

**RYOBI®**

**RCS5050**

ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS

# Petrol Chainsaw



## **Important!**

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

Subject to technical modification.

Safety, performance, and dependability have been given top priority in the design of your petrol chainsaw.

### INTENDED USE

The petrol chainsaw is only intended for use outdoors in a well-ventilated area. For safety reasons, the product must be adequately controlled by using two-handed operation at all times.

The product is designed for cutting branches, trunks, logs, and beams of a diameter determined by the cutting length of the guide bar. It is only designed to cut wood. It is only to be used in domestic application by adults who have received adequate training on the hazards and preventative measures/actions to be taken while using the product.

The product is not to be used by children or by persons not wearing adequate personal protective equipment and clothing. It is also not to be used for professional tree services.

Do not use the product for any other purpose.

### WARNING

When using the product, the safety rules must be followed. For your own safety and that of bystanders, you must read and fully understand these instructions before operating the product. You should attend a professionally organised course on the use and maintenance of chainsaws, preventative actions, and first aid. Please keep these instructions safe for later use.

### WARNING

Chainsaws are potentially dangerous tools. Accidents involving the use of chainsaws often result in loss of limbs or death. It is not just the product that is the hazard. Falling branches, toppling trees, rolling logs can all kill. Diseased or rotting timber poses additional hazards. You should assess your capability of completing the task safely. If there is any doubt, leave it to a professional tree surgeon.

### GENERAL SAFETY WARNINGS

- Some regions have regulations that restrict the use of the product. Check with your local authority for advice.
- Never allow children or people unfamiliar with the instructions to use the product. Local regulations may restrict the age of the operator.
- Ensure before each use that all controls and safety devices function correctly. Do not use the product if the "off" switch does not stop the engine.
- Never start or run the engine in a closed or poorly ventilated area, breathing exhaust fumes can kill.
- Clear the work area before each use, a cluttered and untidy work area leads to accidents.
- Wear full eye and hearing protection, strong sturdy gloves, safety boots with non-slip soles as well as head protection while using the product. Use a face mask if operation is dusty.

- Do not wear loose fitting clothing, short trousers or jewellery of any kind.
- Secure long hair so it is above shoulder level to prevent entanglement in moving parts.
- Beware of thrown, flying, or falling objects. Keep all bystanders, children, and animals at least 15 m away from work area.
- Never use the product in an explosive or flammable atmosphere.
- Maintain a firm grip on both handles while using the product.
- Stay alert, watch what you are doing, and use common sense when using the product. Do not use the product while tired, ill, or under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication. A lapse in concentration while using the product may result in severe personal injury.
- Do not use in poor lighting. The operator requires a clear view of the work area to identify potential hazards.
- Use of hearing protection reduces the ability to hear warnings (shouts or alarms). The operator must pay extra attention to what is going on in the work area.
- Operating similar tools nearby increases both the risk of hearing injury and the potential for other persons to enter your work area.
- Keep firm footing and balance. Do not overreach. Overreaching can result in loss of balance or exposure to hot surfaces and can increase the risk of kickback.
- Keep all parts of your body away from any moving part.
- Do not touch the area around the silencer or engine of the product; these parts get very hot during operation.
- Inspect the product before each use. Check for correct operation of all controls including the chain brake. Check for loose fasteners, fuel leaks, etc. Make sure all guards and handles are properly and securely attached. Replace any damaged parts before use.
- Do not modify the product in any way or use parts and accessories that are not recommended by the manufacturer.

### WARNING

If the product is dropped, suffers heavy impact, or begins to vibrate abnormally, immediately stop the product and inspect for damage or identify the cause of the vibration. Any damage should be properly repaired or replaced by an authorised service centre.

- When mixing fuel or filling fuel tank, do not smoke and keep 10 m away from any source of ignition.
- Mix and store fuel only in a container approved for fuel.
- Mix fuel outdoors where there are no sparks or flames. Wipe up any fuel spillage. Move 10 m away from refuelling site before starting engine.
- Stop the engine and allow it to cool down before refuelling, storing, or transporting the product.
- Remember to properly close all fuel tank/container caps after refuelling or mixing.

## CHAINSAW SAFETY WARNINGS

- Always fit the guide bar cover when the product is not in use or being carried or transported. This will help reduce the risk of accidental contact with the sharp blades on the chain. Carry the product by the top handle with the guide bar facing away from your body.
- You should get used to your new product by making simple cuts on securely supported wood. Do this whenever you have not operated the product for some time.
- It is recommended to cut logs on a saw-horse or cradle when operating the product for the first time.
- Ensure all the guards, handles, and spiked bumper are properly fitted and are in good condition.
- Persons using the product should be in good health. The product is heavy, so the operator must be physically fit. The operator should be alert, have good vision, mobility, balance, and manual dexterity. If there is any doubt, do not operate the product.
- Do not stand on any unstable surface while using the product. This could include, but is not limited, to ladders, scaffolds, and trees. Keep both hands on the handles of the product at all times.
- Do not start using the product until you have a clear work area, secure footing, and a planned retreat path away from the falling tree.
- Use extreme caution when cutting small-size branches and sapling because slender material may catch the saw chain and be whipped toward you or pull you off balance.
- When cutting a limb under tension, be alert for spring back so that you will not be struck when the tension in the wood fibres is released.
- Beware of the emission of exhaust gases, lubricant mist, and saw dust. Wear a mask or respirator, if required.
- Do not cut vines and/or small undergrowth (less than 75 mm in diameter).
- Always hold the chainsaw with both hands during operation. Use a firm grip with thumbs and fingers encircling the chainsaw handles. Right hand must be on the rear handle and left hand on the front handle.
- Before starting the engine, make sure the saw chain is not contacting any object. Always start the product with the chain brake applied (pushed fully forward).
- Do not modify the product in any way or use it to power any attachments or devices not recommended by the manufacturer of the product.
- There should be a first-aid kit containing large wound dressings and a means to summon attention (e.g., whistle) close to the operator. A larger and more comprehensive kit should be reasonably nearby.
- Wear a helmet at all times when operating the product. A helmet, equipped with mesh visor, can help reduce the risk of injury to the face and the head if kickback occurs.
- The operator may be tempted to remove the helmet if there is no danger of falling objects in the work area, but

the helmet, particularly with the mesh visor, can help reduce the potential for injury to the face and head if kickback occurs.

- An incorrectly tensioned chain can jump off the guide bar and could result in serious injury or fatality. The length of the chain depends on the temperature of the chain and chain wear. Check the tension frequently.
- Keep handles dry, clean, and free from oil and grease. Greasy and oily handles are slippery, causing loss of control.
- To reduce the risk of injury associated with contacting moving parts, always stop the engine and engage the chain brake. Make sure all moving parts have come to a complete stop:
  - before leaving the product unattended
  - before cleaning or clearing a blockage
  - before installing or removing attachments
  - before checking, conducting maintenance, or working on the product
- The size of the work area depends on the job being performed as well as the size of the tree or work piece involved. For example, felling a tree requires a larger work area than making other cuts, i.e., bucking cuts. The operator needs to be aware and in control of everything happening in the work area.
- Do not cut with your body in line with the guide bar and chain. If you experience kickback, this will help prevent the chain from coming into contact with your head or body.
- Do not use a back-and-forward sawing motion; let the chain do the work. Keep the chain sharp, and do not try to push the chain through the cut.
- Do not put pressure on the saw at the end of the cut. Be ready to take on the weight of the saw as it cuts free from the wood. Failure to do so could result in possible serious personal injury.
- Do not stop the saw in the middle of a cutting operation. Keep the saw running until it exits.

### Personal protective equipment

Good quality personal protective equipment, as used by professionals, will help reduce the risk of injury to the operator. The following items should be used when operating the product:

- **Safety helmet**
- **Hearing protection**
- **Eye and face protection**
- **Gloves**
- **Leg protection (chaps)**
- **Chainsaw safety boots**
- **Chainsaw jackets for upper body protection**

## ASSEMBLY

### WARNING

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

## ADJUSTING THE CHAIN TENSION

See page 27.

1. Stop the engine. Wear protective gloves. Disengage the chain brake.
2. Make sure the bar mounting nuts are loosened to finger-tight.  
**NOTE:** The combination wrench is stored in the product's on-board tool storage located on the chain cover.
3. To increase the chain tension, turn the chain tensioning screw clockwise and check the chain tension frequently. To reduce the chain tension, turn the chain tensioning screw counterclockwise and check the chain tension frequently.  
Tighten the bar mounting nuts by turning them clockwise to 11 ~ 13 Nm (Turn the nut 180° or 3 flats past finger tight). Do not overtighten.

**NOTE:** The chain tension is correct when the gap between the cutter in the chain and the bar is about 3 - 4 mm. Pull the chain in the middle of the lower side of the bar downwards (away from the bar) and measure the distance between the bar and the chain cutters.

**NOTE:** The temperature of the chain increases during normal operation causing the chain to stretch. Check the chain tension frequently and adjust as required. A chain tensioned while warm may be too tight upon cooling. Make sure that the chain tension is correctly adjusted as specified in these instructions.

## OPERATION

### FUEL AND REFUELLING

#### Handling the fuel safely

### WARNING

Always shut off engine before fuelling. Never add fuel to a machine with a running or hot engine. Move at least 10 metres from refuelling site before starting the engine. Do not smoke! Failure to heed this warning can result in possible personal injury.

### WARNING

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

- Always handle fuel with care; it is highly flammable.
- Always refuel outdoors away from potential sources of ignition, do not inhale fuel vapours.

- Do not let petrol or lubricant come in contact with skin. If contact does occur wash immediately with soap and plenty of water.
- Keep petrol and lubricant away from the eyes. If petrol or lubricant comes in contact with the eyes, wash them immediately with clean water. If irritation is still present, see a physician immediately.

#### Mixing the fuel

- The product is powered by a 2-cycle engine and requires pre-mixing petrol and 2-cycle lubricant. Pre-mix unleaded petrol and 2-cycle engine lubricant in a clean container approved for petrol.
- The engine is certified to operate on unleaded petrol intended for automotive use with an octane rating of 91 or higher.
- Do not use any type of pre-mixed petrol/lubricant from fuel service stations; this includes the pre-mixed petrol/lubricant intended for use in mopeds and motorcycles.
- Use a high quality 2-cycle self-mixing lubricant for air-cooled engines. Do not use automotive lubricant or 2-cycle outboard lubricant.
- Mix 2% lubricant into the petrol. This is a 50:1 ratio.
- Mix the fuel thoroughly and each time before fuelling.
- Mix in small quantities. Do not mix quantities larger than usable in a 30-day period. A 2-cycle lubricant containing a fuel stabiliser is recommended.

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

#### Filling the fuel tank

See page 14.

- Clean the surface around the fuel cap to prevent contamination.
1. Loosen the fuel cap by turning it counterclockwise.
  2. Lift the fuel cap and set aside.
  3. Carefully pour the fuel mixture into the tank. Avoid spillage. Prior to replacing the fuel cap, clean and inspect the gasket. Immediately replace the fuel cap and hand tighten it. Wipe away any fuel spillage.

**NOTE:** It is normal for the engine to emit smoke during and after the first use.

#### ADDING CHAIN LUBRICATING OIL

See page 15.

### WARNING

Never work without chain lubricant. If the saw chain is running without lubricant, guide bar and saw chain can be damaged. It is therefore essential to check the oil level frequently and every time before starting to use the product.

- Clear surface around the oil tank cap to prevent contamination.
1. Unscrew and remove the oil tank cap from the oil tank.
  2. Lift the oil tank cap and set aside.



3. Pour the oil into the oil tank and monitor the oil level gauge. Ensure that no dirt enters the oil tank while filling. Put the oil tank cap back on and tighten. Wipe away any spillage.
  - One full oil tank will enable you to use the product for 20 - 40 min.

**NOTE:** A properly functioning chain and bar lubricating system will normally discharge oil from the chain during use. To check the functionality of the chain and bar lubricating system, point the tip of the chain at a light coloured surface, such as a newspaper. While the product is operating, a distinct line of oil splatter should be observed after a short time.

**Recommended chain lubricating oil**

- The manufacturer recommends you use only Ryobi chainsaw lubricating oil. (Available from your authorised service centre)

**STARTING THE PRODUCT**

Starting the product differs depending on whether the engine is cold or warm.

**⚠ WARNING**

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

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

**To start a cold engine:**

See page 14 - 15.

1. Engage the chain brake by pushing the front hand guard/chain brake forward.
2. Fully press and release the primer bulb at least 10 times.
3. Pull the choke lever all the way out to the full-choke position.
4. When the temperature is above 10°C, pull the starter grip until the engine attempts to start, but no more than 3 times. When the temperature is below 10°C, pull the starter grip until the engine attempts to start, but no more than 5 times.
5. Push the choke lever all the way in to the run position.
6. Pull starter grip until engine runs, but no more than 5 times.
7. Depress the trigger release and squeeze the throttle trigger, then release the throttle trigger to return the engine to idle.
8. Allow the product to run idle for 15 - 30 seconds.
9. Before accelerating the engine or cutting wood, make sure the chain brake is disengaged by pulling the front hand guard/chain brake back.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Failure to fully release the throttle when chain brake lever is in the brake position will result in serious damage to the product. Never squeeze and hold the throttle trigger while the chain brake is in the brake position.

**To start a warm engine:**

See page 23 - 24.

1. Engage the chain brake.
2. Pull the choke lever all the way out to the full-choke position.
3. Push the choke lever all the way in to the run position.
4. Pull starter grip until engine runs, but no more than 5 times.
5. Depress the trigger release and squeeze the throttle trigger, then release the throttle trigger to return the engine to idle. If engine does not start after 5 pulls, use cold engine starting procedure.
6. Before accelerating the engine or cutting wood, make sure the chain brake is disengaged by pulling the front hand guard/chain brake back.

**STOPPING THE ENGINE**

Release the throttle trigger and let the engine return to idle. To stop the engine, fully press the stop switch. Do not put the product on the ground when the chain is still moving. For additional safety, set the chain brake when the product is not in use.

In the event that the ignition switch will not stop the product, pull the choke lever out to the fully extended position (full-choke) and engage the chain brake to stop the engine. If the ignition switch will not stop the product when set to the "stop" position, have the ignition switch repaired before using the product again to prevent unsafe conditions or serious injury.

**NOTE:** When you are finished using the product, always relieve tank pressure by loosening, then retightening, the chain lubricant and fuel caps. Allow the engine to cool down before storing.

**HOLDING THE PRODUCT**

See page 19.

Always hold the product with your right hand on the rear handle and your left hand on the front handle. Grip both handles with the thumbs and fingers encircling the handles. Ensure that your left hand is holding the front handle so that your thumb is underneath.

**CHECKING AND OPERATING THE CHAIN BRAKE**

1. Engage the chain brake by rotating your left hand around the front handle. Allow the back of your hand to push the chain brake lever/hand guard toward the bar while the chain is rotating rapidly. The chain should stop rotating immediately. Be sure to maintain both hands on the handles of the product at all times.
2. Reset the chain brake back into the run position by grasping the top of the chain brake lever/hand guard and pulling toward the front handle until you hear a click.



