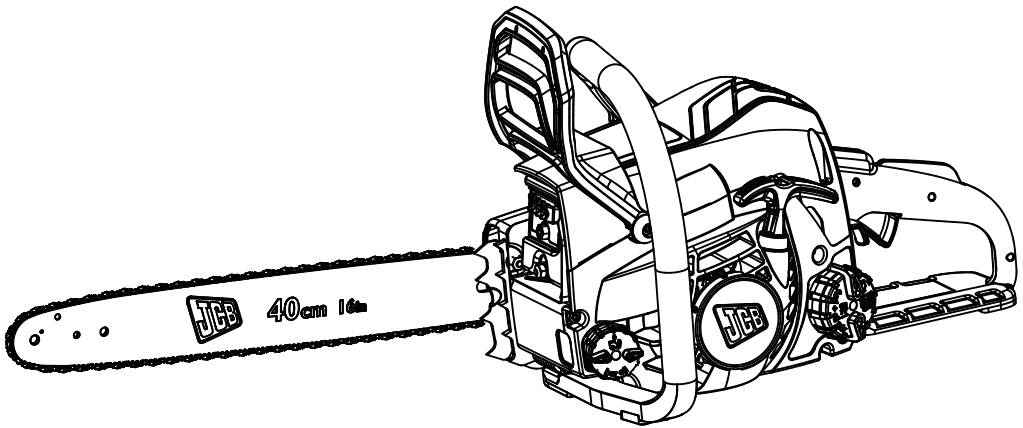




SAFETY AND OPERATING MANUAL

# CHAINSAW JCB-CS38



***Important!***

It is essential that you read the instructions in this manual before assembling, maintaining and operating this machine.

Subject to technical modifications.

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# GENERAL SAFETY RULES

## INTENDED USE

The chainsaw is designed for cutting branches, trunks, logs and beams. It is only designed to cut wood and to be used outdoors.

Do not use the chainsaw for other purposes not listed above. The chainsaw is not to be used for professional tree services. It is not to be used by children or by persons not wearing adequate personal protective equipment and clothing.

For safe operation, read and understand all instructions before using the chainsaw. Follow all safety instructions. Failure to follow all safety instructions listed below can result in serious personal injury.

- **Know your tool.** Read the operator's manual carefully. Learn the saw's applications and limitations as well as the specific potential hazards related to the tool. We recommend you attend a professional training course to increase your awareness and proficiency in all chainsaw operations.
- **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 lightning-fast reverse reaction, kicking the guide bar up and back toward the operator. Pinching the saw chain along the top of the guide bar may push the guide bar rapidly back toward 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 the saw. As a chainsaw user, you should take every step to keep your cutting jobs free from accident and injury.
- With a basic understanding of kickback, you can reduce or eliminate the element of surprise. Sudden surprise contributes to accidents.
- Keep a good firm grip on the saw with both hands when the engine is running. Place your right hand on the rear handle and your left hand on the front handle with your thumbs and fingers encircling the chainsaw handles. A firm grip together with a stiff left arm will help you maintain control of the saw if kickback occurs.
- Make sure that the area in which you are cutting is free from obstructions. Do not let the nose of the guide bar contact a log, branch, fence or any other obstruction that could be hit while you are operating the saw.
- Always cut with the engine running at full speed. Fully squeeze the throttle trigger and maintain a steady cutting speed.
- Do not overreach or cut above chest height.
- Follow the manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain.
- Only use replacement bars and chains specified by the manufacturer or the

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equivalent.

- **Do not operate a chainsaw with one hand.** Serious injury to the operator, helpers, bystanders may result from one-handed operation. A chainsaw is intended for two-handed use.
- **Do not operate a chainsaw when you are exhausted.** Fatigue causes carelessness. Be more cautious before rest periods and towards the end of your shift. Never operate a chainsaw when under the influence of medication, drugs or alcohol.
- **Use safety footwear.** Do not wear loose clothing. Wear protective gloves and clothing, and eye, hearing and head protection devices.
- **Heavy protective clothing may increase operator fatigue, which could lead to heat stroke.** During hot and humid weather, heavy work should be scheduled for early morning or late afternoon hours when temperatures are cooler.
- **Do not stand on any unstable surface** while using the chainsaw, such as ladders, scaffolds, trees, etc. Always keep a sound and firm footing.
- **Use caution when handling fuel.** Move the chainsaw at least 10 m from the fuelling point before starting the engine.
- **Do not allow other persons to be near the chainsaw when starting or cutting with the chainsaw.** Keep bystanders and animals out of the work area.
- **Do not start cutting until you have a clear work area,** secure footing and a planned retreat path from the falling tree.
- **Keep all parts of your body away from the saw chain** when the engine is running.
- **Always carry the chainsaw with the engine stopped and the brake engaged,** the guide bar and saw chain to the rear and the silencer away from your body. When transporting the chainsaw, use the appropriate guide bar scabbard.
- **Do not operate a chainsaw that is damaged,** improperly adjusted or not completely and securely assembled. Be sure that the saw chain stops moving when the throttle control trigger is released.
- **Shut off the engine before setting the chainsaw down.** Do not leave the engine running unattended. As an additional safety precaution, apply the chain brake prior to setting down the saw.
- **Use extreme caution when cutting small-size brush and saplings** because slender material may catch the saw chain and be whipped toward you or pull you off balance.
- **When cutting a limb that is under tension,** be alert for spring back so that you will not be struck when the tension in the wood fibres is released.

