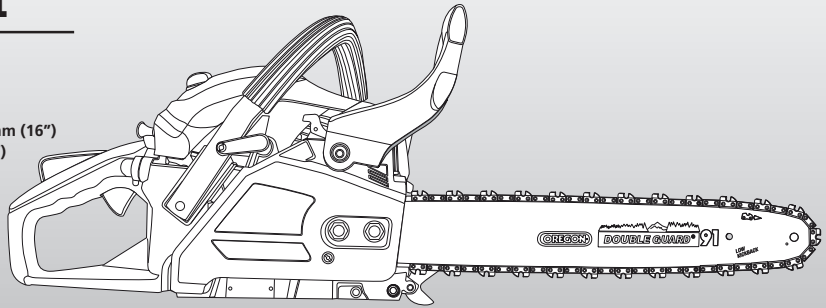
PETROL CHAINSAW

41cc - 406mm

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

SPECIFICATIONS

Engine:	41cc 2 Stroke
Power:	1.5 kW
Bar Type:	Oregon 406mm (16”)
Chain Pitch:	9.53mm (3/8”)
No Load Speed:	11000/min
Chain Speed:	21 m/s
Fuel Mix	40:1
Fuel Tank Capacity:	260ml
Chain Oil Tank Capacity:	210ml
Weight:	5.40 kg



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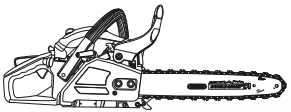
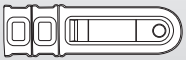
WHAT’S IN THE BOX



Chainsaw (assembled)

Fuel Mixing Bottle



Chain Bar Cover

Spark Plug Wrench

Screwdriver

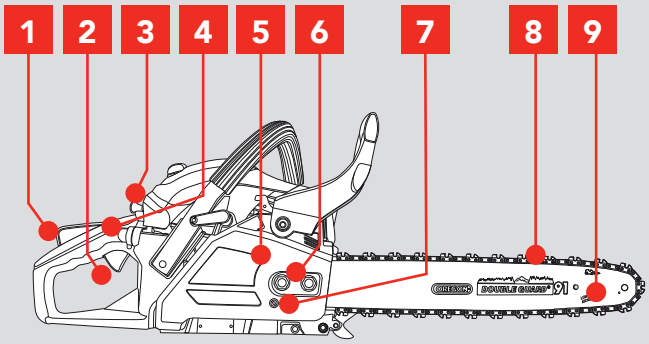
1 YEAR WARRANTY

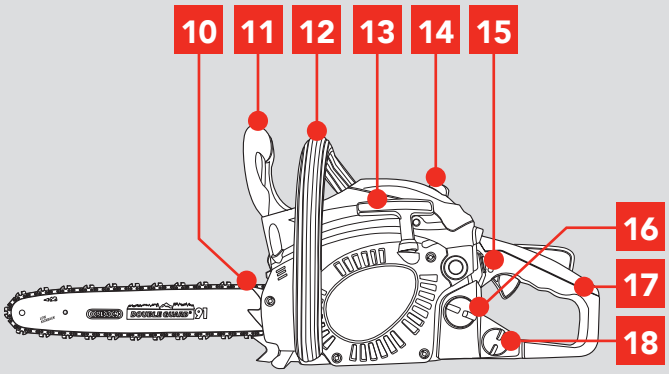
PCS-406B

KNOW YOUR PRODUCT

PETROL CHAINSAW

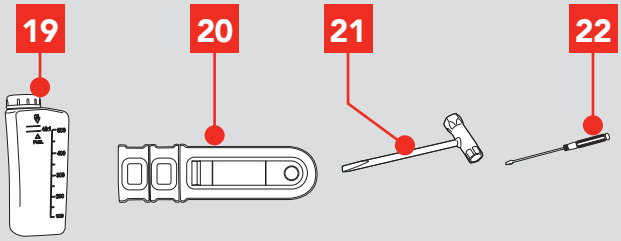
1. Throttle Safety Lock
2. Throttle Trigger
3. Choke Control
4. Priming Bulb
5. Side Cover
6. Chain Drive Cover Nuts
7. Chain Tension Screw
8. Chain
9. Guide Bar





10. Bucking Spikes
11. Chain Brake
12. Handle
13. Recoil Starter
14. Filter Cover Knob
15. Ignition Switch
16. Fuel Tank Cap
17. Rear Handle
18. Chain Bar Oil Cap

ACCESSORIES



19. Fuel Mixing Bottle
20. Chain Bar Cover
21. Spark Plug Wrench
22. Screwdriver

ONLINE MANUAL

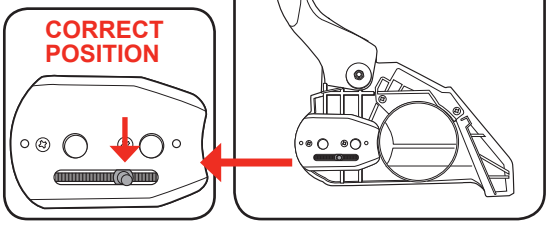
Scan this QR Code with your mobile device to take you to the online manual.

