

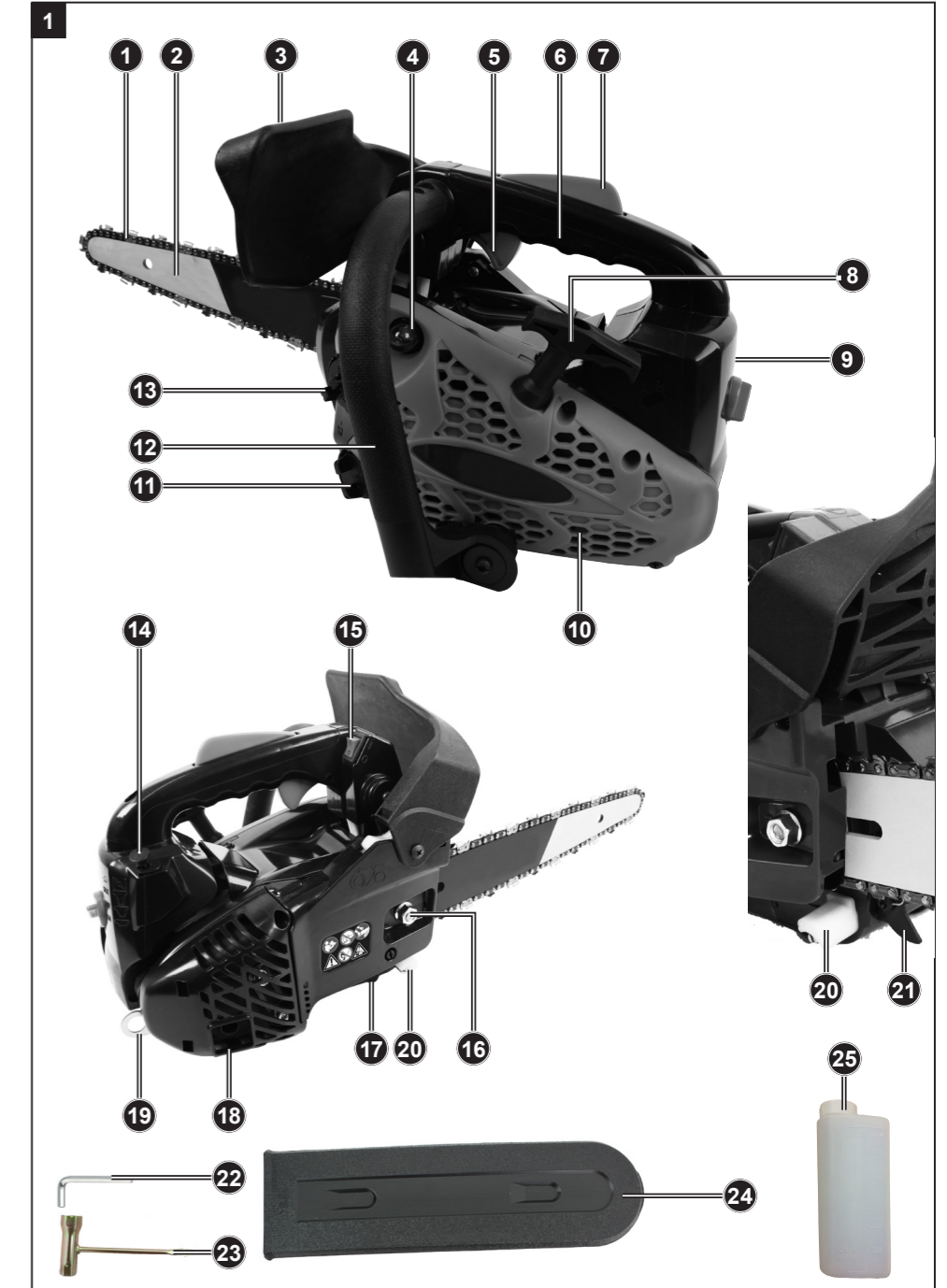
# User Manual

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# FERREX®

## 25CC PETROL CHAINSAW



Dok./Rev.-Nr. 705552\_201229

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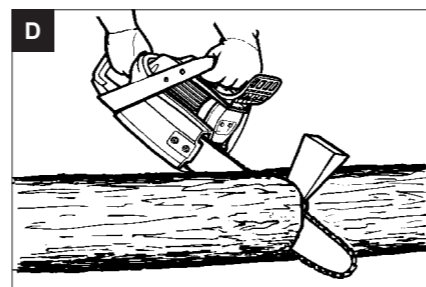
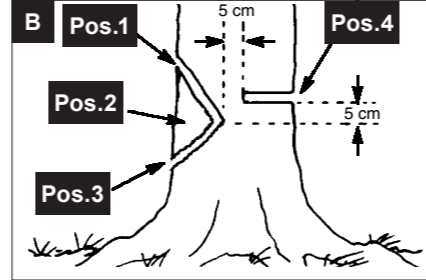
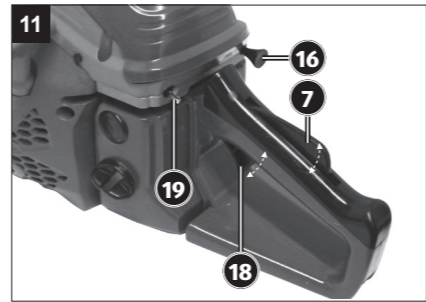
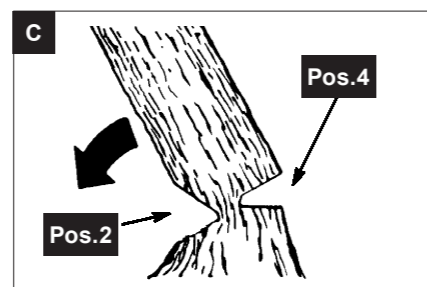
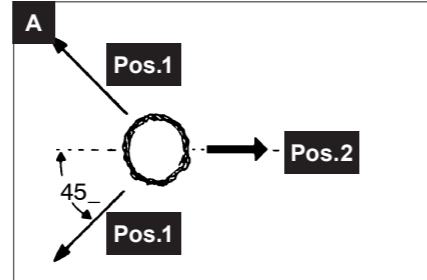
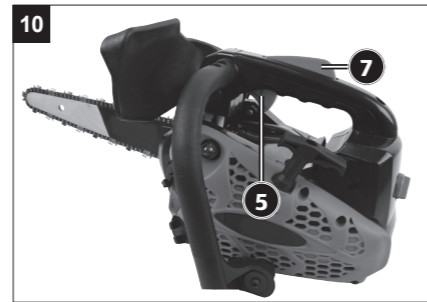
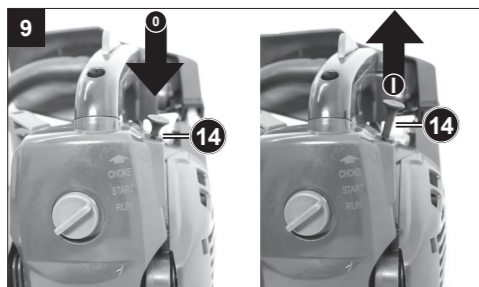
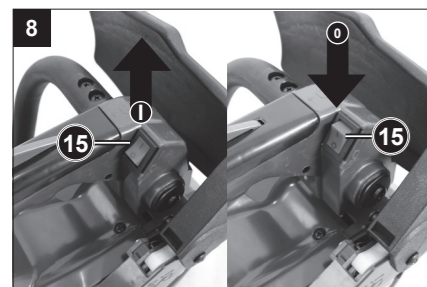
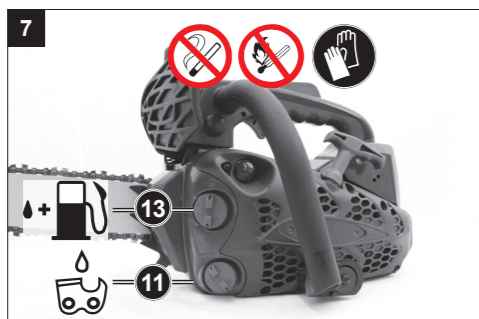
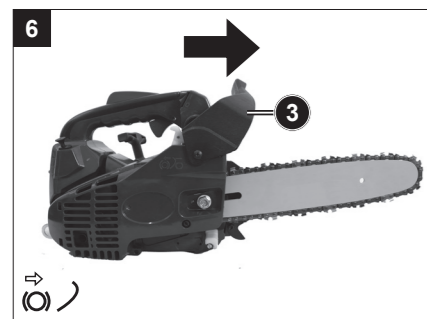
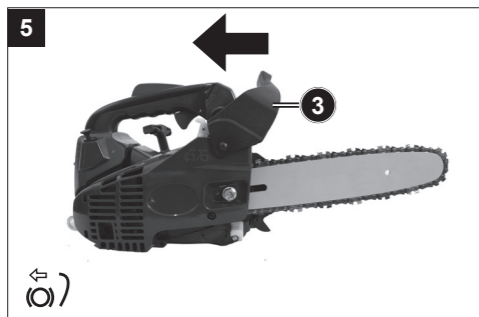
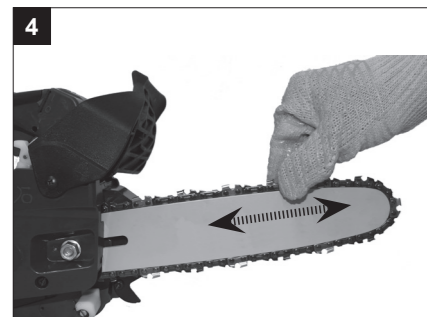
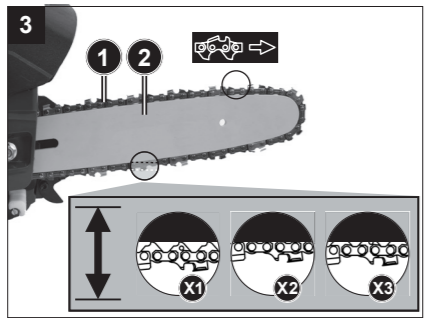
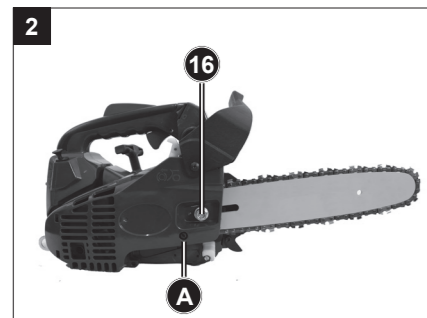
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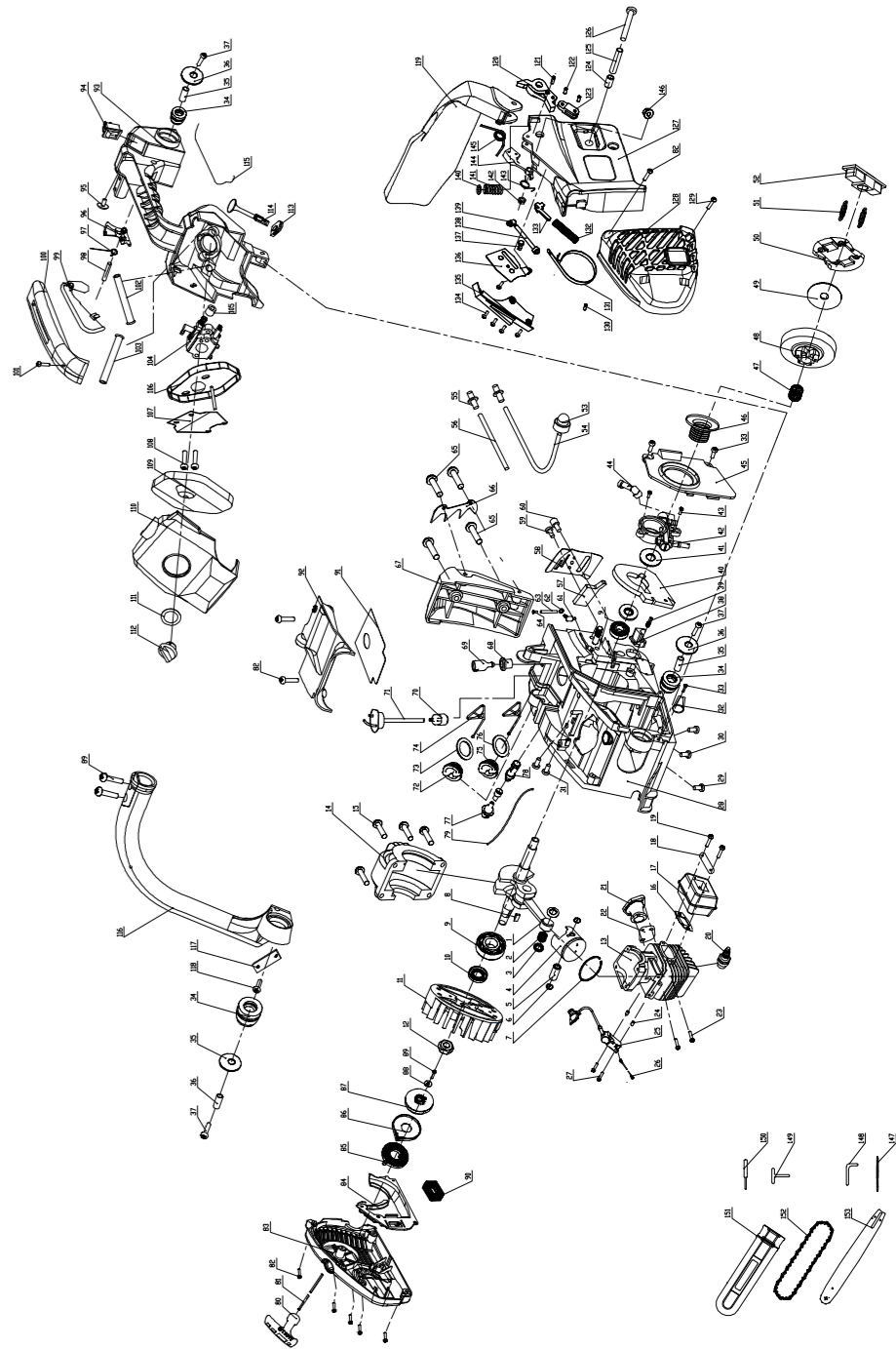
