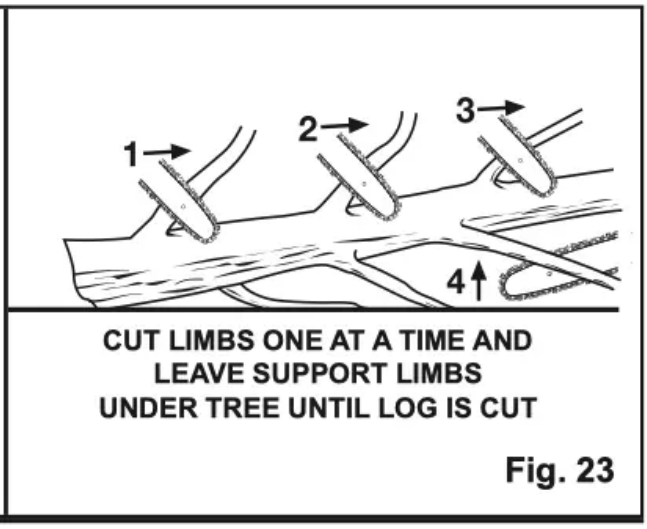


Fig. 23

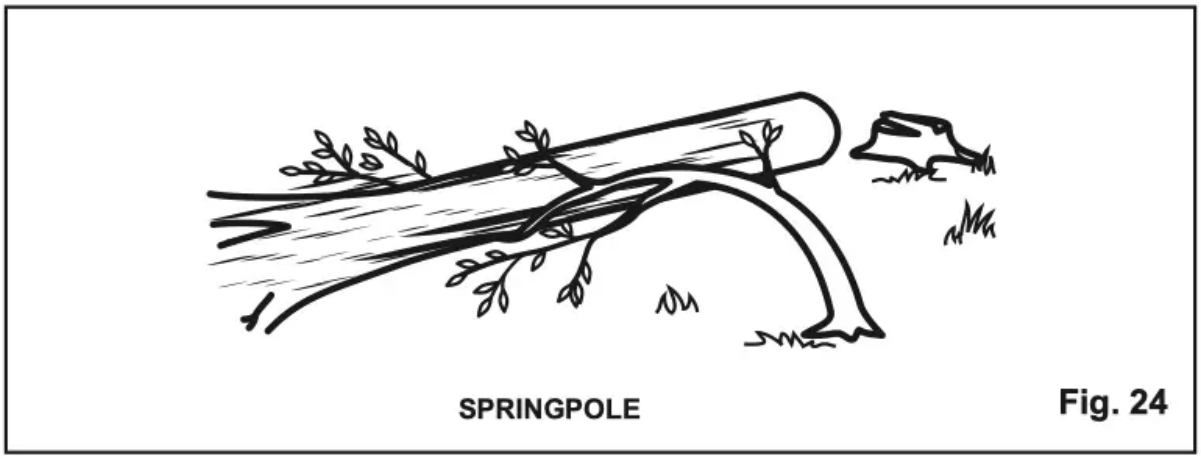
CUTTING SPRINGPOLES *(See Figure 24)*

A springpole is any log, branch, rooted stump, or sapling which is bent under tension by other wood so that it springs back if the wood holding it is cut or removed. On a fallen tree, a rooted

stump has a high potential of springing back to the upright position during the bucking cut to separate the log from the stump. Watch out for springpoles — they are dangerous.

WARNING

Springpoles are dangerous and could strike the operator, causing the operator to lose control of the chain *saw.* This could result in severe or fatal injury to the operator.



SPRINGPOLE Fig. 24

MAINTENANCE

WARNING

When servicing, use only identical replacement parts. Use of any other parts may create a hazard or cause product damage.

WARNING

Always wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields during power tool operation or when blowing dust. If operation is dusty, also wear a dust mask.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Avoid using solvents when cleaning plastic parts. Most plastics are susceptible to damage from various types of commercial solvents and may be damaged by their use. Use clean cloths to remove dirt, dust, lubricant, grease, etc. firmly to maintain control.

WARNING

Do not at any time let brake fluids, gasoline, petroleum-based products, penetrating oils, etc., come in contact with plastic parts. Chemicals can damage, weaken, or destroy plastic, which may result in serious personal injury.

LUBRICATION

All of the bearings in this product are lubricated with a sufficient amount of high grade lubricant for the life of the unit under normal operating conditions. Therefore, no further lubrication is required.

REPLACING THE GUIDE BAR AND CHAIN *(See Figure 27-33)*

DANGER

Never start the motor before installing the guide bar, chain, chain cover, and chain cover lock knob. Without all these parts in place, the clutch can fly off or explode, exposing the user to possible serious injury.

WARNING

To avoid serious personal injury, read and understand all the safety instructions in this section.