ASSEMBLY

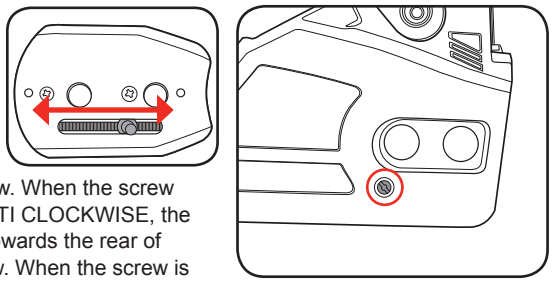
1. FITTING THE CHAIN BAR

WARNING!: DO NOT START THE ENGINE UNTIL THE CHAINSAW IS FULLY ASSEMBLED.

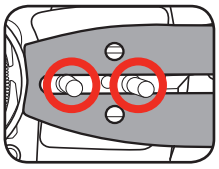
1. The first step is to correctly position the chain tensioning pin on the inside of the side cover.

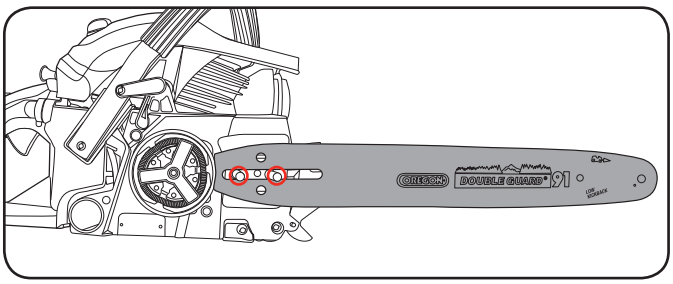


2. The chain tensioning pin can be adjusted by turning the chain tension screw. When the screw is turned ANTI CLOCKWISE, the pin moves towards the rear of the chainsaw. When the screw is turned CLOCKWISE, the pin moves towards the front of the chainsaw.



3. Fit the open end of the guide bar over the guide bar pins.

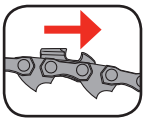




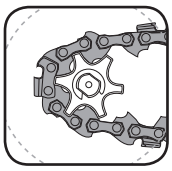
2. INSTALLING THE CHAIN

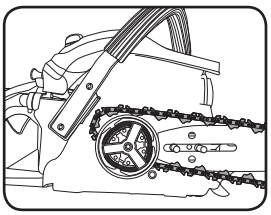
CAUTION!: WEAR PROTECTIVE GLOVES AT ALL TIMES WHEN HANDLING THE CHAIN.

1. Spread the chain out in a loop with the cutting edges pointing CLOCKWISE around loop.

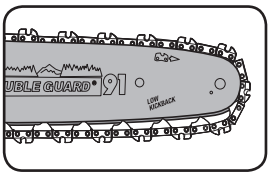


2. Slip the chain behind the clutch and around the sprocket. Make sure that the links fit between the sprocket teeth.



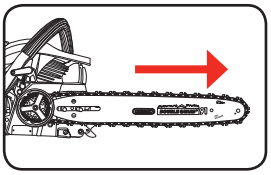


3. Guide the drive links into the groove and around the end of the bar.

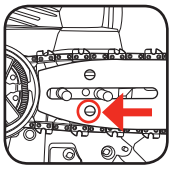


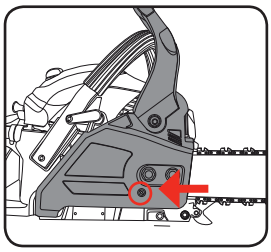
Note: The chain may droop slightly on the lower part of bar. This is normal.

4. Pull the chain bar forward until the chain is closely seated. Make sure that all the drive links are in the groove of the bar.

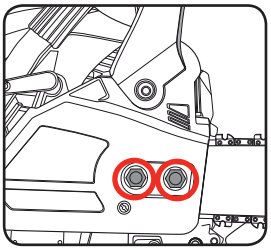


5. Place the side cover onto the chainsaw. Make sure that the chain tensioning pin fits into the chain bar. If it does not fit, it can be adjusted slightly with the chain tensioning screw.
   The chain must not slip off the bar when you do this.





6. Fit the 2 chain drive cover nuts onto guide bar pins. This action will hold the side cover in place.

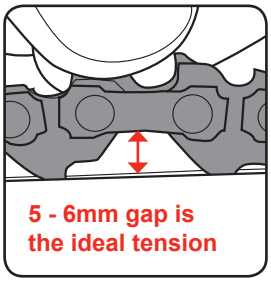


3. ADJUSTING THE CHAIN TENSION

Note: Proper tension of the chain is extremely important and must be checked before starting, as well as during any cutting operation. Taking the time to make adjustments to the chain will result in improved cutting performance and prolonged chain life.