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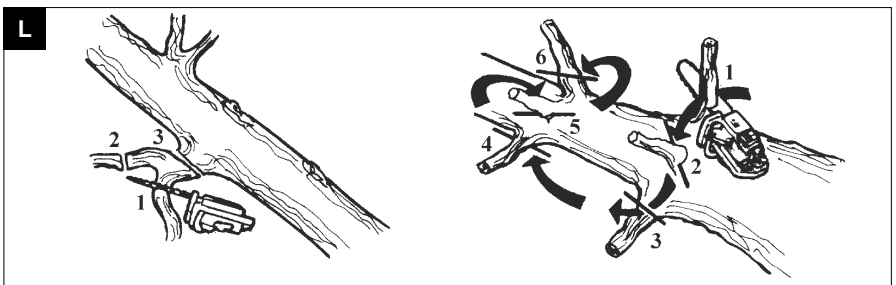
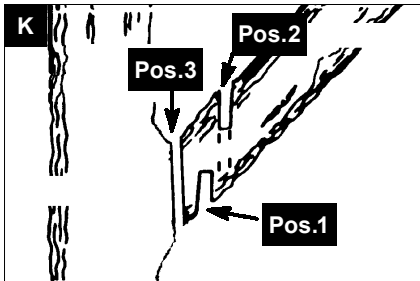
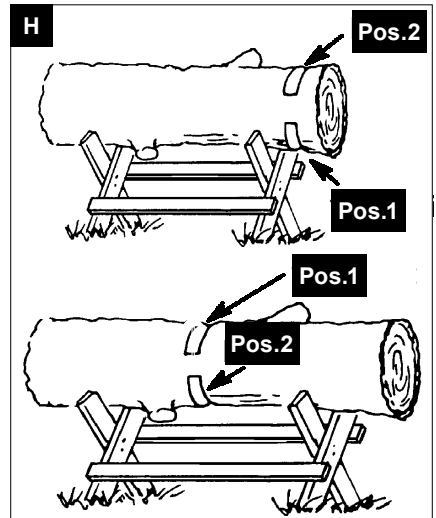
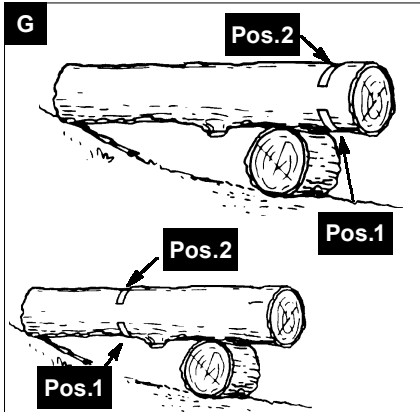
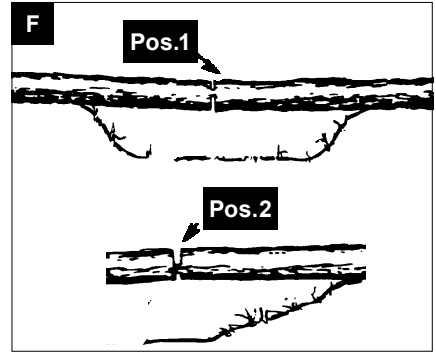
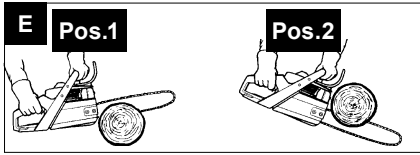
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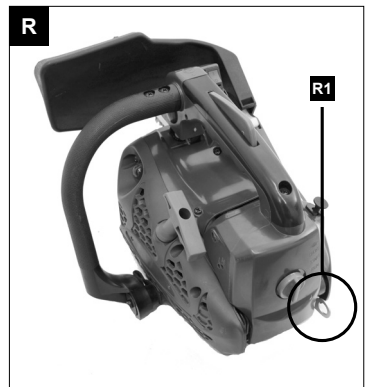
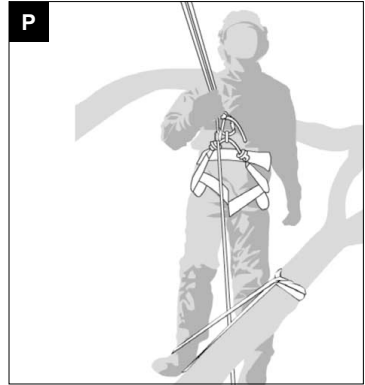
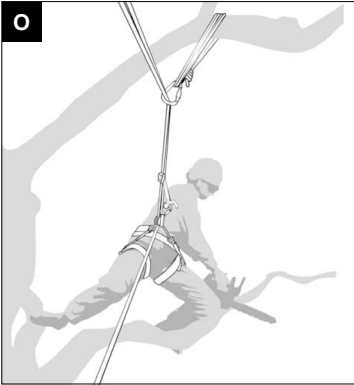
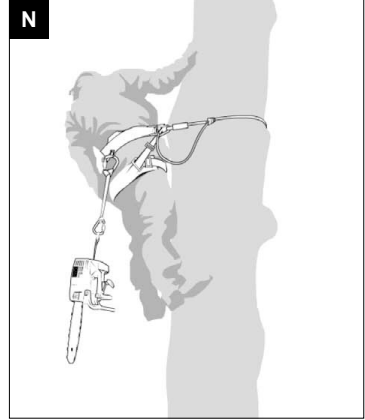
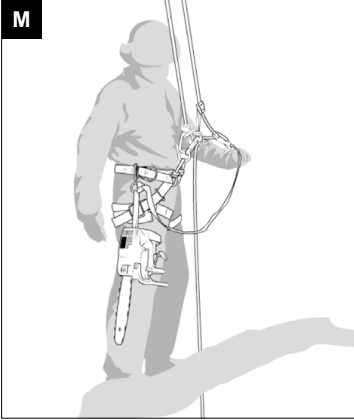


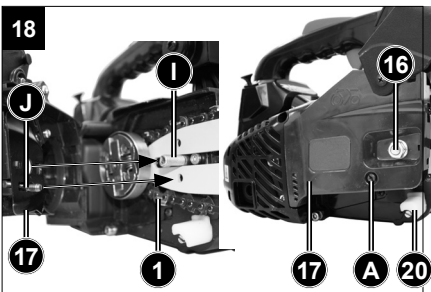
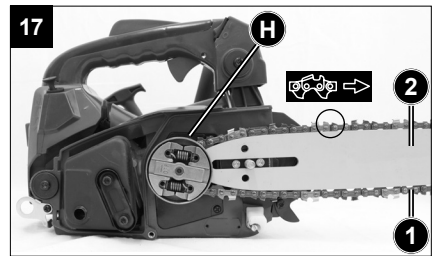
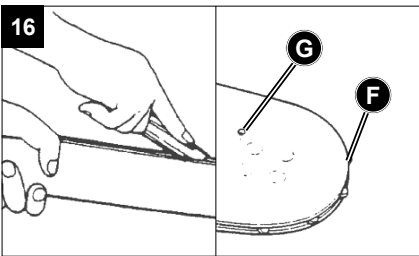
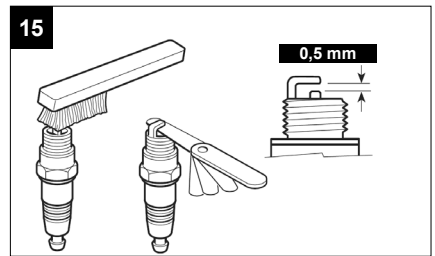
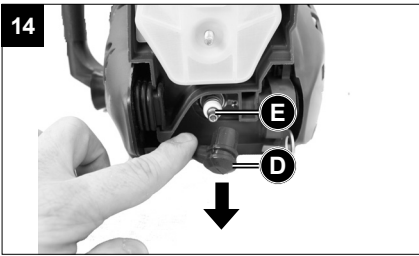
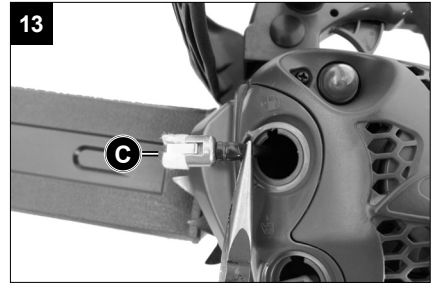
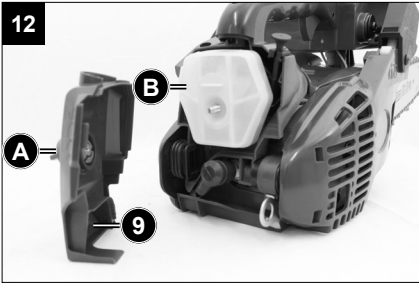
### Package contents/part list