**⚠ WARNING**

If the chain brake does not stop the chain immediately, or if the chain brake will not stay in the run position without assistance, have the product serviced by an authorised service centre only prior to use.

**⚠ WARNING**

When the throttle trigger is released and the engine is running at idle speed, the saw chain must not move. If it does continue to move there is risk of severe injury to the operator. Do not use the product, have the product serviced by an authorised service centre only.

**CHECKING THE CLUTCH**

1. Disengage the chain brake by pulling the chain brake lever/hand guard towards the front handle until a click is heard.
2. Allow the engine to run idle. Ensure that the saw chain is not rotating. If the saw chain rotates while running at idle speed, the clutch may be damaged. Do not use the product. Have the product serviced by an authorised service centre only.
3. Depress the throttle trigger half-way and run the product at mid speed. The saw chain should rotate smoothly if the clutch is in good working condition.

**RESTARTING AFTER EXTENDED PERIODS OF HEAVY USE**

After using the chain saw for extended periods of time, please let the product run in idle, with the chain brake engaged for 3 to 5 minutes, allowing accumulated heat of the engine to dissipate through the forced-air cooling system.

This helps prevent a potential heat soak and thus potential high stress of certain engine components (i.e. ignition system and carburettor).

After complete shut-off of the engine you may experience difficulties restarting the chainsaw due to this condition, which is completely normal. Allow the product to cool down before restarting.

**Causes and operator prevention of kickback:**

Kickback may occur when the nose or tip of the guide bar touches an object, or when the wood closes in and pinches the saw chain in the cut.

Tip contact in some cases may cause a sudden reverse reaction, kicking the guide bar up and back towards the operator.

Pinching the saw chain along the top of the guide bar may push the guide bar rapidly back towards the operator.

Either of these reactions may cause you to lose control of the saw which could result in serious personal injury. Do not rely exclusively upon the safety devices built into your saw. As a chainsaw user, you should take several steps to keep your cutting jobs free from accident or injury.

Kickback is the result of tool misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below:

- **Maintain a firm grip, with thumbs and fingers encircling the chainsaw handles, with both hands on the saw with your body and arms positioned to allow you to resist kickback forces.** Kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken. Do not let go of the chainsaw.
- **Do not overreach and do not cut above shoulder height.** This helps prevent unintended tip contact and enables better control of the chainsaw in unexpected situations.
- **Only use replacement bars and chains specified by the manufacturer.** Incorrect replacement bars and chains may cause chain breakage and/or kickback.
- **Follow the manufacturer's maintenance instructions for the saw chain.** Decreasing the depth gauge height can lead to increased kickback.

**INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING THE PROPER TECHNIQUES FOR BASIC FELLING, LIMBING, AND CROSS-CUTTING**

**Understanding the forces within the wood**

When you understand the directional pressures and stresses inside the wood, you can reduce the "pinches" or at least expect them during your cutting. Tension in the wood means the fibers are being pulled apart and if you cut in this area, the "kerf" or cut will tend to open as the saw goes through. If a log is being supported on a saw horse and the end is hanging unsupported over the end, tension is created on the upper surface due to the weight of the overhanging log stretching the fibers. Likewise, the underside of the log will be in compression and the fibers are being pushed together. If a cut is made in this area, the kerf will have the tendency to close up during the cut. This would pinch the blade.

**Felling a tree**

*See page 19 - 20.*

When bucking and felling operations are being performed by two or more persons at the same time, the felling operations should be separated from the bucking operation by a distance of at least twice the height of the tree being felled. Trees should not be felled in a manner that would endanger any person, strike any utility line or cause any property damage. If the tree does make contact with any utility line, the company should be notified immediately.

The chainsaw operator should keep on the uphill side of the terrain as the tree is likely to roll or slide downhill after it is felled.

An escape path should be planned and cleared as necessary before cuts are started. The escape path should extend back and diagonally to the rear of the expected line of fall.

Before felling starts, consider the natural lean of the tree, the location of larger branches and the wind direction to judge which way the tree will fall.

Remove dirt, stones, loose bark, nails, staples and wire from the tree.

Do not attempt to fell trees which are rotten or have been damaged by wind, fire, lightning, etc. This is extremely dangerous and should only be completed by professional



tree surgeons.

- Notching undercut  
See page 19 - 20.

Make the notch 1/3 the diameter of the tree, perpendicular to the direction of the fall. Make the lower horizontal notching cut first. This will help to avoid pinching either the saw chain or the guide bar when the second notch is being made.

- Felling back cut  
See page 19 - 20.

Make the felling back cut at least 5 cm. / 2 in. higher than the horizontal notching cut. Keep the felling back cut parallel to the horizontal notching cut. Make the felling back cut so enough wood is left to act as a hinge. The hinge wood keeps the tree from twisting and falling in the wrong direction. Do not cut through the hinge.

As the felling gets close to the hinge, the tree should begin to fall. If there is any chance that the tree may not fall in desired direction or it may rock back and bind the saw chain, stop cutting before the felling back cut is complete and use wedges of wood, plastic or aluminium to open the cut and drop the tree along the desired line of fall.

When the tree begins to fall, remove the chainsaw from the cut, stop the engine, put the chainsaw down, and use the retreat path planned. Be alert for falling overhead limbs and watch your footing.

### Removing buttress roots

See page 20.

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

### Push and pull

See page 21.

The reaction force is always opposite to the direction the chain is moving. Therefore, the operator must be ready to control the tendency for the product to pull away (forward motion) when cutting on the bottom edge of the bar. Always engage firmly the bumper spike to limit such movement. The product can be pushed backwards (towards the operator) when cutting along the top edge. To avoid this make sure the chain is not jammed when cutting along the top edge.

### Saw jammed in the cut

Stop the chainsaw and make it safe. Do not try to force the chain and bar out of the cut as this is likely to break the chain, which may swing back and strike the operator. This situation normally occurs because the wood is incorrectly supported which forces the cut to close under compression, thereby pinching the blade. If adjusting the support does not release the bar and chain, use wooden wedges or a lever to open the cut and release the saw. Never try to start the chainsaw when the guide bar is already in a cut or kerf.

### Skating / Bouncing

When the chainsaw fails to dig in during a cut, the guide bar can begin hopping or dangerously skidding along the surface of the log or branch, possibly resulting in the loss of control of the chainsaw. To prevent or reduce skating or bouncing, always use the saw with both hands. Make sure the saw chain establishes a groove for cutting.

Never cut small, flexible branches or brushes with your chainsaw. Their size and flexibility can easily cause the saw to bounce towards you or bind up with enough force to cause a kickback. The best tool for that kind of work is a hand saw, pruning shears, an axe or other appropriate hand tools.

### Bucking a log

See page 21.

Bucking is cutting a log into lengths. It is important to make sure your footing is firm and your weight is evenly distributed on both feet. When possible, the log should be raised and supported by the use of limbs, logs or chocks. Follow the simple directions for easy cutting. When the log is supported along its entire length, it is cut from the top (overbuck).

When the log is supported on one end, cut 1/3 the diameter from the underside (underbuck). Then make the finished cut by overbuck to meet the first cut.

When the log is supported on both ends, cut 1/3 the diameter from the top (overbuck). Then make the finished cut by underbucking the lower 2/3 to meet the first cut.

When bucking on a slope, always stand on the uphill side of the log. To maintain control when "cutting through", release the cutting pressure near the end of the cut without relaxing your grip on the chainsaw handles. Don't let the chain contact the ground. After completing the cut, wait for the saw chain to stop before you move the chainsaw. Always stop the engine before moving from tree to tree.

### Limbing a tree

See page 22.

Limbing is removing the branches from a fallen tree. When limbing leave larger lower limbs to support the log off the ground. Remove the small limbs in one cut. Branches under tension should be cut from the bottom up to avoid binding the product.

### Springpoles

See page 22.

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

On a fallen tree, a rooted stump has a high potential of springing back to the upright position during the bucking cut to separate the log from the stump. Watch out for springpoles—they are dangerous. Do not attempt to cut bent branches or stumps which are under tension unless you are professionally trained and competent to do so.

## TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

- Stop the engine and engage the chain brake. Allow the product to cool down before storing or transporting.



- Clean all foreign material from the product.
- Drain all fuel from tank into a container approved for petrol. Remember to properly replace and tighten the fuel mix cap.
- Run the engine until it stops. This will remove all fuel-lubricant mix that could become stale and leave varnish and gum in the fuel system.
- Drain all bar and chain lubricant from tank into a container approved for lubricant. Remember to properly replace and tighten the chain lubricant cap.
- Always fit guide bar cover before storing the product, or during transportation.
- Store the product in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated place that is inaccessible to children. Keep away from corrosive agents such as garden chemicals and de-icing salts. Do not store outdoors.
- When carrying the product for a short distance (from one working area to the next), always apply the chain brake so that the saw chain is restricted from movement.
- When transporting the product, secure it against movement or falling to prevent injury to persons or damage to the product.
- Never carry or transport the product while the engine is running.
- Abide by all government and local regulations for the safe storage and handling of petrol. Excess fuel should be used in other 2-cycle engine powered equipment.

## MAINTENANCE

Always keep the product in good working condition.

### ⚠ WARNING

Use only original manufacturer's replacement parts, accessories, and attachments. Failure to do so can cause possible injury, poor performance and may void your warranty.

### ⚠ WARNING

Servicing requires extreme care and knowledge and should be performed only by a qualified service technician. For servicing and repairs, have the product serviced by an authorised service centre only. When servicing, use only original replacement parts.

### ⚠ WARNING

Before inspecting, cleaning, or servicing the product, stop the engine and engage the chain brake. Failure to follow these instructions can result in serious personal injury or property damage.

- You may only make adjustments or repairs described in this manual. For other repairs, contact the authorised service centre.
- Consequences of improper maintenance, removal, or modification of safety features like the chain brake, ignition switch, hand guard (front and back), spiked

bumper, chain catcher, guide bar, low kick-back saw chain may cause the safety features to not function correctly, thus increasing the potential for serious injury. Keep the product professionally maintained and safe.

- Sharpening the chain safely is a skilled task. Therefore, the manufacturer strongly recommends that a worn or dull chain is replaced with a new one, available at your authorised service centre. The part number is available in the product specification table in this manual.
- Follow instructions for lubricating and chain tension checking and adjustment.
- After each use, clean the product with a soft dry cloth.
- Check all nuts, bolts, and screws at frequent intervals for security to ensure the product is in safe working condition. Any part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced by an authorised service centre.

### ⚠ WARNING

Never run the engine without the air filter. Make sure the air filter is correctly placed in the air filter cover before reassembly.

## INSPECTING AND CLEANING THE CHAIN BRAKE

See page 30.

- Always keep the chain brake mechanism clean by lightly brushing the linkage free from dirt.
- Always test the chain brake performance after cleaning.
- Refer to "Operation - Checking and Operating Chain Brake" section in this manual for additional information.

## ENGINE SPEED AND CARBURETTOR ADJUSTMENT

### ⚠ WARNING

Incorrect carburettor adjustment may increase the risk of injuries, fatal accidents, or product damage. For carburettor adjustment, have the product serviced by an authorised service centre only.

## MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Daily check   |                                |
| Fuel mixture  | Before each use                |
| Bar lubrication                                       | Before each use                |
| Chain tension   | Before each use and frequently |
| Clutch engagement (no chain movement at idling speed) | Before each use                |
| Chain sharpness                                       | Before each use, visual check  |
| For damaged parts                                     | Before each use                |
| For loose fasteners                                   | Before each use                |
| For loose parts                                       | Before each use                |

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Chain brake function | Before each use |
| For fuel leaks       | Before each use |

#### INSPECT AND CLEAN:

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Bar                 | Before each use |
| Complete saw        | After each use  |
| Air filter          | Every 5 hours*  |
| Chain brake         | Every 5 hours*  |
| Replace spark plug  | Yearly          |
| Replace fuel filter | Yearly          |

\* Hours of Operation

#### RESIDUAL RISK

Even when the product is used as prescribed, it is still impossible to completely eliminate certain residual risk factors. The following hazards may arise in use and the operator should pay special attention to avoid the following:

- Injury caused by vibration
  - Always use the right tool for the job. Use designated handles. Restrict working time and exposure.
- Exposure to noise can cause hearing injury.
  - Wear hearing protection and limit exposure.
- Contact with exposed saw teeth of the chain (cutting hazards).
- Unforeseen, abrupt movement or kickback of the guide bar (cutting hazards).
- Parts ejected from the saw chain (cutting/injection hazards).
- Thrown out pieces of the work piece (wood chips, splinters).
- Inhalation of saw dust and particles or emission from the petrol engine.
- Skin contact with petrol/oil.

#### RISK REDUCTION

It has been reported that vibrations from handheld tools may contribute to a condition called Raynaud's Syndrome in certain individuals. Symptoms may include tingling, numbness, and blanching of the fingers, usually apparent upon exposure to cold. Hereditary factors, exposure to cold and dampness, diet, smoking and work practices are all thought to contribute to the development of these symptoms. There are measures that can be taken by the operator to possibly reduce the effects of vibration:

- Keep your body warm in cold weather. When operating the product, wear gloves to keep the hands and wrists warm. It is reported that cold weather is a major factor contributing to Raynaud's Syndrome.
- After each period of operation, exercise to increase blood circulation.
- Take frequent work breaks. Limit the amount of exposure per day.
- Protective gloves available from professional chainsaw retailers are designed specifically for chainsaw use,

which give protection, good grip and also reduce the effect of handle vibration.

If you experience any of the symptoms of this condition, immediately discontinue use and see your physician.

#### ⚠ WARNING

Injuries may be caused, or aggravated, by prolonged use of a tool. When using any tool for prolonged periods, ensure you take regular breaks.

#### SAFETY DEVICES

##### LOW KICKBACK SAW CHAIN

A low-kickback saw chain helps to reduce the possibility of a kickback event.

The rakers (depth gauges) ahead of each cutter can minimize the force of a kickback reaction by preventing the cutters from digging in too deeply. Only use replacement guide bar and chain combinations recommended by the manufacturer.

#### ⚠ WARNING

Only use replacement guide bars and chains that are specified by the manufacturer. Incorrect replacement guide bars and chains may cause chain breakage and/or kickback.

As saw chains are sharpened, they lose some of the low kickback qualities and extra caution is required. For your safety, replace saw chains when cutting performance decreases.

##### SPIKED BUMPER

The integral bumper spike may be used as a pivot when making a cut. It helps to keep the body of the chainsaw steady while cutting. When cutting, push the product forward until the spikes dig into the edge of the wood, then by moving the rear handle up or down in the direction of the cutting line, it can help ease the physical strain of cutting.

##### GUIDE BARS

Generally, guide bars with small radius tips have somewhat lower potential for kick-back. You should use a guide bar and matching chain, which is just long enough for the job. Longer bars increase the risk of loss of control during sawing. Regularly check the chain tension. When cutting smaller branches (less than the full length of the guide bar) the chain is more likely to be thrown off if the tension is not correct.

##### CHAIN BRAKE

Chain brakes are designed to quickly stop the chain from rotating. When the chain brake lever/hand guard is pushed towards the bar, the chain should stop immediately. A chain brake does not prevent kickback. It only lowers the risk of injury should the chain bar contact the operators body during a kickback event. The chain brake should be tested before each use for correct operation in both the run and brake positions.

