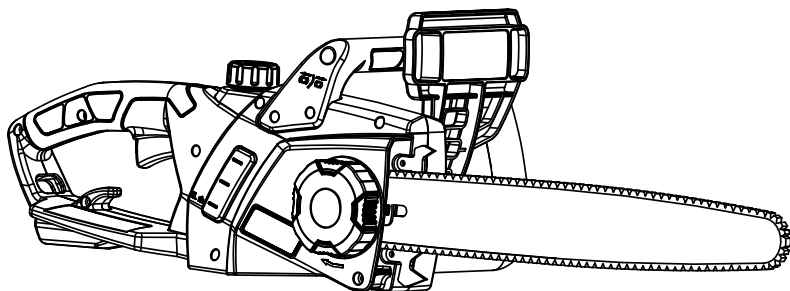




Original User's Instructions

2200W Electric Chainsaw

SKU: 53454



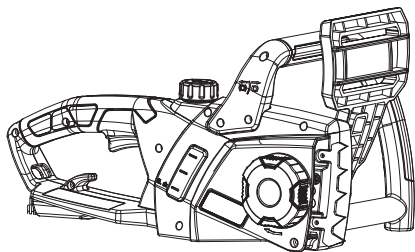
READ BEFORE USE

PLEASE KEEP THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FURTHER REFERENCE

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WHAT'S IN THE BOX



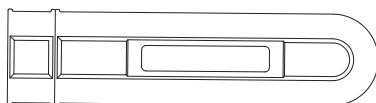
Chainsaw x 1



Oregon bar x 1



Oregon chain x 1



Bar cover x 1

If you do not have all these items, please contact:

www.coreservice.co.uk

Hotline: +44 01904 947568

Email support@coreservice.co.uk

SPECIFICATION

Technical Data	
Model number	GY9500
Rated voltage (V)	230-240V~ 50Hz
Rated power (W)	2200
Oregon Bar & Chain	160SDEA041/91PJ056X
Chain pitch	0.375 inch
Chain gauge	0.050 inch
Guide bar length (mm)	400mm
Cutting length (mm)	375mm
Chain speed (m/s)	15m/s
Oil tank capacity (ml)	150ml
Measured Sound Pressure Level dB(A)	90.4 K=3dB(A)
Measured Sound Power Level dB(A)	103.9 K=2.36dB(A)
Guaranteed Sound Power Level dB(A)	106
Vibration of rear handle (m/s ²)	7.156 K=1.5m/s ²
Vibration of front handle (m/s ²)	5.628 K=1.5m/s ²
Protection class	II
Net Weight (kg) approx.	5.2
Cable	H07RN-F, 2x1.5mm ² , 5m, BS plug

The sound values have been determined according to noise test code given in BS EN ISO 11680-1, using the basic standards BS EN ISO 3744 and ISO 9207.

The sound intensity level for the operator may exceed 80 dB(A) and ear protection measures are necessary.

The declared vibration value has been measured in accordance with a standard test method (according to BS EN 62841-1, BS EN ISO 11680-1) and may be used for comparing one product with another. The declared vibration value may also be used in a preliminary assessment of exposure.



WARNING! Depending on the actual use of the product the vibration values can differ from the declared total. Adopt proper measures to protect yourself against vibration exposures. Take the whole work process including times the product is running under no load or switched off into consideration.

Proper measures include among others regular maintenance and care of the product and accessories, keeping hands warm, periodical breaks and proper planning of work processes.

EXPLANATIONS AND SYMBOLS, CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS



Caution / Warning.



Read the instruction manual.



Wear hearing protection.



Wear eye protection.



Wear dust protection.



Wear protective gloves.



Wear protective, slip-resistant footwear.



Wear safety helmet!



Switch the product off and disconnect it from the power supply before assembly, cleaning, adjustments, maintenance, storage and transportation.



Remove plug from the mains immediately if the cable is damaged or cut.



Do not expose the product to rain or wet conditions.



Always use the product with two hands. Do not use one hand when operating the product.



Beware of kickback. Tip contact may cause the guide bar to move suddenly upward and backwards what may cause serious injury to user.



Objects thrown by the product could hit the user or other bystanders. Always ensure that other people and pets remain at a safe distance from the product when it is in operation. In general, children must not come near the area where the product is.



Correct direction of cutting-teeth.



Chain oil fill.



Guaranteed sound power level value in 106dB.



This product is of protection class II. That means it is equipped with enhanced or double insulation.



The product complies with the applicable European directives and an evaluation method of conformity for these directives was done.



UK Conformity Assessed

IMPORTANT SAFETY WARNINGS

1.1. General power tool safety warnings



WARNING! Read all safety warnings and all instructions. Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.

Save all warnings and instructions for future reference. The term “power tool” in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

Work area safety

- a. **Keep work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
- b. **Do not operate power 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 power tool.** Distractions can cause you to lose control.

Electrical safety

- a. **Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools.** Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.
- b. **Avoid body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces, such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators.** There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is earthed or grounded.
- c. **Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions.** Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.

- d. **Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts.** Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.
- e. **When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use.** Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.
- f. **If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a residual current device (RCD) protected supply.** Use of an RCD reduces the risk of electric shock.

Personal safety

- a. **Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power 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 personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection.** Protective equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- c. **Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool.** Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energising power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.
- d. **Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on.** A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.
- e. **Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
- f. **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.

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

Power tool use and care

- a. **Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application.** The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.
- b. **Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off.** Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
- c. **Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or the battery pack from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools.** Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.
- d. **Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool.** Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
- e. **Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tool's operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use.** Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power 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 power tool, accessories and tool bits etc. in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed.** Use of the

power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.

Service

- a. **Have your power tools serviced by a qualified repair person using only identical replacement parts.** This will ensure that safety of the power tool is maintained.

1.2. Chainsaw safety warnings

- a. **Keep all parts of the body away from the saw chain when the chainsaw is operating. Before you start the chainsaw, make sure the saw chain is not contacting anything.** A moment of inattention while operating chainsaws may cause entanglement of your clothing or body with the saw chain.
- b. **Always hold the chainsaw with your right hand on the rear handle and your left hand on the front handle.** Holding the chainsaw with a reversed hand configuration increases the risk of personal injury and should never be done.
- c. **Hold the power tool by insulated gripping surfaces only, because the saw chain may contact hidden wiring or its own cord.** Saw chains contacting a "live" wire may make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and could give the operator an electric shock.
- d. **Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. Further protective equipment for head, hands, legs and feet is recommended.** Adequate protective clothing will reduce personal injury by flying debris or accidental contact with the saw chain.
- e. **Do not operate a chainsaw in a tree.** Operation of a chainsaw while up in a tree may result in personal injury.
- f. **Always keep proper footing and operate the chainsaw only when standing on fixed, secure and level surface.** Slippery or unstable surfaces such as ladders may cause a loss of balance or control of the chainsaw.