- 1 Petrol Chainsaw
- 2 Chain protection cover
- 3 Combination wrench
- 4 Allen wrench
- 5 Fuel mixing bottle
- 6 Warranty card
- 7 Instruction manual







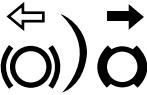



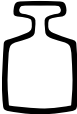









## Explanation of Symbols

	Read, understand and follow all warnings.
	<b>WARNING!</b> Risk of kickback. Protect yourself from kickback from the chainsaw and avoid all contact with the bar tip.
	Do not use the device with one hand.
	Use the device with both hands.
	Always wear safety glasses, hearing protection and a safety helmet
	Read the complete user guide before using the appliance.
	Wear security and anti-vibration gloves when you use the device.
	Always wear non-skid safety shoes with cut protection when using this product.
	It is important you wear the protection clothing for feet, legs, hands and forearms.
	Attention! Chainsaw use in combination with rope climbing techniques. Before starting work, ensure that you familiarise yourself with all work instructions!
	Open flames at your workplace are prohibited!
	Fuel filler cap

	Fuel and oil mixture 40: 1
	Number of revolutions
	Filling hole for chain oil.
	Choke knob
	Setting the chain tension: White arrow: Loosen chain Black arrow: Tighten chain
	Installation direction of chain
	Guaranteed sound power level of the device.
	Attention! Hot surface
	Weight
	Comply with the Australian safety standards.
	Warranty period
	Service category

## Introduction

Congratulations on choosing to buy a FERREX® product.

All products brought to you by FERREX® are manufactured to the highest standards of performance and safety, and as part of our philosophy of customer service and satisfaction, are backed by our comprehensive 1 Year Warranty.

We hope you will enjoy using your purchase for many years to come.

### **Note:**

According to the applicable product liability law the manufacturer of this device is not liable for damages which arise on or in connection with this device in case of:

- improper handling,
- non-compliance with the instructions for use,
- repairs by third party, non-authorized skilled workers,
- installation and replacement of non-original spare parts,
- improper use.

### **Recommendations:**

Read the entire text of the operating instructions prior to the assembly and operation of the device.

These operating instructions are intended to make it easier for you to get familiar with your device and utilise its intended possibilities of use.

The operating instructions contain important notes on how to work safely, properly and economically with your machine and how to avoid dangers, save repair costs, reduce downtime, and increase the reliability and working life of the machine.

In addition to the safety regulations contained herein, you must in any case comply with the applicable regulations of your country with respect to the operation of the machine.

Keep the operating instructions in a clear plastic folder to protect them from dirt and humidity; store them near the machine. The instructions should be read and carefully understood by each operator prior to using the machine. Only persons who have been trained in the use of the machine and are aware of the related dangers and risks should be allowed to use the machine. The local required minimum age must be met.

In addition to the safety notes contained in these operating instructions and any specific regulations in your country, the generally recognised technical rules for the operation of identically constructed machines must be observed.



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## Layout (Fig. 1)

1. Chain
2. Guide bar
3. Hand Guard / Chain Brake Lever
4. Fuel pump (Primer)
5. Throttle lever
6. Rear Handle
7. Safety locking button (throttle lock)
8. Starter grip
9. Air filter cover
10. Fan housing with starting assembly
11. Oil tank cap
12. Front grip (tubular handle)
13. Fuel tank cap
14. Choke switch
15. I/STOP-switch (short-circuit switch)
16. Retaining nut- Sprocket guard
17. Sprocket guard
18. Exhaust muffler
19. Carabiner or rope attachment point
20. Chain catch
21. Claw Stop
22. Allen wrench
23. Combination wrench
24. Chain protection cover
25. Fuel mixing bottle

## Scope of delivery

Petrol Chainsaw	(1x)
Chain protection cover	(1x)
Combination wrench	(1x)
Allen wrench	(1x)
Fuel mixing bottle	(1x)
Warranty card	(1x)
Instruction manual	(1x)

- Open the packaging and take out the equipment with care.
- Remove the packaging material.
- Check that all listed contents are present.
- Inspect the equipment and parts for any damage. Please contact the helpline if anything is missing.
- If possible, keep the packaging until the end of the guarantee period.
- Read the operating instructions fully to familiarise yourself with the tool prior to using it.
- Only use original accessories and spare parts. Spare parts are available by contacting the helpline.
- Specify the part numbers when you contact the helpline.

### **ATTENTION!**

**The device and packaging materials are not toys!**

**Children must not be allowed to play with plastic bags, film and small parts!**

**There is a risk of swallowing and suffocation!**

## Intended use

This machine is a particularly light and easy to handle chain saw with overhead mounted handle. This chainsaw is designed especially for tree care and surgery. These chainsaws may therefore only be operated by “Chainsaw operators with additional training for work using raised platforms or ladder platforms and/or using rope climbing techniques”.

For occasional use on thin wood, fruit tree care, felling, branch trimming or cutting to length.

Clearing work or preparing firewood may only be completed as long as the diameter of the wood does not exceed the cut length (20 cm). For this work, we recommend a conventional chainsaw with extended handle clearance and cutting length.

### Non-permitted users:

People who are not familiar with the operating manual, children under the age of 16 and people under the influence of alcohol, drugs and medication, as well as those who are tired or ill.

The chain is designed exclusively for sawing wood. You may only fell trees if you have received the appropriate training. The manufacturer cannot be held liable for damage caused by improper or incorrect usage.

The machine is to be used only for its prescribed purpose. Any other use is deemed to be a case of misuse. The user / operator and not the manufacturer will be liable for any damage or injuries of any kind caused as a result of this.

Please note that this equipment has been designed for DIY/domestic use only and has not been designed for use in commercial, trade or industrial applications. Our warranty will be voided if the machine is used in commercial, trade or industrial businesses or for equivalent purposes.

### **DANGER**

The manufacturer of this equipment shall be not liable to the applicable Product Liability Act for damages arising in this device or this unit at:

- Installation and replacement of non-original spare parts,
- Removal or alteration of safety components.

# Safety regulations

## General notes

- **To ensure a safe use the operator has to read and follow all safety precautions in the owner's manual to familiarize himself with the handling of the chain saw. Failure to follow instructions could result in serious injury.**
- It is recommended to lend the chain saw only to people who are experienced in working with chain saws. Always hand over the owner's and safety manual.
- Children and youths under the age of 18 are prohibited to operate the saw. Youths above the age of 16 are exempted from this prohibition for the purpose of their education when being under supervision of an expert.
- Working with the chain saw requires high attention.
- Only work in good physical condition. Tiredness also leads to inattention. Keep especially high attention at the end of your working time. All operations should be done calmly and carefully. The operator is responsible to third parties. Never work under the influence of alcohol, drugs or medications.
- Provide a fire extinguisher when working in a highly flammable and dry vegetation (wildfire risk).

## Personal Protective Equipment

- **To avoid injuries to the head, eyes, hands, feet or hearing damage while using the chainsaw, the following personal protective equipment and safety gear must be worn.**
- The clothing must be fit for purpose, i.e. be snug fitting but not provide any hindrance. Do not wear any jewellery or clothing which may get caught on bushes or branches. If you have long hair, wear a hair net!
- A safety helmet must be worn for all work in woods or forests. It protects you from falling branches. The safety helmet must be regularly checked for damage and replaced every 5 years at the latest. Only use approved safety helmets.
- The face guard on the helmet (alternatively: safety glasses/goggles) protects against sawdust and wood splinters.  
To prevent injuries to the eyes, you must always wear eye protection or a face guard when working with the chainsaw.

- To avoid hearing damage wear your proper personal sound protection equipment (ear plugs or ear muffs, etc.)
- The safety/cut protection jacket has layers of woven nylon in it and protects against cuts. It must always be worn when working in raised platforms or ladder platforms and when using rope climbing techniques.
- The safety overalls have layers of woven nylon in them and protect against cuts. It is strongly recommended to use them.
- Working gloves made from tough leather are part of the prescribed equipment and must always be worn when working with the chainsaw.
- When working with the chainsaw, safety shoes or safety boots with a good grip, steel toecap and leg protection should be worn. A safety shoe with cut protection liner offers protection against cuts and ensures firm footing. When working in the tree, safety boots must be specially suited for use with climbing techniques.
- Maintain the chainsaw in good operating condition; incorrect maintenance, use of non-conforming replacement parts, or removal or modification of safety equipment may lead to severe property or personal damages.
- Always use replacement guide rails and chainsaws prescribed by the manufacturer. Incorrect replacement guide rails and chainsaws may cause the chainsaw and/or kickback.

**WARNING!:**

**This chain saw is designed especially for tree care and surgery. Only persons trained in tree care and surgery may use this saw. Observe all literature, procedures and recommendations from the relevant professional organization. Failure to do so constitutes a high accident risk. We recommend always using a rising platform for sawing in trees. Rappelling techniques are extremely dangerous and require special training. The operator must be trained in and familiar with the use of safety equipment and working and climbing techniques. Always use the restraining equipment for both the operator and the saw!**

**ATTENTION!**

**Danger of poisoning; exhaust, fuel, lubricant vapour, sawdust, and lubricants are poisonous, exhaust may not be inhaled**

## Fuels / Refuelling

- When refuelling the chain saw the engine must be switched off.
- Smoking and open fire are not permitted.
- Before refuelling allow the machine to cool down fully.
- Fuels might contain solvent-like substances. Avoid skin and eye contact with mineral oil products.

Always wear protective gloves while refuelling. Often change and clean your protective clothing. Do not inhale fuel vapours. Inhaling fuel vapours might cause physical harm.

- Be careful not to spill fuel or chain oil. Immediately clean the chain saw if fuel or chain oil has been spilled. Keep away fuel from clothing. Immediately change your clothing if fuel has been spilled on it.
- Make sure not to spill fuel or chain oil into the soil (environmental protection). Use a proper base.
- Do not refuel in closed rooms. Fuel vapours accumulate at the soil (risk of explosion).
- Tighten the tank cap as far as it will go.
- Move the chain saw at least 10 feet (3 m) from the fueling point before starting the engine.
- Fuels have a limited storage life. Only buy that amount which will be used in measurable period.
- Store and transport fuel and chain oil only in proper containers. Keep fuel and chain oil away from children.