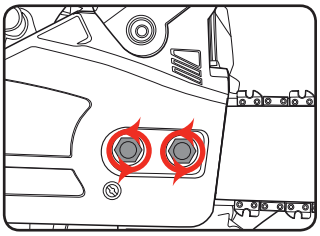
Correct tension

For the correct chain tension, pull up on the chain from the top and middle of the exposed guide bar. The bottom tip of the links should only just stay in the track.

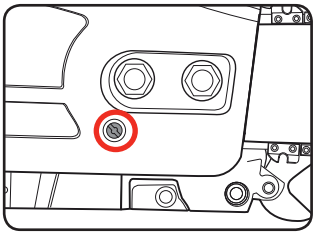


Adjusting tension

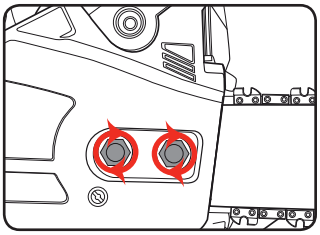
1. Loosen, but do not remove the chain drive cover nuts.



2. Adjustment chain tension screw CLOCKWISE to increase chain tension. Turning screw COUNTERCLOCKWISE will decrease amount of tension on the chain. Adjust the chain tension screw for the correct tension.



3. After making the adjustment, tighten the chain drive cover nuts securely.

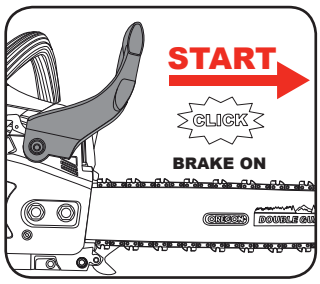


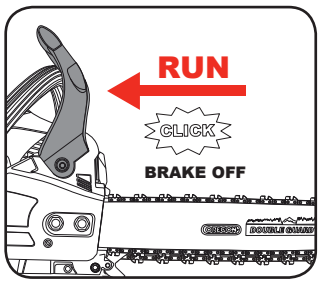
CAUTION!: RECHECK THE TENSION AFTER A FEW MINUTES OF CUTTING AS THE CHAIN MAY STRETCH AFTER INITIAL USE. A LOOSE CHAIN MAY CAUSE WEAR TO BOTH THE CHAIN AND THE GUIDE BAR AND BECOME A MAJOR SAFETY HAZARD.

4. CHAIN BRAKE & LUBRICATION

Chain brake/anti kickback guard

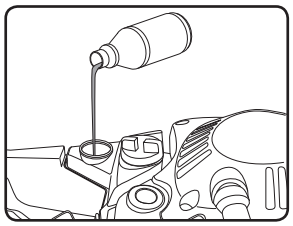
The chain brake operates automatically in the event of kick back. Kick back occurs if the chain catches on the wood being cut. In the event of the chain catching, the chainsaw will push back suddenly, when this happens, your hand (which is on the handle during operation) will naturally move forward automatically causing the guard to be pushed forward, engaging the chain brake and stopping the chain.

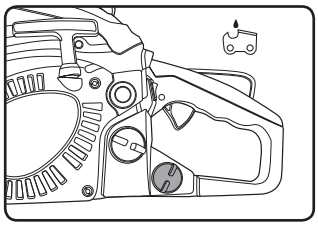




Lubrication

CAUTION!: ONLY USE OIL THAT IS EXPRESSLY LABELLED "CHAIN BAR OIL"





1. Remove chain bar oil cap and fill the tank to about 80% of its capacity with chain bar oil.

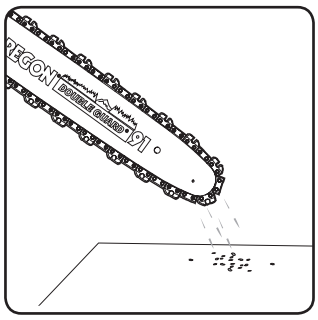
Chain Bar Oil Tank Capacity: 210ml

2. Fasten the chain bar oil cap and clean any oil spillage.

Automatic oil feed system

The chainsaw is equipped with an automatic oil feed system. This delivers oil to the bar and chain.

Run the engine at medium speed and check that the chain splatters a thin line of oil which can be seen on the ground/material when the bar is pointed downwards. This may take 15-30 seconds to occur.



Note: The oil outlet must be kept clear of dirt and any build-up of residue.

WARNING!: NEVER START WORK UNLESS THE CHAIN AND BAR ARE LUBRICATED

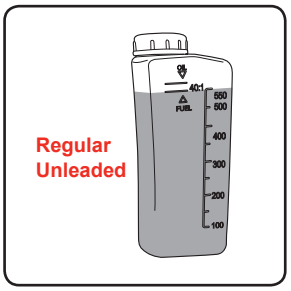
5. FUEL

WARNING!: PETROL IS VERY FLAMMABLE. DO NOT SMOKE OR CAUSE ANY SPARKS OR FLAMES NEAR FUEL. MAKE SURE THAT YOU STOP THE MOTOR AND ALLOW IT TO COOL BEFORE REFUELLING THE CHAINSAW. SELECT AN OPEN OUTDOOR AREA FOR FUELLING AND MOVE AT LEAST 3M AWAY FROM THE FUELLING POINT BEFORE STARTING THE MOTOR.