WARNING

Before performing any maintenance, make sure the battery is removed. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious personal injury.

CAUTION

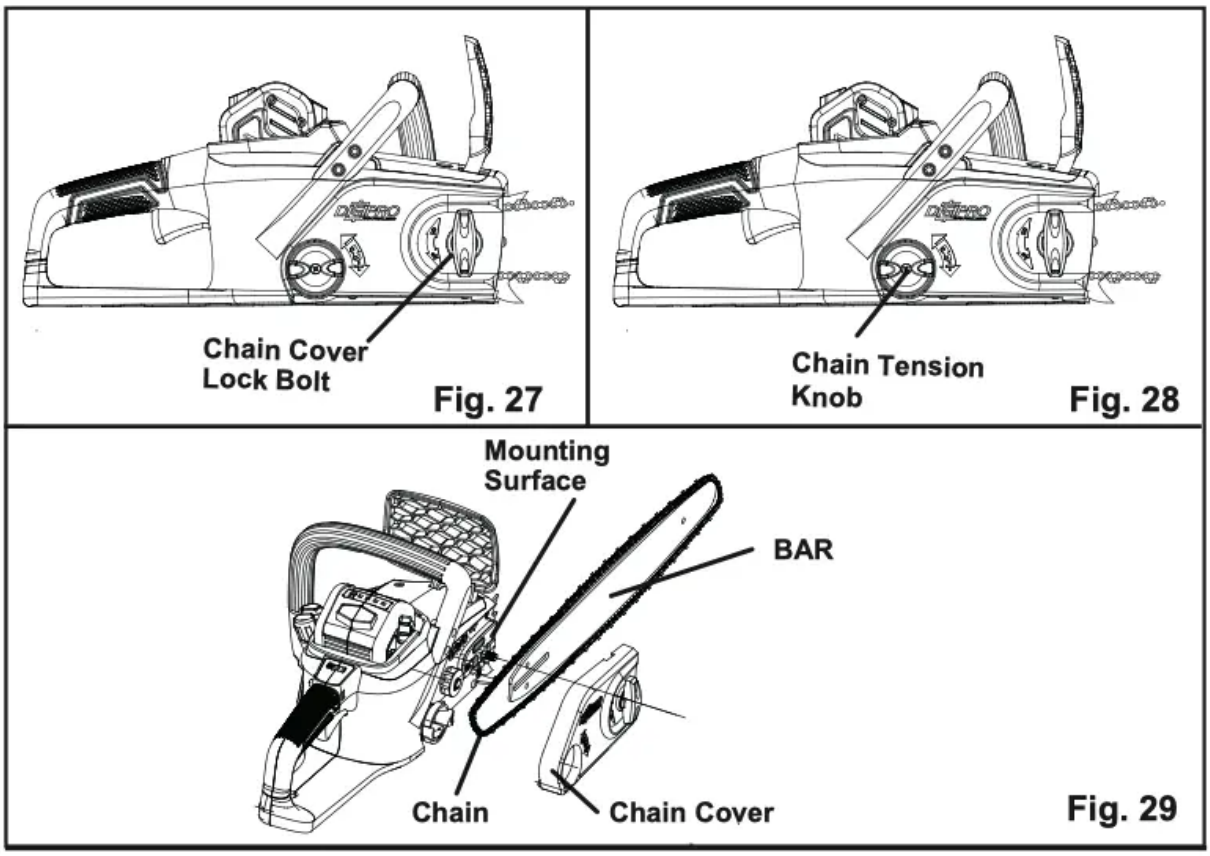
Always wear gloves when handling the bar and chain; these components are sharp and may contain burrs.

WARNING

Never touch or adjust the chain while the motor is running. The saw chain is very sharp; always wear protective gloves when performing maintenance to the chain to avoid possible serious lacerations.

NOTE: *When replacing the guide bar and chain, always use the specified bar and chain listed in the Bar and Chain Combinations section later in this manual.*

- Remove the battery from the chain saw.
- Rotate the chain cover lock bolt counterclockwise and remove knob and sleeve .
- Remove the chain cover.
- Remove the bar and chain from the mounting surface.
- Remove the old chain from the bar.
- Lay out the new saw chain in a loop and straighten any kinks. The cutters should face in the direction of chain rotation. If they face backwards, turn the loop over.
- Place the chain drive links into the bar groove as shown.