## Putting into operation

- **Do not work alone. Keep within calling distance of other in case of injury.**
- Ensure that no children or other persons stay close to you and the operational range of the saw. Pay also attention to animals.
- **Prior to starting the work or if the chainsaw falls down, check to ensure smooth function and correct, safe operating condition!** In particular check the function of the chain brake, correctly mounted chain bar, properly sharpened and tensioned saw chain, firmly attached chain sprocket guard, free movement of the throttle lever and the function of the throttle lever lock, clean and dry handles, the function of the start/stop switch.
- Do not start the saw until it has been completely assembled and inspected. In principle the saw can only be operated when completely and securely assembled!

- Before starting the saw the operator has to ensure a good footing.
- Only start the saw as described in this manual. Other starting techniques are not permitted.
- When starting up, the machine must be safely supported and firmly held. The bar and chain must be free-standing.
- **Hold the saw with both hands while working.** Your right hand on the rear grip and your left hand on the tubular handle. Use a firm grip with thumbs. Working with one hand is very dangerous because the saw might fall uncontrolled at the end of a cut (increased risk of injury). Furthermore a kick-back can't be diminished when sawing with one hand!
- **CAUTION: Releasing the throttle the chain might trail a short period (Free-wheeling effect).**
- Always make sure you have a good footing.
- Operate the chain saw in such a way that you don't inhale the exhaust fumes. Do not work in enclosed spaces (risk of poisoning).
  
- **Switch the engine off immediately if there are any noticeable changes in the behaviour of the device.**
- **Always stop the engine and wear gloves when checking or adjusting the chain tension.**
- If you hit any stones, nails, or other hard objects with the saw equipment, the engine must be immediately switched off and the saw equipment checked.
- During work breaks, and before leaving the work place, the chainsaw must be switched off and placed so that no-one can be endangered by it.
- Do not place a chainsaw which is hot directly onto dry grass or other flammable objects. The silencer gives off a tremendous amount of heat. (risk of fire).
- **CAUTION!:** Dripping oil from the chain and bar can result in contamination when the chainsaw is placed down! Always use a suitable mat or surface.

### **Kickback**

- A hazardous kickback may occur while working with the chain saw.
- Kickback occurs when the upper quadrant of the bar nose unexpectedly, unintentionally contacts solid material in the wood.
- Before the chainsaw is guided to the cutting area, it can slip away to the side or jump up.  
**(CAUTION!:** Increasing risk of kickback!)
- The chainsaw may therefore be thrown or pushed towards the chainsaw

operator in an uncontrolled, high-energy manner (**risk of injury!**).

**To avoid a kickback please note following instructions:**

- Plunge work (directly plunging the tip of the bar into the wood) may only be performed by specially trained personnel!
- Always watch the tip of the bar. Take care when continuing cuts which have already been started.
- Start the cut with the chainsaw running!
- Always sharpen the chain correctly. Pay particular attention to the depth limiter being at the correct height!
- Do not cut more than one log at a time! When removing branches, ensure that no other branch is touched.
- When cutting to length, pay attention to closely adjacent branches.

**Operating instructions and techniques**

- Only operate the saw under good visibility and daylight conditions. Take extreme care in wet and freezing weather (rain, snow, ice) (risk of tripping). Increased risk of slipping insists on freshly peeled wood.
- Do not work on an unstable surface. Pay attention to obstacles in the working area, risk of tripping. Always maintain a firm foothold.
- Never use the saw above shoulder height
- Never work on a ladder
- Never work and climb into a tree with the chain saw without an appropriate restraint system for men and machine.
- We recommend always using a rising platform for sawing.
- Don't overreach.
- Position the chain saw in such a way that your body is clear of the cutting attachment whenever the engine is running.
- Only cut wood with the chain saw.
- Don't touch the ground with the running chain saw.
- Do not use the chainsaw to pry or shovel away when removing pieces of wood or other objects.
- Clean the cutting area of foreign bodies such as sand, stones, nails, etc. Foreign bodies damage the saw equipment and can result in dangerous kickback.
- When cutting sawn wood use a safe ground (if possible use a sawhorse). Never permit another person to hold the log. Never hold the log with your leg or foot.



- Round wood or logs should be secured against turning while they are being cut.
- **For felling or cross-cutting, the spike bar (claw stop) must be applied to the wood to be cut.** The use of the spike bar is also recommended when cutting through thick branches.
- Before every **cross-cut**, firmly position the spike bar and only then saw into the wood with the chainsaw running. The saw is then lifted up using the rear grip and guided using the front handle. The spike bar acts as a pivot point. Repositioning is done using light pressure on the front handle. Pull the saw back slightly to do this.  
Insert the spike bar deeper and lift up again using the rear grip.
- **Plunge and longitudinal cuts may only be performed by specially trained personnel (increased risk of kickback).**
- **Longitudinal cuts** may only be done at as shallow an angle as possible. It is particularly important to be careful here, as the spike bar cannot engage.
- Only ever pull the saw equipment from the wood with the chain running.
- If multiple cuts are to be performed, the throttle lever must be released between cuts.
- Take care when cutting splintery wood. Cut pieces of wood can be carried away (risk of injury).
- When cutting using the top of the bar, the chainsaw can be pushed towards the operator if the chain bind up. For this reason, if possible, cut using the bottom side of the bar as the saw will be pulled away from the body towards the wood.
- Logs under strain require special attention to prevent the saw from pinching. The first cut is made on the compression side to relieve the stress on the log. Only then perform the separating cut using the opposite side. If the saw pinches stop the engine and remove it from the log.

**CAUTION!:**

**Felling and branch removal work as well as work on wind damage may only be performed by trained personnel! Risk of injury!**

- When removing branches, support the chainsaw on the trunk if possible. You must not cut using the tip of the bar to do this (risk of kickback).
- Be extremely cautious when cutting limbs under tension. The limbs could spring back toward the operator and cause loss of control of the saw or injury to the operator. Do not cut freely hanging branches from below.
- When bucking, do not stand on the log!

- **Felling work may only be started when it has been ensured that:**
  - a) Only persons involved in the felling work are in the felling area,
  - b) An obstacle free path to the rear is available for everyone involved in the felling work (this rearwards path must run straight back at approx. 45°).
  - c) The trunk base must be free from all foreign bodies, brushwood and branches. Make sure you have firm footing (risk of stumbling).
  - d) When felling, maintain a distance of at least 2 1/2 tree lengths from the nearest person and any other objects!
- **Observing the general condition of the tree:** The neutral lean of the tree - dry and loosely hanging branches - height of the tree - natural overhang - is the tree rotted?
- Observe the wind direction and speed. Felling work must not be done when there are strong gusts of wind. Avoid sawdust (pay attention to the wind direction!)
- **Cutting the trunk base swelling:**

If the tree has large buttress roots, cut into the largest buttresses vertically first (horizontally next) and remove
- **Placing a felling notch:**

The felling notch when properly placed determines the direction in which the tree will fall. It is made perpendicular to the line of fall and should be as close to the ground as possible. Cut the felling notch to a depth of about 1/3 to 1/5 of the trunk diameter. It should be in no case higher than it is deep. Make the felling notch very carefully.
- Any notch corrections must be cut across the whole width.
- Begin the felling cut slightly higher than the felling notch and on the opposite side of the tree. Then cut horizontally through towards the felling notch. Apply the chain saw with its spikes directly behind the uncut portion of wood and cut toward the notch. Leave approximately 1/10 of the tree diameter uncut!
- **This is the hinge** Do not cut through the hinge because you could lose control of the direction of the fall. Drive **wedges** into the felling cut where necessary to control the direction of the fall!
- Wedges should be of wood, light alloy or plastic - never of steel, which can cause kickback and damage to the chain.
- Always keep to the side of the falling tree when felling.
- Watch out for falling limbs when moving back after a felling cut.
- When working on a hill make sure to stand on the up-hill side or beside of the log or lying tree.

- Watch out for rolling logs.

### **Transport and storage**

- **When carrying and changing your position while working with the chain saw the engine must be stopped or the chain brake has to be activated to avoid an unintentional running of the chain.**
- **Never carry and transport the chain saw when the chain is running!**
- When transporting the saw longer distances the supplied chain protection cover should be over the chain in any case.
- Carry the chain saw only by the handle. The guide bar should be behind you. Avoid touching the exhaust muffler (risk of burning).
- When transporting in a vehicle ensure a safe grounding of the chain saw to prevent fuel or chain oil spillage.
- Chainsaws are always transported with an attached rail protection to prevent damage or injuries.
- Safely store the chain saw in a dry space. The saw should not be stored outside. Keep the chain saw out of the reach of children.
- Fuel and oil tank have to be emptied completely when the chain saw is stored over a long period or dispatched
- If the chainsaw/guide rail should not be disassembled, then always attach the transport protection.

### **Maintenance**

- **For all maintenance work the chain saw has to be stopped and the plug connector be switched off!**
- Always check the safe operating condition especially the function of the chain brake of the chain saw before each start of work. Always pay special attention to a proper sharp and tensioned chain.
- Operate the machine so that it works with a minimum of noise and emission. Therefore check the correct settings of the carburettor.
- Clean the chain saw regularly.
- Regularly check the tank caps for tightness.

**Note the accident prevention regulations of the responsible professional association and insurance. Don not make any modifications to the machine! You may put at risk your personal security!**

Maintenance and service work can only be performed as far as described in this manual. All further work has to be assumed by the service center.

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Use only original spare parts and accessories. Not using original spare parts, accessories, guard chain combinations and lengths will lead to an increased risk of injuries. In case of accidents or damages caused by using unauthorised sawing devices or accessories refuse all liability.

### **First aid**

For potentially occurring accidents, the First Aid kit, according to DIN 13164, should always be handy at the work place. Material taken from the First Aid kit must be replaced immediately.

### **When you are requesting help, give the following information:**

- Location of accident
- Type of accident
- Number of injured people
- Type of injuries
- Who is reporting

### **Note**

In case of extended working periods, the operating personnel may suffer circulatory disturbances in their hands (vibration white finger) due to vibrations. Raynaud's syndrome is a vascular disease that causes the small blood vessels on the fingers and toes to cramp in spasms. The affected areas are no longer supplied with sufficient blood and therefore appear extremely pale. The frequent use of vibrating devices can cause nerve damage in people whose circulation is impaired (e.g. smokers, diabetics). If you notice unusual adverse effects, stop working immediately and seek medical advice.

**Information about the duration of use cannot be provided in this case, since this can vary from person to person.**

Observe the following information to reduce hazards:

- Keep your body and especially your hands warm in cold weather.
- Take regular breaks and move your hands to promote circulation.
- Ensure as little vibration as possible at the machine via regular maintenance and stable parts on the device.

## Remaining risks

### DANGER

#### **RISK OF INJURY !**

Contact with the saw-chain can lead to fatal cutting injuries.  
Never put your hands into the running saw-chain.

#### **RISK OF KICKBACK!**

Kickback can lead to fatal cutting injuries.

#### **RISK OF BURNING!**

The chain and the guide bar heat up during operation.

## Set up

### **Before starting the equipment**

This chainsaw is supplied ready-assembled.

Check that all moving parts move smoothly before you start using the equipment. Check that all screws are securely fastened and also check all the safety devices. Before adding fuel and starting the chainsaw, you must check the tension of the chain in case some of the fixings have come loose in transit.

