

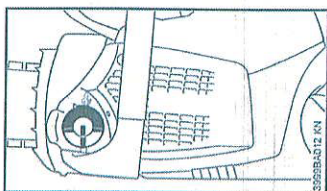
Filling Chain Oil Tank



- Check oil level before starting work, while sawing, and each time the battery is changed
- Refill chain oil at the latest every second time the battery is changed

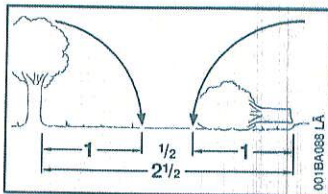
If the oil tank is still partly full, the reason may be a problem in the oil supply system: Check chain lubrication, clean the oil passages, contact your servicing dealer for assistance if necessary. STIHL recommends that all maintenance and repairs be carried out by STIHL servicing dealers

Oil filler cap



- Thoroughly clean the filler cap and the area around it to ensure that no dirt falls into the tank
- Always position the machine so that the filler cap is facing upwards

Felling Instructions

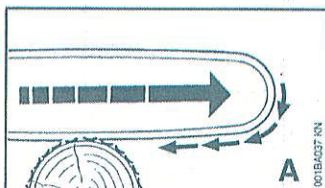


When felling, maintain a distance of at least 2 1/2 tree lengths from the nearest person.

When felling in the vicinity of roads, railways and power lines, etc., take extra precautions. Inform the police, utility company or railway authority before beginning to cut.

WARNING

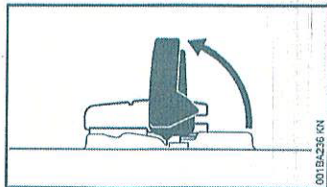
The noise of your engine may drown any warning call.



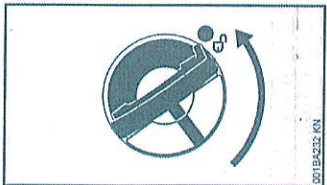
Pull-in occurs when the saw chain on the bottom of the bar is suddenly stopped when it is pinched, caught or encounters a foreign object in the wood. The reaction of the saw chain pulls the chain saw forward and may cause the operator to lose control.

Pull-in frequently occurs when the bumper spike of the chain saw is not held securely against the tree or limb and when the saw chain is not rotating at full speed before it contacts the wood.

Opening



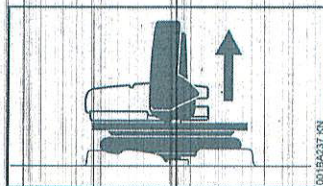
- Raise handle.



- Twist filler cap counterclockwise (approx. 1/4 turn).



Marking on filler cap and "open" marking on housing must align.

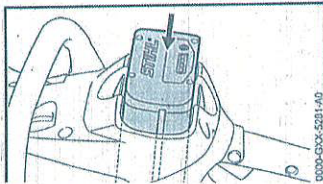


- Remove the filler cap.

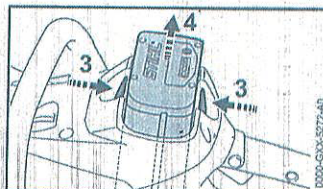
Filling Chain Oil Tank

Take care not to spill chain oil during refilling and do not overfill the tank – leave approx. 1/2" (13 mm) air space.

Inserting the battery



Removing the battery



To avoid pushback

1. Be alert to forces or situations that may cause material to pinch the top of the saw chain.
2. Do not cut more than one log at a time.
3. Do not twist the chain saw when withdrawing the bar from a plunge cut or underbuck cut because the saw chain can pinch.

WARNING

For cutting larger trees, logs or branches, a more powerful, faster and/or steady cut may be necessary to reduce the risk of binding, stalling or a change in conditions during a longer cutting time that could lead to a loss of control of the object being cut and serious personal injury.

The electric chain saw is of only limited suitability for felling and limbing.

If, however, a tree is to be felled and limbed with a an electric chain saw, it is imperative to observe the following instructions.

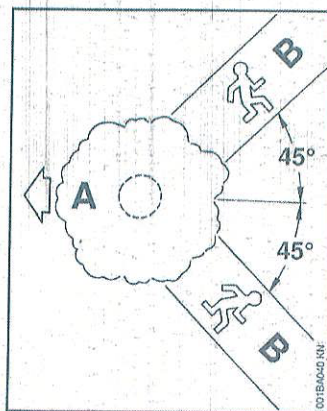
Limbing

Limbing is removing the branches from a fallen tree.