NOTE: *Make certain of direction of chain.*

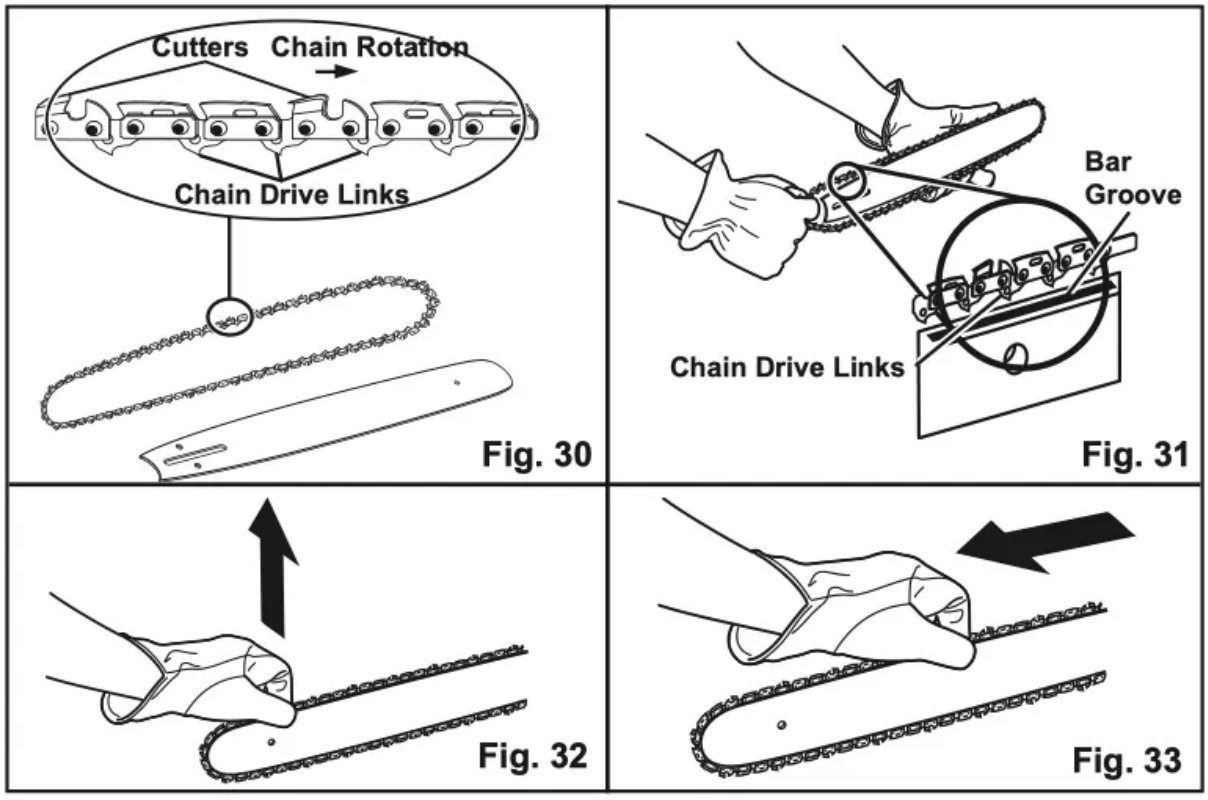
- Position the chain so there is a loop at the back of the bar.
- Hold the chain in position on the bar and place the loop around the sprocket.
- Fit the bar flush against the mounting surface so that the bar studs are in the long slot of the bar.

NOTE: *When placing the bar on the bar studs, ensure that the adjusting pin is in the chain tension pin hole.*

- Replace the chain cover.
- Replace the sleeve and chain cover lock bolt; use a hexagon ring spanner to rotate bolt clockwise to tension. The bar should still be free to move for tension adjustment.
- Remove all slack from the chain by turning the chain tensioning bolt clockwise with a hexagon ring spanner until the chain seats snugly against the bar with the drive links in the bar groove.
- Lift the tip of the guide bar up to check for sag.
- Release the tip of the guide bar and turn the chain tensioning bolt 1/2 turn clockwise. Repeat this process until sag does not exist.

• Hold the tip of the guide bar up and tighten the chain cover lock bolt. The chain is correctly tensioned when there is no sag on the underside of the guide bar, the chain is snug, but it can be turned by hand without binding.

NOTE: If chain is too tight, it will not rotate. Loosen the chain cover lock bolt slightly and turn the chain tensioning bolt 1/4 turn counterclockwise. Lift the tip of the guide bar up and retighten the chain cover lock bolt. Ensure that the chain will rotate without binding.



ADJUSTING THE CHAIN TENSION *(See Figure 34-35)*

WARNING

Never touch or adjust the chain while the motor is running. The saw chain is very sharp. Always wear protective gloves when performing maintenance on the chain.

• Stop the motor and remove the battery from the chain saw before setting the chain tension.

• Slightly loosen the chain cover lock bolt.

• Turn the chain tensioning bolt clockwise to tension the chain.