- **Keep the handles dry**, clean, and free of lubricant or fuel mixture.
- **Beware of carbon monoxide poisoning.** Operate the chainsaw only in well-ventilated areas.
- **Do not climb a tree to use the chainsaw**, unless you have been specifically trained to do so.
- **Do not operate the chainsaw from a ladder**; this is extremely dangerous.
- **All chainsaw service**, other than the items listed in the instruction manual and all maintenance should be performed by competent chainsaw service personnel. (For example, if improper tools are used to remove the flywheel or if an improper tool is used to hold the flywheel in order to remove the clutch, structural damage to the flywheel could occur and subsequently could cause the flywheel to burst.)
- **Always have a fire extinguisher available** when using a chainsaw.
- **Use only the replacement guide bars and low kickback chains** specified for the saw.
- **Do not adapt the powerhead to a bow guide** or use it to power any attachments or devices not listed for the saw.
- The petrol-powered saw is intended for infrequent use by homeowners, cottagers and campers, and for such general applications as clearing, pruning, cutting firewood, etc. It is not intended for prolonged use. Prolonged periods of operation can cause circulatory (white finger) problems in the user's hands due to vibration. For such use, it may be appropriate to use a saw having an anti-vibration feature.
- **Save these instructions.** Refer to them frequently and use to instruct other users. If you loan someone the tool, loan them these instructions also.

## ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR YOUR CHAINSAW

- **Do not cut vines** and/or small underbrush (a diameter of less than 3 in.).
- **Silencer surfaces are very hot during and immediately after operation of the chainsaw;** keep all body parts away from the silencer. Serious burns may occur if contact is made with the silencer.
- **Always hold the chainsaw with both hands when the engine is running.** Use a firm grip with thumbs and fingers encircling the chainsaw handles.
- **Never let anyone use the chainsaw who has not received adequate instructions in its proper use.** This applies to rentals as well as privately-owned saws.
- **Before you start the engine,** make sure the saw chain is not contacting any object.
- **Wear snug-fitting clothing.** Always wear heavy, long trousers, boots and gloves. Do not wear jewellery, shorts, sandals or go barefoot. Loose clothing could be drawn into the engine or catch the chain or underbrush. Wear overalls, jeans or chaps made of cut-resistant material or that contain cut-resistant inserts. Secure hair so that it is above shoulder length.



### WARNING

Wear safety clothing which is designed for chainsaw operators.

- **Wear non-slip safety footwear and heavy-duty gloves** to improve your grip and to protect your hands.
- **Wear eye protection which is marked to comply with BS EN166, as well as hearing and head protection,** when operating this equipment.
- **Keep bystanders and animals out of the work area.** Do not allow other persons to be nearby during starting or cutting with the chainsaw.  
**Note:** The size of the work area depends on the job being performed as well as the size of the tree or work piece involved. For example, felling a tree requires a larger work area than making other cuts (i.e. bucking cuts, etc.).
- **Follow the sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain.**
- **Never operate a chainsaw that is damaged, improperly adjusted or has been modified (particularly guards or safety devices), or is not completely and securely assembled.** Be sure that the saw chain stops moving when the throttle control trigger is released. If the saw chain moves at idle speed, the carburettor may need adjusting. If the saw chain still moves at idle speed after adjustment has been made, contact an authorized service centre for adjustment and discontinue use until the repair is made.
- **Do not smoke during refueling.**

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- **To reduce the risk of fire and burn injury**, handle fuel with care. It is highly flammable.
- **Mix and store fuel** in a container approved for petrol.
- **Mix fuel outdoors** where there are no risks from sparks or flames.
- **Select bare ground, stop the engine, and allow it to cool** before refuelling.
- **Loosen the fuel cap slowly** to release any pressure and to keep fuel from escaping around the cap.
- **Tighten the fuel cap securely** after refuelling.
- **Wipe spilled fuel from the unit.** Move 10 m away from refuelling site before starting engine.
- **NEVER attempt to burn off spilled fuel** under any circumstances.
- The product is very noisy when operating. To prevent long term hearing damage, wear hearing protection and keep other persons at least 15 m away from the work area. Operating similar tools nearby increases risk of injury.
- Use of hearing protection reduces the ability to hear warnings (shouts or alarms). The operator must pay extra attention to what is happening around the work area.
- **Kickback is a dangerous reaction that can lead to serious injury.** Do not rely only on the safety devices provided with the saw. As a chainsaw user, you must take special safety precautions to help keep your cutting jobs free from accident or injury.
- Even when using the chainsaw as intended, there still remains additional risk of harm which cannot be fully prevented. The following list of potential hazards should be read and understood. You should pay extra attention and care to these items to reduce the risk of injury.
  - Contact with exposed cutting teeth and saw chain.
  - Access to rotating parts (the saw chain).
  - Unexpected, abrupt movement (kickback) of the guide bar.
  - Flying chain parts (thrown off or broken).
  - Flying material (cut from the work piece).
  - Inhalation of saw dust and particles or emissions from the petrol engine.
  - Skin contact with petrol / oil.
  - Loss of hearing if no hearing protective equipment is worn during use.

# SYMBOLS

Thank you for your purchase.

The chainsaw has been engineered and manufactured to a high standard for dependability, ease of operation, and operator safety. If properly cared for, it will give years of rugged, trouble-free performance.

**Important:** Some of the following symbols may be used on the tool. Please learn the meaning. Proper interpretation of the symbols will allow better and safer operation of the tool.



Indicates danger, warning or caution. It means "Attention! Your safety is involved."



Read the operation manual and follow all warnings and safety instructions.



Wear eye, ear and head protection.



Do not smoke.



Hold and operate properly with both hands.



Do not operate with one hand only.



Engines produce carbon monoxide which is odorless and poisonous. Do not operate in enclosed area.



Beware of kickback.



Avoid bar nose contact.



Wear non-slip, heavy-duty protective gloves when handling the saw.



Use unleaded petrol intended for motor vehicle use with an octane rating of 91 ((R+M)/2) or higher. The product is powered by 2-stroke cycle engine and requires pre-mixing petrol and 2-stroke lubricant.



Keep all bystanders and animals at least 15 m away.



Add bar and chain oil each time you add fuel to the saw.