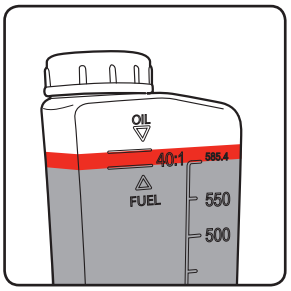
Motor fuel: mix at 40:1 only

Note: Only use oil that is expressly labelled for use with air-cooled 2-stroke engines.

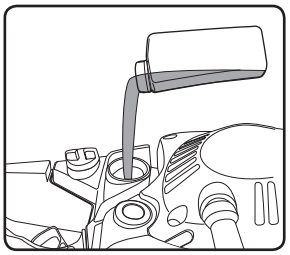
Note: Always transport and store fuels in an approved container (AS2906).



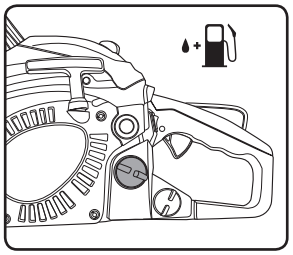
1. Fill with unleaded petrol up to fuel line.



2. Add 2-stroke oil up to oil line. Shake vigorously for a thorough mix.



3. Fill the fuel tank up to the filler neck with the fuel mix.
   Fuel tank capacity: 260ml

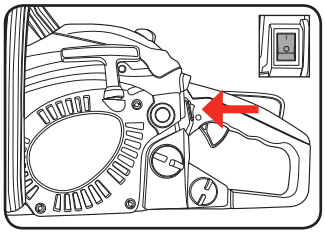


4. Fasten the fuel tank cap and clean any spillage.

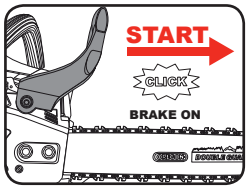
6. STARTING & STOPPING

Cold starting

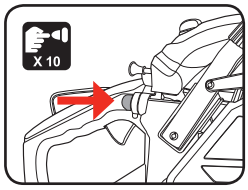
1. Set the ignition switch to “On (I)”.



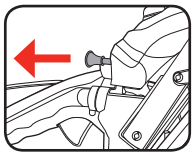
2. For safety reasons, make sure the brake is ON when starting. To apply the brake, push the chain brake forward.



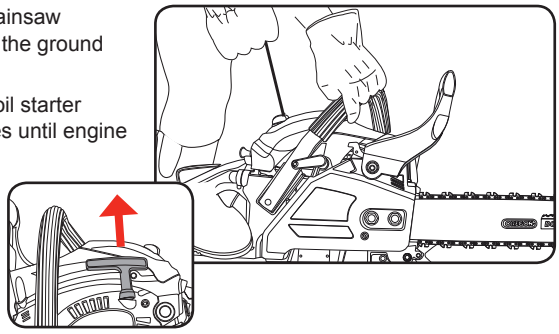
3. Press the priming bulb up to 10 times until the bulb is full.



4. Pull out the choke (fully withdrawn).



5. Hold the chainsaw securely on the ground
6. Pull the recoil starter several times until engine fires.



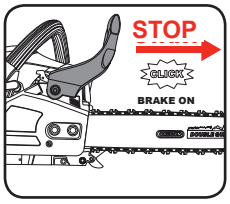
7. Pull Depress throttle trigger to release choke. Pull recoil starter until started

Warm starting

1. Make sure the switch is in the ON position.
2. For safety reasons, make sure the brake is ON when starting. To apply the brake, push the chain brake forward.
3. Pull the starter rope rapidly until engine started.

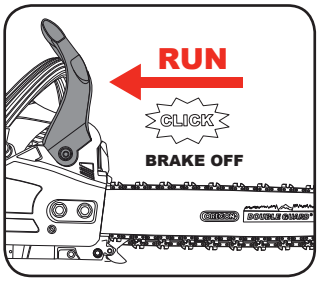
Stopping the chainsaw

1. Engage chain brake.
2. Set the ignition switch to OFF “O”.

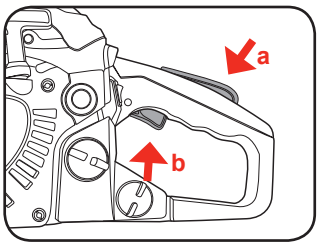


7. CUTTING

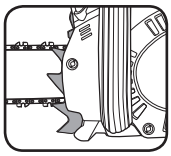
1. When ready to start cutting, release the brake, by pulling the chain brake back firmly towards the rear of the chainsaw.



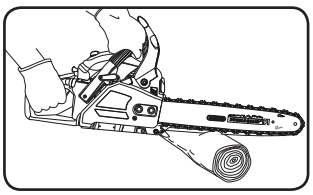
2. Depress throttle safety lock (a), then depress throttle trigger (b). The chain will now be running, ready to make a cut.