**Re-tension the chain, if this is necessary.**

#### **1. THIS CHAINSAW IS SUPPLIED READY-ASSEMBLED.**

Remove the chain protection cover (24) before use.

#### **2. IF IT IS NECESSARY TO RE-TENSION THE CHAIN**

##### **Adjusting the chain tension**

The correct tension of the saw chain is extremely important and must be checked before starting and periodically during all sawing work. If you take time to adjust the saw chain correctly, you will be able to make better cuts and the life of the chain will be prolonged.

- Undo the retaining nut-sprocket guard (Fig. 2/pos. 16) by 1/2 of a turn ANTI-CLOCKWISE with the combination wrench (23).
- Hold the tip of the chain bar upwards and turn the chain tensioning screw (Fig. 2/pos. A) in a CLOCKWISE DIRECTION in order to increase the chain tension. If you

turn the chain tensioning screw in an **ANTI-CLOCKWISE DIRECTION**, the chain tension will be reduced. Check that the chain is seated around the entire chain bar (Fig. 3/pos. X3).

- After making the adjustment and with the tip of the bar still upwards, tighten the retaining nut-sprocket guard (Fig. 2/pos. 16). The chain is correctly tensioned when it is closely seated and can be pulled right around by hand, when the chain brake lever (3) is released.

**⚠ WARNING**

Wear high-strength gloves at all times when handling or adjusting the saw chain.

⚠ If the chain is hard to turn around the chain bar or jammed, it is too tightly tensioned. Make the following small adjustments:

- A** Undo the retaining nut-sprocket guard (Fig. 2/pos. 16) by 1/2 of a turn **ANTI-CLOCKWISE**. Then slacken the chain tension by slowly turning the chain tensioning screw (Fig. 2/pos. A) in a **ANTI-CLOCKWISE DIRECTION** and then pull the chain back and forth on the bar (Fig. 4). Continue until the chain can be moved smoothly but is still closely seated (Fig. 3/pos. X2). Increase the tension by turning the chain tensioning screw (Fig. 2/pos. A) in a **CLOCKWISE DIRECTION**.
- B** When the saw chain is correctly tensioned, hold the tip of the bar upwards and completely tighten the retaining nut-sprocket guard (Fig. 2/pos. 16).

⚠ A new saw chain stretches, requiring adjustment after as few as 5 cuts. This is normal with a new chain, and the interval between future adjustments will lengthen quickly.

⚠ If the saw chain is **TOO LOOSE** or **TOO TAUT**, the drive wheel, chain bar, chain and crank shaft bearing will suffer premature wear. Fig. 3/pos. X2 shows the correct tension (when cold) and Fig. 3/pos. X3 shows the tension (when warm). Fig. 3/pos. X1 shows a chain that is too loose.

### **3. CHAIN BRAKE MECHANICAL TEST**

Your chainsaw is equipped with a chain brake that reduces the possibility of injury due to kickback. The brake is activated if pressure is applied against the brake lever when, as in the event of kickback, the operator's hand strikes the lever. When the brake is actuated, chain movement stops abruptly.

**⚠ WARNING**

The purpose of the chain brake is to reduce the possibility of injury due to kickback; however, it cannot provide the intended measure of protection if the saw is operated carelessly. Always test the chain brake before using your saw and periodically while on the job. (See below for details of how to perform a test of the mechanical brake).

**4. TO TEST CHAIN BRAKE**

- The chain brake is **DISENGAGED** (chain can move) when the **BRAKE LEVER (3) IS PULLED BACK AND LOCKED** shown in Fig. 5.
- The chain brake is **ENGAGED** (the chain is locked) when the brake lever (3) is pulled forward (shown in Fig. 6). It should not be possible to move the chain (Fig. 4).

**⚠ WARNING**

The brake lever should snap into both positions. If strong resistance is felt, or the lever does not move into either position, do not use your saw. Take it immediately to a professional Service Centre for repair.

**5. FUEL AND OIL – RECOMMENDED FUELS**

Use only a mixture of unleaded petrol (without ethanol) and 2-stroke engine oil. Mix the fuel mixture as indicated in the fuel mixing table.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Do not use a fuel mixture which has been stored for longer than 90 days.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Never use 2-stroke oil with a recommended mixing ratio of 100:1. The manufacturer's warranty will be voided in case of engine damage due to inadequate lubrication.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Only use containers designed and approved for the purpose to transport and store fuel. Pour the correct quantities of petrol and 2-stroke oil into the mixing bottle provided (see scale printed on the bottle). Then shake the bottle well.

### Recommended fuels

Some conventional petrols are being blended with oxygenates such as alcohol or an ether compound to meet clean air standards. Your engine is designed to operate satisfactorily on any petrol intended for automotive use including oxygenated petrols.

It is essential to use unleaded petrol as fuel.

### Lubrication of chain and chain bar

Whenever you refill the fuel tank with petrol you must also top up the level of chain oil in the chain oil tank. It is recommended to use standard chain oil.

## 6. FUEL MIXING TABLE

**Mixing Procedure:** 40 parts petrol to 1 part 2-stroke oil.

Petrol	2-stroke oil
1 litre	25 ml
5 litres	125 ml

### CAUTION

Never start or operate the saw unless the bar, chain and chain brake lever / front hand guard are properly installed.

1. Fill the fuel tank with correct fuel mixture (Fig. 7/pos. 13).
  2. Fill the oil tank with chain oil (Fig. 7/pos. 11).
  3. Be certain the chain brake is activated before starting the unit (Fig. 6/pos 3).
- Once you have filled the chain and oil tank, tighten the tank cover securely by hand.

Do not use any tools to do so.

## 7. IDLE SPEED ADJUSTMENT

If the cutting attachment still rotates in idle speed, contact Authorized Service Centers for correct idle speed adjustment.

**Note: When the engine is idling the cutting attachment must not rotate under any circumstances!**



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# Operation

Please note that the statutory regulations governing noise abatement may differ from one location to another.

## **Each time before use, check the following:**

- That there are no leaks in the fuel system.
- That the equipment is in perfect condition and that the safety devices and cutting devices are complete.
- That all screws are securely fastened.
- That the claw stop (Fig. 1/pos. 21) is securely fastened. If you need to tighten it, use the allen wrench (Fig. 1/pos. 22).
- That all moving parts move smoothly.

## **Starting the engine when cold**

Make sure, that the fuel tank is filled with the relevant mixture of petrol and also top up the chain oil.

1. Activate the hand guard / Chain Brake Lever before starting (Fig. 6/pos 3).
2. Switch the I/STOP-switch to '0' (OFF) (Fig. 8 / pos 15).
3. Pull the choke switch (14) fully out until it locks (Fig. 9/arrow direction 1).
4. Push the fuel pump (4) 10 times (Fig. 1).
5. Place the saw on a firm, flat surface. Hold the saw firmly. Pull the starter grip (8) rapidly 2 times. Beware of moving chain!
6. Push in the choke switch (14) as far as it will go (Fig. 9/arrow direction 2).
7. Switch the I/STOP-switch to 'I' (ON) to start the machine (Fig. 8/ pos. 15).
8. Hold the saw firmly and pull the starter grip (8) rapidly 4 times. Engine should start.

### **⚠ CAUTION**

Never allow the starter grip (8) to snap back when it has been pulled out. This may result in damage.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Since the choke switch (Fig. 9/arrow direction 1) is closed, the chain starts to move and rotate **AT HIGH SPEED**, immediately when the engine is started.

9. Let the engine run for 10 seconds to warm up. Press the safety locking button (7) & throttle lever (5) briefly, the engine will go to 'idling' speed (Fig. 10).

**⚠ CAUTION**

Always pull the starter grip (8) slowly (until you feel the initial resistance) before pulling it quickly to start the engine.

Do not allow the starter grip (8) to whip back of its own accord.

If the engine does not start up even after several attempts, read the section 'Troubleshooting'.

Always pull out the starter grip (8) in a straight line. If it is pulled out at an angle, friction will occur on the eyelet.

As a result of this friction, the starter grip (8) will become frayed and will wear away faster. Always hold the starter grip (8) when the starter line retracts.

### **Starting the engine when warm**

#### **(The equipment has been idle for less than 15-20min)**

Fill up the fuel tank with the relevant mixture of petrol and oil (Fig. 7), and also top up the chain oil (Fig. 7). See the section 'Fuel and oil'.

1. Activate the chain brake lever before starting (Fig. 6/pos 3).
2. Make sure the I/STOP-switch is in the 'I' (ON) position (Fig. 8 / pos 15).
3. Set the equipment down on a firm level flat surface. Hold the saw firmly. Beware of moving chain!
4. Pull the starter grip (8) rapidly 6 times. The engine should start. If the equipment does not start after 6 tugs, repeat the steps of the procedure for starting the engine from cold.

#### **Each time before use, check the following:**

- That there are no leaks in the fuel system.

## SWITCHING OFF THE ENGINE

### Emergency Stop procedure:

To stop the engine in an emergency, activate the Hand Guard / Chain Brake Lever (Fig.6/pos. 3). This will immediately stop the chain. Then switch the stop switch (Fig. 8/pos. 15) to '0' Stop.

### Normal procedure:

Let go of the throttle lever (Fig. 11/pos. 18) and wait until the engine has changed to idling speed. Then set the I/STOP-switch (Fig. 11/pos.19) to '0' Stop.

Practice all the work steps with the engine switched off before you start to use the equipment.

### CAUTION

When idling, the chain (1) should not move. If the chain (1) moves, you need to adjust the idling speed!

## Operating Instructions

### Important instructions

This chainsaw is a special type of saw that is specially designed for tree care and tree surgery.

This chainsaw may only be operated one-handed with corresponding training and if a carefully specified working technique is applied.

For all other applications, the chainsaw must be operated with both hands like in the case of conventional chainsaws.

### Important notices

Exclusively use the device for sawing wood. Do not work on metal, plastic, masonry and building materials which are not made of wood.

Turn off the motor if the saw comes in contact with foreign objects. Check the saw and, if applicable, repair it.

Protect the chain from dirt and sand. Even small quantities of dirt can quickly make the chain blunt and increase the risk of kickback.

Start by cutting up smaller logs to practise in order to get a feel for the device, before attempting difficult tasks.

Activate the throttle at maximum, before starting sawing.

Press the casing of the chainsaw against the log when starting sawing.  
Run the device at full throttle throughout the whole sawing process.  
Let the saw do the work. Only use slight downwards pressure.

Release the throttle as soon as you have finished your work so the motor runs idle. If you let the machine run at full throttle without load, there will be unnecessary wear and tear.

So that you do not lose control of the device after the chain exits the wood, you should not apply any pressure to the saw towards the end of the cut.

## **Felling trees - only with relevant training**

### **CAUTION**

Watch out for broken or dead branches which may fall down during sawing and which could cause severe injuries.

Do not saw close to buildings or power lines if you do not know in which direction the felled tree will fall. Do not work at night because you can see less well, or during rain, snow and storms because the direction in which the tree will fall cannot be anticipated.

Plan your work with the chainsaw in advance.

The working environment around the tree should be cleared so you have secure footing.

The machine operator should always be positioned at a higher level in the working area because the tree will probably roll or slide down after felling.