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# TECHNICAL DATA

## SPECIFICATIONS

Weight - no bar, chain, fuel (kg)	4.7
Fuel tank volume (cm <sup>3</sup> )	340
Lubricant tank volume (cm <sup>3</sup> )	192
Bar length (cm)	40
Usable cutting length (cm)	37
Chain pitch [mm / (inch)]	9.53 (0.375)
Chain gauge [mm / (inch)]	1.27 (0.05)
Chain type	3/8" low profile full complement
Drive sprocket	6 teeth x 3/8"
Engine displacement (cm <sup>3</sup> )	42
Maximum engine power (ISO 7293) (kW)	1.7
Maximum engine speed with attachment (r/min)	11,000
Maximum engine speed with attachment (r/min) (reference)	12,500
Idling engine speed (r/min)	2,600-3,600
Specific fuel consumption at maximum engine power (g/kW.h)	426

## NOISE INFORMATION (ISO 22868)

Sound pressure level	LpAav: 101 dB(A), KpA=3 dB(A)
Sound power level (dBA)	112

## VIBRATION INFORMATION (ISO 22867)

Front handle	Carlton / Oregon 8.2 m/s <sup>2</sup> , K=1.5
Rear handle	Carlton / Oregon 7.7 m/s <sup>2</sup> , K=1.5

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## BAR AND CHAIN

(Carlton guide bar only use with Carlton saw chain; Oregon guide bar only use with Oregon saw chain)

Guide bar (Carlton)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Carlton part number</li><li>• Colour</li></ul>	16-10W-N156-MHC Black
Chain (Carlton)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Carlton part number</li></ul>	N1C-BL-56E B
Guide bar (Oregon)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Oregon part number</li><li>• Colour</li></ul>	160 SDEA 041 Black
Chain (Oregon)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Oregon part number</li></ul>	91P-56P
Guide bar	CSA051
Chain	CSA050

## CERTIFICATION / COMPLIANCE

Full CE approval includes:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Safety</li><li>• EMC</li><li>• Noise</li><li>• Vibration</li></ul>	Yes Yes Yes Yes
Emission compliance	EU stage 2
Durability	50 hours

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# COMPONENT LIST AND ASSEMBLY

## COMPONENT LIST

1. Starter grip
2. Trigger release
3. Throttle trigger
4. Starter housing
5. Chain lubricant cap
6. Rear handle
7. Engine cover
8. Front handle
9. Front hand guard/chain brake
10. Clutch cover
11. Chain tension dial
12. Clutch cover lock knob
13. Primer bulb
14. Ignition switch
15. Choke lever
16. Fuel cap
17. Flats on drive links
18. Brake position - chainsaw brake
19. Run position - chainsaw brake
20. Silencer
21. Start position
22. Run position
23. Kickbar danger zone
24. Clean the chain brake
25. Idle speed screw "T"
26. Pull
27. Push
28. Rotational kickback
29. Proper hand grip position
30. Improper grip
31. Proper grip
32. Chain line
33. Thumbs on underside of handle bar
34. Straight arm
35. Planned line of fall
36. 135 degree from planned line of fall
37. Path of safe retreat
38. Hinge - 5 cm or 1/10 diameter
39. Back cut
40. Notch approximately 1/3 diameter of the trunk
41. Hinge
42. Wedge
43. Vertical cut
44. Lodge section
45. Horizontal cut
46. Kickback
47. Log supported at one end
48. Finishing cut
49. Load
50. 1st cut 1/3 diameter
51. Log supported at both ends
52. Overbucking
53. Underbucking
54. Second cut
55. Cut limbs one at a time and leave support limbs under tree until log is cut
56. Springpole
57. Chain drive links
58. Cutters
59. Chain rotation
60. Bar groove
61. Adjusting pin
62. Chain tension pin hole
63. Sprocket
64. Rotate clutch cover knob clockwise to secure
65. Loosen chain
66. Tighten chain
67. Raker (depth gauge) clearance
68. Inspect drive sprocket
69. Gullet
70. Heel
71. Rivet hole
72. Top plate
73. Cutting corner
74. Side plate

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- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 75. Depth gauge                                  | 90. Lubricating hole        |
| 76. Toe  | 91. Air filter              |
| 77. Left hand cutters                            | 92. Chain brake             |
| 78. Right hand cutters                           | 93. Post                    |
| 79. Top plate filing angle                       | 94. Starter cover           |
| 80. Correct                                      | 95. Clean engine fins       |
| 81. Less than 30 degree                          | 96. Clean flywheel fins     |
| 82. More than 30 degree                          | 97. Fuel filter             |
| 83. Incorrect                                    | 98. Deflector               |
| 84. Side plate filing angle                      | 99. Deflector retaining nut |
| 85. Hook   | 100. Spark arrestor         |
| 86. Backward slope                               | 101. Bumper spike bar       |
| 87. Depth gauge jointer                          | 102. Bolt & nut             |
| 88. Flat file                                    | 103. Gasket                 |
| 89. Restore original shape by rounding the front | 104. T25 Torx Screwdriver   |

## ASSEMBLY

### ■ Packing list

- Chainsaw
- Scabbard
- Combination wrench
- 2-cycle engine lubricant
- Gift box
- Operator's manual

### ■ Unpacking

- Carefully remove the product and any accessories from the box. Make sure that all items listed in the packing list are included.
- Inspect the product carefully to make sure no breakage or damage occurred during shipping.
- Do not discard the packing material until you have carefully inspected and satisfactorily operated the product.
- If any parts are damaged or missing, please call your service centre for assistance.



### WARNING

If any parts are damaged or missing, do not operate the tool until the parts are replaced. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious personal injury.



### WARNING

Do not attempt to modify the product or create accessories not recommended for use with the product. Any such alteration or modification is misuse and could result in hazardous condition leading to possible serious personal injury.

**Note:** The chainsaw has been factory tested. It is normal to find some slight lubricant residue on the saw.



## WARNING

Before first use, it is essential that you ensure the bar and chain have not become loose in transit. Never operate a chainsaw with incorrectly adjusted chains. Failure to follow these steps could result in severe personal injury.

## ADJUSTING THE CHAIN TENSION

See Figures 2-3, 37, 42-45.



## 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.

- i. Stop the engine before setting the chain tension.
- ii. Slightly loosen the clutch cover lock knob by pressing in and rotating counter clockwise (Figure 37).
- iii. Turn the chain tension dial clockwise to tension the chain (Figure 44).

**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.

- iv. Re-tension the chain whenever the flats on the drive links hang out of the bar groove (Figure 3).