NOTE: *A cold chain is correctly tensioned when there is no slack on the underside of the guide bar, the chain is snug, and it can be turned by hand without binding.*

• *Rotate the chain cover lock bolt clockwise to secure. Retension the chain whenever the flats on the drive links hang out of the bar groove.*

NOTE: During normal saw operation, the temperature of the chain increases. The drive links of a correctly tensioned warm chain will hang approximately 1/16" (1.3 mm) out of the bar groove.

NOTE: New chains tend to stretch; check the chain tension frequently and tension as required.

CAUTION

A chain tensioned while warm may be too tight upon cooling. Check the “cold tension” before next use.

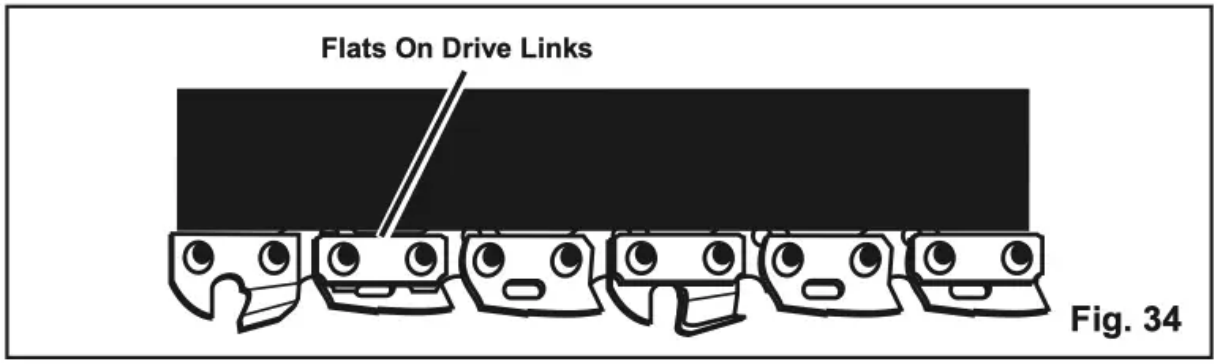


Fig. 34

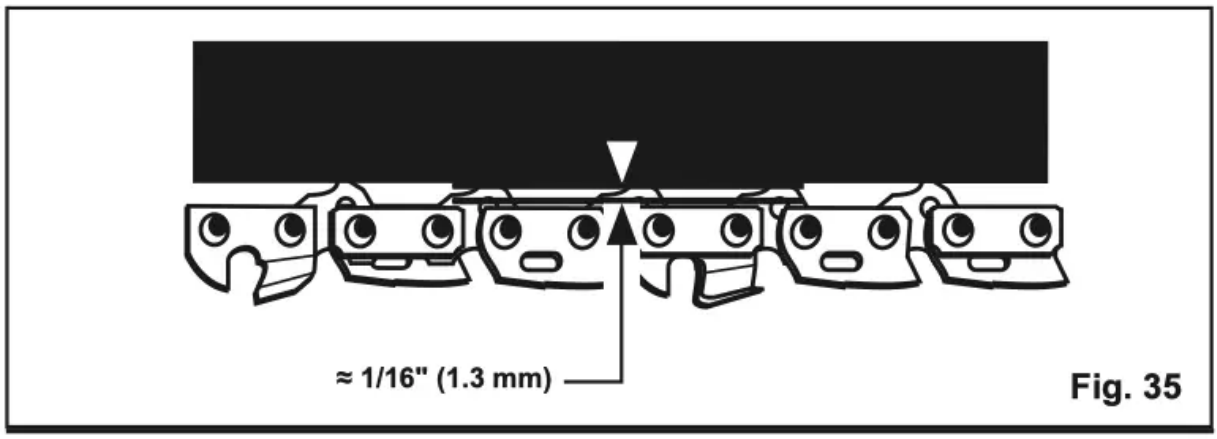


Fig. 35

CHAIN MAINTENANCE *(See Figure 36)*

Use only a low-kickback chain on this saw. This fast-cutting chain provides kickback reduction when properly maintained. For smooth and fast cutting, maintain the chain properly. The chain requires sharpening when the wood chips are small and powdery, the chain must be forced through the wood during cutting, or the chain cuts to one side. During maintenance of the chain, consider the following:

- Improper filing angle of the side plate can increase the risk of severe kickback.
- Raker (depth gauge) clearance.
- Too low increases the potential for kickback.
- Not low enough decreases cutting ability.
- If the cutter teeth hit hard objects such as nails and stones, or are abraded by mud or sand on the wood, have an authorized service center sharpen the chain.

NOTE: Inspect the drive sprocket for wear or damage when replacing the chain. If signs of wear or damage are present in the areas indicated, have the drive sprocket replaced by an authorized service center.

NOTE: If you do not fully understand the correct procedure for sharpening the chain after reading the instructions that follow, have the saw chain sharpened by an authorized service centre or replace with a recommended low-kickback chain.