## CHAIN CATCHER

A chain catcher prevents the saw chain from being thrown back towards the operator if the saw chain comes loose or breaks.

### WHAT'S IN THE BOX

See page 12

#### RCS5050

- Chainsaw x1
- Guide bar cover x1
- Combination wrench x1
- Operator's manual x1
- Engine oil (76 ml) x1
- Chain and bar oil (76 ml) x1

### SYMBOLS ON THE PRODUCT



Safety alert



To reduce the risk of injury, user must read and understand operator's manual before using this product.



Regulatory Compliance Mark (RCM). Product meets applicable regulatory requirements.



Wear eye, hearing and head protection when operating this equipment.



Wear non-slip safety footwear when using the product.



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



Danger! Beware of kickback.



Hold and operate the saw properly with both hands.



Do not operate the saw using only one hand.



Use unleaded petrol intended for motor vehicle use with an octane rating of 91 ([R+M]/2) or higher.



Mix fuel outdoors where there are no sparks or flames.



Do not smoke when mixing fuel or filling fuel tank.



The guaranteed sound power level is 118 dB



Set the chain brake to the "run" position.



Set the chain brake to the "brake" position.



Fully press and release the primer bulb at least 10 times.



Pull the choke lever all the way out to the "full-choke" position.



Pull the starter grip until the engine attempts to start (no more than five times).



Push the choke lever all the way in to the run position.



Pull starter grip until the engine starts (no more than five times).



Depress the trigger release and squeeze the throttle trigger, then release the throttle trigger to return the engine to idle.



Allow the product to run idle for 15 - 30 seconds.



Bar and chain lubricant

### SYMBOLS IN THIS MANUAL



Mix fuel outdoors where there are no sparks or flames.



Do not smoke when mixing fuel or filling fuel tank.



Parts or accessories sold separately



Note



Warning



Wear eye and face protection.



Wear upper body protection.



Wear leg protection.



Stop the product.



Lock



Unlock

The following signal words and meanings are intended to explain the levels of risk associated with the product.

**⚠ DANGER**

Indicates an imminently hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

**⚠ WARNING**

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury.

**CAUTION**

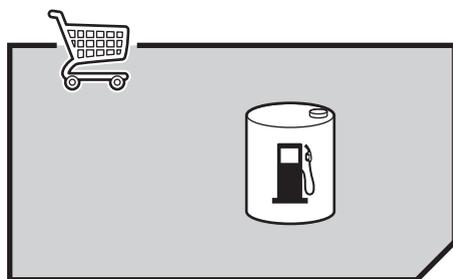
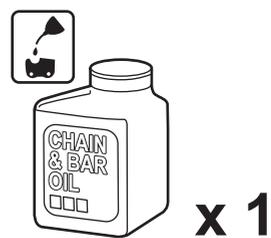
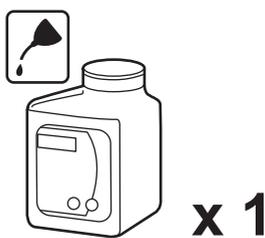
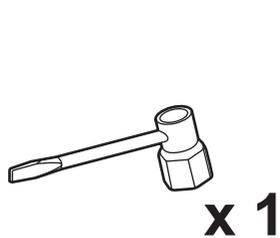
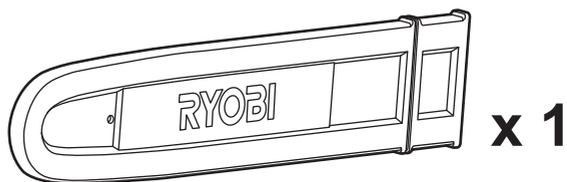
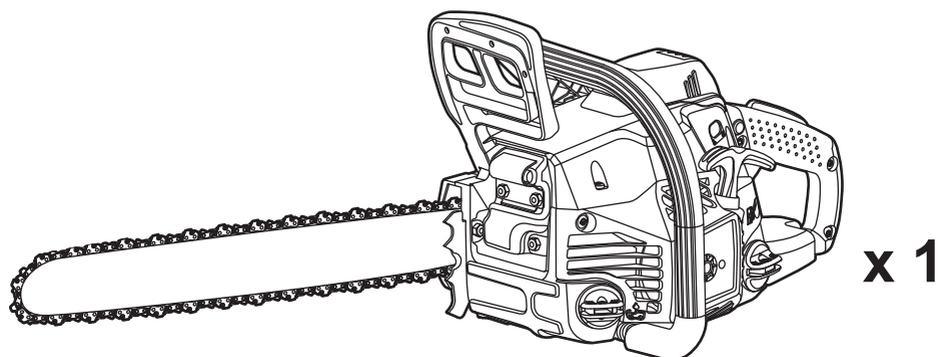
Without safety alert symbol

Indicates a situation that may result in property damage.



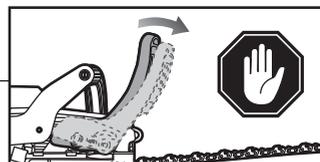
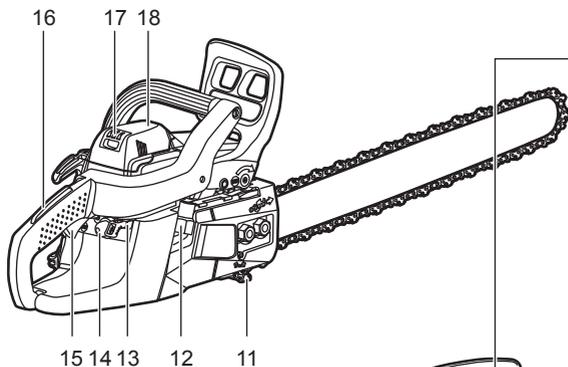
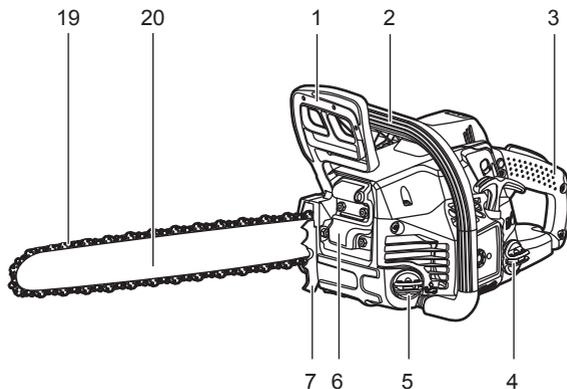
WHAT'S IN THE BOX

RCS5050

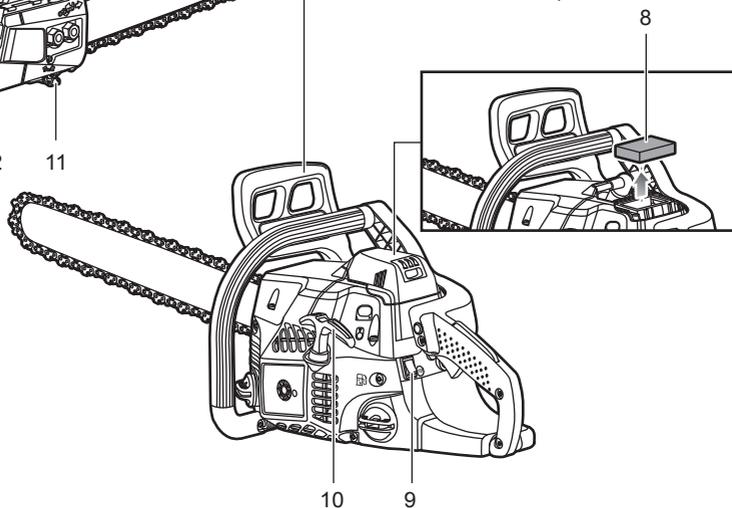


## KNOW YOUR PRODUCT

- |                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Front hand guard/Chain brake | 11. Chain catcher      |
| 2. Front handle                 | 12. Combination wrench |
| 3. Rear handle                  | 13. Choke lever        |
| 4. Fuel mix cap                 | 14. Primer bulb        |
| 5. Chain lubricant cap          | 15. Throttle trigger   |
| 6. Silencer                     | 16. Trigger release    |
| 7. Spiked bumper                | 17. Locking tab        |
| 8. Air filter                   | 18. Air filter cover   |
| 9. Switch                       | 19. Chain              |
| 10. Starter grip                | 20. Guide bar          |



**NOTE:** When Chain brake is activated, the unit will not operate.



## GETTING STARTED

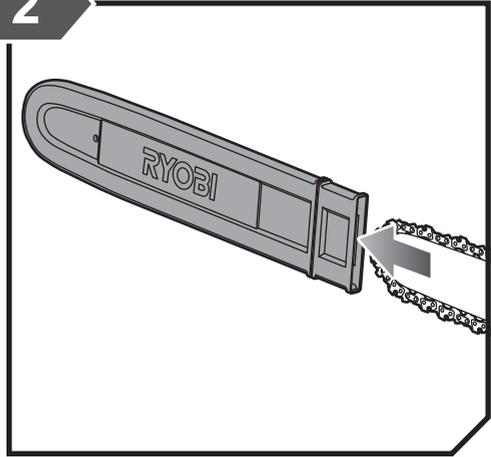
# 1



### Personal protective equipment (PPE)

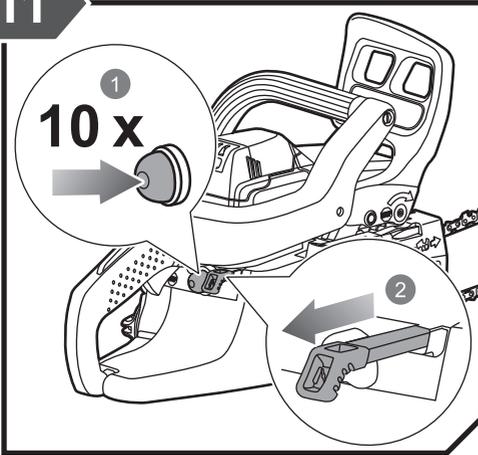
Good quality personal protective equipment, as used by professionals, will help reduce the risk of injury to the operator.

# 2



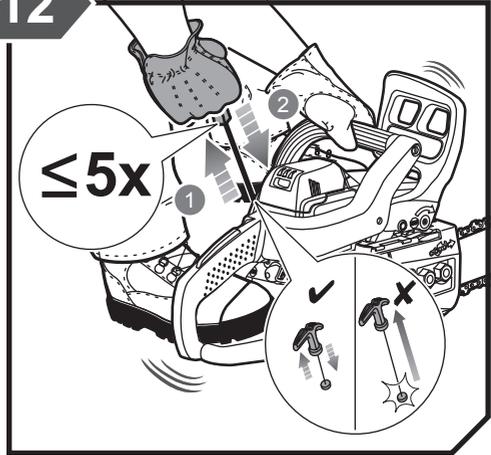
Remove the guide bar cover.

# 11



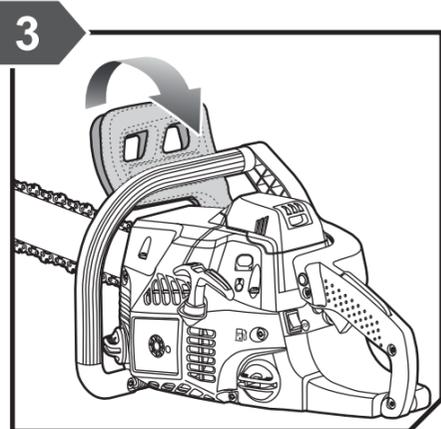
1. Fully press and release the primer bulb at least 10 times.
2. Pull the choke lever all the way out to the full-choke position.

# 12

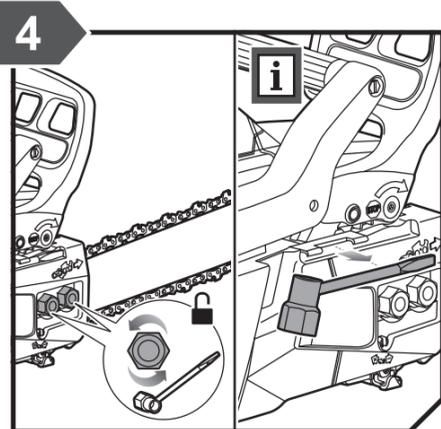


When the temperature is above 10°C, pull the starter grip until the engine attempts to start, but no more than 3 times. When the temperature is below 10°C, pull the starter grip until the engine attempts to start, but no more than 5 times.

GETTING STARTED

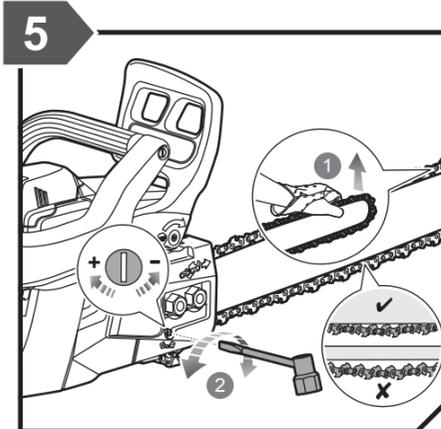


Disengage the chain brake.

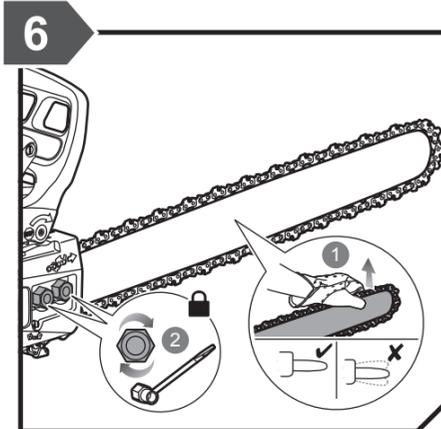


Make sure the bar mounting nuts are loosened to finger-tight.

GETTING STARTED

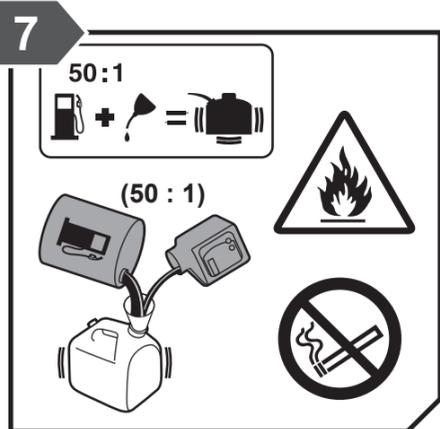


To increase the chain tension, turn the chain tensioning screw clockwise and check the chain tension frequently. To reduce the chain tension, turn the chain tensioning screw counterclockwise and check the chain tension frequently.

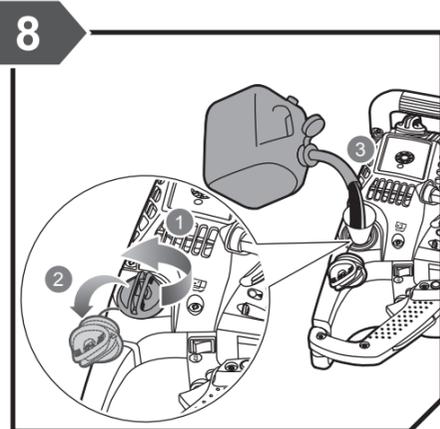


Tighten the bar mounting nuts by turning them clockwise to 11 ~ 13 Nm (Turn the nut 180° or 3 flats past finger tight). Do not overtighten.