Watch out for broken or dead branches that may fall down and cause severe injuries.

### **The following conditions can influence the tree's falling direction:**

- Wind direction and speed
- Leaning of the tree - The leaning direction cannot always be recognised because of uneven or sloping ground. Determine the leaning direction of the tree using a plumb line or a level.
- Branches growing (and therefore weight) only on one side
- Surrounding trees or obstacles

**Look out for destroyed or decayed parts of the tree.**

If the trunk is decayed, it can suddenly break and fall on you. Make sure there is sufficient space for the falling tree. Keep a distance of 2½ tree lengths to the next person or other objects. The sound of the motor can drown out warning cries.

Remove dirt, stones, loose bark, nails, brackets and wire from the sawing area.

**⚠ Ensure you have a free escape route (Fig. A)**

Position 1: Escape route

Position 2: Falling direction of the tree

**Clearing large trees is only permitted with corresponding training**

(20 cm diameter and up)

The undercutting method is used for felling large trees. For this, a wedge is cut out from the side of the tree according to the required falling direction. After the dropping cut has been made on the other side of the tree, it will fall in the direction of the wedge cut.

**⚠ NOTICE**

If the tree has large prop/buttress roots, these should be removed before the wedge is cut. If the saw is used for removing the prop/buttress roots, the saw-chain should not touch the ground so the chain does not become blunt.

**Undercut and felling the tree (Fig. B-C)**

For the undercut, first cut the upper part (Pos. 1) of the wedge (Pos. 2). Cut 1/3 of the way into the tree. Then saw the lower part (Pos. 3) of the wedge (Pos. 2). Now remove the wedge you have cut out.

Afterwards, you can carry out the dropping cut on the opposite side of the tree (Fig. 4). For this, start about 5 cm above the middle of the cut. In this way, there is enough wood between the dropping cut (Pos. 4) and the wedge (Pos. 2) so that it functions as a hinge. This hinge is designed to guide the tree in the right direction when falling.

**⚠ NOTICE**

Before completing the dropping cut, if required, increase the cut using wedges to control the direction of the fall. Exclusively use wood or plastic wedges. Steel or iron wedges can cause kickback and damage to the device.

Be aware of signs that the tree is beginning to fall: Cracking sounds, the dropping cut opening or movement in the upper branches.

When the tree begins to fall, stop the saw, put it down and leave immediately via your escape route.

To prevent injuries, do not cut partly felled trees with your saw. Beware especially of partly felled trees which are not supported. If a tree does not fall down completely, remove the saw and help the process along with a cable winch, a pulley or a towing vehicle.

### **Sawing a felled tree (log division)**

The term “log division” describes the cutting up of a felled tree into logs of the desired length.

#### **⚠ CAUTION**

Do not stand on the log you are currently cutting. The log could roll away and you may lose your footing and control of the device. Do not carry out sawing work on sloping ground.

### **Important notices**

Only ever saw one log or branch.

Be careful when cutting split wood. You may be hit by sharp pieces of wood.

Cut small logs or branches on a sawhorse. When cutting logs, no other person must hold on to the log. Do not secure the log with your leg or foot.

Do not use the saw in areas where logs, roots and other parts of the tree are entangled. Pull the logs to a free area and cut the freed logs first.

### **Different cuts for log division (Fig. D)**

#### **⚠ CAUTION**

If the saw is jammed in a log, do not pull it out with force. You may lose control of the device and suffer severe injuries and/or damage the saw. Stop the saw and drive a plastic or wooden wedge into the cut until the saw can be pulled out easily. Restart the saw and carefully continue with the cut. Never start the saw when it is jammed in a log.

**Topping (Fig. E, Pos. 1)**

Topping starts at the upper side of the log where you hold the saw against the log. Only use slight downwards pressure for topping.

**Undercut (Fig. E, Pos. 2)**

Start the undercut on the underside of the log and hold the top edge of the saw against the log. Only use slight upwards pressure for the undercut. Hold the saw securely to control the device. The saw will push backwards (in your direction).

**⚠ CAUTION**

Never hold the saw the wrong way round for an undercut. You do not have control of the device in this position. Always make the first cut on the compression side of the log.

The compression side of the log is where the pressure of the log's weight is concentrated.

**Log division without supports (Fig. F)**

Using topping (Pos. 1), saw 1/3 of the way into the tree.

Turn the log around and make a second top cut (Pos. 2).

When sawing on the compression side, make sure the saw does not get jammed. See Figure for cuts in logs on the compression side.

**Log division with log or support (Fig. G-H)**

Always remember to make the first cut (Pos. 1) on the compression side of the log.

Cut 1/3 into the log for this.

Make a second cut (Pos. 2).

**Trimming and pruning****⚠ CAUTION**

Always be careful and protect yourself from kickback. Never let the moving chain at the tip of the chain guide come in contact with other branches or objects during trimming or cutting branches. Such contact can lead to serious injuries.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Never climb into the tree for trimming or pruning. Do not stand on ladders, platforms etc. You could lose your balance and control of the device.

**Important notices**

Work slowly and hold on to the saw with both hands. Ensure a secure standing position and balance.

Beware of recoiling parts of the tree. Practise extreme caution when cutting small parts of the tree. Flexible material can get caught in the saw-chain and be ejected in your direction or make you lose your balance.

Beware of recoiling parts of the tree. This particularly applies to bent or loaded branches. Avoid coming in contact with the branch or the saw when the tension on the wood is released.

Keep your working area clear. Clear the path of branches so you do not trip over them.

**Trimming**

Do not start trimming the tree before it has been felled. Only then can you carry out the trimming safely and properly.

Leave larger branches underneath the felled tree and use them as a support while you continue working.

Start at the foot of the felled tree and work your way up to the top. Remove smaller parts of the tree with one cut.

Make sure that the tree is always between you and the saw.

Remove larger, supporting branches using the method from Section “Log division without support”.

Always remove small freely suspended parts of the tree with a top cut. They may fall into the saw or trap it if you use an undercut.

**Pruning (Fig. K)**

**⚠ CAUTION**

Prune branches only at or below shoulder height. Never cut branches above shoulder height. Leave that kind of work to a professional.

For the first cut (Pos. 1), cut 1/3 of the way into the lower part of the branch.

Then cut all the way through the branch with the second cut (Pos. 2). The third cut (Pos. 3) is a top cut with which you separate the branch from the trunk at a distance of 2.5 to 5 cm.



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## **WORKING WITH TREE SERVICE CHAIN-SAWS FROM A ROPE AND HARNESS**

This chapter sets out working practices to reduce the risk of injury from tree service chainsaws when working at height from a rope and harness. While it may form the basis of guidance and training literature, it should not be regarded as a substitute for formal training. The directives contained in this annex are only practical examples. National laws and regulations must always be strictly observed.

### **General requirements working at height**

Operators of tree service chainsaws working at height from a rope and harness should never work alone. A competent ground worker trained in appropriate emergency procedures should assist them. Operators of tree service chainsaws for this work should be trained in general safe climbing and work positioning techniques and shall properly equipped with harnesses, ropes, strops, karabiners and other equipment for maintaining secure and safe working positions for both themselves and the saw.

### **Preparing to use the saw in the tree**

The chainsaw should be checked, fuelled, started and warmed up by the ground worker before it is sent up to the operator in the tree.

The chainsaw should be fitted with a suitable strop for attaching to the operator's harness (Fig. M):

- a) choke the strop around the attachment point on the rear of the saw (R1, Fig. R);
- b) provide suitable karabiners to allow indirect (i.e. via the strop) and direct attachment (i.e. at the attachment point on the saw) of saw to the operators harness;
- c) ensure the saw is securely attached when it is being sent up to the operator;
- d) ensure the saw is secured to the harness before it is disconnected from the means of ascent.

Thanks to the ability to attach the chainsaw directly to the harness, the risk of damage to the equipment when moving around the tree is reduced. The supply to the chainsaw must always be disconnected if it is attached directly to the harness. The saw should only be attached to the recommended attachment points on the harness. These may be at mid-point (front or rear) or at the sides.

Where possible attaching the saw to centre rear mid-point will keep it clear of climbing lines and support its weight centrally down the operator's spine (Fig. N).

When moving the saw from any attachment point to another, operators should ensure it is secured in the new position before releasing it from the previous attachment point.

### **Using the chainsaw in the tree**

An analysis of accidents with these saws during tree service operations shows the primary cause as being inappropriate one-handed use of the saw. In the vast majority of accidents, operators fail to adopt a secure work position which allows them to hold both handles of the saw.

#### **This results in an increased risk of injury due to:**

- not having a firm grip on the saw if it kicks back;
- a lack of control of the saw such that it is more liable to contact climbing lines and operators body (particularly the left hand and arm)
- losing control from insecure work position resulting in contact with the saw (unexpected movement during operation of the saw)

### **Securing the work position for two-handed use**

To allow the operator to hold the saw with both hands, they should as general rule, aim for secure work position where they are operating the saw at:

- hip level when cutting horizontal sections;
- solar plexus level when cutting vertical sections.

Where the operator is working close into vertical stems with a low lateral forces on their work position, then a good footing may be all that is needed to maintain a secure work position. However as operators move away from the stem, they will need to take steps to remove or counteract the increasing lateral forces by, for example, a re-direct of the main line via a supplementary anchor point or using an adjustable strop direct from the harness to a supplementary anchor point (Fig. O).

Gaining a good footing at the working position can be assisted by use of a temporary foot stirrup created from an endless sling (Fig. P).

### **Starting the saw in the tree**

When starting the saw in the tree, the operator should:

- a) apply the chain brake before starting;
- b) hold saw on either the left or right of the body when starting:
  - on the left side hold the saw with either the left hand on the front handle or the right hand on the rear handle and thrust the saw away from the body while holding the pull starter cord in the other hand;

- on the right side, hold the saw with the right hand on either handle and thrust the saw away from the body while holding the pull starter cord in the left hand.

The chain brake should always be engaged before lowering a running saw onto its stop.

Operators should always check the saw has sufficient fuel before undertaking critical cuts.

### **One-hand use of the chainsaw**

Operators should not use tree service chainsaws onehanded in place of unstable work positioning or in preference to a handsaw when cutting small diameter wood at the branch tips.

Tree service chainsaws should only be used one-handed where:

- the operator cannot gain a work position enabling two-handed use; and
- they need to support their working position with one hand; and
- the saw is being used at full stretch, at right angles to and out of line with the operator's body (Fig.Q)

Operators should never:

- cut with the kickback zone at the tip of the chainsaw guide bar
- 'hold and cut' sections
- attempt to catch falling sections.

### **Freeing a trapped saw**

If the saw should become trapped during cutting, operators should:

- switch off the saw and attach it securely to the tree inboard (i.e. towards the trunk side) of the cut or to a separate tool line;
- pull the saw from the kerf whilst lifting the branch as necessary;
- if necessary, use a handsaw or second chain saw to release the trapped saw by cutting a minimum of 30 cm away from the trapped saw.

Whether a handsaw or a chainsaw is used to free a stuck saw, the release cuts should always be outboard (toward the tips of the branch), in order to prevent the saw being taken with the section and further complicating the situation.