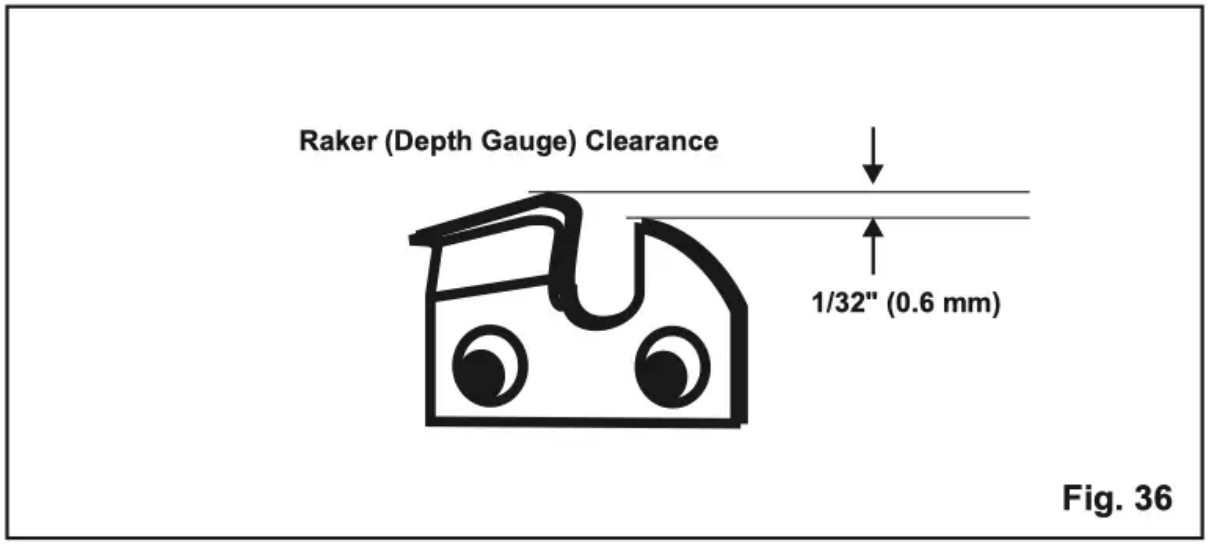


Fig. 36

SHARPENING THE CUTTERS (See Figure 37-40)

Be careful to file all cutters to the specified angles and to the same length, as fast cutting can be obtained only when all cutters are uniform.

CAUTION

Make sure the battery is removed from the chain saw before you work on the saw.

WARNING

The saw chain is very sharp. Always wear protective gloves when performing maintenance to the chain to prevent serious personal injury.

- Tension the chain prior to sharpening. Refer to Adjusting The Chain Tension.
- Use a 5/32" (4 mm) diameter round file and holder. Do all of your filing at the midpoint of the bar.
- Keep the file level with the top plate of the tooth. Do not let the file dip or rock.
- Using light but firm pressure. Stroke towards the front corner of the tooth.
- Lift the file away from the steel on each return stroke.
- Put a few firm strokes on every tooth. File all left hand cutters in one direction. Then move to the other side and file the right hand cutters in the opposite direction.
- Remove filings from the file with a wire brush.