**Note:** During normal saw operation, the temperature of the chain increases. The drive links of a correctly tensioned warm chain will hang approximately 1.2 mm out of the bar groove. The tip of the combination wrench can be used as a guide to help determine the correct warm chain tension.

**Note:** New chains tend to stretch; check the chain tension frequently and tension as required. This applies for a NEW tool.

- v. Lift the tip of the guide bar up to check for sag (Figure 43).
- vi. Release the tip of the guide bar and turn the chain tension dial clockwise. Repeat this process until the sag does not exist.
- vii. Hold the tip of the guide bar up and tighten the clutch cover lock knob securely. 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. Ensure that the chain brake is not set.

**Note:** If chain is too tight, it will not rotate. Loosen the clutch cover lock knob by pressing in and slightly rotating counter clockwise, then rotate the chain tension dial counter clockwise. Lift the tip of the guide bar up and re-tighten the clutch cover lock knob securely. Ensure that the chain will rotate without binding.



## CAUTION

A chain tensioned while warm may be too tight upon cooling.

# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



## 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 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.



## WARNING

Wear eye protection which is marked to comply with EN 166, as well as hearing and head protection, when operating this equipment. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious personal injury.



## WARNING

Exposure to vibrations through prolonged use of petrol-powered hand tools could cause blood vessel or nerve damage in the fingers, hands and joints of people prone to circulation disorders or abnormal swellings. Prolonged use in cold weather has been linked to blood vessel damage in otherwise healthy people. If symptoms such as numbness, pain, loss of strength, change in skin color or texture or loss of feeling occur in fingers, hands or joints, discontinue use of this tool and seek medical attention. An anti-vibration system does not guarantee the avoidance of these problems. Users who operate power tools on a continual and regular basis must monitor closely their physical condition and the condition of this tool.

## FUELING AND REFUELING



## WARNING

Always shut off engine before fuelling. Never add fuel to a machine with a running or hot engine. Move at least 10 m from refuelling site before starting the engine. **DO NOT SMOKE!** Failure to heed this warning could result in serious personal injury.



## WARNING

Check for fuel leaks. If found, correct them before using the saw to prevent fire or burn injury.

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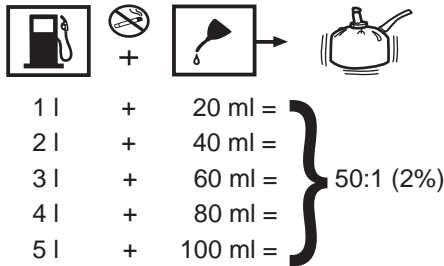
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- Fuel is highly flammable. Always handle with care.
- Always refuel outdoors where there are no sparks and flames. Do not inhale fuel vapors.
- Do not let petrol or lubricant come in contact with your skin. If comes in contact with your skin, wash immediately with soap and plenty of water.
- Keep petrol and lubricant away from your eyes. If petrol or lubricant comes in contact with your eyes, wash them immediately with clean water. If irritation still exists, see a doctor immediately.
- Clean up spilled petrol immediately.

**1. TO MIX THE FUEL:**

- The product is powered by a 2-cycle engine and requires pre-mixing petrol with 2-cycle lubricant. Pre-mix unleaded petrol and 2-cycle engine lubricant in a clean container approved for petrol.
- The engine is certified to operate on unleaded petrol intended for automotive use with an octane rating of 91 or higher.
- Do not use any type of pre-mixed petrol/lubricant from fuel service stations, such as the pre-mixed petrol/lubricant intended for use in mopeds, motorcycles, etc.
- Use high quality 2-cycle self-mixing lubricant for air-cooled engines. Do not use automotive lubricant or 2-cycle outboard lubricant.
- Mix 2% lubricant into the petrol. This is a 50:1 ratio.



- Mix the fuel thoroughly each time before fueling.
- Mix in small quantities. Do not mix quantities more than the amount to use in a 30-day period. A 2-cycle lubricant containing a fuel stabilizer is recommended.

**Note:** Fuel system damage or performance problems resulting from the use of an oxygenated fuel containing more than the percentage of oxygen stated previously are not covered under warranty.

**2. TO FILL THE TANK:**

See Figure 5.

- i. Clean surface around the fuel cap to prevent contamination.
- ii. Loosen the fuel cap slowly.
- iii. Carefully pour the fuel mixture into the tank. Do not spill.
- iv. Prior to replacing the fuel cap, clean and inspect the gasket.
- v. Immediately replace and tighten the fuel cap. Wipe up any fuel spillage.

**Note:** It is normal for smoke to emit from a new engine during and after first use.

## ADDING BAR AND CHAIN LUBRICANT

See Figure 6.

The bar and chain lubricant is designed for chains and chain oilers, and is formulated to perform over a wide temperature range with no dilution required. The chainsaw should use approximately one tank of lubricant per tank of fuel.

**Note:** Do not use dirty, used or otherwise contaminated lubricants. Damage may occur to the lubricant pump, bar or chain.

- Carefully pour the bar and chain lubricant into the lubricant tank.
- Fill the lubricant tank every time you fuel the engine.

## OPERATING THE CHAIN BRAKE

See Figures 7-8.

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" position by grasping the top of the chain brake lever/hand guard and pulling toward the front handle until you hear a click.



### WARNING

If the chain brake does not stop the chain immediately, or if the chain brake will not stay in the "Run" position without assistance, take the saw to an authorised service centre for repair.

## STARTING AND STOPPING ENGINE

See Figures 7-14.





## WARNING

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

- Place the chainsaw on level ground and ensure that no objects or obstructions are within the immediate vicinity that could come in contact with the bar and chain.
- Hold the front handle firmly with your left hand and put your right foot onto the base of the rear handle.

### 1. TO START A COLD ENGINE:

- i. Turn on the ignition switch.
- ii. Make sure the chain brake is in the “Run” position by pulling back on the lever/hand guard.
- iii. Fully press and release the primer bulb at least 10 times.
- iv. Pull choke lever all the way out to “Start” position.
- v. When the temperature is above 10°C, pull the starter grip until the engine attempts to start, but no more than 3 times. When the temperature is below 10°C, pull the starter grip until the engine attempts to start, but no more than 5 times.
- vi. Push choke lever to “Run” position. Pull starter grip until engine runs.