- g. **When cutting a limb that is under tension be alert for spring back.** When the tension in the wood fibres is released the spring loaded limb may strike the operator and/or throw the chainsaw out of control.
- h. **Use extreme caution when cutting brush and saplings.** The slender material may catch the saw chain and be whipped toward you or pull you off balance.
- i. **Carry the chainsaw by the front handle with the chainsaw switched off and away from your body. When transporting or storing the chainsaw always fit the guide bar cover.** Proper handling of the chainsaw will reduce the likelihood of accidental contact with the moving saw chain.
- j. **Follow instructions for lubricating, chain tensioning and changing accessories.** Improperly tensioned or lubricated chain may either break or increase the chance for kickback.
- k. **Keep handles dry, clean, and free from oil and grease.** Greasy, oily handles are slippery causing loss of control.
- l. **Cut wood only. Do not use chainsaw for purposes not intended. For example: do not use chainsaw for cutting plastic, masonry or non-wood building materials.** Use of the chainsaw for operations different than intended could result in a hazardous situation.

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:

- a. **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.
- b. **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.
- c. **Only use replacement bars and chains specified by the manufacturer.** Incorrect replacement bars and chains may cause chain breakage and/or kickback.
- d. **Follow the manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain.** Decreasing the depth gauge height can lead to increased kickback.

Additional safety warnings

- a. The product should be supplied via a residual current device (RCD) with a tripping current of not more than 30 mA.
- b. Position the cord so that it will not be caught on branches and the like, during cutting.
- c. It is recommended that first-time user should, as a minimum practice, cutting logs on a saw-horse or cradle.
- d. Supply cords shall not be lighter than heavy polychloroprene sheathed flexible cord (code designation 60245 IEC 66 / H07RN-F) or equivalent.
- e. Due to the power input of this product on start-up, voltage drops may occur and this can influence other equipment (e. g. dimming lights). For technical reasons, the maximum permissible mains impedance is $Z_{max} = 0.307 \text{ Ohm}$. Below this value, these

disturbances are not expected. If you require further clarification, you may contact your local power supply authority.

1.3. Vibration and noise reduction

To reduce the impact of noise and vibration emission, limit the time of operation, use low-vibration and low-noise operating modes as well as wear personal protective equipment.

Take the following points into account to minimise the vibration and noise exposure risks:

- a. Only use the product as intended by its design and these instructions.
- b. Ensure that the product is in good condition and well maintained.
- c. Use correct attachments for the product and ensure they are in good condition.
- d. Keep tight grip on the handles/grip surface.
- e. Maintain this product in accordance with these instructions and keep it well lubricated (where appropriate).
- f. Plan your work schedule to spread any high vibration tool use across a longer period of time.

1.4. Emergency

Familiarise yourself with the use of this product by means of this instruction manual. Memorise the safety directions and follow them to the letter. This will help to prevent risks and hazards.

- a. **Always be alert when using this product, so that you can recognise and handle risks early.** Fast intervention can prevent serious injury and damage to property.
- b. **Switch off and disconnect from the power supply if there are malfunctions.** Have the product checked by a qualified professional and repaired, if necessary, before you operate it again.

1.5. Residual risks

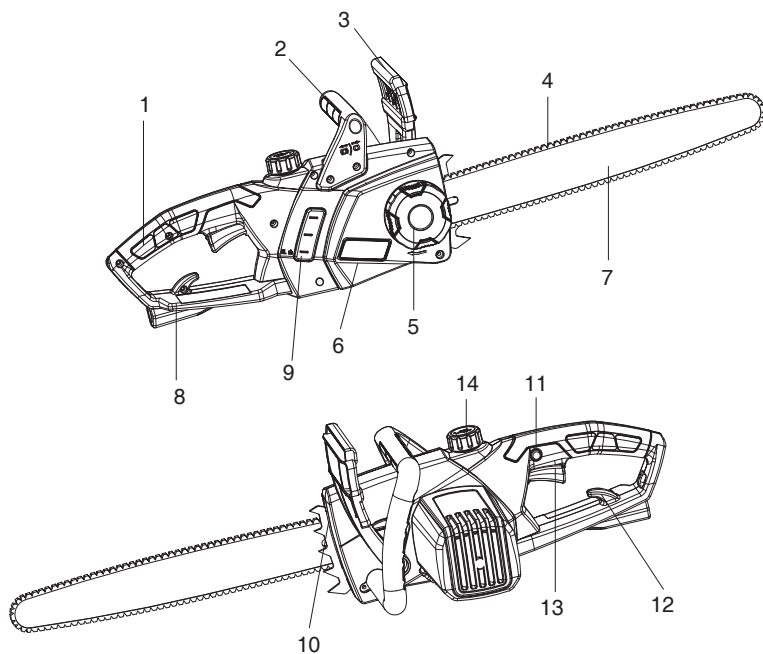
Even if you are operating this product in accordance with all the safety requirements, potential risks of injury and damage remain. The following dangers can arise in connection with the structure and design of this product:

- a. Health defects resulting from vibration emission if the product is being used over long periods of time or not adequately managed and properly maintained.
- b. Injuries and damage to property due to broken attachments or the sudden impact of hidden objects during use.
- c. Danger of injury and property damage caused by flying objects.
- d. Injuries and damage to property due to thrown and fallen objects.



WARNING! This product produces an electromagnetic field during operation! This field may under some circumstances interfere with active or passive medical implants! To reduce the risk of serious or fatal injury, we recommend persons with medical implants to consult their doctor and the medical implant manufacturer before operating this product!

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATIONS

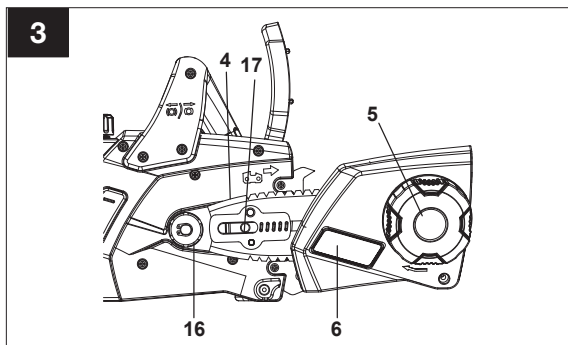
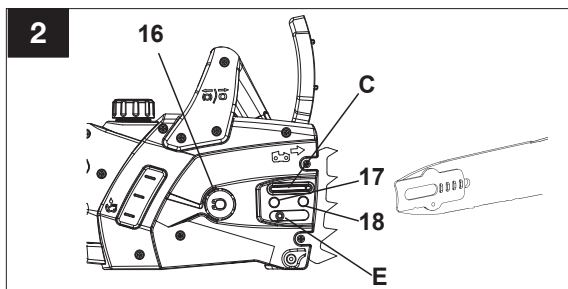
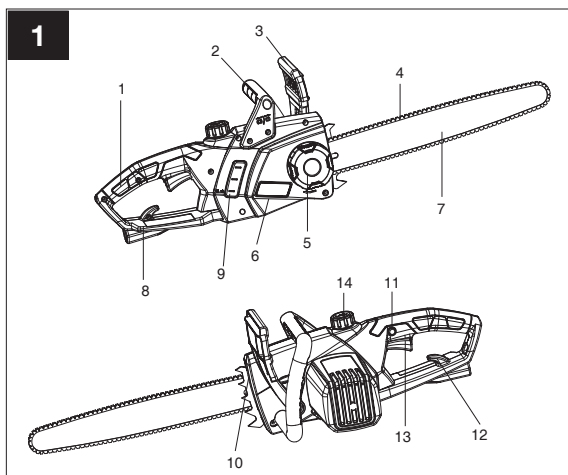