## **LIMBING**

- a) Always start from the larger diameter and move towards the tip to cut off limbs and any secondary branches.
- b) Always find the safest and most stable position before accelerating the chainsaw. If necessary, keep your balance by resting your knee on the trunk itself.
- c) Keep the chainsaw on the trunk so as not to get too tired, turning it onto the left- or right-hand side depending on the position of the branch to cut (Fig. L).
- d) In the case of branches under tension, find a safe position to protect yourself if they whip back. Always start the cut from the opposite side to the bend.
- e) When lopping large diameter branches make use of the bumper spike.

**WARNING - Do not use the upper edge of the tip of the guide bar to cross-cut; otherwise you might risk a kickback.**

## **Cleaning**

 **CAUTION**

**Set the stop switch (Fig. 8/pos. 15) '0' stop before doing any cleaning and maintenance work!**

### **Carrying out any cleaning work**

- The equipment should be cleaned thoroughly every time after it has been used. This applies particularly to the chain and bar.
- Keep the air vents and the motor housing free of dirt and dust as far as possible. Wipe the equipment with a clean damp cloth or blow it down with compressed air at low pressure.
- It is easiest to remove sawdust and wood chippings immediately after use.
- Clean the equipment regularly with a damp cloth and some soft soap. Do not use cleaning agents or solvents; these may be aggressive to the plastic parts in the equipment. Ensure that no water can get into the interior of the equipment.

# Maintenance and servicing

## MAINTENANCE

### CAUTION

All maintenance work on the chainsaw apart from the work described in this manual may only be carried out by authorised after-sales service personnel.

### Chain brake operational test

Test the chain brake periodically to ensure proper function. Perform a chain brake test prior to initial cutting, following extensive cutting, and definitely following any Chain brake service.

Test chain brake as follows:

1. Place saw on a clear, firm, flat surface.
2. Start the engine.
3. Grasp the rear handle (Fig. 1/pos. 6) with your right hand.
4. With your left hand, hold the front grip (Fig. 1/pos. 12) (not chain brake lever / pos. 3) firmly.
5. Squeeze first the safety locking button (Fig. 1/pos. 7) & throttle lever (Fig. 1/pos. 5), then immediately activate the chain brake lever (Fig. 6/pos. 3).

### CAUTION

Activate the chain brake slowly and deliberately. Keep the chain from touching anything, don't let the saw tip forward.

6. Chain should stop abruptly. When it does, immediately release the throttle lever.

### CAUTION

If chain does not stop, turn engine off and take your unit to the nearest Authorized Service Centre for service.

7. If the chain brake functions properly, turn the engine off and return the chain brake to the **DISENGAGED** position.

## Air Filter

### NOTICE

Never operate the saw without the air filter. Dust and dirt will be drawn into the engine and damage it. Keep the air filter clean! The air filter must be cleaned or replaced after every 20 hours of service.

## Cleaning the air filter

1. Ensure the I/STOP-switch (Fig. 8/pos. 15) is set to '0' stop.
2. Remove the air filter cover (Fig. 12/pos. 9) by removing the air filter screw (A).
3. Lift out the air filter (Fig.12/pos. B).
4. Clean the air filter. Wash the filter in clean, warm, soapy water. Rinse in clear, cool water. Air dry completely before refitting.  
**It is advisable to have a supply of spare filters.** Replacement air filters are available at the service partner.
5. Insert the air filter (Fig. 12/pos. B). Refit the air filter cover. Make sure that the air filter cover (Fig. 12/pos. 9) fits perfectly. Tighten the air filter screw (Fig. 23/A).

## Fuel Filter

### NOTICE

Never use the saw without a fuel filter. After 100 hours in operation the fuel filter should be cleaned or, in case of damage, replaced. Be sure to empty the fuel tank before changing the filter.

1. Ensure the stop switch (Fig. 8/pos. 15) is set to '0' stop.
2. Remove the fuel tank cap (Fig. 7/pos.13).
3. Bend a piece of soft wire.
4. Reach into the fuel tank opening and hook the fuel line. Carefully pull the fuel line toward the opening until you can reach it with your fingers.

### NOTICE

## **Do not pull hose completely out of tank.**

5. Lift the filter (Fig. 13/pos.C) out of tank.
6. Pull the filter (Fig. 13/pos.C) off the fuel pipe with a twist and clean it. (If the filter is damaged, dispose of it and replace it with a new filter).
7. Insert the end of the cleaned /new filter onto the fuel pipe. Place one end of the filter into the tank opening. Make sure that the filter (Fig. 13/pos.C) is seated in the

lower corner of the tank. If necessary, use a long screwdriver to move the filter to its correct position, taking care not to damage it in the process.

8. Fill tank with fresh fuel / oil mixture. Securely refit the fuel tank cap (Fig. 7/pos. 13).

## Spark plug

### NOTICE

To ensure that the saw's engine retains its power, the spark plug must be clean and have the correct electrode gap (0.5 mm). The spark plug must be cleaned or replaced after every 20 hours of service. (Fig. 15). Replacement spark plugs are available at the service partner.

1. Ensure the I/STOP-switch (Fig. 8/pos. 15) is set to '0' stop.
2. Remove the air filter cover (Fig. 12/pos. 9).
3. Disconnect the spark plug boot (Fig. 14/pos. D) from the spark plug (Fig. 14/pos. E) by pulling and twisting it simultaneously.
4. Remove the spark plug using the supplied combination wrench (Fig. 1/pos. 23).  
**DO NOT USE ANY OTHER TOOLS.**
5. Clean the spark plug with a copper wire brush and refit it, or fit a new spark plug.

## Carburettor and idling speed settings

### NOTICE

Settings on the carburettor may only be made by authorised customer service personnel.

## How to remove the chain or chain bar for replacement maintenance & cleaning

1. Make sure the chain brake lever is pulled back into the **DISENGAGED** position (Fig. 5).
2. Unscrew the retaining nut-sprocket guard (Fig. 1/pos. 16) with the combination wrench (Fig. 1/pos. 23) and remove the sprocket guard (Fig. 1/pos. 17).

### **Chain bar maintenance (Fig. 16)**

Regular lubrication of the chain bar (guide rail for the chain and teeth) is essential. The chain bar needs the maintenance described in the following section in order for the saw to work at an optimum level of performance.

#### **⚠ NOTICE**

The sprocket tip on your new saw has been pre-lubricated at the factory. Failure to lubricate the guide bar sprocket tip as explained below will result in poor performance and seizure, voiding the manufacturer's warranty.

#### **To lubricate the sprocket tip**

If the saw is used intensively it will be necessary to lubricate the guide bar sprocket tip (F) regularly (once a week).

To do this, first thoroughly clean the 2 mm hole (G) at the tip of the guide bar, and then press in a small amount of multi-purpose grease.

Multi-purpose grease and grease guns are available in specialty retail trade.

#### **⚠ NOTICE**

The saw chain does not have to be removed in order to lubricate the sprocket tip of the chain bar. Lubrication is possible during work, with the engine switched off.

#### **⚠ CAUTION**

Wear heavy duty work gloves when handling the bar and chain.

Most guide bar problems can be prevented merely by keeping the chainsaw well maintained. Insufficient guide bar lubrication and operating the saw with a chain that is **TOO TIGHT** will contribute to rapid bar wear. To help minimize bar wear, the following guide bar maintenance procedures are recommended.

#### **⚠ CAUTION**

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



### Turning the guide bar

The guide bar should be reversed every 8 working hours to ensure uniform wear. Unscrew the retaining nut-sprocket guard (Fig. 1/pos. 16) with the combination wrench (Fig. 1/pos. 23) and remove the sprocket guard (Fig. 1/pos. 17).

Keep the bar groove and lubrication hole clean (Fig. 16).

Check the guide bar rails frequently for wear and, if necessary, remove the burrs and square-up the rails using a flat file (Not supplied).

Remount the the guide bar (reversed side), chain and sprocket guard.

#### CAUTION

Never fit a new chain to a worn chain bar.

## CHAIN MAINTENANCE

### Chain sharpening

Chain sharpening requires special tools to ensure that cutters are sharpened at the correct angle and depth. For the inexperienced chainsaw user, we recommend that the saw chain be professionally sharpened by the nearest professional Service Centre. If you feel comfortable sharpening your own saw chain, special tools are available from the professional Service Centre.

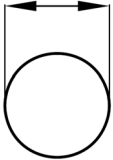
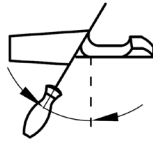
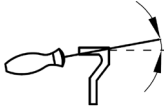
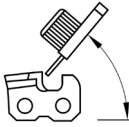
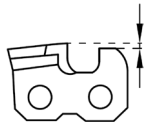
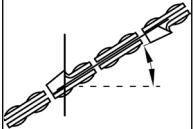

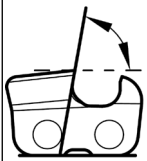
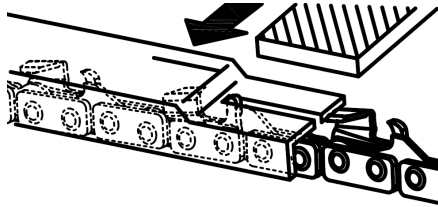

Sharpen the chain using protective gloves. After sharpening, the cutting links must all have the same width and length.

Cutting links with different width and length can cause a kickback.

#### NOTICE

A sharp chain produces well-defined chips. When your chain starts to produce sawdust, it is time to sharpen.

After the blades have been sharpened 3-4 times, check the height of the depth limiter and if necessary lower it with a flat file and then round off the front corner.

<b>Instructions for sharpening a saw chain:</b>					
Chainsaw type	File diameter (not included)	Upper angle	Lower angle	Upper tilt angle (55°)	Standard depth
					
		Chucking rotation angle	Chucking inclination angle	side angle	
					
91P	ca. 4.0 mm	30°	0°	80°	0.64 mm
					
depth stop				file	

**CHAIN MAINTENANCE (CONTINUED)**

**Chain tension**

Check the chain tension frequently and adjust as often as necessary to keep the chain snug on the bar, but loose enough to be pulled around by hand.

**Breaking in a new saw chain**

A new chain and bar will need chain readjustment after as few as 5 cuts. This is normal during the break-in period, and the interval between future adjustments will begin to lengthen quickly.

**⚠ CAUTION**

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

**Re-assembly of the chain bar and chain to the engine unit****⚠ CAUTION**

Do not start the engine until the saw is fully assembled.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Wear protective gloves at all times when handling the chain.