**Note:** Allow the saw to run in this position 15-30 seconds, depending upon the temperature.

- vii. Depress the trigger release and squeeze and release the throttle trigger to return the engine to idle after a total run time of at least 30 seconds.

**Note:** Failure to release partial throttle when chain brake lever is in the “Brake” position will result in serious damage to the unit. Never squeeze and hold the throttle trigger while the chain brake is in the “Brake” position.

### 2. TO START A WARM ENGINE:

- i. Turn on the ignition switch.
- ii. Make sure the chain brake is in the “Run” position by pulling back on the lever/hand guard.
- iii. Keep choke lever on “Run” position.
- iv. Pull starter grip until engine runs, but no more than 5 times. If engine does not start after 5 pulls, use cold engine starting procedure.
- v. Squeeze and release the throttle trigger to return the engine to idle.

### 3. TO STOP THE ENGINE:

- i. Release the throttle trigger and let the engine return to idle.
- ii. To stop the engine, move the ignition switch to the “Stop” (0) position. Do not put the chainsaw on the ground when the chain is still moving. For additional

- safety, set the chain brake when the saw is not in use.
- iii. In the event that the ignition switch will not stop the saw, pull the choke lever out to the fully extended position "Full choke" and engage the chain brake to stop the engine. If the ignition switch will not stop the saw when set to the "Stop" position, have the ignition switch repaired before using the chainsaw again to prevent unsafe conditions or serious injury.

**Note:** After using the saw, always relieve tank pressure by loosening then re-tightening the chain lubricant and fuel caps. Allow the engine to cool before storing.

## ADJUSTING IDLE SPEED

See Figure 15.

- If the engine starts, runs and accelerates, but will not idle, turn the idle speed screw "T" clockwise to increase idle speed to 2600~3600 rpm.
- If the chain turns at idle, turn the idle speed screw "T" counter clockwise to reduce the idle RPM and stop the chain movement. If the saw chain still moves at idle speed, contact an authorised service centre for adjustment and discontinue use until the repair is made.



### WARNING

THE SAW CHAIN SHOULD NEVER TURN AT IDLE. Serious personal injury may result from the saw chain turning at idle.

## PULL AND PUSH

See Figure 16.

The reaction force of the saw is always opposite to the direction the chain is moving. The operator must be ready to control the PULL when cutting on the bottom edge of the bar and the PUSH when cutting along the top edge.

**Note:** The chainsaw has been factory tested. It is normal to find some slight lubricant residue on the saw.

## KICKBACK PRECAUTIONS

See Figures 17-18.

Rotational kickback occurs when the moving chain contacts an object at the Kickback Danger Zone of the guide bar. The result is a lightning-fast reverse reaction, which kicks the guide bar up and back towards the operator. This reaction can cause loss of control, which can result in serious injury.

## PREPARING FOR CUTTING

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## 1. PROPER GRIP ON HANDLES

See Figure 19.

- 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.



### WARNING

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

- Maintain a proper grip on the saw whenever the engine is running. The fingers should encircle the handle and the thumb 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

See Figure 20.

DO NOT operate the throttle 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.

## 2. PROPER CUTTING STANCE

See Figure 21.

- 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 the underside of the handlebar.

## 3. WORK AREA PRECAUTIONS

See Figure 22.

- Cut **only wood** or materials made from wood.
- Never allow children to operate the saw. Do not allow persons to use this chainsaw who have not read the operator’s manual or received adequate instructions for the safe and proper use of the chainsaw.

- Keep helpers, bystanders, children and animals at a **SAFE DISTANCE** from the cutting area. During felling operations, the safe distance should be at least twice the height of the largest trees in the felling area. During bucking operations, keep a minimum distance of 5 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.

#### **4. BASIC OPERATING / CUTTING PROCEDURES**

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

- i. Take the proper stance in front of the wood with the saw idling.
- ii. Accelerate the engine to full throttle just before entering the cut by squeezing the throttle trigger.
- iii. Begin cutting with the saw against the log.
- iv. Keep the engine at full throttle the entire time you are cutting.
- v. Allow the chain to cut for you; exert only light downward pressure. Forcing the cut could result in damage to the bar, chain or engine.
- vi. Release the throttle trigger as soon as the cut is completed, allowing the engine to idle. Running the saw at full throttle without a cutting load can result in unnecessary wear to the chain, bar and engine.
- vii. Do not put pressure on the saw at the end of the cut as this may cause the saw to drop in an unsafe manner.

#### **FELLING TREES IN HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS**



##### **WARNING**

Do not fell trees during periods of high wind or heavy rain. 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 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.
- 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 back cut to ensure 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!

## PROPER PROCEDURE FOR TREE FELLING

See Figures 23-26.

- i. 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.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.
- iv. Make the back cut level and horizontal, and at a minimum of 2 in. 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 (approximately 2 in. or 1/10 the diameter of the tree). This is called a “hinge” or “hinge wood.” It controls the fall of the tree and prevents slipping or twisting or shoot back of the tree off the stump.

- v. 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.
- vi. As the tree starts to fall, stop the chainsaw and put it down immediately. Retreat along the cleared path, but watch the action in case something falls your way.



### WARNING

Never cut through to the notch when making a back cut. The hinge controls the fall of the tree; this is the section of wood between the notch and back cut.

## REMOVING BUTTRESS ROOTS

See Figure 27.

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 after you have removed the large buttress roots.

## **BUCKING**

See *Figure 28*.

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

- 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.
- During bucking operations, stand on the uphill side so that the cut-off section of the log cannot roll over you.
- Sometimes it is impossible to avoid pinching (with just standard cutting techniques) or difficult to predict which way a log will settle when cut.

### **1. BUCKING WITH A WEDGE**

See *Figure 29*.

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.

### **2. BUCKING LOGS UNDER STRESS**

See *Figure 30*.