1. Rear grip
2. Front grip
3. Front finger guard / Chain break
4. Saw chain
5. SDS system
6. Guide bar cover
7. Guide bar
8. Rear finger guard
9. Oil gauge
10. Claw stop
11. Safety lock-off button
12. Cable hook
13. ON/OFF switch
14. Oil tank cap

Not all the accessories illustrated or described are included in standard delivery.

ASSEMBLY AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

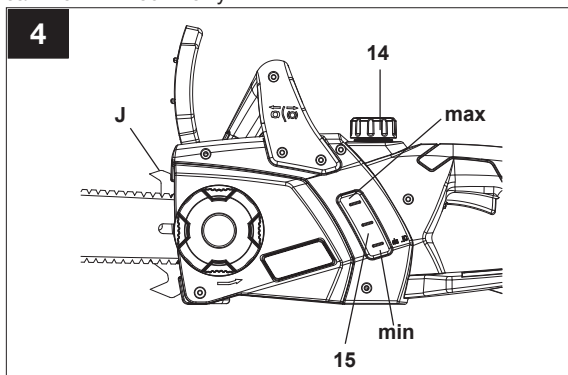
Assembling the guide bar and saw chain (Fig 1, 2, 3)



Before starting up

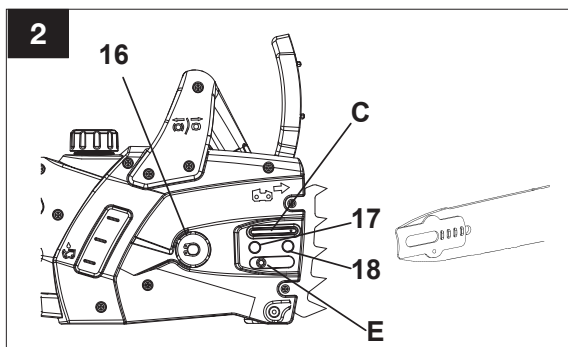
The voltage and current supply must comply with the ratings on the type plate. Before commencing work, always check that the chainsaw works properly and is safe to operate.

Check also that the chain lubrication and the oil gauge are in good working order (see Fig.4). When the oil lever is approx. 5 mm from the bottom mark, you must top up with oil. When the oil level is above this mark you can work without worry.



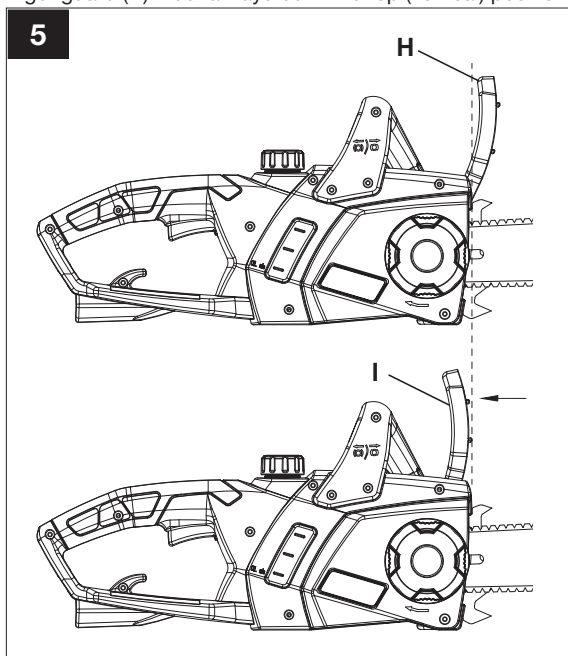
Switch on the chainsaw and hold it above the ground. Be careful not allow the chainsaw to touch the ground. For safety reasons it is best to keep a clearance of at least 20 cm. If you now see growing traces of oil, the chain lubrication system is working correctly.

If there are no traces of oil at all, try cleaning the oil outlet (Fig 2, C), the upper chain tensioning borehole (E) and the oil duct, or contact your Customer Service. (Be sure to read the section **"Filling in chain oil and chain lubrication"** on this point). Check the chain tension and retention if necessary (see the section **"Tensioning the saw chain"** on this point). Make sure the chain brake is working properly (see also the section **"Releasing the chain brake"**).

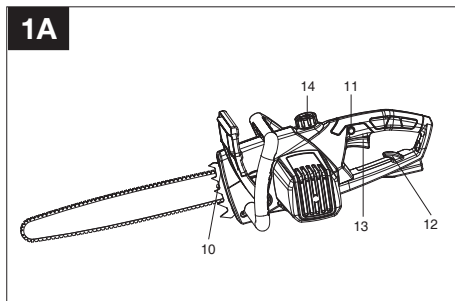
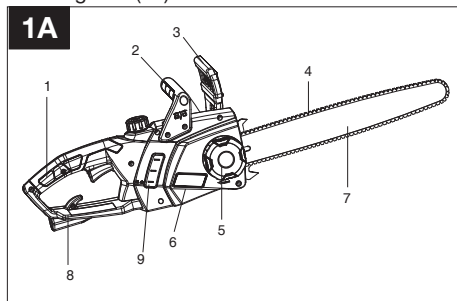


The chainsaw must be unplugged.

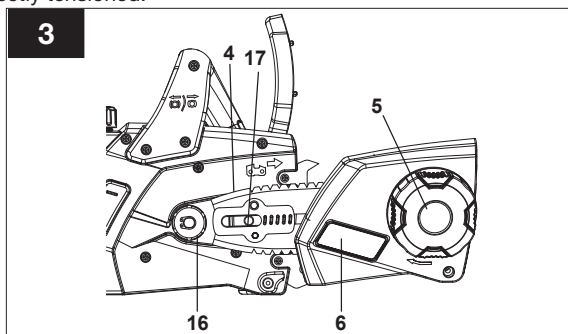
Important: The front finger guard (H) must always be in the top (vertical) position (Fig. 5).