GETTING STARTED

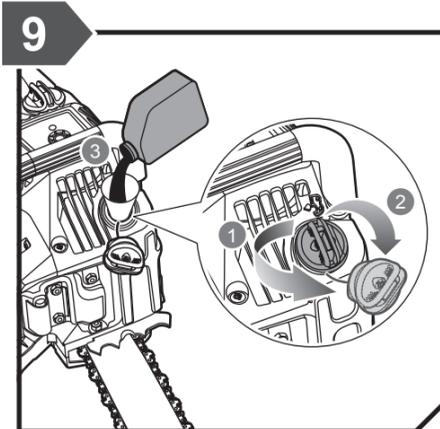


Pre-mix unleaded petrol and 2-cycle engine lubricant in a clean container approved for petrol.

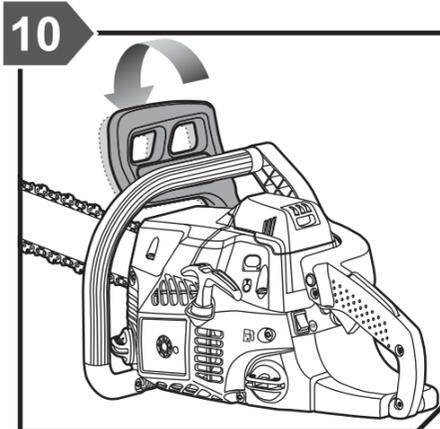


1. Loosen the fuel cap by turning it counterclockwise.  
2. Lift the fuel cap and set aside.  
3. Carefully pour the fuel mixture into the tank. Avoid spillage. Prior to replacing the fuel cap, clean and inspect the gasket. Immediately replace the fuel cap and hand tighten it. Wipe away any fuel spillage.

GETTING STARTED

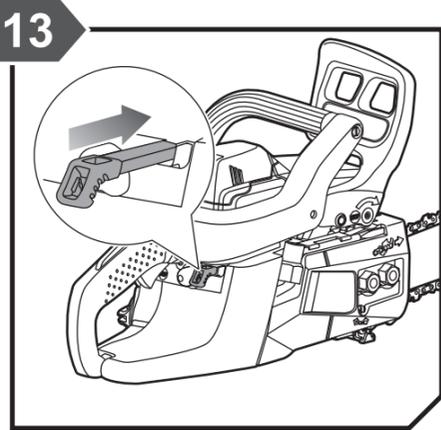


1. Loosen the oil tank cap by turning it counterclockwise.  
2. Lift the oil tank cap and set aside.  
3. Pour the oil into the oil tank and monitor the oil level gauge. Ensure that no dirt enters the oil tank while filling. Put the oil tank cap back on and tighten. Wipe away any spillage.

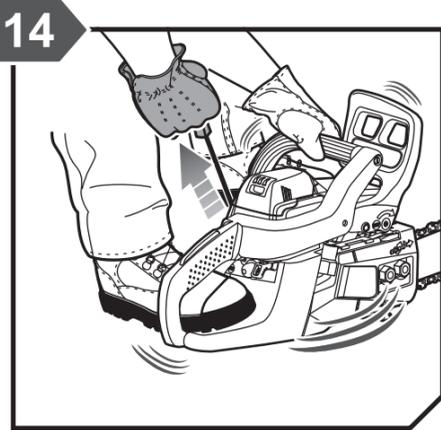


Engage the chain brake by pushing the front hand guard/chain brake forward.

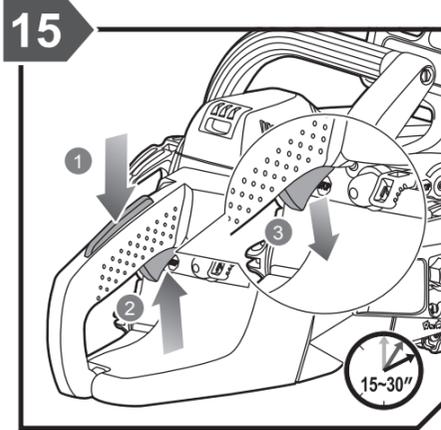
**NOTE:** It is recommended that the air filter be lubricated with several drops of chain and bar oil before first use. Refer to page 32.



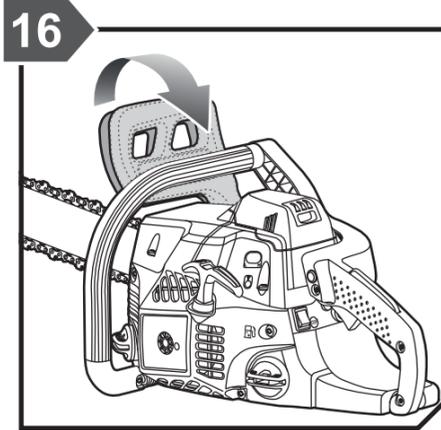
Push the choke lever all the way in to the run position.



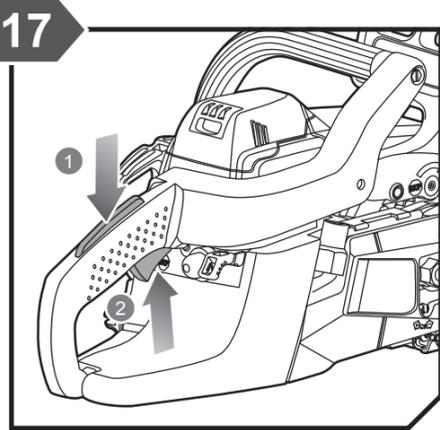
Pull the starter grip until engine starts, but no more than 5 times.



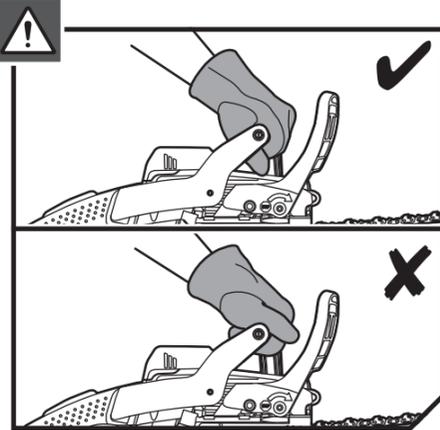
1. Depress the trigger release.  
2. Squeeze the throttle trigger.  
3. Release the throttle trigger to return the engine to idle. Allow the product to run idle for 15 - 30 seconds.



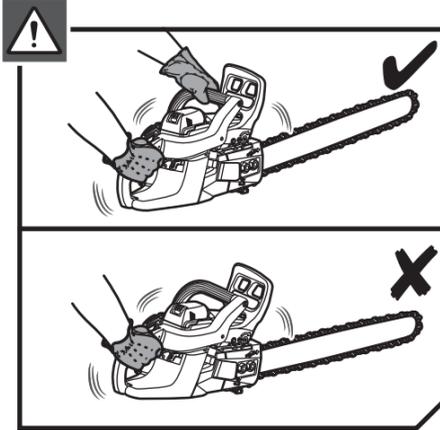
Disengage the chain brake.



1. Depress the trigger release.  
2. Squeeze the throttle trigger.



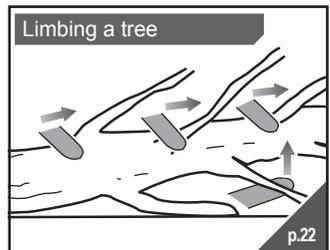
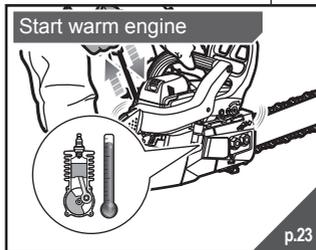
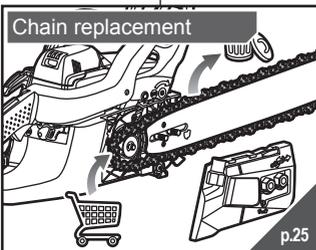
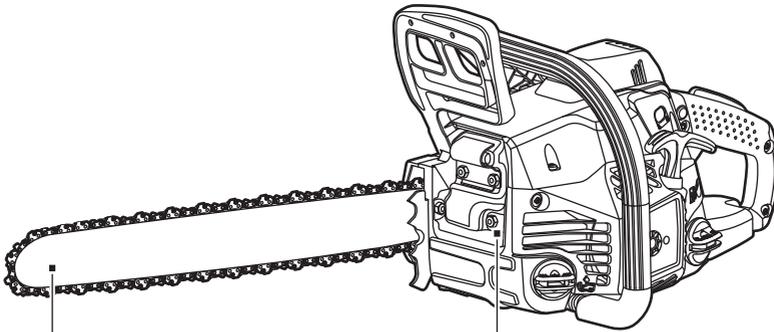
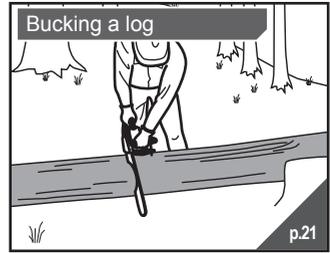
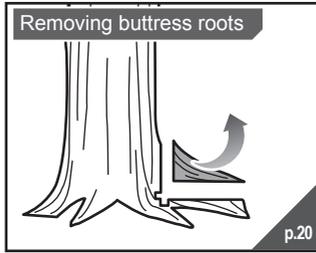
Always hold the product with your right hand at the rear handle and your left hand at the front handle. Grip both handles with the thumbs and fingers encircling the handles. Ensure that your left hand is holding the front handle so that your thumb is underneath.



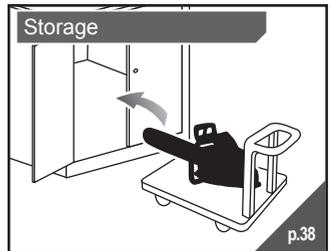
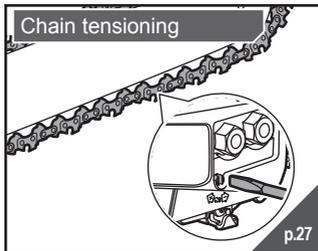
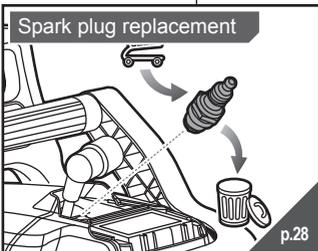
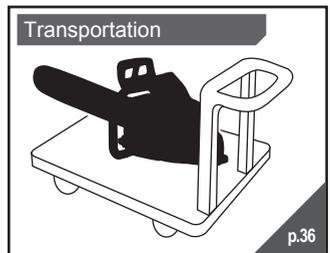
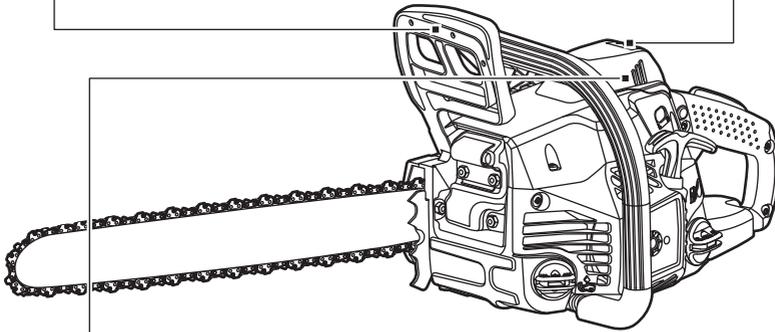
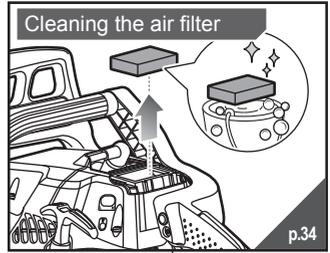
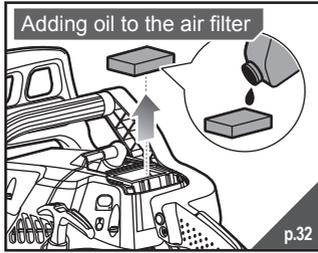
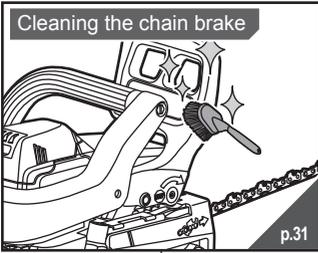
Always hold the product with both hands during operation. Use a firm grip with thumbs and fingers encircling the chainsaw handles. Right hand must be on the rear handle and left hand on the front handle.



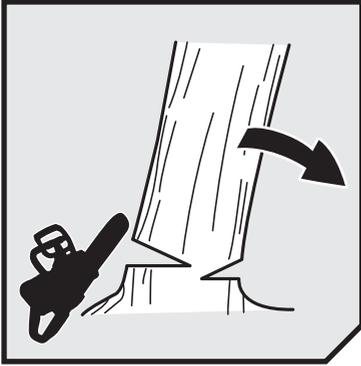
## OVERVIEW



# OVERVIEW



## OPERATION



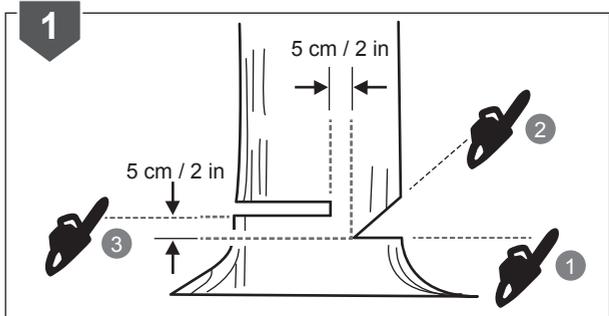
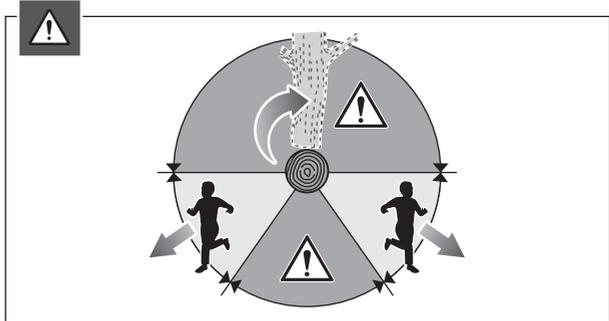
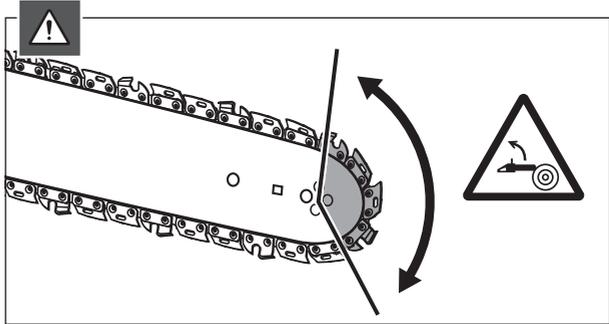
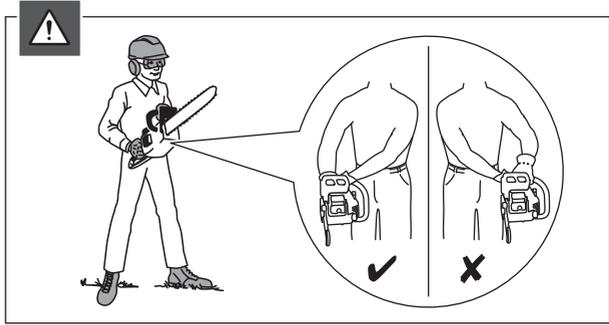
### FELLING A TREE

**WARNING:** Maintain a firm grip, with thumbs and fingers encircling the chainsaw handles, with both hands on the saw and position your body and arm to allow you to resist kickback forces. Kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken. Do not let go of the chainsaw.