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.

### **3. OVERBUCKING**

See *Figure 31*.

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

### **4. UNDERBUCKING**

See *Figure 32*.

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

## BRANCH TRIMMING AND PRUNING

See Figures 33-34.

- Work slowly, keeping both hands on the saw with a firm grip. Maintain secure footing and balance.
- Keep the tree between you and the chain while limbing.
- Do not cut from a ladder. This is extremely dangerous. Leave this operation for professionals.
- Do not cut above chest height. A saw held higher than chest height is difficult to control against kickback.



### WARNING

Never climb into a tree to limb or prune. Do not stand on ladders, platforms, a log or in any position which can cause you to lose your balance or control of the saw.

- When pruning trees, it is important not to make the flush 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.
- Overbuck the branch to drop it.
- Finish by cutting 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.

## CUTTING SPRINGPOLES

See Figure 35.

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 felled 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 chainsaw. This could result in severe or fatal injury to the operator.

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# 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.



## WARNING

Do not at any time let brake fluids, petrol, petroleum-based products, penetrating lubricants, 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 Figures 36-45.



## DANGER

Never start the engine before installing the guide bar, chain, clutch cover and clutch drum. 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.

- Always place the switch in the “Stop” (0) position before you work on the saw.
- Make sure the chain brake is not set by pulling the chain brake lever/hand guard towards the front handle to the “Run” position.



**Note:** When replacing the guide bar and chain, always use the specified bar and chain.

- Wear gloves when handling the chain and bar. These components are sharp and may contain burrs.
  - i. Press in on the clutch cover lock knob and rotate counter clockwise until the clutch cover can be removed.
  - ii. Remove the bar and chain from the mounting surface.
  - iii. Remove the old chain from the bar.
  - iv. Lay out the new saw chain in a loop and straighten any links. The cutters should face in the direction of chain rotation. If they face backwards, turn the loop over.
  - v. Place the chain drive links into the bar groove as shown.
  - vi. Position the chain so there is a loop at the back of the bar.
  - vii. Hold the chain in position on the bar and place the loop around the sprocket.
  - viii. Fit the bar flush against the mounting surface so that the bar studs are in the long slot of the bar.
  - ix. Replace the clutch cover ensuring that the adjusting pin in the clutch cover is in the bar chain tensioning pin hole.
  - x. Replace the clutch cover and rotate clutch cover lock knob just enough to hold the cover in position.

**Note:** The bar must be free to move for tension adjustment.

- xii. Remove all slack from the chain by rotating the chain tension dial clockwise until the chain seats snugly against the bar with the drive links in the bar groove.
- xiii. Lift the tip of the guide bar up to check for sag.
- xiii. Release the tip of the guide bar and turn the chain tension dial clockwise. Repeat this process until sag does not exist.
- xiv. Hold the tip of the guide bar up and tighten the clutch cover lock knob securely. 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. Ensure that the chain brake is not set.

**Note:** If chain is too tight, it will not rotate. Loosen the clutch cover lock knob by pressing in and slightly rotating counter clockwise, then rotate the chain tension dial counter clockwise. Lift the tip of the guide bar up and re-tighten the clutch cover lock knob securely. Ensure that the chain will rotate without binding.

## CHAIN MAINTENANCE

See Figures 45-47.

- Check that the switch is in the “Stop” (0) position before you work on the saw.
- 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 will cut 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 authorised service centre 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 authorised service centre.

**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 authorised service centre or replace with a recommended low-kickback chain.

## SHARPENING THE CUTTERS

See Figures 48-51.

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



### WARNING

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

- i. Tension the chain prior to sharpening.
- ii. Use a 5/32 in. (4 mm) diameter round file and holder. Do all of your filing at the midpoint of the bar.
- iii. Keep the file level with the top plate of the tooth. Do not let the file dip or rock.
- iv. Use light but firm pressure. Stroke towards the front corner of the tooth.
- v. Lift the file away from the chain tooth on each return stroke.
- vi. 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.
- vii. Remove filings from the file with a wire brush.

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



### **WARNING**

Improper chain sharpening increases the potential of kickback.



### **WARNING**

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

## **1. TOP PLATE FILE ANGLE**

See Figure 52.

- **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.

## **2. SIDE PLATE ANGLE**

See Figure 53.

- **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.

## **MAINTAINING DEPTH GAUGE CLEARANCE**

See Figures 54-56.

- Maintain the depth gauge at a clearance of 0.64 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 0.64 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 57.

- Check that the switch is in the “Stop” (0) position on the saw.
- In every week of use, turn over 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 bar sprockets weekly. 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.

## CLEANING THE AIR FILTER

See Figures 58-59.

- i. Activate the chain brake.
- ii. Remove the two screws holding the engine cover.
- iii. Lift the front of the engine cover past chain brake lever.
- iv. Lift the back of the engine cover past the handle.
- v. Before removing the air filter from the carburettor, blow or brush as much loose dirt and sawdust from around the carburettor and chamber as possible.  
**Note:** Make sure to pull the choke rod out to keep the carburettor from being contaminated.
- vi. Lift the air filter off the air filter base.
- vii. Choose one of the following cleaning options:
  - To lightly clean, tap the filter against a smooth, flat surface to dislodge most saw dust and dirt particles.
  - After every 5 hours of operation, clean in warm soapy water, rinse and let dry completely. Replace with a new filter after every 25 hours of use.  
**Note:** An alternate method is to clean the filter with compressed air. Always wear eye protection to avoid eye injury.
- viii. Reinstall the air filter.

**Note:** If you use an air hose for drying, blow through both sides of filter.

**Note:** Make sure the air filter is correctly replaced before re-assembly. Never run the engine without the air filter, serious damage could result.

## CLEANING THE STARTER UNIT

See Figure 60.

Use a brush to keep the cooling vents of the starter assembly free and clean of debris.

## ADJUSTING THE CARBURETTOR

See Figure 61.

Before adjusting the carburettor:

- i. Use a brush to clean the starter cover vents.
- ii. Clean the air filter.
- iii. Allow the engine to warm up prior to adjustment of engine idle speed.