The guide bar and saw chain are supplied separately. To assemble, first unscrew the lock knob (5) and remove the guide bar cover (6). The chain tensioning bolt (18) must be in the center of the guide. If necessary, adjust the chain tensioning bolt with the screw (16). To prevent injury on the sharp cutting edges, always wear gloves when assembling, tensioning and checking the chain. Before assembling the guide bar with the saw chain, check the cutting direction of the teeth! The running direction is marked with an arrow on the Fig 1 (A). To determine the direction of cut, it may be necessary to turn over the saw chain (4). Hold the guide bar (7) vertically with the tip pointing upwards and put on the saw chain (4) beginning at the tip of the bar. Then assemble the guide bar with the saw chain as follows: Place the guide bar with the saw chain on the guide bolt (17) and chain tensioning bolt (18).



Place the saw chain round the chain wheel (16) and make sure it is correctly mounted (see Fig.3). Place the guide bar cover (6) on top and tighten gently with the lock knob (5) by hand. Now the saw chain has to be correctly tensioned.



Tensioning the saw chain

Always pull the plug out of the power socket before doing any work on the chainsaw!

Wear safety gloves!

Loosen: Rotate the SDS knob counter-clockwise to loosen the tension on the chain. Turn slowly and only a small amount, checking the tension until it is correct. **Tighten:** Rotate the SDS knob clockwise to tighten the tension on the chain. Turn slowly and only a small amount, checking the tension until it is correct.

NOTE: If SDS does not work, remove the sprocket cover to check if the chain drive link/guide fits in the bar guide groove around the drive sprocket.

TIPS: The chain can loosen or even tighten during normal use.

Check the chain tension occasionally during extended use, and before each use.

Disassembling the SDS cover to replace the chain

Before starting, make sure the chainsaw is not plugged in.

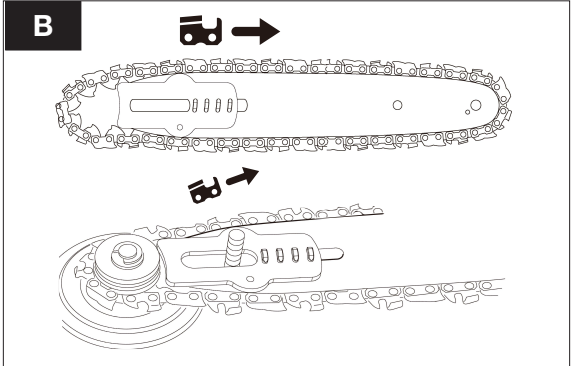
Always wear protective gloves and eyewear.

1. Put the chainsaw on a stable area like a workbench with SDS knob upward, use one hand to hold the front handle and another hand to rotate the SDS knob counterclockwise to remove the sprocket cover, bar and old chain. (See Fig.A)

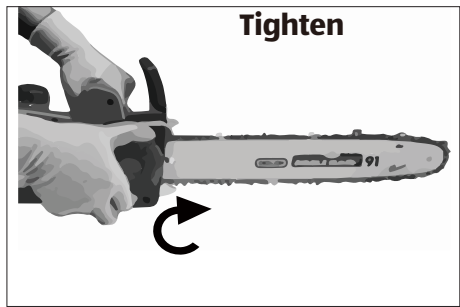
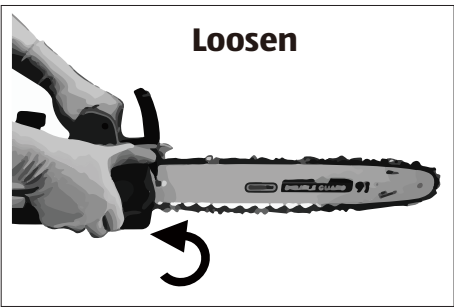


2. Put the new chain on the bar, beginning at the top and ensure cutting teeth are facing direction of chain rotation.

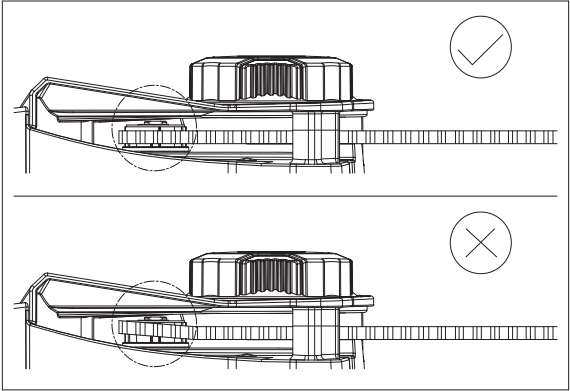
Pull the chain around the drive sprocket and into sprocket teeth. Position the guide bar on the threaded stud. Make sure the chain fits around drive sprocket and keep the chain direction as shown in Fig. B.



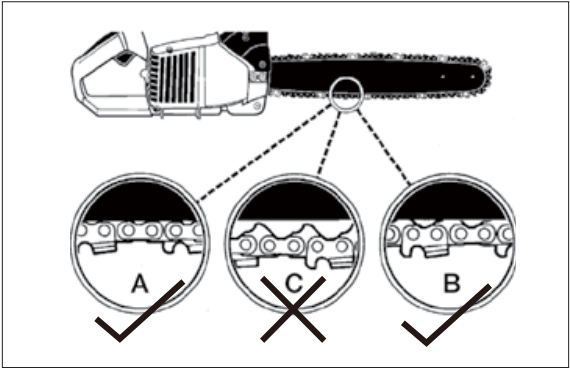
3. Position the sprocket cover over sprocket and rotate the SDS knob clockwise to attach the cover and tighten the chain. (See Fig.C)



Adjusting the chain from the bottom if it is in the wrong positon

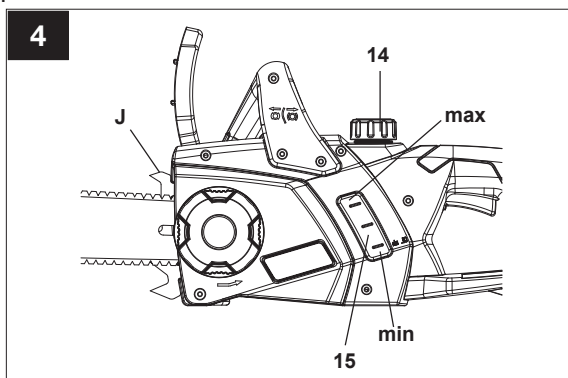


CAUTION! If the saw chain is **TOO LOOSE** or **TOO TIGHT** the V-drive wheel, chain bar, chain and crank shaft bearing will suffer premature wear. Below Fig. shows the correct tension A (when cold) and tension B (when warm). Fig. C shows a chain that is too loose.