**WARNING:** Kickback may occur when the nose or tip of the bar touches an object, or when the wood closes in and pinches the saw chain in the cut.

**WARNING:** An escape path should be planned and cleared as necessary before cuts are started. The escape path should extend back and diagonally to the rear of the expected line of fall.

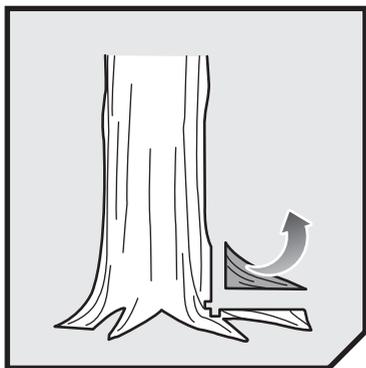
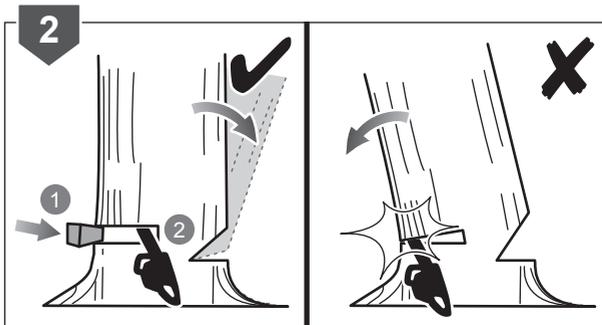
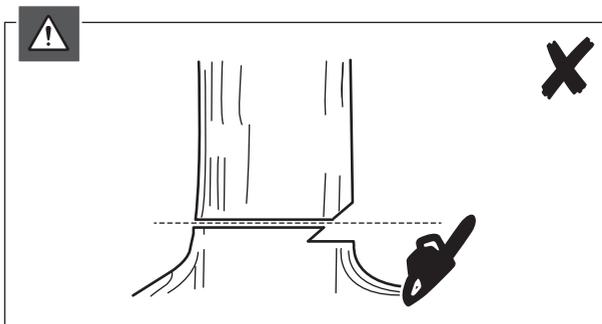
1. Make the felling back cut at least 5 cm / 2 in. higher than the horizontal notching cut. Keep the felling back cut parallel to the horizontal notching cut. Make the felling back cut so enough wood is left to act as a hinge. The hinge wood keeps the tree from twisting and falling in the wrong direction.



## OPERATION

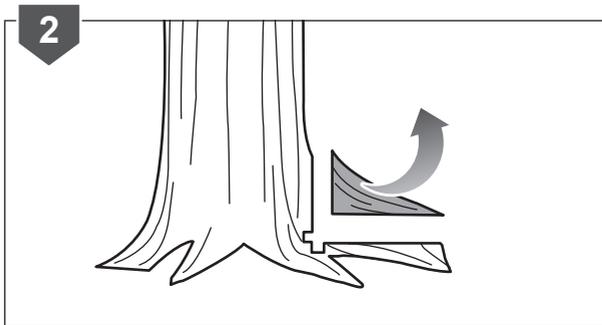
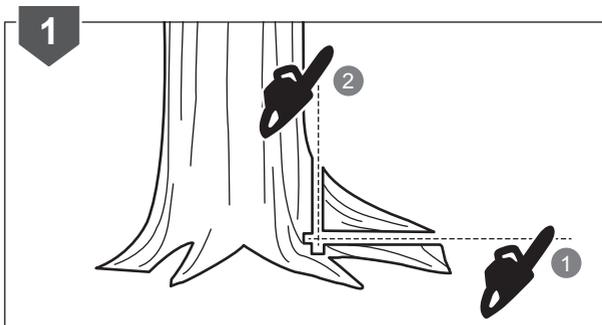
**WARNING:** Do not cut through the hinge.

2. As the felling gets close to the hinge, the tree should begin to fall. If there is any chance that the tree may not fall in desired direction or it may rock back and bind the saw chain, stop cutting before the felling back cut is complete and use wedges of wood, plastic or aluminium to open the cut and drop the tree along the desired line of fall.

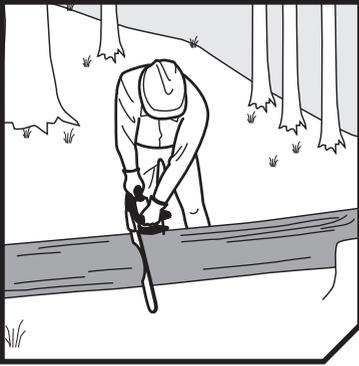


### REMOVING BUTTRESS ROOTS

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



## OPERATION



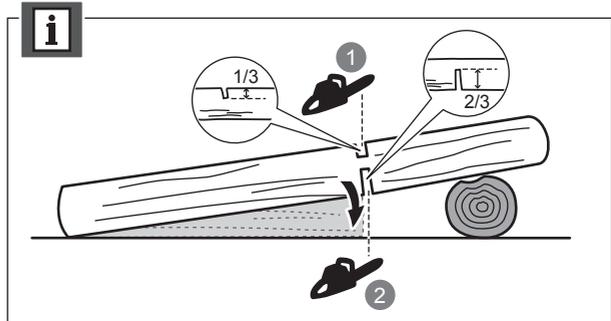
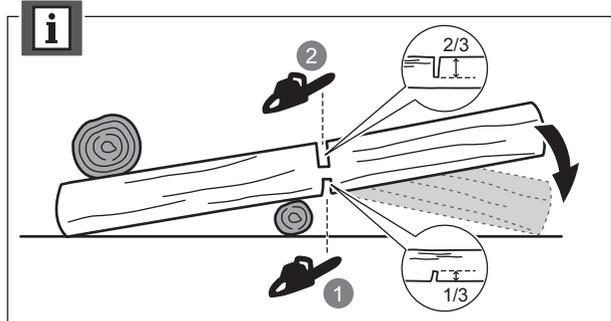
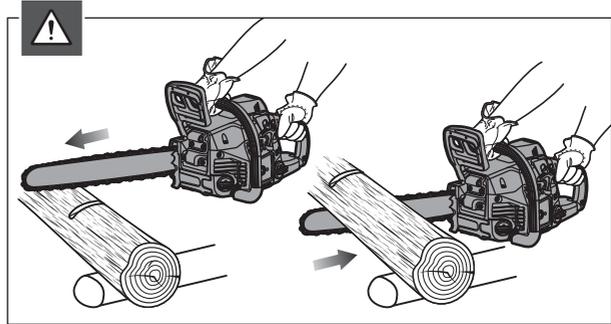
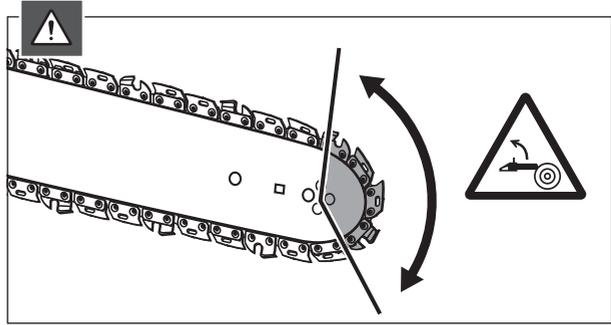
### BUCKING A LOG

**WARNING:** Kickback may occur when the nose or tip of the guide bar touches an object, or when the wood closes in and pinches the saw chain in the cut.

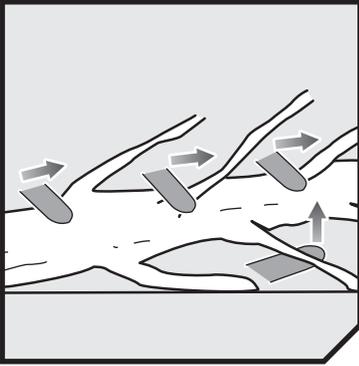
**WARNING:** The reaction force is always opposite to the direction the chain is moving. Thus, the operator must be ready to control the tendency for the product to pull away (forward motion) when cutting on the bottom edge of the bar. Engage always firmly the bumper spike to avoid such movement. The product can be pushed backwards (towards the operator) when cutting along the top edge. To avoid this make sure the chain is not jammed when cutting along the top edge.

**NOTE:** When the log is supported on both ends, cut  $\frac{1}{3}$  the diameter from the top (overbuck). Then make the finished cut by underbucking the lower  $\frac{2}{3}$  to meet the first cut.

**NOTE:** When the log is supported on one end, cut  $\frac{1}{3}$  the diameter from the underside (underbuck). Then make the finished cut by overbucking to meet the first cut.



## OPERATION

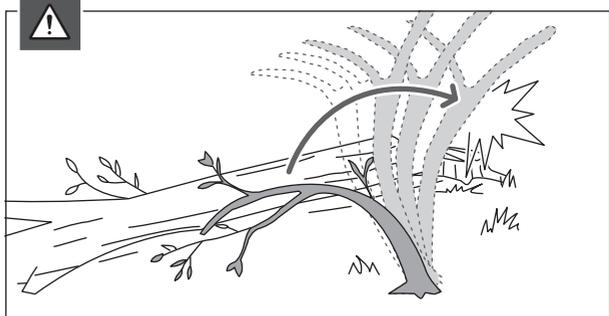
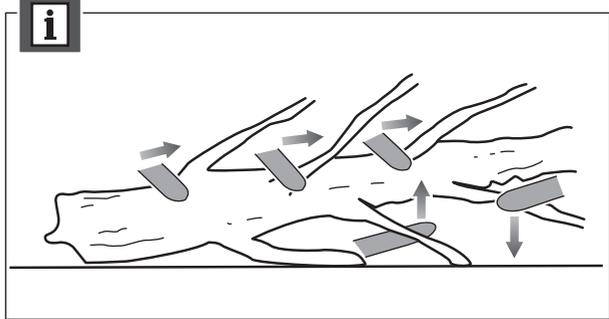


### LIMBING A TREE

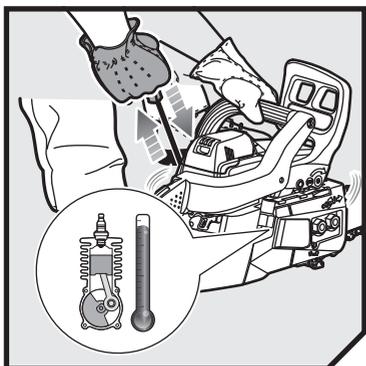
**WARNING:** Do not stand on any unstable surface while using the product. This could include, but is not limited to, ladders, scaffolds, and trees.

**NOTE:** Limbing is removing the branches from a fallen tree. When limbing leave larger lower limbs to support the log off the ground. Remove the small limbs in one cut. Branches under tension should be cut from the bottom up to avoid binding the product.

**WARNING:** A springpole is any log, branch, rooted stump, or sapling which is bent under tension by other wood so that it springs back if the wood holding it is cut or removed. On a fallen tree, a rooted stump has a high potential of springing back to the upright position during the bucking cut to separate the log from the stump. Watch out for springpoles—they are dangerous. Do not attempt to cut bent branches or stumps which are under tension unless you are professionally trained and competent to do so.

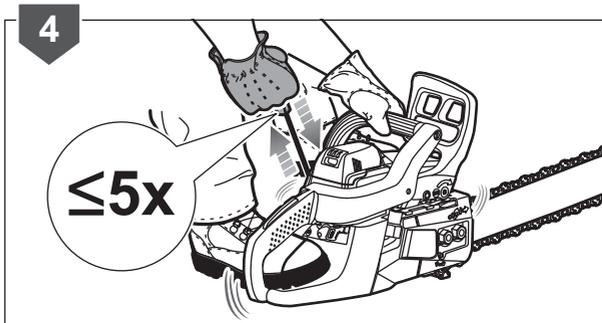
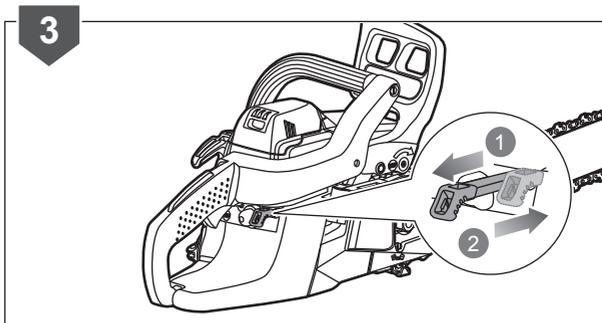
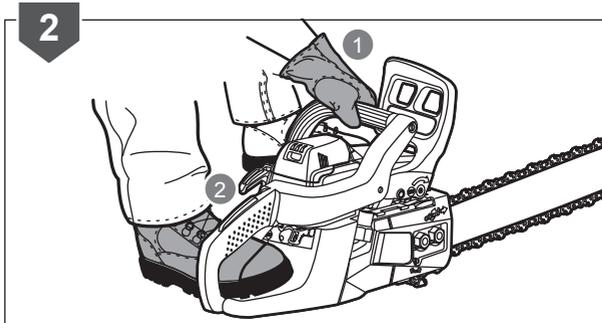
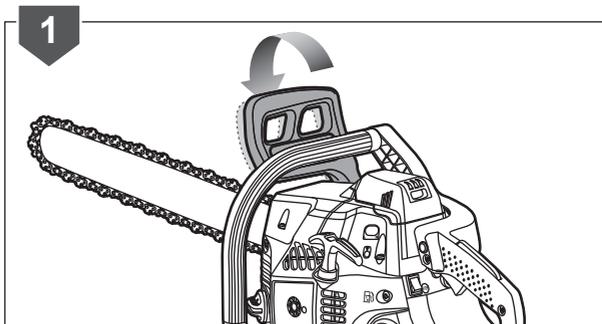


## OPERATION



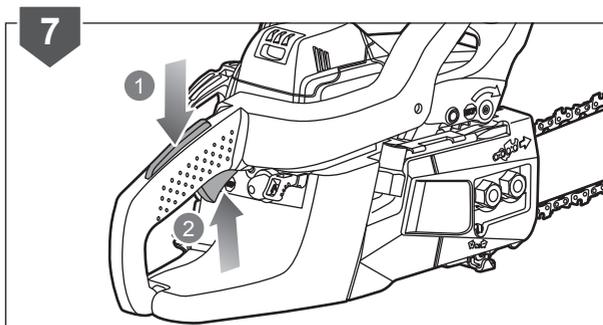
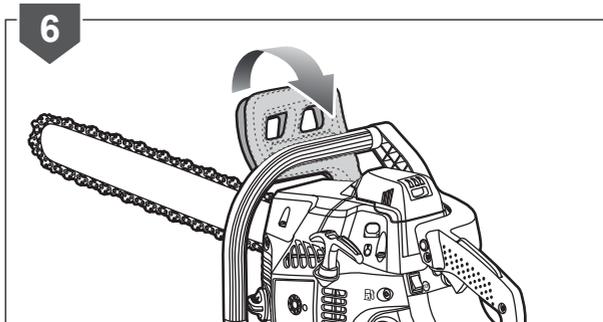
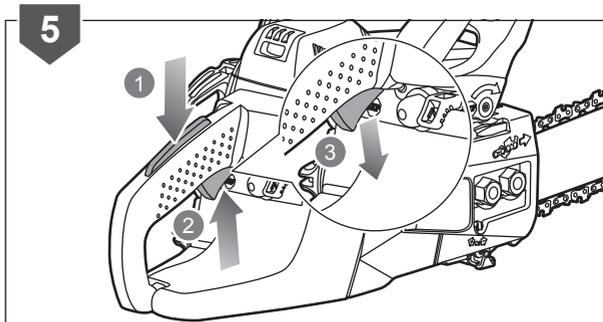
### START WARM ENGINE

1. Engage the chain brake.
2. Place the product on level ground. Hold the front handle firmly with your left hand and put your right foot onto the base of the rear handle.
3. Pull the choke lever all the way out to the full-choke position and then push it all the way in.
4. Pull starter grip until engine runs, but no more than 5 times.