### WARNING

Weather conditions and altitude may affect carburetion. Do not allow bystanders close to the chainsaw while adjusting the carburettor.

**Idle Speed Adjustment** - The idle speed adjustment controls how much the throttle valve stays open when the throttle trigger is released. To adjust:

- Turn idle speed screw “T” clockwise to increase idle speed.
- Turn idle speed screw “T” counter clockwise to decrease idle speed.



### WARNING

THE SAW CHAIN SHOULD NEVER TURN AT IDLE. Serious personal injury may result from the saw chain turning at idle.

## CLEANING THE ENGINE

See Figures 58, 62-64.

Clean the engine fins and flywheel fins with a brush periodically. Dangerous overheating of the engine may occur due to impurities on the engine.



### WARNING

Never run the saw without all the parts, including the clutch cover and starter housing, securely in place.

Because parts can fracture and pose a danger of thrown objects, leave repairs of the flywheel and clutch to factory trained authorised service centre personnel.

- i. Remove the screws and engine cover as described previously.
- ii. Clean the engine fins.
- iii. Lift the chain brake over the post.
- iv. Lay the chainsaw on its side with the bar and chain on the ground.
- v. Remove the chain lubricant and fuel caps.
- vi. Remove the three screws that hold the starter housing in place.
- vii. Lift off the starter cover and set aside.
- viii. Replace chain lubricant and fuel caps to prevent contamination during cleaning.
- ix. Clean the flywheel fins.
- x. Replace the starter housing. Reinstall screws and secure.
- xi. Replace the chain lubricant and fuel caps.
- xii. Replace the engine cover. Reinstall screws and secure.
- xiii. Replace the chain brake on the post.

**Note:** Check to ensure that the air filter is in the proper position before reinstalling the engine cover.

**Note:** If you notice power loss with the petrol-powered tool, the exhaust port and silencer may be blocked with carbon deposits. These deposits may need to be removed to restore performance. We highly recommend that only qualified service technicians perform this service.

## CHECKING THE FUEL FILTER

See Figure 65.

Check the fuel filter periodically. Replace it if contaminated or damaged.

## REPLACING THE SPARK PLUG

See Figure 66.

This engine uses a Champion RCJ4 or RCJ6Y or NGK BPMP7A with .025 in. electrode gap. Use an exact replacement and replace every 50 hours or more frequently, if necessary.

- i. Remove the spark plug lead by carefully rotating back and forth whilst gently pulling upwards.
- ii. Loosen the spark plug by turning it counter clockwise with a wrench.
- iii. Remove the spark plug.
- iv. Hand thread the new spark plug, turning it clockwise. Tighten securely with wrench.

**Note:** Be careful not to cross-thread the spark plug. Cross-threading will seriously damage the engine.

- v. Re-attach the spark plug lead by pressing firmly onto the top of spark plug.

## INSPECTING / CLEANING THE SPARK ARRESTOR SCREEN

See Figure 67.

The silencer is equipped with a spark arrestor screen. A faulty spark arrestor screen can create fire hazard. Through normal use, the screen can become dirty and should be inspected weekly and cleaned as required. Always keep the silencer and spark arrestor on the saw in good condition.



### WARNING

Silencer surfaces are very hot during and after operation of the chainsaw. To avoid serious personal injury, keep all body parts away from the silencer.

- i. Allow the silencer to cool.
- ii. Remove the deflector retaining nut.
- iii. Remove the deflector to access the spark arrestor screen and gasket.
- iv. If dirty, clean the spark arrestor screen with a small wire brush. Replace the screen and gasket if they are cracked or otherwise deteriorated. Reinstall the retaining nut to obtain a replacement spark arrestor, contact your service centre.

## INSPECTING AND CLEANING THE CHAIN BRAKE

See Figure 68.

- Always keep the chain brake mechanism clean by lightly brushing the linkage free from dirt.
- Always test the chain brake performance after cleaning.



### WARNING

Even with daily cleaning of the mechanism, the dependability of a chain brake to perform under field conditions cannot be certified.

## STORING THE PRODUCT

- Clean all foreign material from the product. Store it in a well-ventilated place that is inaccessible to children. Keep away from corrosive agents such as garden chemicals and de-icing salts.
- Observe local regulations for the safe storage and handling of petrol.

## WHEN STORING 1 MONTH OR LONGER

- i. Drain all fuel from tank into a container approved for petrol.
- ii. Run the engine until it stops. This will remove all fuel-lubricant mix that could become stale and leave varnish and gum in the fuel system.
- iii. Squeeze primer bulb several times to purge fuel from carburettor.
- iv. Drain all bar and chain lubricant from tank into a container approved for lubricant.
- v. Always place the scabbard over the guide bar and chain before transporting or storing the unit.

## MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Check	Frequency
Fuel mixture level	Before each use
Bar lubrication	Before each use
Chain tension	Before each use
Chain sharpness	Before each use
For damaged parts	Before each use
For loose fasteners	Before each use
For loose parts	Before each use
Chain brake function	Before each use
For fuel leaks	Before each use
Inspect and clean	Frequency
Bar	Before each use
Complete saw	After each use
Air filter	Every 5 hours*
Chain brake	Every 5 hours*
Replace spark plug	Yearly
Replace fuel filter	Yearly

\* Hours of operation

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# PROBLEM SOLVING

If these solutions do not solve the problem, contact your authorised service dealer.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Engine will not start.	No spark.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean or replace spark plug.</li> <li>• Reset spark plug gap.</li> </ul>
	Engine is flooded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the ignition switch Off, remove spark plug.</li> <li>• Move choke lever to "Run" position (pushed in completely) and pull starter cord 15 to 20 times. This will clear excess fuel from engine.</li> <li>• Clean and reinstall spark plug.</li> <li>• Set ignition switch to "Run" ( I ) position.</li> <li>• Push and fully release primer bulb 10 times.</li> <li>• Pull starter three times with choke lever at "Run" position.</li> <li>• If engine does not start, move choke lever to "Full choke" position and repeat normal starting procedure.</li> <li>• If engine still fails to start, repeat procedure with a new spark plug.</li> </ul>
Engine starts but will not accelerate properly.	Carburettor requires "L" (Low jet) adjustment.	Contact an authorised service centre for carburettor adjustment.
Engine starts, then dies.	Carburettor requires "L" (Low jet) adjustment.	Contact an authorised service centre for carburettor adjustment.
Engine starts but will not run properly at high speed.	Carburettor requires "H" (High jet) adjustment.	Contact an authorised service centre for carburettor adjustment.