Filling in chain oil (Fig 4)

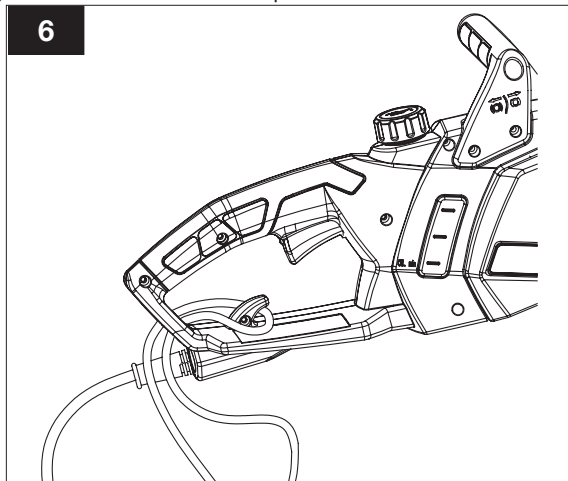
To prevent dirt getting inside the tank, clean the oil tank cap (14) before opening. Check the contents of the oil tank during sawing work by checking the oil gauge (15). Close the oil tank cap tightly and wipe away any spills.



Securing the extension lead (Fig 6)

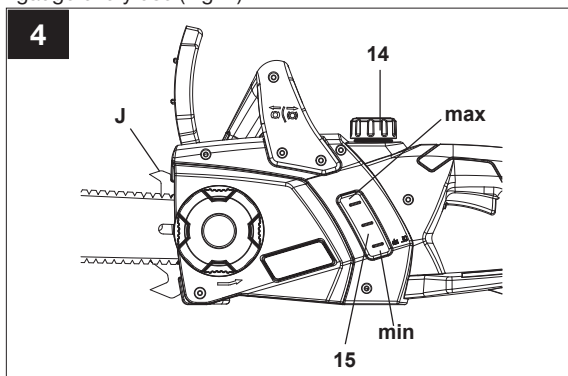
Only use extension leads suitable for outdoor use. The cross section of the cable (max. length of extension cord: 75m) must be at least 1,5 mm². Secure the chainsaw flex to the extension lead by inserting the extension lead into the strain relief gap of the housing.

Extension leads longer than 30 m will reduce the performance of the chainsaw.



Chain lubrication

To prevent excessive wear, the saw chain and guide bar must be evenly lubricated during operation. Lubrication is automatic. Never work without chain lubrication. If the chain runs dry, the entire cutting apparatus will quickly become severely damaged. It is therefore important to check both chain lubrication and the oil gauge every use (Fig. 4).



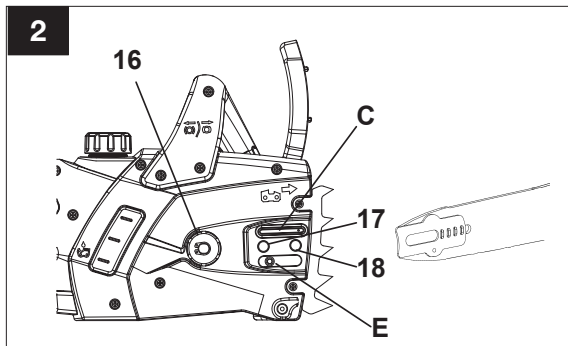
Never use the saw when the oil level is below the “Min.” mark.

a.Min.: When only approx. 5 mm of oil is visible at the lower rim of the oil gauge (15), you must top up with oil.

b.Max.: Top up with oil until the window is full.

Checking the automatic lubrication

Before commencing work, check the automatic chain lubrication and oil gauge. Switch on the chainsaw and hold it above the ground. Be careful not to allow the chainsaw to touch the ground. For safety reasons it is best to keep a clearance of at least 20 cm. If you now see growing traces of oil, the chain lubrication system is working correctly. If there are no traces of oil at all, try cleaning the oil outlet (Fig 2, C), the upper chain tensioning borehole (E) and the oil duct, or contact your Customer Service.



Chain lubricants

The service life of saw chains and guide bars depends to a large extent on the quality of the lubricant used. Old oil must not be used! Use only environment-friendly chain lubricant. Store chain lubricant only in containers which comply with the regulations.

Guide bar

The guide bar (7) is subjected to especially severe wear and tear at the nose and the bottom. To avoid one-sided wear and tear, turn the guide bar over every time when you sharpen the chain.

Chain wheel

The chain wheel (16) is subjected to especially high wear and tear. If you notice deep wear marks on the teeth, the chain wheel must be replaced. A worn chain wheel curtails the service life of the saw chain. Have the chain wheel replaced by a specialist dealer or your Customer Service.

Chain guard

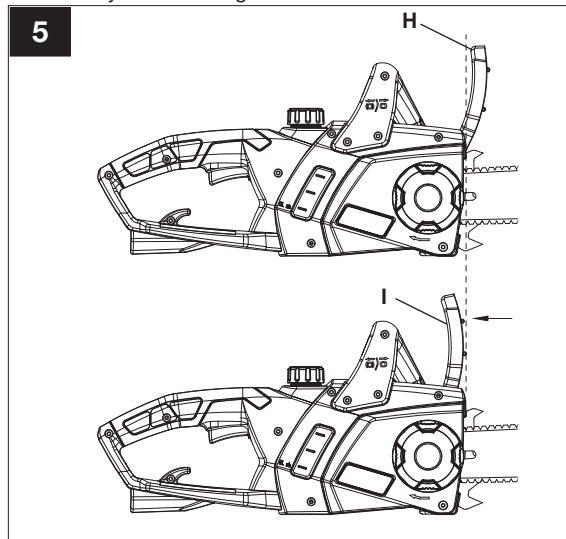
The chain guard must be clipped onto the chain and sword as soon as the sawing work has been completed and whenever the chainsaw has to be transported.

Chain brake

In the event of kick-back, the chain brake (3) will be actuated via the front finger guard. The front finger guard is pushed forwards by the back of the hand and this causes the chain brake to stop the chainsaw, or rather the motor, within 0.12 s (Fig 5, H).

Releasing the chain brake (Fig 5)

To be able to use your chainsaw again, you must release the saw chain again. First switch off the chainsaw. Then push the front finger guard (3) back into the vertical position until it locks in place (Fig 5, I). The chain brake is now fully functional again.



Sharpening the saw chain

You can have your saw chain sharpened fast and correctly by specialist dealers, from whom you can also obtain chain sharpening equipment to enable you to sharpen the chain yourself. Please follow the corresponding operating instructions.

Take care of your tools. Keep your tools sharp and clean to enable you to work well and safely. Follow the maintenance regulations and the instructions for changing tools.

Starting up

Always wear safety goggles, ear muffs, protective gloves and heavy-duty work clothes!