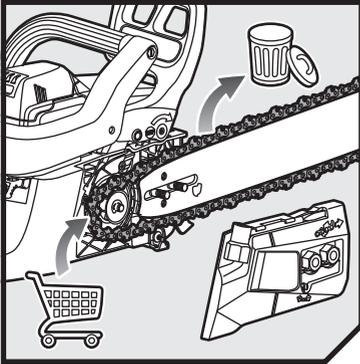


## OPERATION

5. Depress the trigger release and squeeze the throttle trigger, then release the throttle trigger to return the engine to idle. If engine does not start after 5 pulls, use cold engine starting procedure.
6. Pull the brake lever/hand guard back to the "run" position.
7. Depress the trigger release and squeeze the throttle trigger.



## OPERATION

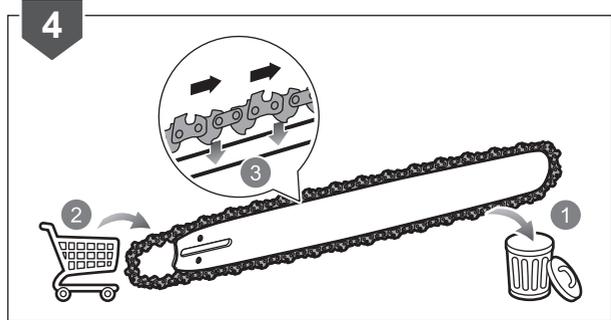
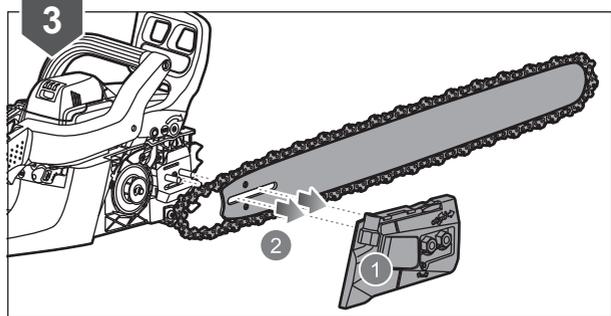
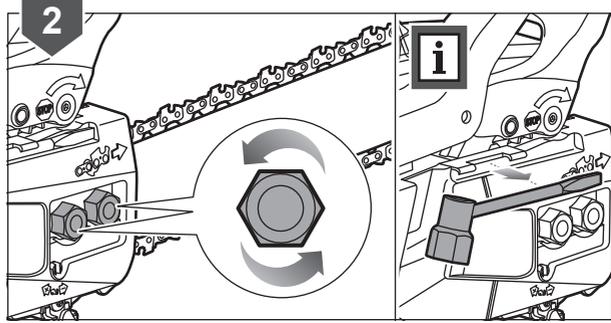
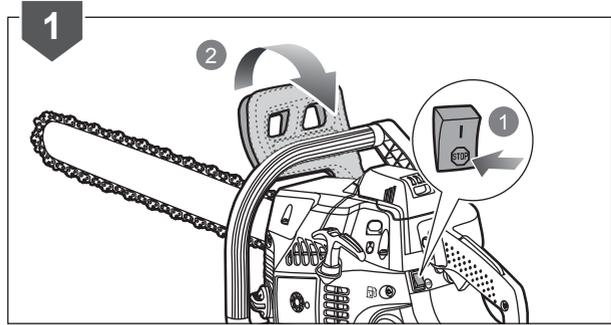


### CHAIN REPLACEMENT

1. Stop the engine. Wear protective gloves. Disengage the chain brake.
2. Remove the bar mounting nuts using the combination wrench provided.

**NOTE:** The combination wrench is stored in the product's on-board tool storage located on the chain cover.

3. Remove the chain cover.
4. Put the new chain in the correct direction onto the bar and make sure that the



## OPERATION

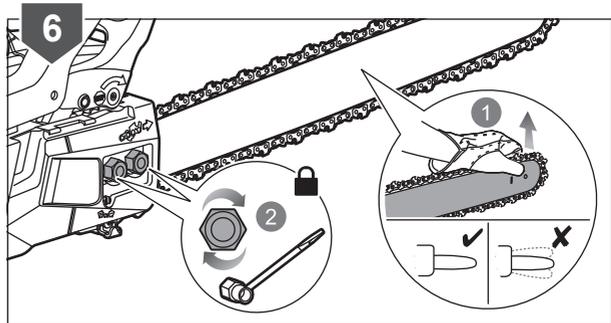
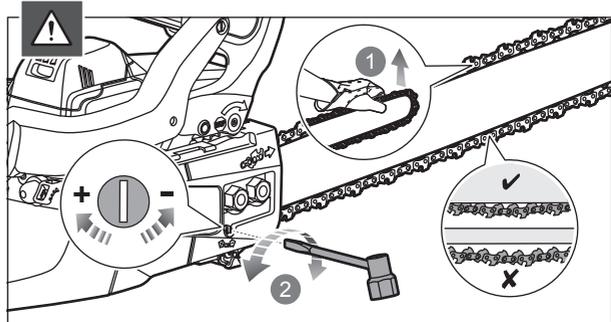
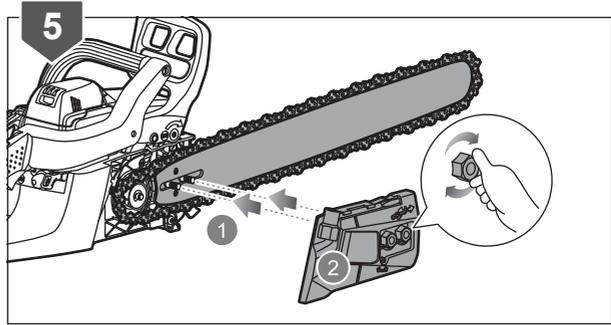
drive links are aligned in the bar groove.

5. Attach the bar to the chain saw and loop the chain around the drive sprocket. Replace the chain cover and bar mounting nuts. Finger-tighten the bar mounting nuts. The bar must be free to move for chain tension adjustment.

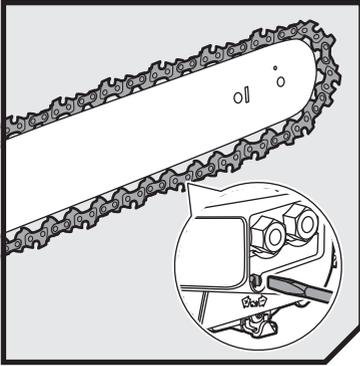
**NOTE:** Ensure the chain tensioning spigot aligns with the hole in the guide bar.

**WARNING:** Adjust the chain tension. Refer to the "Adjusting chain tension" section.

6. Hold the tip of the guide bar up and tighten the bar mounting nuts securely to 11 ~ 13 Nm (Turn the nut 180° or 3 flats past finger tight). Do not overtighten.



## OPERATION



### CHAIN TENSIONING

1. Stop the engine. Wear protective gloves. Disengage the chain brake.
2. Make sure the bar mounting nuts are loosened to finger-tight.

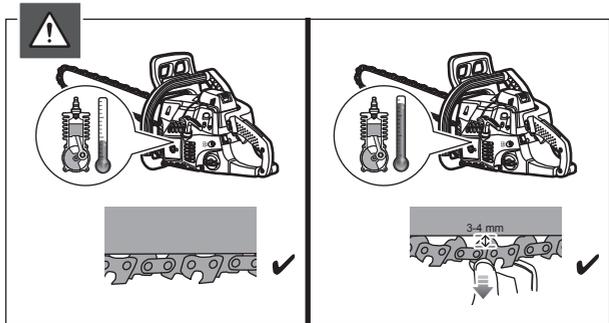
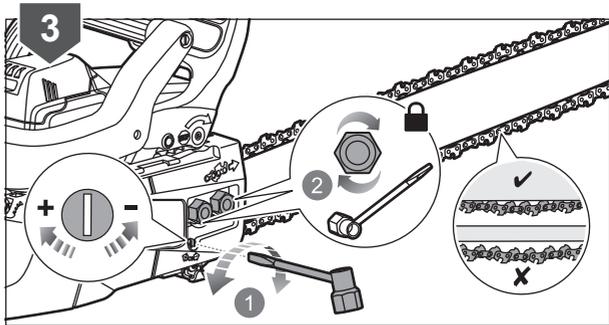
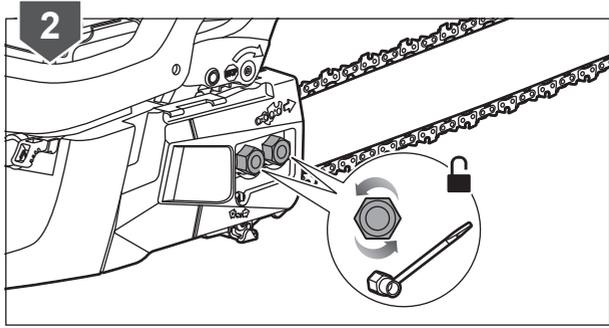
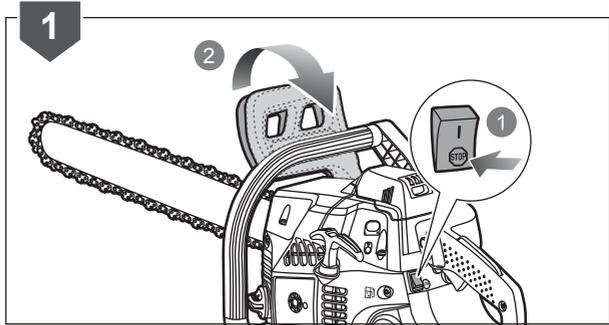
**NOTE:** The combination wrench is stored in the product's on-board tool storage located on the chain cover.

3. To increase the chain tension, turn the chain tensioning screw clockwise and check the chain tension frequently. To reduce the chain tension, turn the chain tensioning screw counterclockwise and check the chain tension frequently.

Tighten the bar mounting nuts by turning them clockwise to 11 ~ 13 Nm (Turn the nut 180° or 3 flats past finger tight). Do not overtighten.

**NOTE:** The chain tension is correct when the gap between the cutter in the chain and the bar is about 3 - 4 mm. Pull the chain in the middle of the lower side of the bar downwards (away from the bar) and measure the distance between the bar and the chain cutters.

**WARNING:** The temperature of the chain increases during normal operation causing the chain to stretch. Check the chain tension frequently and adjust as required. A chain tensioned while warm may be too tight upon cooling. Make sure that the chain tension is correctly adjusted as specified in these instructions.

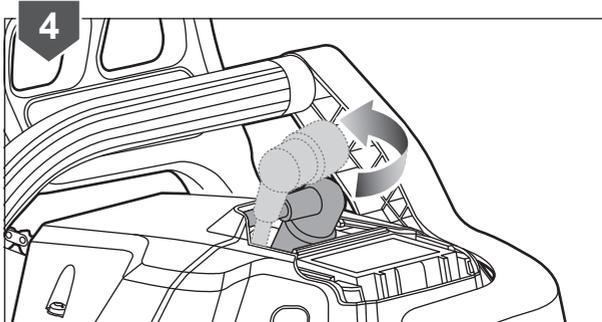
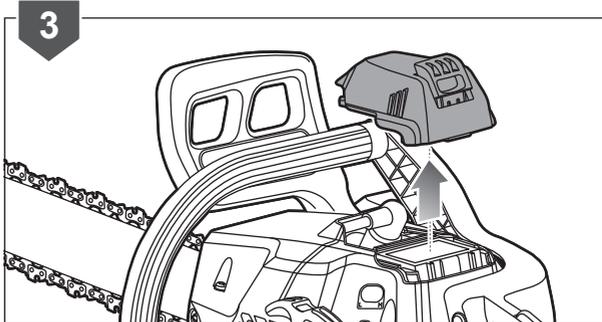
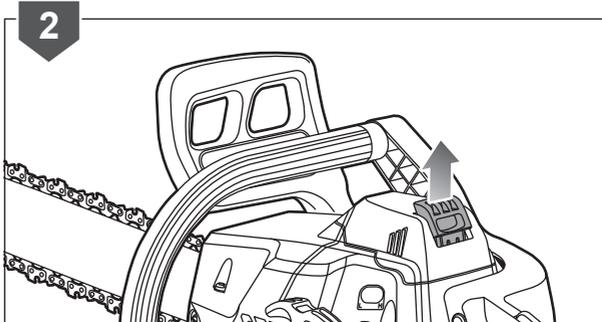
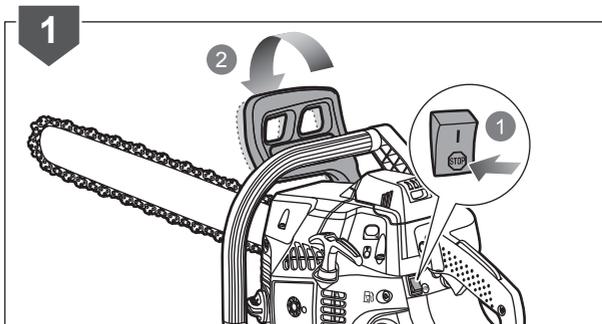




**SPARK PLUG REPLACEMENT**

The product uses a TORCH L7RTC with .025 in. electrode gap. Use an exact replacement and replace every 50 hours or more frequently, if necessary.

1. Stop the engine. Engage the chain brake.
2. Pull the locking tab upwards.
3. Pull the air filter cover backwards and lift it straight up to remove; set aside.
4. Disconnect the spark plug wire from the spark plug.