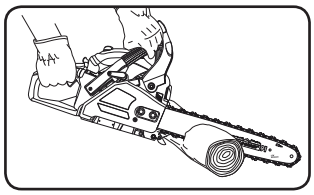
3. Press the bucking spikes against the timber ensuring the chain is not making contact with the material being cut.



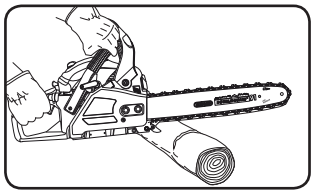
4. Start cutting by holding the chainsaw by the front handle and raising the rear handle.



5. If you cannot cut the timber in a single stroke, apply light pressure to the front handle and continue sawing, draw the chainsaw back a little then apply the bucking spikes a little lower and finish the cut by raising the rear handle.



6. Withdraw the chainsaw from the cut while the chain is still running.



Hints and Tips

- Do not force the saw into the cut. Apply only light pressure whilst running the engine at full throttle.
- If the saw chain gets caught in the cut, do not try to remove it by twisting the guide or pulling forcibly. Use a lever or wedge to open up the cut so that the saw chain is freed.
- Run the chainsaw motor at full revs. This makes the job safer, as there is less chance of pull-in or kick-back.
- Position your body to the left of the chainsaw so if it kicks back uncontrollably, it goes over your right shoulder, never stand in the cutting line of the saw.
- Keep a firm grip with your left hand on the front handle, with your thumb securely below the handle.

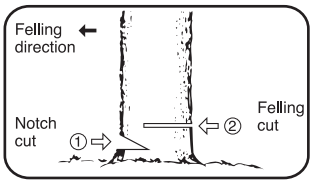
APPLICATIONS

8. CUTTING METHODS

Felling a tree

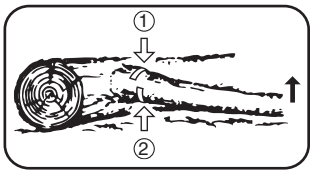
WARNING!: FELLING A TREE SHOULD ONLY BE DONE BY TRAINED OPERATORS.

Decide the direction in which you wish the tree to fall, taking into account the direction of the wind, the position of branches, lean of the tree, ease of subsequent limbing and bucking and other factors prevalent at the time.



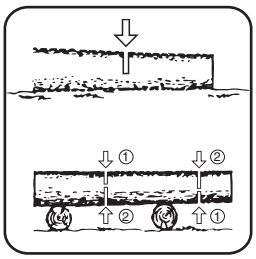
Limbing

WARNING!: ALWAYS KEEP A BALANCED STANCE. DO NOT STAND ON THE LOG. BE ALERT TO THE FACT THAT THE LOG MAY ROLL OVER. WHEN WORKING ON A SLOPE, ALWAYS STAND ON THE UP HILL SIDE OF THE LOG.



Limbing is the process of removing the branches from a fallen tree. Check the direction in which a branch will bend before cutting it. Always cut on the opposite side to the bending direction so that the guide bar is not pinched in the cut. For large limbs that cannot be removed in one cut, make an initial cut from the bent side and finish by sawing from the opposite direction. Do not remove limbs that are supporting the fallen tree on the ground until the tree has been cut into lengths.

Bucking



Bucking is cutting a log into lengths for easier handling. To saw a log lying on the ground, first saw halfway, then roll the log over and cut from the opposite side.

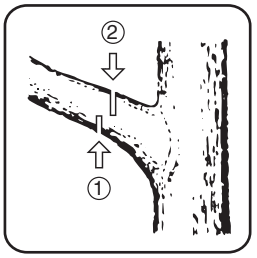
To saw the end of a log supported off the ground, first saw up from the bottom one-third through the log then finish by sawing down from the top. To saw a log in the middle of two supports holding it off the ground, first saw down from the top one-third through the log then finish by sawing up from the bottom.

CAUTION!: AVOID CUTTING INTO THE GROUND AS THIS WILL VERY QUICKLY DULL THE SAW CHAIN.

Pruning

WARNING!: DO NOT USE AN UNSTABLE FOOTHOLD OR LADDER. DO NOT OVERREACH. DO NOT SAW ABOVE SHOULDER HEIGHT. ALWAYS USE BOTH HANDS TO HOLD THE SAW. FIRST CUT UP FROM THE BOTTOM AND FINISH DOWN FROM THE TOP.

Pruning is the removal of a limb or branch from a standing tree.