WARNING

There is an extreme danger of kickback during the limbing operation. Do not work with the nose of the bar. Be extremely cautious and avoid contacting the log or other limbs with the nose of the guide bar.

Escape Path



First clear the tree base and work area from interfering limbs and brush and clean its lower portion with an ax.

Then, establish two paths of escape (B) and remove all obstacles. These paths should be generally opposite to the planned direction of the fall of the tree (A) and about at a 45° angle. Place all tools and equipment a safe distance away from the tree, but not on the escape paths.

Do not stand on a log while limbing it – you may slip or the log may roll.

Start limbing by leaving the lower limbs to support the log off the ground. When underbucking freely hanging limbs, a pinch may result or the limb may fall, causing loss of control. If a pinch occurs, switch off the motor, move front hand guard to , remove the battery and remove the saw by lifting the limb.

WARNING

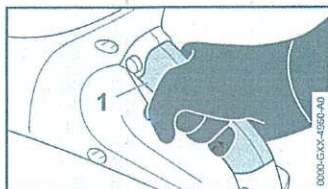
Be extremely cautious when cutting limbs or logs under tension (spring poles). The limbs or logs could spring back toward the operator and cause loss of control of the saw and severe or fatal injury to the operator.

Bucking



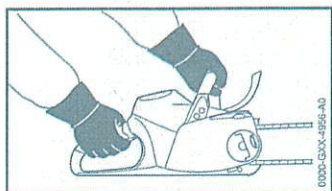
Bucking is cutting a log into sections.

Holding and Controlling the Chain Saw



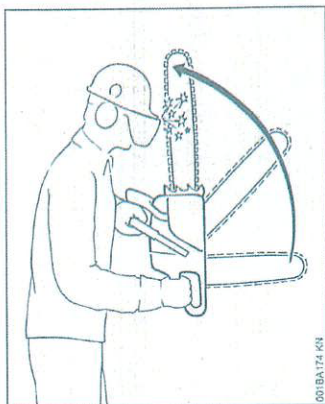
hand tightly around the rear handle, identified by shading in the illustration above (1). Avoid grasping the chain saw outside the shaded area or contacting the trigger switch lockout or trigger switch.

Always hold the chain saw firmly with both hands when you are working. Place your left hand on the front handle bar and your right hand on the rear handle.



Left-handers should follow these instructions too. Wrap your fingers tightly around the handles, keeping the handles cradled between your thumb and forefinger. With your hands in this position, you can best oppose and absorb the push, pull and kickback forces of your saw without losing control

Never put pressure on the chain saw when reaching the end of a cut. The pressure may cause the bar and rotating saw chain to pop out of the cut or kerf, go out of control and strike the operator or some other object. If the rotating saw chain strikes some other object, a reactive force may cause the moving saw chain to strike the operator.



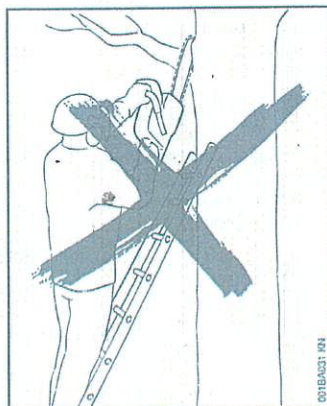
There are two mechanisms for activating the chain brake if it is in a properly maintained condition:

- manual activation: If a kickback occurs, the chain saw moves upwards towards the user in a rotating motion around the front handle. The brake is designed to engage if the left hand contacts the front guard, which is the activation lever for the brake, and pushes it forward.
- inertia activation: All STIHL chain saws are equipped with an inertia Quickstop chain brake. If the kickback impulse is strong enough, this alone is sufficient to engage the brake even without contacting the front hand guard.