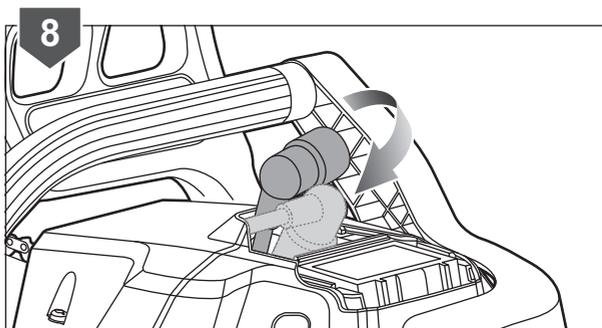
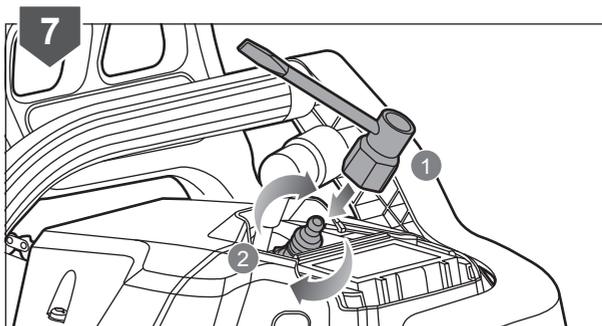
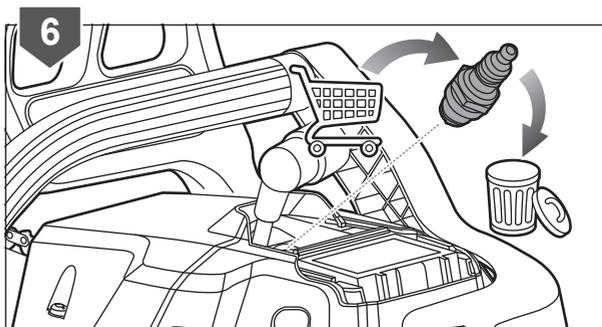
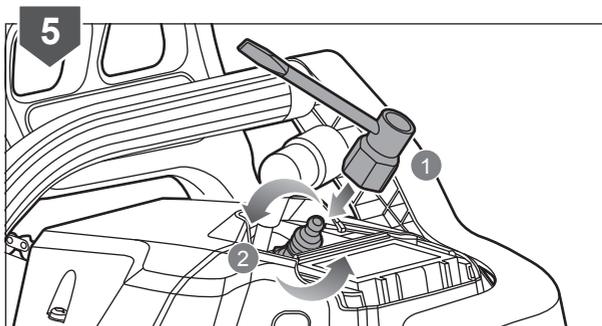


## OPERATION

5. Loosen the spark plug by turning it counterclockwise with a wrench.
6. Remove the spark plug.
7. Hand thread the new spark plug, turning it clockwise. Tighten securely with a wrench at 16 ~ 22 Nm (Turn a new spark plug 180° or 3 flats past finger tight. Turn a reused spark plug 20° or 1/3 flat past finger tight). Do not overtighten.

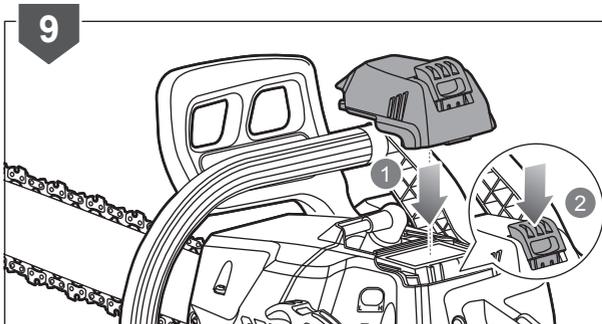
**NOTE:** Be careful not to cross-thread the spark plug. Cross-threading will damage the cylinder of the product.

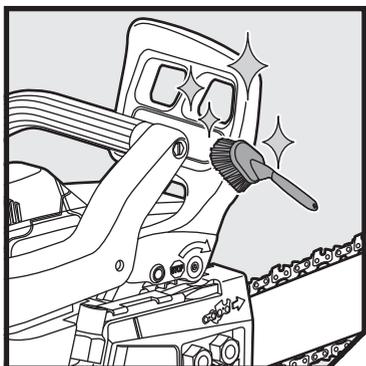
8. Connect the spark plug wire to the spark plug.



## OPERATION

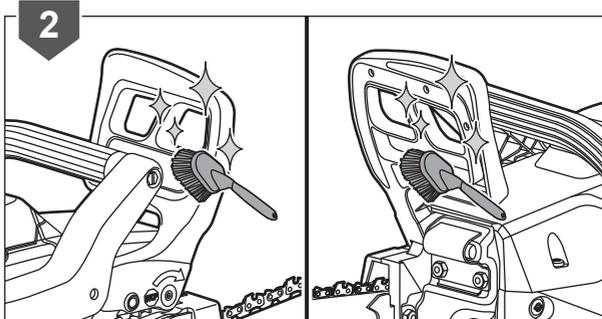
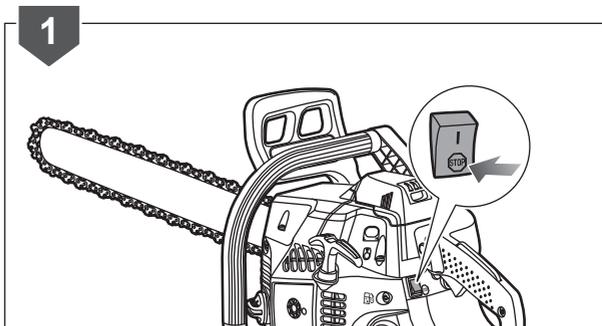
9. Reinstall the air filter cover. Push the locking tab in place to secure the air filter cover.

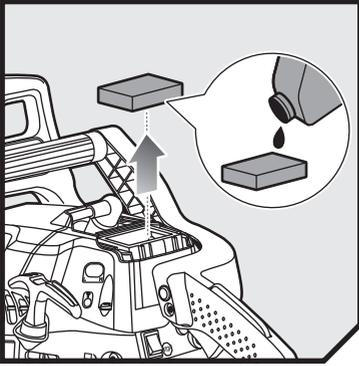




**CLEANING THE CHAIN BRAKE**

1. Stop the engine.
2. Brush as much loose dirt and sawdust from around the chain brake as possible.





**ADDING OIL TO THE AIR FILTER**

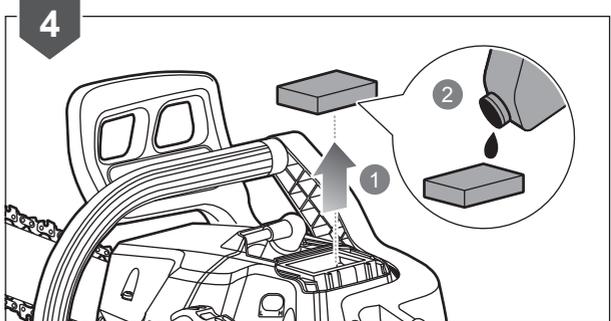
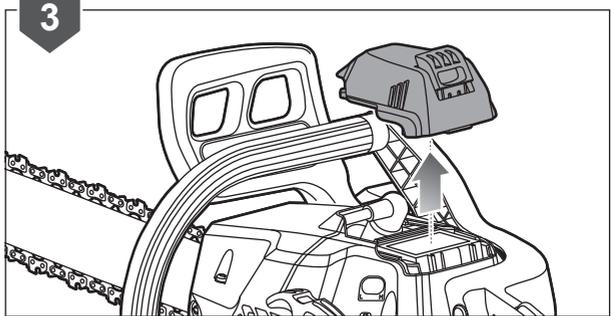
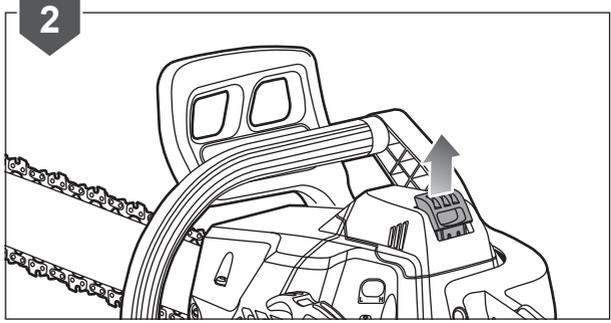
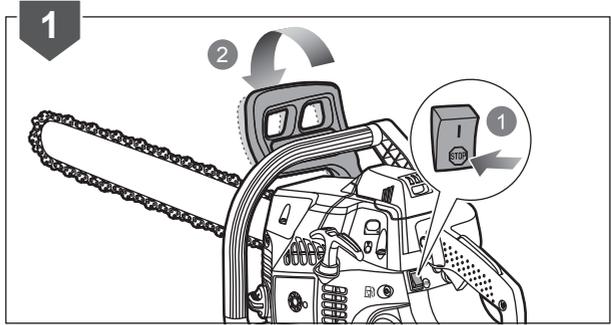
1. Stop the engine. Engage the chain brake.
2. Pull the locking tab upwards.
3. Pull the air filter cover backwards and lift it straight up to remove; set aside.

**NOTE:** Blow or brush as much loose dirt and sawdust from around the carburettor and chamber as possible.

Ensure the choke lever is in the full-choke position to keep the carburettor from being contaminated.

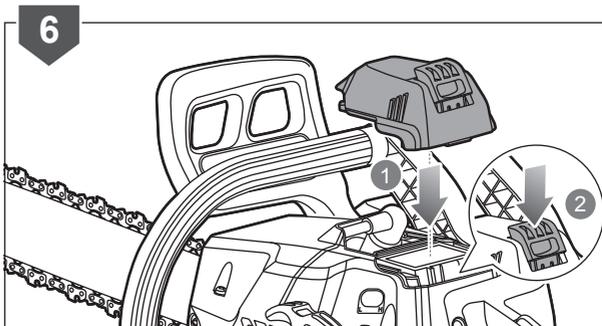
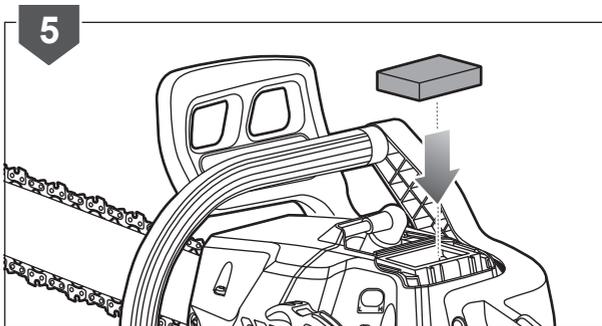
4. Lubricate the air filter with several drops of chain and bar oil.

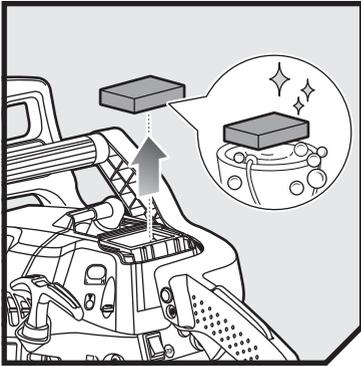
**NOTE:** Adding oil to the air filter enhances filtration.



## MAINTENANCE

5. Place the air filter on the air filter base.
6. Reinstall the air filter cover. Push the locking tab in place to secure the air filter cover.





**CLEANING THE AIR FILTER**

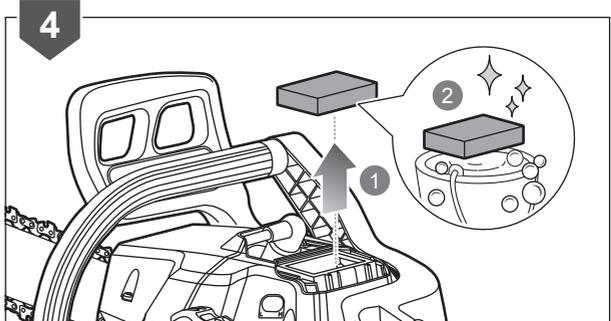
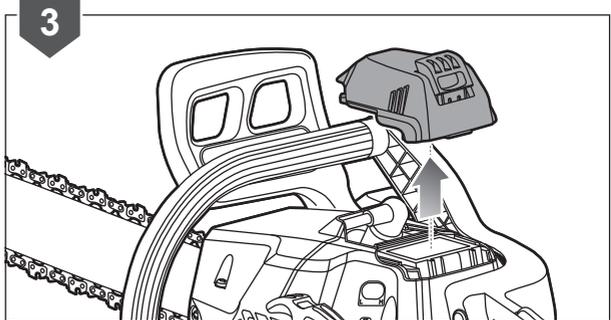
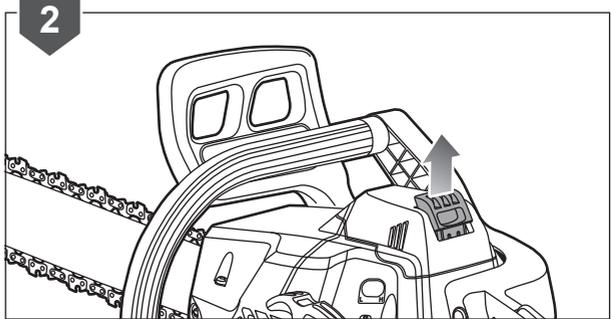
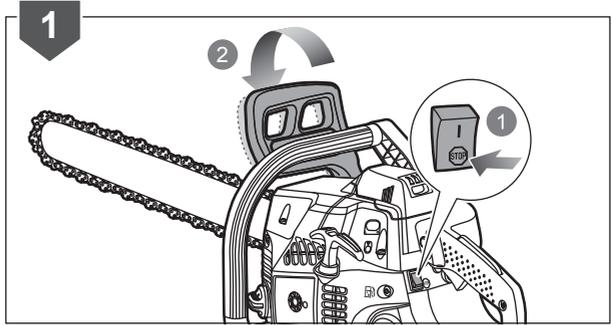
1. Stop the engine. Engage the chain brake.
2. Pull the locking tab upwards.
3. Pull the air filter cover backwards and lift it straight up to remove; set aside.

**NOTE:** Blow or brush as much loose dirt and sawdust from around the carburettor and chamber as possible.

Ensure the choke lever is in the full-choke position to keep the carburettor from being contaminated.

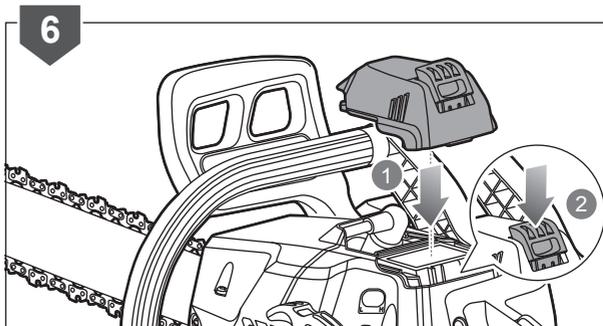
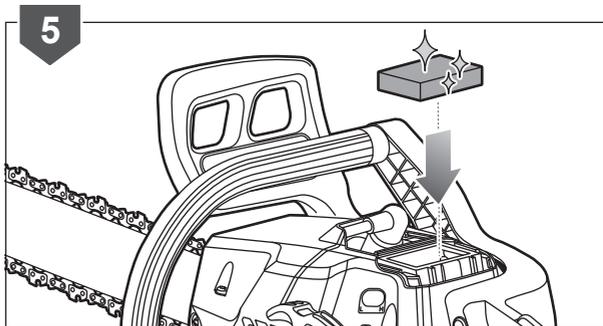
4. Lift the air filter off the air filter base. To lightly clean, tap the air filter against a smooth, flat surface to dislodge most of the sawdust and dirt particles. For a more thorough cleaning, clean in warm soapy water. Rinse completely. Replace the air filter every 5 hours of use.