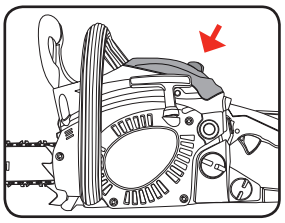


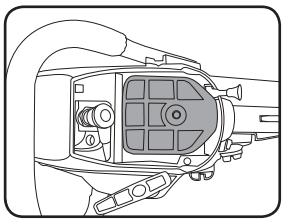
MAINTENANCE

9. GENERAL MAINTENANCE

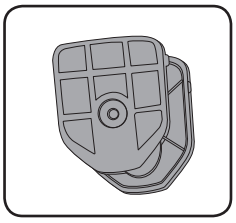
WARNING!: BEFORE CLEANING YOUR CHAINSAW OR CARRYING OUT ANY MAINTENANCE PROCEDURE, MAKE SURE THAT THE ENGINE IS OFF AND IS COOL. DISCONNECT THE SPARK PLUG TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL STARTING

Cleaning the air filter





1. Loosen the filter cover knob and remove the filter cover.
2. Remove the air filter.

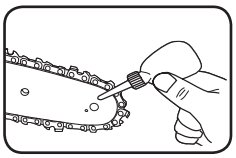


3. Split the air filter into its two halves and clean the mesh. Dry particles can be removed by tapping on a hard surface. More stubborn dirt may require using an air compressor.
4. Re-assemble the two halves and replace the air filter, filter cover and filter cover knob.

Maintaining the guide bar

Most guide bar problems can be prevented by keeping the chainsaw well maintained. Insufficient guide bar lubrication and operating the saw with a chain that is TOO TIGHT will contribute to rapid bar wear.

To help minimize bar wear, the following guide bar maintenance procedures are recommended.



- The bar should be reversed every 8 working hours to ensure uniform wear. Keep the bar groove and lubrication hole clean.
- Check the bar rails frequently for wear and, if necessary, remove the burs and square-up the rails using the flat file.
- Oil passages on the bar should be cleaned to ensure proper lubrication of the bar and chain during operation. Grease the nose sprocket at the tip of the guide bar.

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

Chain tension

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

WARNING!: WEAR HEAVY GLOVES WHEN HANDLING THE CHAIN. HOLD THE GUIDE BAR SECURELY IN A VICE.

Chain Sharpening

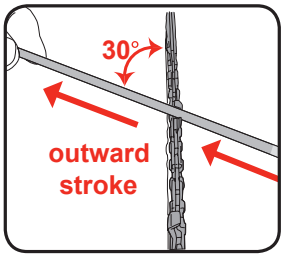
Sharpen the chain using protective gloves and the round file not supplied.

Sharpen the chain regularly to maintain optimum performance of the saw. Signs of a dull chain are:

- The sawdust becomes powder-like
- Extra force is required to execute a cut
- The cut does not track in a straight line
- Increased vibration

Sharpen each cutter using a chain file. Always use outward strokes and maintain a 30° angle between the chain and file. After sharpening, the cutters must all have the same width and length.

After every 3–4 uses get an authorised repair centre to professionally sharpen your chain. They have the special tools necessary to ensure the correct cutting angles and depths.

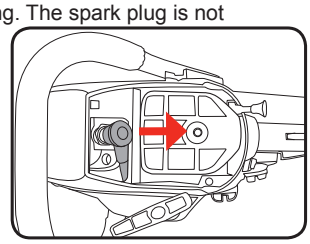


Replacing the spark plug

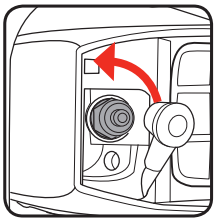
When the chainsaw will not start and everything has been checked, it is likely the spark plug will need replacing. The spark plug is not covered under warranty.

To replace the spark plug:

1. Loosen the filter cover knob and remove the filter cover.



2. Pull the spark plug lead off the spark plug end.
3. Loosen (anti-clockwise) the spark plug using the larger socket side of the socket wrench provided.



4. Remove the spark plug and replace with a new one, as specified.

Spark plug types:

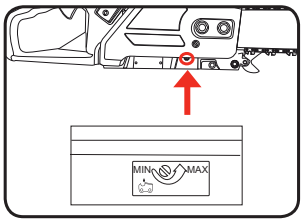
LD L8RTF, NGK BPMR7A, Champion RCJ7Y.

5. Secure the spark plug in position by tightening (clockwise) the spark plug using the socket wrench provided.
6. Fix the spark plug lead back to the end of the spark plug ensuring it clicks into place.
7. Replace the filter cover and secure in place with the filler cover knob.

Adjusting the Automatic Oil Feed System

It is possible to adjust the flow rate of the chain bar oil if it is not supplying a sufficient quantity of oil to the chain.

1. Turn the saw onto its side.
2. Using the screwdriver provided, adjust the oil feed by rotating clockwise to decrease the flow of oil, or rotating anti-clockwise to increase the flow of oil.



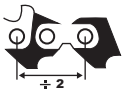
3. Test the operation of the automatic oil feed system to ensure sufficient oil is being supplied to the chain. (Refer to the "**Operation**" section overleaf for instructions on how to test automatic oil feed system.)

DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS

cc	Cubic Centimeters (the standard measure of displacement in Europe and Asia)		
no	No load speed		
/min	Revolutions or reciprocation per minute		
dB	Decibel level		Regulator compliance mark
	Read the manual prior to use		Do not use chainsaw when only holding with one hand
	Wear safety boots		Use both hands when using chainsaw
	Wear safety gloves		Use eye, ear, head and breathing protection when operating the chainsaw
	Warning		Be aware of moving branches
	Fuel inlet		Chain oil inlet
I O	On/Off (Position: next to throttle trigger) Setting the On/Off switch to Off, stops the engine immediately		CHOKE Start position (when engine is cold) RUN Run position
	Pull recoil starter to start motor	H L T	High run adjustment screw Low run adjustment screw Idel adjustment screw (Position: left side of machine close to pull start handle)
	Choke control (Position: above priming bulb)		
	Chain brake released (hollow arrow) and activated (solid arrow) (Position: right side of machine, on chain drive cover)		

SPARE PARTS

Chain Replacement:
The chain can be purchased through Ozito spare parts or from your local Bunnings Warehouse. The correct chain can be purchased by matching the pitch, gauge and number of links as shown below:



9.53mm(3/8)

1.3mm(.050")

57 Links

Spare parts can be ordered from the Special Orders Desk at your local Bunnings Warehouse.

For further information, or any parts not listed here, visit www.ozito.com.au or contact Ozito customer service
Australia 1800 069 486
New Zealand 0508 069 486
E-mail: enquires@ozito.com.au

CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Tools that are no longer usable should not be disposed of with household waste but in an environmentally friendly way. Please recycle where facilities exist. Check with your local council authority for recycling advice.

Recycling packaging reduces the need for landfill and raw materials. Reuse of recycled material decreases pollution in the environment. Please recycle packaging where facilities exist. Check with your local council authority for recycling advice.

⚠ SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

RISK OF EXPLOSION OR FIRE

What can happen:

- Spilled petrol and its vapours can become ignited from cigarette sparks, electrical arcing, exhaust gases and hot engine components such as the muffler.
- Heat will expand fuel in the tank which could result in a fire.
- Operating the tool in an explosive environment could result in a fire.
- Muffler exhaust heat can damage painted surfaces, melt any materials sensitive to heat (such as siding plastic, rubber or vinyl) and damage live plants. Keep hot tool away from other objects.
- Improperly stored fuel could lead to accidental ignition. Fuel improperly secured could get into the hands of children or other unqualified persons.

How to prevent it:

- Shut off engine and allow it to cool before adding fuel to the tank.
- Use care when filling the tank to avoid spilling fuel. Move tool away from fuelling area before starting engine.
- Keep maximum fuel level 20mm below top of tank to allow for expansion.
- Operate and refuel in well ventilated areas free from obstructions.
- Store fuel in a approved container (AS/NZS 2906-1999) for petrol. Store in a secure location away from the work area. Make sure the container is clearly marked “fuel”.

RISK TO BREATHING

What can happen:

- Breathing exhaust fumes can cause serious injury or death.

How to prevent it:

- Operate tool in a well ventilated area. Avoid enclosed areas.
- Never operate unit in a location occupied by other people or animals.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

1) Work area

a) Keep work area clean and well lit. Cluttered and dark areas invite accidents.

b) Do not operate petrol tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases, or dust. Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.

c) Keep children and bystanders away while operating a petrol tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control.

2) Personal safety

a) Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a petrol tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.

b) Use safety equipment. Always wear eye protection. Safety equipment such as a dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.

c) Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the tool on. A wrench or a key that is left attached to a rotating part of the petrol tool may result in personal injury.

d) Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. This enables better control of the petrol tool in unexpected situations.

e) Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewellery or long hair can be caught in moving parts.

f) If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities ensure that these are connected and properly used. Use of these devices can reduce dust-related hazards.

3) Petrol tool use and care

a) Do not force the petrol tool. Use the correct petrol tool for your application. The correct petrol tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.

b) Do not use the petrol tool if the switch does not turn it on and off. Any petrol tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.

c) Turn tool off completely before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing petrol tools. Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the petrol tool accidentally. Hair can be caught in moving parts.

d) Store idle petrol tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the petrol tool or these instructions to operate the petrol tool. Petrol tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.

e) Maintain petrol tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the petrol tool’s operation. If damaged, have the petrol tool repaired before use. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained petrol tools.

f) Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.

g) Use the petrol tool, accessories and tool bits etc., In accordance with these instructions and in the manner intended for the particular type of petrol tool, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed. Use of the petrol tool for operations different from intended could result in a hazardous situation.

h) This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.

i) Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance.

4) Service

a) Have your petrol tool serviced by a qualified repair personnel using only identical replacement parts. This will ensure that the safety of the petrol tool is maintained.

⚠ ADDITIONAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHAINSAWS

Note: For safety reasons the chainsaw is shipped with the chain brake fully engaged. This brake must be released before the saw becomes operational.

Never cut into the ground.
Never cut into wire fences.
Never cut into samplings.
Never cut into prepared wood.
Use the chainsaw to cut only wood.
It is advisable to provide a support for the chainsaw when cutting branches. Do not cut using the bar point and beware of branches under tension.
Children under 18 must not use chainsaws.

Keep people away from the chainsaw when in use.

Check the following conditions before beginning work:
• There should be no people in the felling area.
• Make sure there is a second person within calling distance.
• The working area should be free from obstacles.

Wear suitable clothes which do not hinder movement.