Use the saw only with approved extension cables with the prescribed insulation and connections designed for outdoor use (approved rubber-sheathed cables) which fit the chainsaw plug. The chainsaw is equipped with a two-handed safety switch. The chainsaw works only when one hand holds the front grip (2) and the other hand actuates the switch on the rear grip (1) .

If the chainsaw does not run, the chain brake must be released at the front finger guard (3). Be sure to read the sections "Chain brake" and " Releasing the chain brake " on this point.

After switching on, the chainsaw will run immediately at high speed .

To switch off: Release either the ON/OFF switch (13) on the rear grip or the other switch (2) on the rear grip.

The release of ON/OFF switch results the stop of the chainsaw within 2sec., and heavy sparking. This is normal and safe for the proper operation of the chainsaw.

After working with the chainsaw, you should always: Clean the saw chain and guide bar and replace the chain guard.

Chainsaw protection

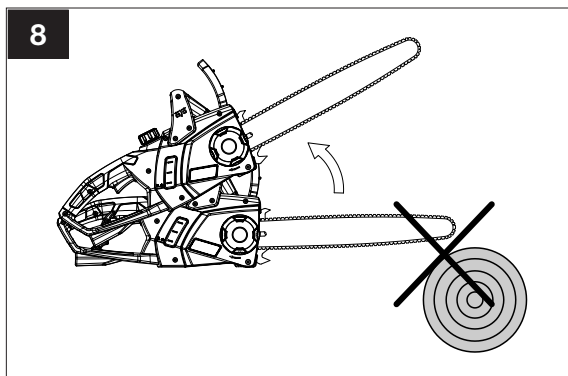
Never use the chainsaw in the rain or in damp conditions.

If the extension cable is damaged, pull the plug out of the power socket immediately. Never work with a damaged cable.

Check the chainsaw for damage. Before using your tool again, check the safety devices or any slightly damaged parts to ensure that they are in good working order. Make sure the moving parts are working correctly. All the parts must be correctly assembled and meet all the conditions required to ensure that the chainsaw works correctly. Any damaged safety devices and parts must be properly repaired or replaced immediately by a Customer Service workshop, unless there are instructions to the contrary in these operating instructions.

Notes on working practice

Kick-back (Fig 8)



You can avoid accidents by not sawing with the tip of the guide bar as this may cause the saw to rear up suddenly.

Always use the complete safety equipment and clothes when working with the saw.

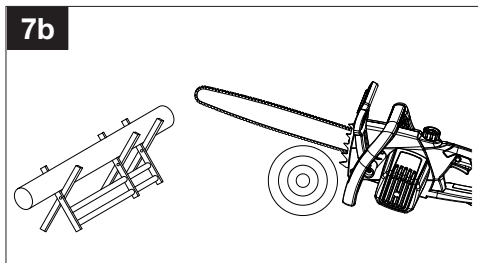
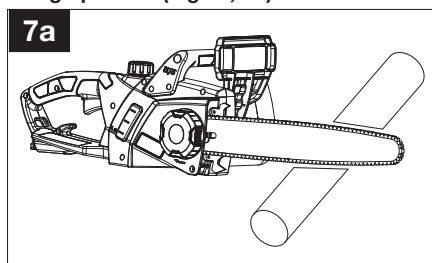
Kick-back is an upward and/or backward movement of the guide bar which can occur if the saw chain at the tip of the guide bar encounters an obstruction.

Make sure your work-piece is firmly secured. Use clamps to stop the work-piece slipping. This also makes it easier to operate the chainsaw with both hands.

Kick-back causes the saw to behave uncontrollably and thus brings with a slack or blunt chain. A poorly sharpened chain increases the risk of kick-back. Never saw above shoulder height.

Tips on chainsaw use

Sawing up wood (Fig 7a, 7b)

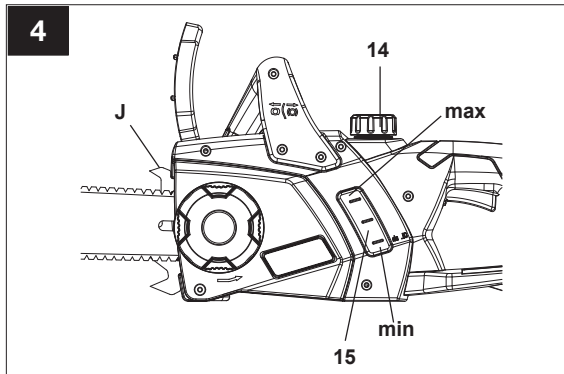


To saw up wood, please observe the safety regulations and proceed as follows: Make sure the wood to be sawed cannot slip. Clamp short pieces of wood in place before sawing. Saw only wood or wooden objects. When sawing, make sure that no stones or nails are touched as these could be thrown out and damage the saw chain. Avoid bringing the running saw into contact with wire fences or the ground. When lopping off branches, support the chainsaw as far as possible and do not saw with the tip of the guide bar. Watch out for obstacles such as tree stumps, roots, ditches and hillocks as these could cause you to fall.

Remember:

The chainsaw must be running before it comes into contact with the wood.

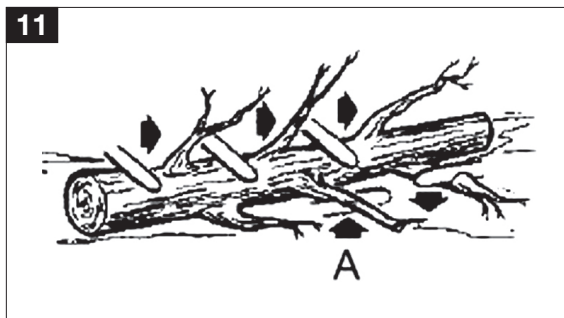
To switch on: Press the safety lock-off (2) and ON/OFF switch on (13). Place the lowest claw (Fig 4, J) on the wood. Raise the chainsaw by the rear grip (2) and saw into the wood. Move the chainsaw back a little and place the claw further down. Be careful when sawing splintered wood as pieces of wood may be ripped off.

**Cutting****Felling**

Felling is the term for cutting down a tree. Small trees up to 12-15cm in diameter are usually cut in a single cut.

Limbing

Limbing a tree is the process of removing the branches from a fallen tree. Do not remove supporting limbs (A) until after the log is bucked (cut) into lengths. Branches under tension should be cut from the bottom up to avoid binding the chainsaw.