CAUTION

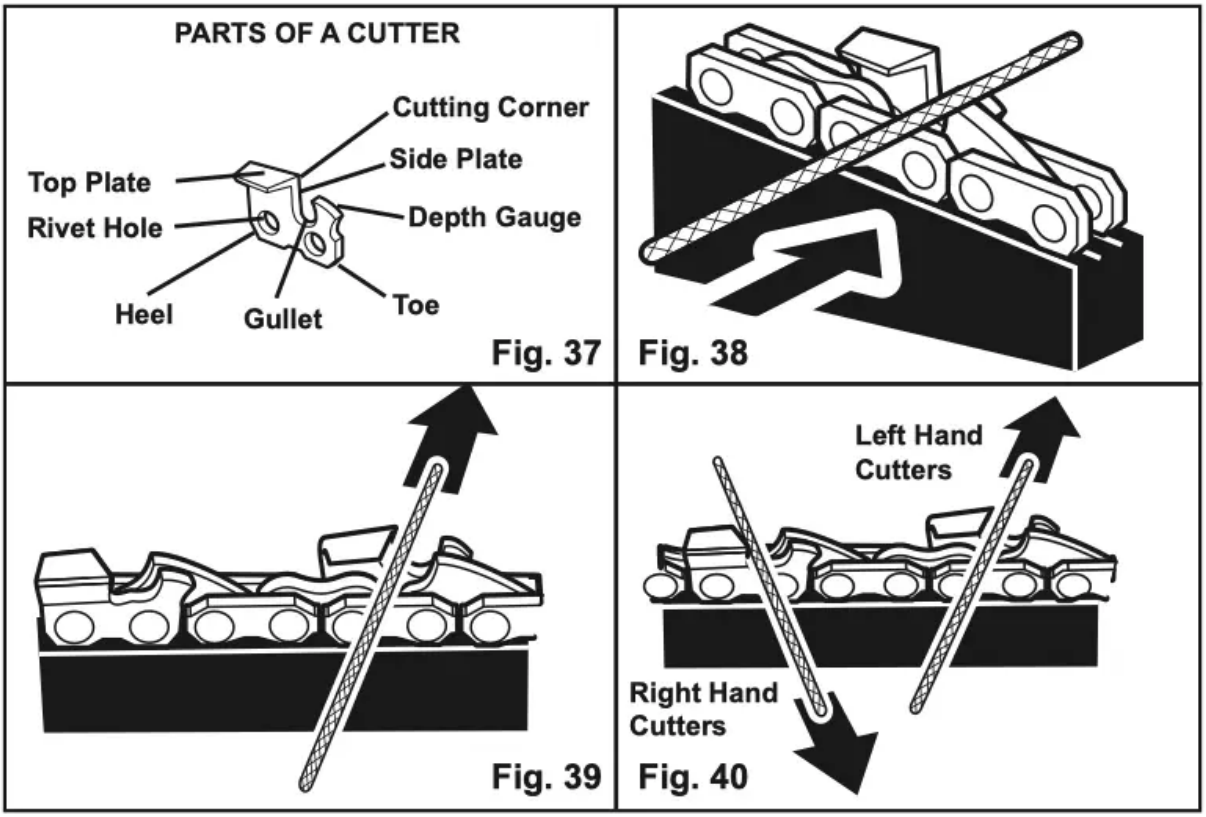
A dull or improperly sharpened chain can cause excessive motor speed during cutting, which may result in severe motor damage.

WARNING

Improper chain sharpening increases the potential of kickback.

WARNING

Failure to replace or repair a damaged chain can cause serious injury.



TOP PLATE FILING ANGLE *(See Figure 41)*

- CORRECT 30° - file holders are marked with guide marks to align file properly to produce correct top plate angle.
- LESS THAN 30° - for cross cutting.
- MORE THAN 30° - feathered edge dulls quickly.

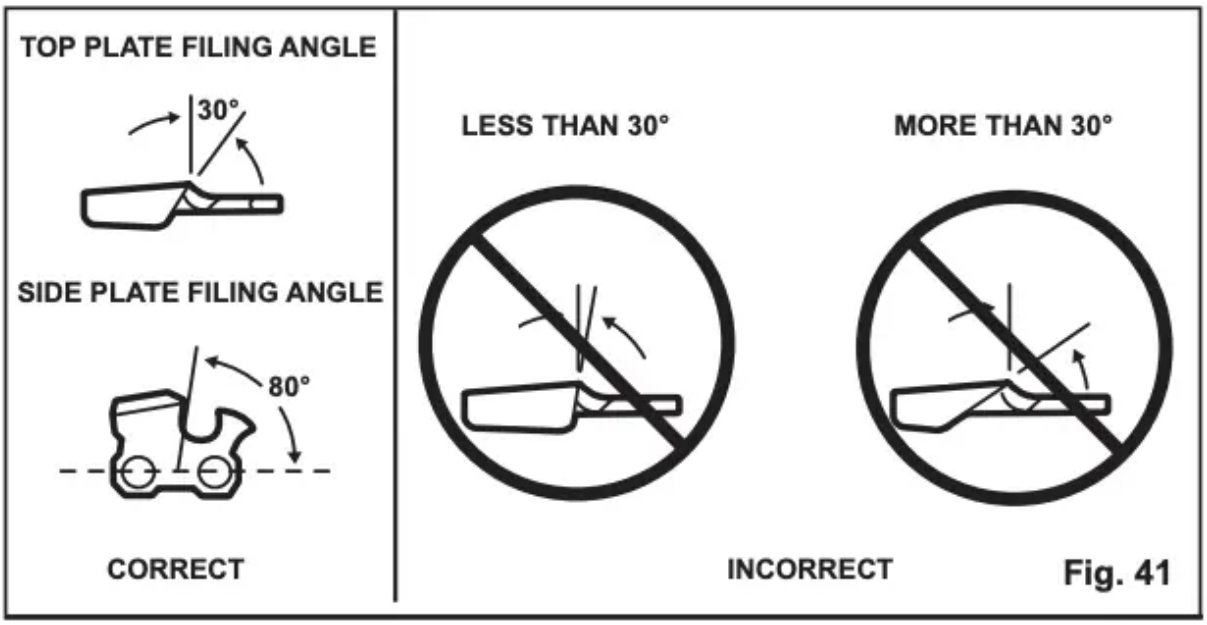


Fig. 41

SIDE PLATE ANGLE *(See Figure 42)*

• CORRECT 80° - Produced automatically if you use the correct diameter file in the file holder.