To avoid kickback

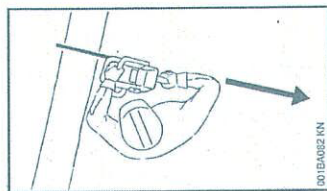
The best protection from personal injury that may result from kickback is to avoid kickback situations:

1. Hold the chain saw firmly with both hands and maintain a secure grip. Don't let go.
2. Be aware of the location of the guide bar nose at all times.
3. Never let the nose of the guide bar contact any object. Do not cut limbs with the nose of the guide bar. Be especially careful near wire fences and when cutting small, tough limbs, small size brush and saplings which may easily catch the saw chain.
4. Don't overreach.
5. Don't cut above shoulder height.
6. Begin cutting and continue at full speed.
7. Cut only one log at a time.
8. Use extreme caution when reentering a previous cut.
9. Do not attempt to plunge cut if you are not experienced with these cutting techniques.
10. Be alert for shifting of the log or other forces that may cause the cut to close and pinch the saw chain.
11. Maintain saw chain properly. Cut with a correctly sharpened, properly tensioned saw chain at all times.
12. Stand to the side of the cutting path of the chain saw.



WARNING

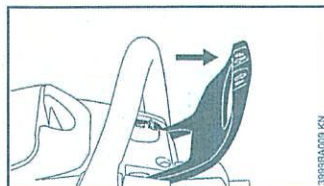
To reduce the risk of injury from loss of control, never work on a ladder or any other insecure support. Never hold the machine above shoulder height. Do not overreach.



Position the chain saw in such a way that your body is clear of the cutting attachment whenever the motor is running. Stand to the left of cut while bucking.

Chain Brake

Locking chain with chain brake



– in an emergency

The chain is stopped and locked when the hand guard is pushed toward the bar nose by the left hand – or when brake is activated by inertia in certain kickback situations.

Releasing the chain brake



- Pull the hand guard back towards the front handle

The chain brake is designed to be activated also by the inertia of the front hand guard if the forces are sufficiently high. The hand guard is accelerated toward the bar nose – even if your left hand is not behind the hand guard, e.g.

Operating Instructions

- During operation, check the level of the chain oil tank frequently – see "Filling chain oil"

Checking the chain tension

Check chain tension frequently

A new saw chain must be retensioned more frequently than one that has been in use already for an extended period.

Chain cold

Tension is correct when the chain fits snugly against the underside of the bar but can still be pulled easily along the bar by hand. Retension the saw chain if necessary – see "Tensioning the Chain".

Chain at operating temperature

The chain stretches and begins to sag. The drive links must not come out of the bar groove on the underside of the bar – the chain may otherwise jump off the bar. Retension the saw chain – see "Tensioning the Chain"

After finishing work

- Set hand guard to
- Remove the battery from the machine
- Slacken off the chain if you have retensioned it at operating temperature during work

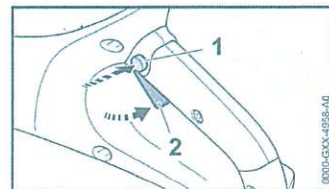
NOTICE

Always slacken off the chain after finishing work. The chain contracts as it cools down. If it is not slackened off, it can damage the drive shaft and bearings.

- Hold the machine with both hands – wrap hands tightly around the handles
- Make certain that the saw chain has not yet been positioned for cutting and is not touching any other objects



- Pull hand guard towards the front handle until it engages audibly and the hand guard is in the position – chain brake is released



- Press trigger switch lockout (1) with thumb
- Depress trigger switch (2) with index finger
- Guide the machine into the wood with the saw chain running

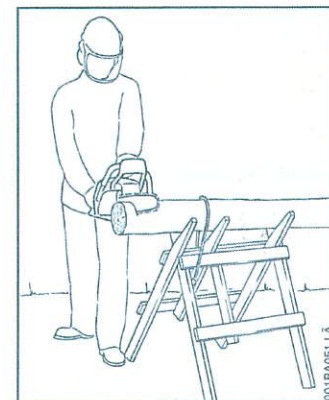
The motor will not run unless the hand guard is set to and the trigger switch lockout (1) and trigger switch (2) are pressed at the same time.

WARNING

When bucking, do not stand on the log. Make sure the log will not roll downhill. If on a slope, stand on the uphill side of the log. Watch out for rolling logs.

Cut only one log at a time.

Shattered wood should be cut very carefully. Sharp splinters of wood may be caught and flung in the direction of the operator of the saw.



When cutting small logs, place log through "V"-shaped supports on top of a sawhorse. Never permit another person to hold the log. Never hold the log with your leg or foot.