Bucking

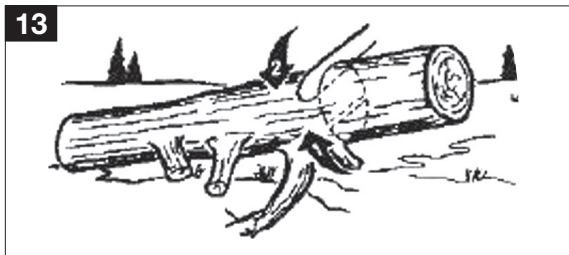
Bucking is cutting a fallen log into lengths. Make sure you have a good footing and stand uphill of the log when cutting on sloping ground. If possible, the log should be supported so that the end to be cut off is not resting on the ground. If the log is supported at both ends and you must cut in the middle, make a downward cut halfway through the log and then make the undercut. This will prevent the log from pinching the bar and chain. Be careful that the chain does not cut into the ground when bucking as this causes rapid dulling of the chain.

When bucking on a slope, always stand on the uphill side.

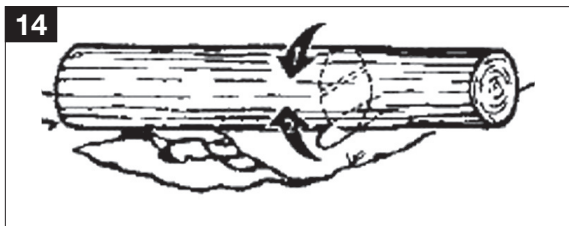
1. Log supported along entire length: Cut from top (over buck), being careful to avoid cutting into the ground.



2. Log supported on 1 end: First, cut from the bottom (under buck) 1/3 diameter of log to avoid splintering. Second, cut from above (over buck) to meet the first cut and avoid pinching.



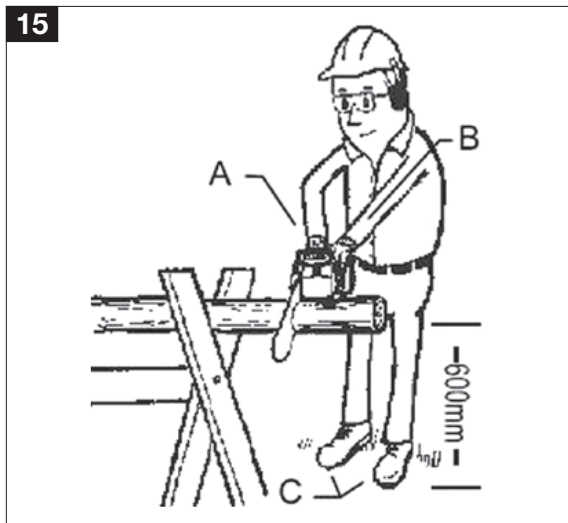
3. Log supported on both ends: First, over buck 1/3 diameter of log to avoid splintering. Second, under buck to meet first cut and avoid pinching.



NOTE: The best way to hold a log while bucking is to use a saw horse. When this is not possible the log should be raised and supported by the limb stumps or by using supporting logs. Be sure the log being cut is securely supported.

For personal safety and ease of cutting, the correct position for vertical bucking is essential.

15



VERTICAL CUTTING:

- A. Hold the saw firmly with both hands and keep the saw to the right of your body while cutting.
- B. Keep the left arm as straight as possible.
- C. Keep weight on both feet.



CAUTION: While the saw is cutting, be sure the chain and bar are being properly lubricated.

CARE AND CLEANING

Preventative maintenance



CAUTION: Place switch in OFF position and remove the battery pack before the appliance is serviced, cleaned, or maintenance is performed.

1. Keep the air intake clean and air vents free of debris to avoid overheating the motor.
2. Clean with a damp sponge and mild soap. Do not squirt with a water hose or douse with water or other liquids.
3. Inspect the saws chain for proper tension before each use and frequently during cutting.
4. Clean the guide bar and bar pad to ensure free path for oil.
5. Turn the bar over after each use to achieve even wear.



NOTE: No motor lubrication is necessary. The motor is equipped with lifetime lubricated bearings.



NOTE: If the chainsaw do not operate, turn switch to OFF position and remove the battery pack first. Do not attempt to repair it yourself.

Bar/chain maintenance



WARNING: Before servicing the saw, make sure that the battery pack is removed.

Proper maintenance of the rail, as explained here, is essential to keep your saw in good working order.

SPROCKET TIP LUBRICATION:

(For unite supplied with sprocket tip guide bars only)



WARNING: Failure to lubricate the reversing star will result in poor performance and jamming, and will void the warranty.

CAUTION: Failure to lubricate the guide bar sprocket tip as explained below will result in poor performance and seizure, voiding the manufacturer's warranty.

Lubrication of the sprocket tip is recommended after each saw use. Always thoroughly clean the guide bar sprocket tip before lubrication.

TO LUBRICATE SPROCKET TIP:



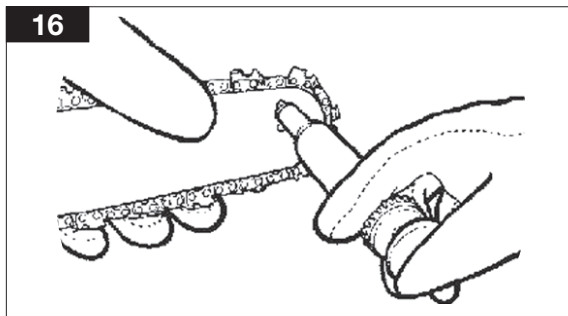
WARNING: Wear heavy duty work gloves when performing this application to reduce risk of personal injury.

1. Remove the battery pack from the chainsaw.



NOTE: It is not necessary to remove the chainsaw to lubricate the guide bar sprocket tip. Lubrication can be done on the Job.

2. Clean the guide bar sprocket tip.
3. Using disposable Lube gun insert the needle nose into the lubrication hole and inject grease until it appears at the outside edge of the sprocket tip.



4. Turn the chain by hand. Repeat this procedure until the entire deflection star is greased.

Guide bar maintenance

Most guide bar problems can be prevented merely by keeping the chainsaw well maintained. Incorrect filing and non-uniform cutter and depth gauge settings cause most guide bar problems, primarily resulting in uneven bar wear. As the bar wears unevenly the rails widen, which may cause chain clatter and difficulty in making straight cuts.

Insufficient guide bar lubrication and operating the saw with a chain that is TOO TIGHT will contribute to rapid bar wear (see

Section CHAIN MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS).

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



BAR GROOVES - Bar grooves (or rails which support and carry the chain) should be cleaned if the saw has been heavily used or if the saw chain appears dirty. Rails should always be cleaned every time the saw chain is removed.

OIL PASSAGES - Oil passages at bar pad should be cleaned to ensure proper lubrication of the bar and chain during operation. This can be done using a soft wire small enough to insert into the oil discharge hole.



NOTE: The condition of the oil passages can be easily checked. If the passages are clean 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.

What is a low kickback saw chain?

Lowkickback saw chain is a chain which has met the kickback performance requirements of ISO 9518. By keeping the chain brake and saw chain in good working condition and correctly serviced as recommended in this manual, you will be able to maintain the safety system of your chainsaw over the life of the product.