• HOOK - “Grabs” and dulls quickly; increases the potential of KICKBACK. Results from using a file with a diameter too small or a file held too low.

• BACKWARD SLOPE - Needs too much feed pressure; causes excessive wear to the bar and chain. Results from using a file with a diameter too large or file held too high.

SIDE PLATE ANGLE *(See Figure 43-45)*

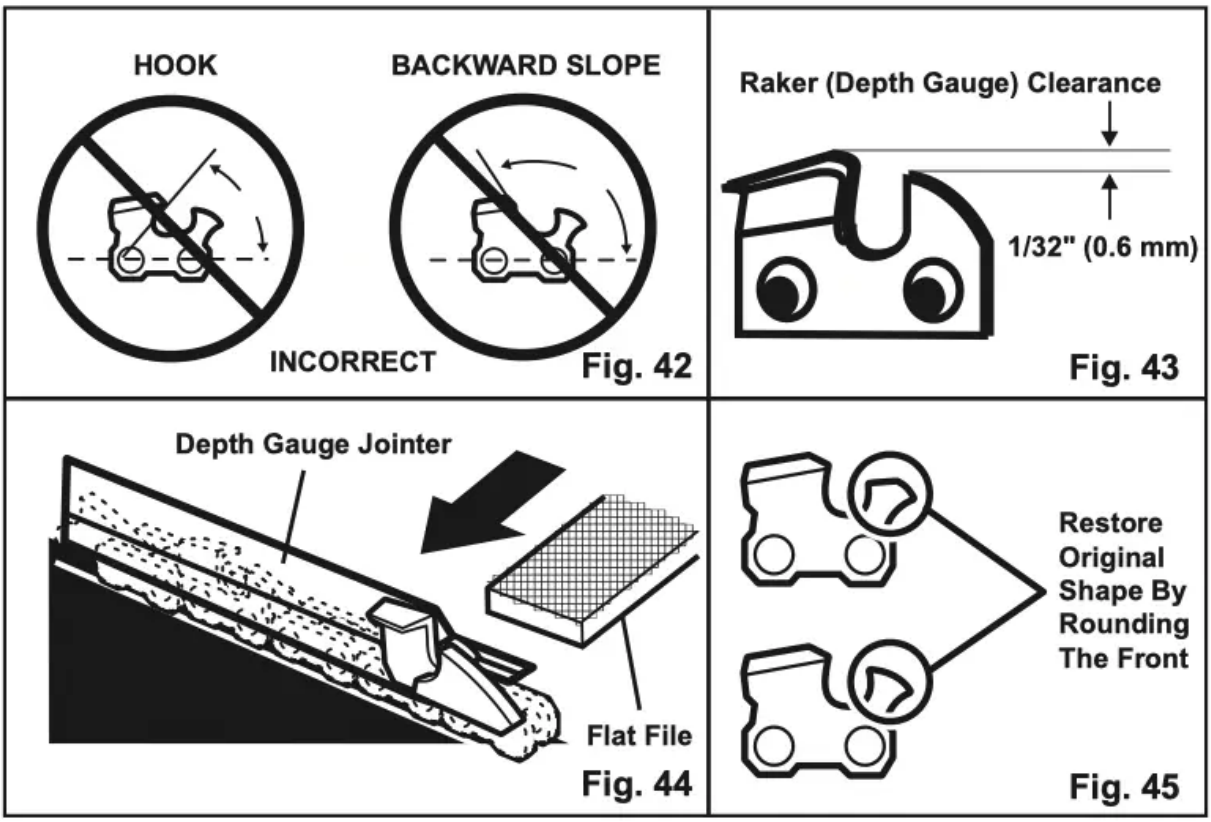
• Maintain the depth gauge at a clearance of 1/32" (0.6 mm) Use a depth gauge tool for checking the depth gauge clearances.

• Every time the chain is filed, check the depth gauge clearance.

• Use a flat file and a depth gauge jointer to lower all gauges uniformly. Use a 1/32" (0.6 mm) depth gauge jointer. After lowering each depth gauge, restore original shape by rounding the front. Be careful not to damage adjoining drive links with the edge of the file.

• Depth gauges must be adjusted with the flat file in the same direction the adjoining cutter was filed with the round file.

• Use care not to contact cutter face with flat file when adjusting depth gauges.