Use specific protection during operations involving head, hands, feet, eyes and ears. It is recommended the use of a helmet with a visor during felling, branch cutting and chopping operations.

Wear gloves with an external protection when using the chainsaw. Use ear protection to prevent hearing injuries.

Wear safety boots when using the chainsaw.

During transport the brake must be applied to avoid accidental start-up.

Do not use the chainsaw in rainy or windy conditions or in poor light.

Find a suitable position before beginning work.

When working on slopes, the saw operator must stand beside or above the wood to cut, i.e. felled trees.

Use the chainsaw holding it firmly with both hands.

Make a wedge-shaped cut before felling the tree, then the felling cut leaving a hinge for the felling direction.

Beware of any falling branches after felling operations.

Beware of wood splinters when cutting chopped wood.

Ensure your chainsaw is suitable for the job.

Never work above shoulder level or reach out to cut a branch: ensure you have stable footing at all times.

Do not operate in a hazardous location. Such areas include where there is a risk of explosion of petrol fumes, leaking gas or explosive dust.

Do not operate in a confined area. Exhaust gases, smoke or fumes could reach dangerous concentrations.

Protect your tool. This chainsaw is NOT WEATHERPROOF and should not be exposed to direct sunlight, high ambient temperatures, damp, wet or high humidity conditions for prolonged periods of time.

Take care not to spill fuel. When refuelling the chainsaw ensure that the motor has been switched off. Prevent the spilling of fuel as this may also ignite with the hot motor. Never refuel whilst the engine running.

Be careful where you store the chainsaw. Store the tool in a dry area away from flammable liquids.

Keep your distance. The chainsaw emits exhaust fumes. Ensure bystanders keep a safe distance.

Operating instructions and instructions for common cutting tasks, including the use of personal protection equipment are covered in this manual. This product has a need for adequate training which is covered in this manual.

Do not operate this machine while tired, ill or under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

Ensure that you mix 40 parts unleaded fuel to 1 part 2-stroke oil. If not, the engine will overheat and cause damage to your chainsaw.

Never fill fuel tank indoors. Never fill fuel tank when engine is running or hot. Do not smoke when filling fuel tank.

DANGER! BEWARE OF KICKBACK!

WARNING! Kickback can lead to dangerous loss of control of the chainsaw and result in serious or fatal injury to the operator or to anyone standing close by. Always be alert. Rotational kickback and pinch kickback are major chainsaw operational dangers and the leading cause of most accidents.

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

If the bar tip or point contacts, it can produce a rapid reverse reaction, kicking the guide bar up and back towards the operator. This is known as rotational kickback.

Pinching the saw chain along the top of the guide bar may push the guide bar rapidly back towards the operator. This is known as pinch kickback.

Either of these reactions can cause loss of control of the saw, resulting in serious personal injury.

Do not rely exclusively on the safety devices built into your saw. Take the following steps to help avoid accident or injury:

Reduce the element of surprise by understanding what causes kickback.

Keep a firm grip on the chainsaw using both hands, the right hand on the rear handle and the left hand on the front handle when the motor is running. A firm grip will help maintain control. Do not let go whilst the motor is running.

Make sure that the area of operation is free of obstructions. Do not let the point of the guide bar contact a log, branch or any other object.

Use high speeds when cutting.

Do not overreach or cut above shoulder height.

Carefully follow the sharpening and maintenance instructions given in this manual.

Use only replacement bars and chains specified by the manufacturer.

WARRANTY

IN ORDER TO MAKE A CLAIM UNDER THIS WARRANTY YOU MUST RETURN THE PRODUCT TO YOUR NEAREST BUNNINGS WAREHOUSE WITH YOUR BUNNINGS REGISTER RECEIPT. PRIOR TO RETURNING YOUR PRODUCT FOR WARRANTY PLEASE TELEPHONE OUR CUSTOMER SERVICE HELPLINE:

Australia 1800 069 486
New Zealand 0508 069 486

TO ENSURE A SPEEDY RESPONSE PLEASE HAVE THE MODEL NUMBER AND DATE OF PURCHASE AVAILABLE. A CUSTOMER SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE WILL TAKE YOUR CALL AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE RELATING TO THE WARRANTY POLICY OR PROCEDURE.

The benefits provided under this warranty are in addition to other rights and remedies which are available to you at law.

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

Generally you will be responsible for all costs associated with a claim under this warranty, however, where you have suffered any additional direct loss as a result of a defective product you may be able to claim such expenses by contacting our customer service helpline above.

1 YEAR WARRANTY

Your product is guaranteed for a period of **12 months from the original date of purchase.** If a product is defective it will be repaired in accordance with the terms of this warranty.

Warranty excludes consumable parts, for example:

filters, spark plugs, chains and included accessories.

WARNING

The following actions will result in the warranty being void.

- Professional, Industrial or high frequency use.
- If the tool shows signs of damage or defects caused by or resulting from abuse, accidents or alterations.
- Failure to perform maintenance as set out within the instruction manual.
- If the tool is disassembled or tampered with in any way.