WARNING: Never remove, modify or make inoperative any safety device furnished with your unit. The Chain Braks/Hand Guard and low-kickback saw chain are major safety features provided for your protection.



WARNING: Always wear heavy duty protection work gloves and disconnect the battery pack when working on the saw chain.

Chain Maintenance

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 Section chainsaw TENSION ADJUSTMENT)

BREAKING IN A NEW SAW CHAIN:

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

Over a period of time, however, the moving parts of the saw chain will become worn, resulting in what is called CHAIN STRETCH. This is normal. When it is no longer possible to obtain correct chain tension adjustment, a link will have to be removed to shorten the chain.



WARNING: Never have more than 3 links removed from a loop of chains as this could cause damage to the sprocket.

CHAIN LUBRICATION:

Always make sure the automatic oiler system is working properly. Keep the oil tank filled with Chain, Bar and Sprocket Oil.

Adequate lubrication of the bar and chain during cutting operations is essential to minimize friction with the guide bar.

Never starve the bar and chain of lubricating oil. Running the saw dry or with too little oil will decrease rapid cutting efficiency, shorten saw chain life, cause rapid dulling of the chain, and lead to excessive wear of the bar from overheating. Too little oil is evidenced by smoke or bar discoloration.

Replace the chain

- i. Remove the clamp knob (6) and the chain cover
- ii. Fit the chain around the bar ensuring that the direction of the chain is as depicted in the picture on the bar. Fit the chain on the sprocket.
- iii. Adjust the tension to ensure that there is not too much slack in the chain. Pay attention to the correct direction of the saw chain.
- iv. Fit the chain cover to the power unit. While lifting the tip of guide bar, tighten the bar knob securely (clockwise). Hand tighten only!



NOTE! A new chain will expand its length during the first period of use. Check and re-adjust the tension frequently as a loose chain can easily derail or cause rapid wear of itself and the chain bar. If the saw chain is TOO LOOSE or TOO TAUT, the Vdrive wheel, the chain bar, the chain and the crank shaft bearing will suffer premature wear.

CHAIN AND BAR LUBRICATION

Adequate lubrication of the chainsaw during cutting operations is essential to minimize friction with the guide bar. Your chainsaw is equipped with an automatic oiler system. The oiler automatically delivers the proper amount of oil to the bar and chain. The oil tank level can be checked in the oil inspection window (A) provided on the right side of the saw. The tank is full when oil is at the top of the slot.



CAUTION: Never starve the bar and chain of lubrication oil. Running the saw DRY or with TOO LITTLE OIL will decrease cutting efficiency, shorten chainsaw life, and cause rapid dulling of the chain and excessive wear of the bar from overheating.

Too little is evidenced by smoke or bar discoloration.



NOTE: The chainsaw stretches during use, particularly when it is new, and occasional adjustment will be needed. A new chain requires more frequent adjustment during the break-in period. This is normal. See Section chainsaw Tension Adjustment instructions.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Use this section to help you to try and solve any problems you may have:

Fault	Cause	Remedy
Motor does not run	- No electricity	- Check socket, cable and plug .
	- Chain brake	- See section “chain brake” and “Releasing the chain brake”
	- Running out of carbon brush	- Change the carbon brush, ask a Customer Service workshop
Chain does not move	- Chain brake	- Check the chain brake, release if necessary.
Poor cutting performance	- Blunt chain	- Sharpen the chain
	- Chain tension	- Chain wincorrectly fitted
	- Check that the chain is fitted correctly	- Check the chain tension
Saw works only with difficulty	- Chain tension	- Check the chain tension
Chain jumps off		
Chain becomes hot	- Chain lubrication	- Check oil level
		- Chain lubrication

NOTE: IF YOU EXPERIENCE A PROBLEM WITH YOUR PRODUCT, PLEASE DO NOT ATTEMPT TO OPEN OR REPAIR THE PRODUCT YOURSELF. DOING SO MAY VOID THE WARRANTY AND COULD CAUSE DAMAGE OR PERSONAL INJURY. IF THE PROBLEM STILL PERSISTS, PLEASE CONTACT US BY REFERRING TO THE SERVICE & SUPPORT INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE.

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY / PERFORMANCE



Product Code: 53454/GY9500

Product Description: Hawksmoor 2200W 40cm Electric Chainsaw

1. Toolstation Limited, Express Park, Bristol Road, Bridgwater, Somerset TA6 4RN

This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of Toolstation

2. Object of the declaration

The object of the declaration described above is in conformity with the relevant Community harmonization legislation:

Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulations 2008

2006/42/EC

Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016

2014/30/EU

Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016

2014/35/EU

The Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2012

2011/65/EU&(EU)2015/863

2000/14/EC amended by 2005/88/EC:

-Conformity Assessment Procedure as per :Annex III

-Measured Sound Power level:103.9dB(A)

-Guaranteed Sound Power level:106dB(A)

3. References to the relevant standards used (or references to the specifications in relation to which conformity is declared:

BS EN60745-1, BS EN60745-2-13, BS EN 55014-1; BS EN55014-2, BS EN61000-3-2;

BS EN61000-3-11; BS EN ISO 3744;ISO 9207

4. Additional information:

Signed for and on behalf of Toolstation Limited

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION



The symbol on the product or its packaging indicates that this product must not be disposed of with your other household waste. Instead, it is your responsibility to dispose of your waste equipment by handing it over to a designated collection point for the recycling of waste electrical and electronic equipment. The separate collection and recycling of your waste equipment at the time of disposal will help conserve natural resources and ensure that it is recycled in a manner that protects human health and the environment. For more information about where you can drop off your waste for recycling, please contact your local authority, or where you purchased your product.

GUARANTEE

Toolstation products deliver reliable service for normal, household use in domestic settings. All Toolstation products are individually tested before leaving the factory.

If you are a consumer and you experience a problem with your Toolstation product, which is found to be defective due to faulty materials or workmanship within the Guarantee Period, this Toolstation Guarantee will cover repair or - at the discretion of Toolstation - replacement with a functionally equivalent Toolstation product.

Your product is under guarantee for 2 year from the date of purchase or the date of delivery of the product, if later.

The guarantee is subject to the following provisions:

- The guarantee does not cover accidental damage, misuse, cabinet parts, knobs, or consumable items.
- The product must be correctly installed and operated in accordance with the instructions contained in this manual.
- It must be used solely for domestic purpose.
- The guarantee will be retendered invalid if the product is re-sold or has been damaged by inexpert repair.
- Specifications are subject to change without notice.
- The manufacturer disclaims any liability for the incidental or consequential damages.
- The guarantee is in addition to, and does not diminish your statutory or legal rights.

CUSTOMER SUPPORT

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