MAINTAINING THE GUIDE BAR *(See Figure 46)*

Every week of use, reverse the guide bar on the saw to distribute the wear for maximum bar life. The bar should be cleaned every day of use and checked for wear and damage. Feathering or burring of the bar rails is a normal process of bar wear. Such faults should be smoothed with a file as soon as they occur. A bar with any of the following faults should be replaced:

- Wear inside the bar rails that permits the chain to lay over sideways
- Bent guide bar
- Cracked or broken rails
- Spread rails

Lubricate guide bars weekly with a sprocket at their tip. Using a grease syringe, lubricate weekly in the lubricating hole. Turn the guide bar and check that the lubrication holes and chain groove are free from impurities.

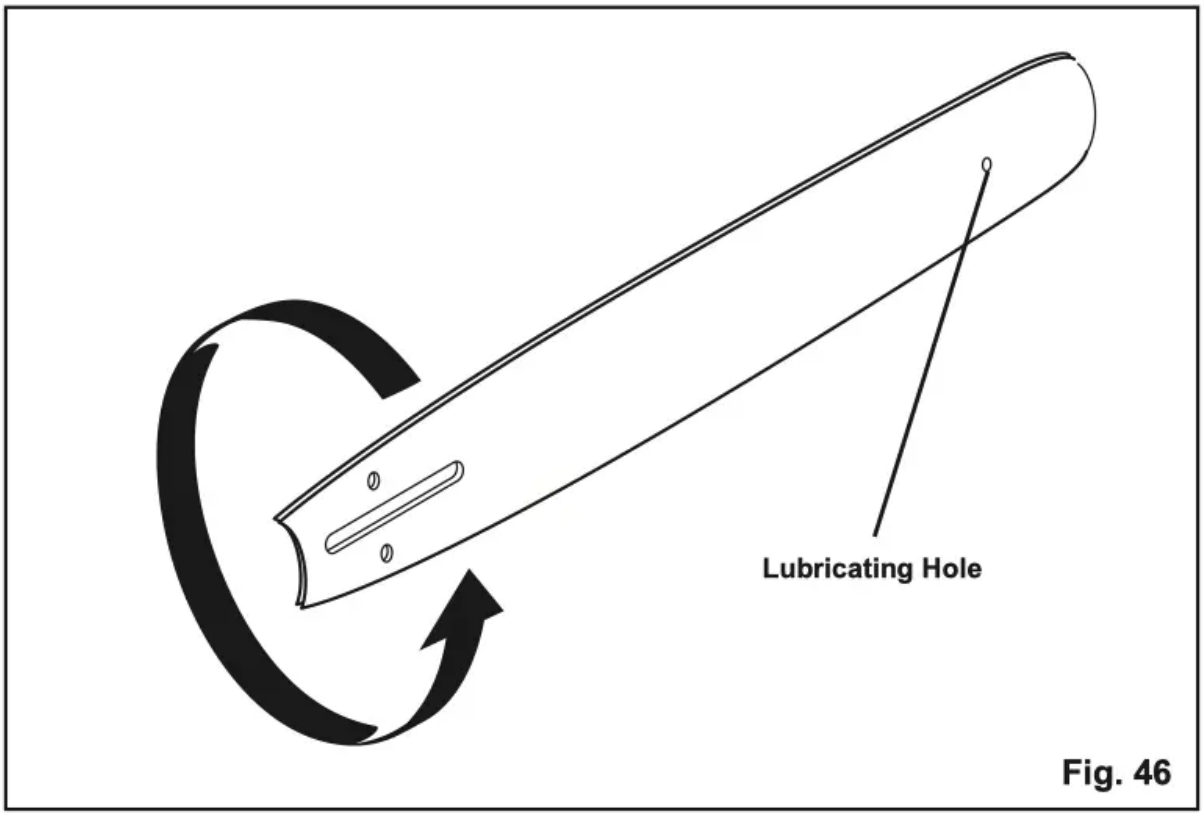


Fig. 46

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Bar and chain running hot and smoking.	• Check chain tension for overtightened condition. • Chain oil tank empty.	• Tension chain. Refer to Chain Tension earlier in this manual. • Check oil tank.
Motor runs, but chain is not rotating.	• Chain tension too tight. • Check guide bar and chain assembly. • Check guide bar and chain for damage.	• Retention chain. Refer to Chain Tension earlier in this manual. • Refer to Replacing the Bar and Chain earlier in this manual. • Inspect guide bar and chain for damage.
Motor runs, chain rotates but does not cut.	• Dull chain. • Chain on backwards.	• Sharpen chain. • Reverse direction of chain.
Beep sound is heard while attempting to start.	Chain Brake is engaged	Refer to Starting Instructions

Warning

This content is compiled from multiple sources and is provided for reference purposes only. It may not be complete or fully applicable to all situations. If you are unable to resolve your issue, please contact the product manufacturer or an authorized service provider for official support.