**Mounting the guide bar and saw chain**

Use the combination wrench (23) delivered with the chain saw for the following work:  
Put the saw on a stable surface and carry out the following steps to install the chain (1) and guide bar (2):

1. Make sure the chain brake lever (Fig. 5/pos.3) is pulled back into the **DISENGAGED** position.
  2. Unscrew the retaining nut-sprocket guard (Fig. 1/pos. 16) with the combination wrench (Fig. 1/pos. 23) and remove the sprocket guard (Fig. 1/pos. 17).
  3. Turn the chain adjusting screw (Fig. 2/pos.A) to the left (counterclockwise) until the pin is at the right stop.
  4. Put on the guide bar (Fig. 17/pos.2).
  5. Lift the chain (Fig. 17/pos.1) over the sprocket (Fig. 17/pos.H). Using your right hand, guide the chain into the top guide groove on the guide bar (Fig. 17/ pos.2). Note that the cutting edges along the top of the chain (Fig. 17/pos.1) must point in the direction of the arrow!
- Push the sprocket guard (Fig. 18/pos.17) into its fixture, then push it over the retaining bolts (I) while lifting the saw chain (Fig. 18/pos.1) over the chain catch (Fig. 18/ pos.20). Ensure that the pin (Fig. 18/pos.J) of the chain tensioner (Fig. 18/pos.A) engages in the hole on the guide bar.
  - Manually tighten the retaining nut- Sprocket guard (Fig. 18/pos.16).

## **Oil passages**

Oil passages on the bar should be cleaned to ensure proper lubrication of the bar and chain during operation.

### **NOTICE**

The condition of the oil passages can be easily checked. If the passages are clear, the chain will automatically give off a spray of oil within seconds of starting the saw. Your saw is equipped with an automatic oiler system.

## **Automatic chain lubrication**

The chainsaw is equipped with an automatic oil lubrication system with a toothed wheel drive. It automatically supplies the bar and the chain with the right quantity of oil. The moment the engine is accelerated, the oil also starts to flow through the bar plate more quickly as well.

The chain lubrication system has been set to its perfect adjustment at the factory.

To check the chain lubrication, hold the chainsaw, with the chain, over a piece of paper and run it at full speed for a few seconds. You will be able to judge the set amount of oil from the paper.

If it requires adjusting, take the saw to your nearest authorised after-sales service outlet.

## Technical data

<b>Engine displacement</b>	25 cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Maximum engine capacity</b>	0.7 kW (1 HP)
<b>Cutting length</b>	20 cm
<b>Cutter rail type</b>	10"
<b>Chain pitch</b>	(3/8"), 9.525 mm
<b>Chain thickness</b>	(0.05"), 1.27 mm
<b>Chain sprocket - Number of teeth and pitch</b>	6 x 9.525 mm
<b>Idling speed</b>	3300±300 min <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Maximum cutting speed</b>	21 m/s
<b>Maximum speed with cutting equipment</b>	11000 min <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Fuel tank capacity</b>	230 cm <sup>3</sup> / 0.23 L
<b>Oil tank capacity</b>	160 cm <sup>3</sup> / 0.16 L
<b>Anti-vibration function</b>	Yes
<b>Chain brake</b>	Yes
<b>Clutch</b>	Yes
<b>Automatic chain lubrication</b>	Yes
<b>Net weight without chain and chain bar (dry)</b>	3.2 kg
<b>Net weight (dry)</b>	3.7 kg

Subject to technical changes!

### **Wear ear-muffs.**

The impact of noise can cause damage to hearing.

### **Keep the noise emissions and vibrations to a minimum.**

- Only use appliances which are in perfect working order.
- Service and clean the appliance regularly.
- Adapt your working style to suit the appliance.
- Do not overload the appliance.
- Have the appliance serviced whenever necessary.
- Switch the appliance off when it is not in use.
- Wear protective gloves.

## Sound and vibration

<b>Sound pressure level <math>L_{pA}</math></b>	99.2 dB(A)
<b>Uncertainty <math>K_{pA}</math></b>	3 dB(A)
<b>Guaranteed sound power level <math>L_{WA}</math></b>	113 dB(A)
<b>Measured sound power level <math>L_{WA}</math></b>	110.4 dB(A)
<b>Uncertainty <math>K_{WA}</math></b>	3 dB(A)
<b>Vibration Front Handle <math>a_h</math></b>	8.98 m/s <sup>2</sup>
<b>Vibration Rear Handle <math>a_h</math></b>	8.03
<b>Uncertainty <math>K_{hv}</math></b>	1.5 m/s <sup>2</sup>

## Storage



Never put the equipment into storage for longer than 30 days without carrying out the following steps.

Store the equipment in a secure, dry, frost-free and well-ventilated location that is protected from the effects of weather.

Outside storage is not recommended. Secure it against unauthorised access.

**If you intend to store the equipment for longer than 30 days, it must be prepared accordingly.** Otherwise the fuel still remaining in the carburettor will evaporate and leave a rubbery sediment. This can cause problems when starting up the equipment and may require expensive repairs.

1. Slowly remove the fuel tank cap to release any pressure that may have formed in the tank. Carefully empty the tank of fuel.
2. To remove the fuel from the carburettor, start the engine and let it run until the equipment stops.
3. Leave the engine to cool (approx. 5 minutes).
4. Remove the spark plug. You will need the supplied combined spark plug spanner/screwdriver.
5. Add one teaspoon of 2-stroke engine oil into the combustion chamber.
6. Slowly pull the starter cord several times to apply a layer of oil to all internal parts. Refit the spark plug.

### **Putting the equipment back into operation**

1. Remove the spark plug.
2. Quickly tug on the starter line to remove excess oil from the combustion chamber.
3. Clean the spark plug and check that the electrode gap is correct, or insert a new spark plug with the correct electrode gap.
4. Prepare the equipment for operation.
5. Fill the fuel tank with the relevant mixture of fuel and oil.
6. Top up the chain oil in the chain oil tank.

## **Transport**

To transport the equipment, empty the petrol tank. Clean coarse dirt off the equipment with a brush or hand brush. Always mount the chain protection cover (24) to the guide bar (2).

## **Disposal and recycling**

The equipment is supplied in packaging to prevent it from being damaged in transit. The raw materials in this packaging can be reused or recycled. The equipment and its accessories are made of various types of material, such as metal and plastic. Never place defective equipment in your household refuse. The equipment should be taken to a suitable collection center for proper disposal. If you do not know the whereabouts of such a collection point, you should ask in your local council offices.

## **Troubleshooting**

The table below contains a list of fault symptoms and explains what you can do to remedy the problem if your equipment fails to work properly. If the problem still persists after working through the list, please contact your nearest service workshop.

### **⚠ IMPORTANT!**

Hint in case of sending the equipment to a service centre:

Due to safety reasons please see to it that the equipment is sent back free of oil and petrol!

<b>Troubleshooting guide</b>		
<b>Problem</b>	<b>Probable cause</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>
Unit won't start or starts but will not run.	Incorrect starting procedures.	Follow instructions in the User Manual.
	Incorrect carburettor mixture adjustment setting.	Have carburettor adjusted by an Authorized Service Center.
	Fouled spark plug.	Clean / gap or replace plug.
	Fuel filter plugged.	Replace fuel filter.
Unit starts, but engine has low power.	Dirty air filter.	Remove, clean and reinstall filter.
	Incorrect carburettor mixture adjustment setting.	Have carburettor adjusted by an Authorized Service Center.
Engine hesitates.	Incorrect carburettor mixture adjustment setting.	Have carburettor adjusted by an Authorized Service Center.
No power under load.	Incorrectly gapped spark plug.	Clean / gap or replace plug.
Runs erratically.	Incorrect carburettor mixture adjustment setting.	Have carburettor adjusted by an Authorized Service Center.
Smokes excessively.	Incorrect fuel mixture.	Use properly mixed fuel (40:1 mixture).
Poor performance when operated	Blunt chain. Loose chain.	Sharpen or replace the chain. Tension the chain.
Engine dies	Empty petrol tank. Fuel filter in the wrong position in the tank.	Fill up the petrol tank. Completely fill the petrol tank or re-position the fuel filter in the petrol tank.
Insufficient chain lubrication (the cutter rail and chain get hot)	Empty oil tank for the chain.	Top up the oil tank for the chain.
	Oil lubrication openings moved.	Clean the oil lubrication hole in the cutter bar. Clean the groove in the cutter bar.



**Service information**

Please note that the following parts of this product are subject to normal or natural wear and that the following parts are therefore also required for use as consumables.

Wear parts*	Saw chain, Chain bar, Saw chain-oil, Motor-oil, Spiked bumper, Chain catcher, Spark plug, Air filter, Fuel filter, Saw chain-oil filter
To order spare parts, use the spare part drawing of this manual.	

\* Not necessarily included in the scope of delivery!

**Admitted saw chain and chain bar combination**

Saw chain	3/8LP-40
Guide bar	AP10-40-509P

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**ALDI**

**FERREX<sup>®</sup>**

**PETROL CHAINSAW 25CC**

## **Warranty Details**

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REGISTER YOUR PURCHASE AT [www.aldi.com.au/en/about-aldi/product-registration/](http://www.aldi.com.au/en/about-aldi/product-registration/) TO KEEP UP-TO-DATE WITH IMPORTANT PRODUCT INFORMATION



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The product is guaranteed to be free from defects in workmanship and parts for a period of 12 months from the date of purchase. Defects that occur within this warranty period, under normal use and care, will be repaired, replaced or refunded at our discretion. The benefits conferred by this warranty are in addition to all rights and remedies in respect of the product that the consumer has under the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 and similar state and territory laws.

Our goods come with guarantees that cannot be excluded under the Australian Consumer Law. You are entitled to a replacement or refund for a major failure and for compensation for any other reasonably foreseeable loss or damage. You are also entitled to have the goods repaired or replaced if the goods fail to be of acceptable quality and the failure does not amount to a major failure.

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**AFTER SALES SUPPORT**

  **1300 855 831**

 [support@scheppach.com.au](mailto:support@scheppach.com.au)  
MODEL: CSP2540 PRODUCT CODE: 705552 04/2021

**1**

YEAR WARRANTY



# FERREX®

## PETROL CHAINSAW 25CC

# Repair and Refurbished Goods or Parts Notice

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REGISTER YOUR PURCHASE AT [www.aldi.com.au/en/about-aldi/product-registration/](http://www.aldi.com.au/en/about-aldi/product-registration/)  
TO KEEP UP-TO-DATE WITH IMPORTANT PRODUCT INFORMATION

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Unfortunately, from time to time, faulty products are manufactured which need to be returned to the Supplier for repair.

Please be aware that if your product is capable of retaining user-generated data (such as files stored on a computer hard drive, telephone numbers stored on a mobile telephone, songs stored on a portable media player, games saved on a games console or files stored on a USB memory stick) during the process of repair, some or all of your stored data may be lost.

**We recommend you save this data elsewhere prior to sending the product for repair.**

You should also be aware that rather than repairing goods, we may replace them with refurbished goods of the same type or use refurbished parts in the repair process.

**Please be assured though, refurbished parts or replacements are only used where they meet ALDI's stringent quality specifications.**

If at any time you feel your repair is being handled unsatisfactorily, you may escalate your complaint. Please telephone us on "1300 855 831" or write to us at:

RossMac Pty. Ltd.



P.O. Box 261, Essendon North, Victoria, 3041

Telephone: 1300 855 831 (Monday - Friday 8:30am-6:00pm)

Email: [support@schepach.com.au](mailto:support@schepach.com.au)

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AFTER SALES SUPPORT

  1300 855 831

 [support@schepach.com.au](mailto:support@schepach.com.au)

MODEL: CSP2540 PRODUCT CODE: 705552 04/2021

1

YEAR WARRANTY