Engine does not reach full speed and/or emits excessive smoke.	Lubricant / fuel mixture incorrect.	Use fresh fuel and the correct 2-cycle lubricant mix ratio.
	Air filter dirty.	Clean air filter.
	Spark arrester screen dirty.	Clean spark arrester screen.
	Carburettor requires "H" (High jet) adjustment.	Contact an authorised service centre for carburettor adjustment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engine starts, runs and accelerates but will not idle.</li> <li>• Chain turns at idle.</li> </ul>	Carburettor requires adjustment to idle speed.	Turn idle speed screw "T" clockwise to increase speed. Turn idle speed screw "T" counter clockwise to decrease speed.
	Air leak in the intake system.	Contact an authorised service centre for a rebuild kit.
Bar and chain running hot and smoking.	Chain lubricant tank empty.	Lubricant tank should be filled every time fuel tank is filled.
	Chain tension is too tight.	Tension chain.
	Oiler is not functioning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Run at half throttle 30 to 45 seconds.</li> <li>• Stop saw and check for lubricant dripping from guide bar.</li> <li>• If lubricant is present, the chain may be dull or bar may be damaged.</li> <li>• If no lubricant is present, contact an authorised service centre.</li> </ul>
Engine starts and runs, but chain is not rotating.	Chain brake is engaged.	Release chain brake.
	Chain tension is too tight.	Tension chain.
	Guide bar and chain assembled incorrectly.	Replace the guide bar and chain.
	Guide bar and/or chain are damaged.	Inspect guide bar and chain for damage.
	Drive sprocket teeth damaged.	Contact an authorised service centre for drive sprocket replacement.



## WARRANTY STATEMENT

### REGISTER NOW FOR YOUR EXTENDED JCB WARRANTY:

With the extended 3 year warranty JCB offers you additional protection which extends far beyond the legally required periods and warranty conditions.

This service is available to you at no cost if you register your new JCB outdoor product within 30 days of the purchase date.

All you need to do in order to receive this JCB service: register your machine online! At [JCBdiy.COM](http://JCBdiy.COM)

Our JCB service is only available within the U.K. & Ireland on Tel: 0845 600 5526

### LIMITED WARRANTY:

JCB warrants this outdoor product to be free of defects in material or workmanship for 24 months from the date of purchase by the original purchaser, subject to the limitations below. Please keep your invoice as proof of date of purchase.

**This warranty is only applicable where the product is used for personal and non-commercial purposes.** This warranty does not cover damage or liability caused by/due to misuse, abuse, accidental or intentional acts by user, improper handling, unreasonable use, negligence, failure by end user to follow operating procedures outlined in the user's manual, attempted repair by non-qualified professional, unauthorized repair, modification, or use of accessories and/or attachments not specifically recommended by authorized party.

This warranty does not cover Spark plugs, Leaf collection bags, Chain saw chains & chain bar, Brush cutter blades, Line trimmer heads, nylon cable or any part which ordinary wear and tear results in required replacement during warranty period. Unless specifically provided under applicable law, this warranty does not cover transportation cost of consumable items.

This limited warranty is void if the product's original identification (trade mark, serial number, etc.) markings have been defaced, altered or removed or if product is not purchased from an authorized reseller or if product is sold AS IS and /or WITH ALL FAULTS.

Subject to all applicable local regulations, the provisions of this limited warranty are in lieu of any other written warranty, whether express or implied, written or oral, including any warranty of MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. IN NO EVENT SHALL WE BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES. OUR MAXIMUM LIABILITY SHALL NOT EXCEED THE ACTUAL PURCHASE PRICE PAID BY YOU FOR THE PRODUCT.

**This warranty is valid only in the U.K. & Ireland**

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## **WARRANTY CLAIMS**

For guarantee claims, please contact JCB Customer Services. You will need to submit proof of purchase in the form of a valid receipt that displays date and place of purchase.

**JCB CUSTOMER SERVICES 0845 600 5526**

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# EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Name: Techtronic Outdoor Products Technology Limited  
Address: C/O TTI, 24/F, CDW Building, 388 Castle Peak Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T.,  
Hong Kong.

Name: Simon Del-Nevo (Director of Outdoor Power Equipment)  
Address: Techtronic Industries Europe, Middle East and Africa, Medina House, Field  
House Lane, Marlow, Bucks. SL7 1TB - United Kingdom

Herewith we declare that the product

Category .....CHAINSAW

Model .....JCB-CS38

Serial number.....See product rating label

Year of Construction .....See product rating label

- is in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Machinery Directive (2006/42/EC)
- is in conformity with the provisions of the following other EC-Directives  
EMC Directive (2004/108/EC),  
Noise Emission Directive (2000/14/EC amended by 2005/88/EC), and  
Gas Emission Directive (97/68/EC amended by 2002/88/EC).

And furthermore, we declare that

- the following (parts/clauses of) European harmonised standards have been used  
EN ISO 11681-1:2008, EN ISO 22867:2008  
EN ISO 22868:2008, EN ISO 14982:2009, EN ISO 3744:2009

Notified body, 0905 Intertek Deutschland GmbH, Nikolaus-Otto-Str. 13, 70771  
Leinfelden-Echterdingen has carried out EC type approval, and the certificate No. is.

Measured sound power level	108.4 dB (A)
Guaranteed sound power level	110 Lwa dB (A)
Conformity assessment method to Annex V/ Directive 2000/14/EC	

Place, date: Hong Kong, 14/05/2010

Signature: Andrew John Eyre  
BEng, CEng, MIET  
Vice President of Engineering