**NOTE:** An alternative method is to clean the air filter with compressed air (always wear eye protection to avoid eye injury).

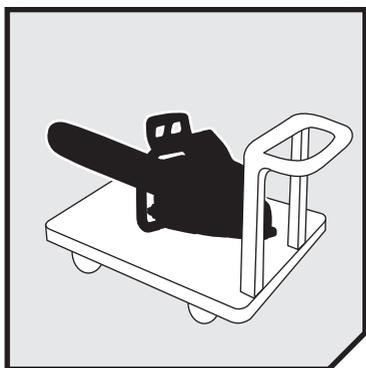


## MAINTENANCE

5. Place the air filter on the air filter base.
6. Reinstall the air filter cover. Push the locking tab in place to secure the air filter cover.

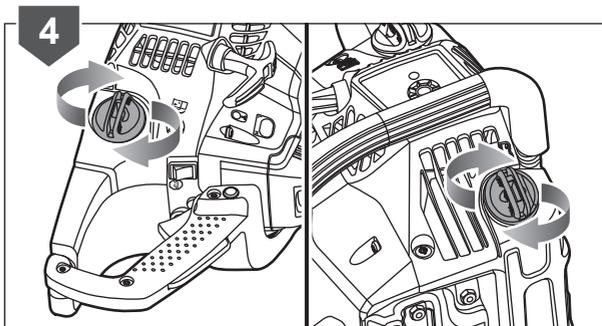
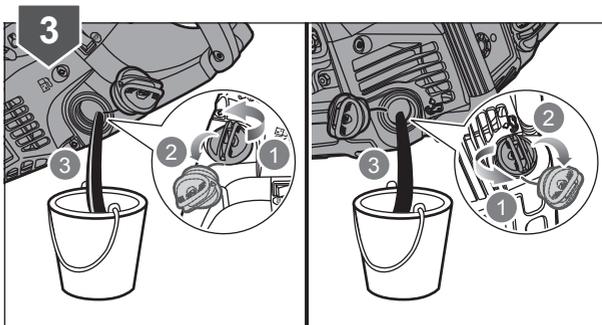
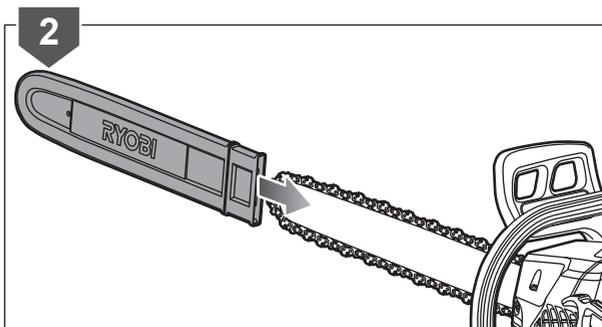
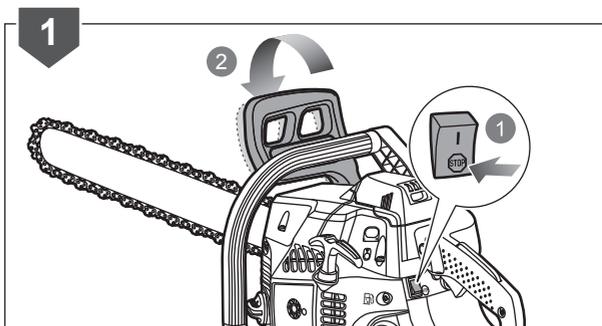


## TRANSPORTATION



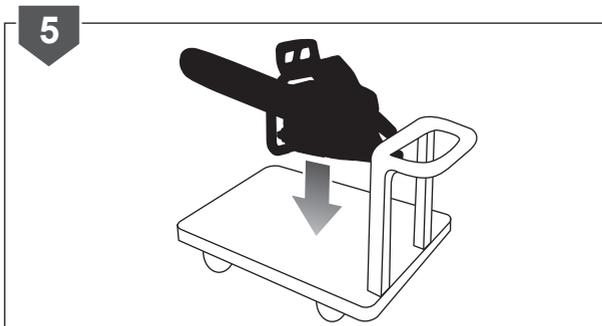
### TRANSPORTATION

1. Stop the engine. Engage the chain brake. Allow the product to cool down before transporting.
2. Always fit guide bar cover before storing the product, or during transportation.
3. Drain all fuel from tank into a container approved for petrol. Drain all bar and chain lubricant from tank into a container approved for lubricant.
4. Remember to properly replace and tighten the fuel mix cap and the chain lubricant cap.

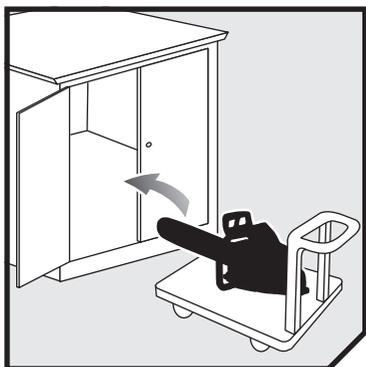


## TRANSPORTATION

5. When transporting the product, secure it against movement or falling to prevent injury to persons or damage to the product.

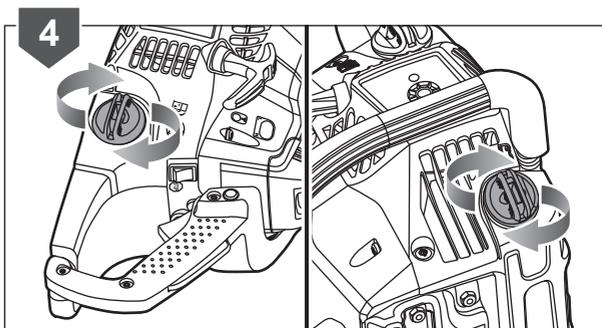
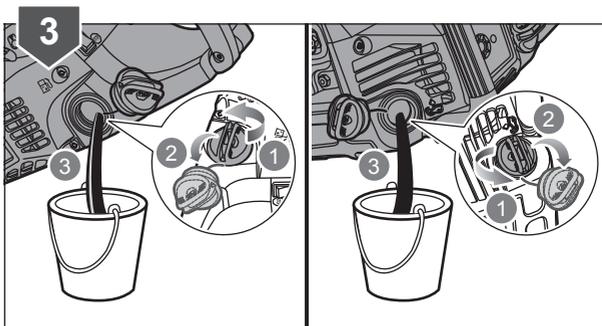
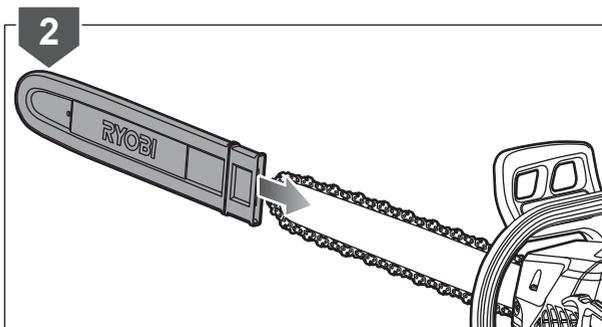
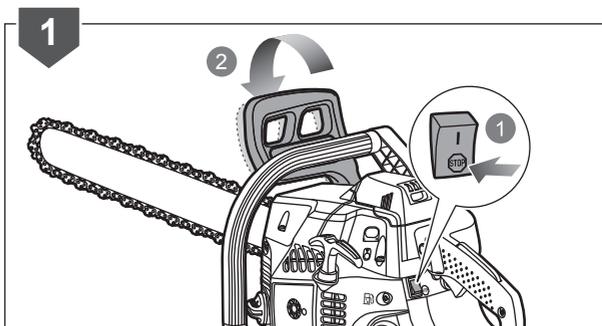


## STORAGE



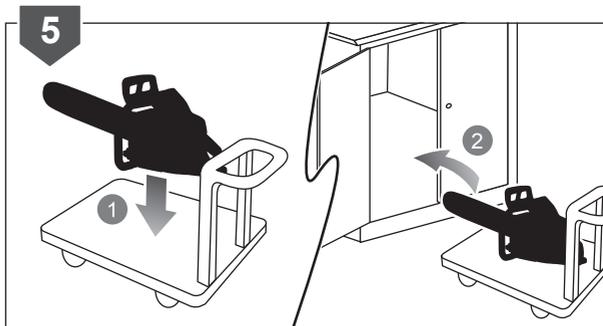
### STORAGE

1. Stop the engine. Engage the chain brake. Allow the product to cool down before storing.
2. Always fit guide bar cover before storing the product, or during transportation.
3. Drain all fuel from tank into a container approved for petrol. Drain all bar and chain lubricant from tank into a container approved for lubricant.
4. Remember to properly replace and tighten the fuel mix cap and the chain lubricant cap.



## STORAGE

5. Store the product in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated place that is inaccessible to children. Keep away from corrosive agents such as garden chemicals and de-icing salts. Do not store outdoors.



## TROUBLESHOOTING

| Problem  | Possible cause                                  | Solution   |
|--|---|--|
| Engine will not start (Make sure the ignition switch is in the "on" position). | No spark.                                       | The spark plug could be cracked or damaged. Replace the old spark plug with a new one and try to start again. If engine will still not start, have the product serviced by an authorised service centre only.  |
|  | Flooded engine.                                 | With the ignition switch off, remove spark plug. Move choke lever to run position (pushed in completely) and pull starter grip 15 to 20 times. This will clear excess fuel from engine. Clean and reinstall spark plug.<br>Set ignition switch to "on" position. Push and fully release primer bulb 10 times. Pull starter grip three times with the choke lever all the way in. If engine does not start, move choke lever to full-choke position and repeat normal starting procedure. If engine still fails to start, repeat procedure with a new spark plug. |
| Engine starts but will not accelerate properly.                                | Carburettor requires "L" (Low jet) adjustment.  | Contact an authorised service centre for carburettor adjustment.   |
| Engine starts but will not run properly at high speed.                         | Carburettor requires "H" (High jet) adjustment. | Contact an authorised service centre for carburettor adjustment.   |
| Engine does not reach full speed and/or emits excessive smoke.                 | Check lubricant fuel mixture.                   | Use fresh fuel and the correct 2-stroke lubricant mix ratio.   |
|  | Air filter dirty.                               | Clean the air filter.  |
|  | Spark arrester screen dirty.                    | Contact an authorised service centre for service or replacement.   |
|  | Carburettor requires "H" (High jet) adjustment. | Contact an authorised service centre for carburettor adjustment.   |
| Engine starts, runs, and accelerates but will not idle.                        | Carburettor requires adjustment.                | Contact an authorised service centre for carburettor adjustment.   |
| Engine starts and runs, but chain is not rotating.                             | Chain lubricant tank empty.                     | Lubricant tank should be filled every time.  |
|  | Check chain tension for overtight condition.    | Tension the chain.   |
|  | Check for lubricating function.                 | Run at half throttle 30 to 45 seconds. Stop saw and check for lubricant dripping from guide bar. If lubricant is present, the chain may be dull or bar may be damaged. If no lubricant is on the guide bar, contact an authorised service centre.  |
| Bar and chain running hot and smoking.   | Chain brake engaged.                            | Release the chain brake.   |
|  | Chain tension too tight.                        | Tension the chain.   |
|  | Check guide bar and chain for damage.           | Inspect the guide bar and chain for damage.  |

## PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Petrol Chainsaw  |  |
| Model  | RCS5050  |
| Engine capacity  | 49.8 cc  |
| Weight - No bar, chain, fuel   | 5.3 kg   |
| Fuel tank capacity   | 570 cm <sup>3</sup>  |
| Lubricant tank capacity  | 350 cm <sup>3</sup>  |
| Maximum chain speed at the recommended maximum engine speed                    | 24.1 m/s   |
| Chain pitch  | 8.26 mm (0.325")   |
| Chain gauge  | 1.27 mm (0.05")  |
| Chain type (Low-profile full-complement)                                       | 0.325"   |
| Drive sprocket   | 7 teeth x 0.325"   |
| Maximum engine power (ISO 7293)  | 2.3 kW   |
| Recommended maximum engine speed with cutting attachment                       | 12500 min <sup>-1</sup>                                      |
| Recommended engine speed at idling   | 2600-3300 min <sup>-1</sup>                                  |
| Specific fuel consumption at maximum engine power                              | 1010 g/kWh   |
| Sound pressure level at the operator's position (in accordance with ISO 22868) | L <sub>PA</sub> =101.35 dB(A),<br>K <sub>PA</sub> =2.5 dB(A) |
| Sound power level (in accordance with ISO 22868)                               | L <sub>WA</sub> =115.1 dB(A),<br>K <sub>WA</sub> =2.5 dB(A)  |
| Sound power level (in accordance with ISO 3744)                                |  |
| Measured sound power level   | 114.8 dB(A)  |
| Guaranteed sound power level   | 118 dB (A)   |
| Vibration (in accordance with ISO 22867)                                       |  |
| Front Handle   | 6.7 m/s <sup>2</sup> ,<br>K=1.5 m/s <sup>2</sup>             |
| Rear Handle  | 11.3 m/s <sup>2</sup> ,<br>K=1.5 m/s <sup>2</sup>            |

## REPLACEMENT PART (BAR AND CHAIN)

|                       |            |           |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|
| Model                 |            | RCS5050   |
| Guide bar             |            |           |
| Manufacturer          | OREGON     | —         |
| Part number           | 200PXBK041 | —         |
| Color: Black          |            |           |
| Bar length            | 50 cm      | —         |
| Usable cutting length | 47 cm      | —         |
| Chain                 |            |           |
| Manufacturer          | OREGON     | POWERFIT  |
| Part number           | 20BPX-78   | PWFCA2001 |
| Chain drive links     | 78         | 78        |

## VIBRATION LEVEL

The declared vibration value has been measured with a standard test method and may be used to compare one tool with another.

The declared vibration value may be used in preliminary assessment of exposure.

The vibration emission during actual use of the power tool can differ from the declared total value depending on the ways in which the tool is used

Identify safety measures to protect the operator that are based on an estimation of exposure in the actual conditions of use, taking account of all parts of the operating cycle such as the times when the tool is switched off and when it is running idle in addition to the trigger time.



*RYOBI is a trademark of Ryobi Limited,  
and is used under license.*

*OREGON is a registered trademark of Blount, Inc.*

*TORCH is a registered trademark of ZhuZhou Torch Spark Plug  
Company Limited.*

*POWERFIT is a trademark of Techtronic Outdoor Products  
Technology Limited in ANZ. .*

Imported by:

**Techtronic Industries Australia Pty Ltd**  
31 Gilby Road, Mount Waverley,  
VIC, 3149, Australia

**Techtronic Industries N.Z. Limited**  
Unit C, 70 Business Parade South,  
Highbrook, Auckland 2013, New Zealand