

ASSEMBLY

UNPACKING

This product requires assembly.

Carefully remove the product and any accessories from the box. Make sure that all items listed in the packing list are included.

Inspect the product carefully to make sure no breakage or damage occurred during shipping.

Do not discard the packing material until you have carefully inspected and satisfactorily operated the product.

PACKING LIST

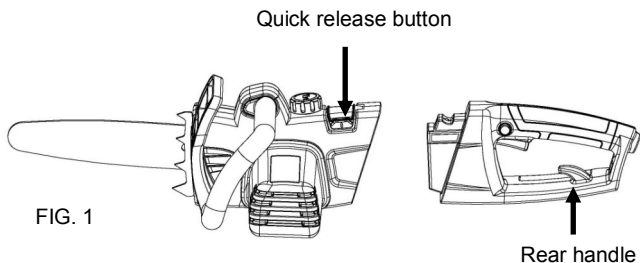
- Chain Saw Cutting Head
- Blade Cover
- Telescopic Pole w/Should Strap
- Rear Handle
- Instruction Manual

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

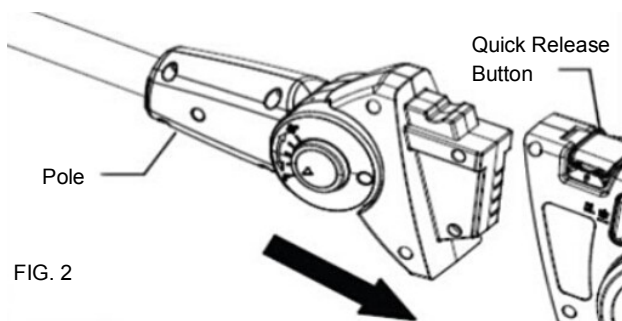
If any parts are damaged or missing, please call 1-800-313-5111 for assistance.

CONVERTING FROM CHAIN SAW TO POLE SAW

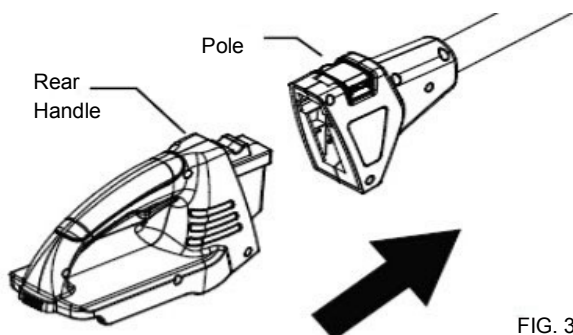
1. Lift the quick release button. Pull to remove the handle from the cutting head. (Fig. 1)



2. Insert the telescopic pole into the chain saw cutting head. Press down the quick release button. Make sure the release button snaps firmly to lock the parts securely. (Fig. 2)

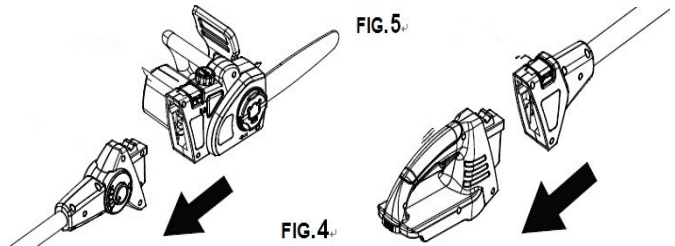


3. Insert the rear handle into the end of the telescopic pole. (Fig. 3) Press down the quick release button. Ensure the release button snaps firmly into position to lock the handle securely.



CONVERTING FROM POLE SAW TO CHAIN SAW

1. Disconnect rear handle and cutting head from ends of telescopic pole by lifting the quick release button and pulling straight out. (Fig. 4-5)



2. Insert the rear handle directly into the chainsaw cutting head. When fully inserted, press down the quick release button. Make sure the button snaps in firmly and securely, locking the parts together.

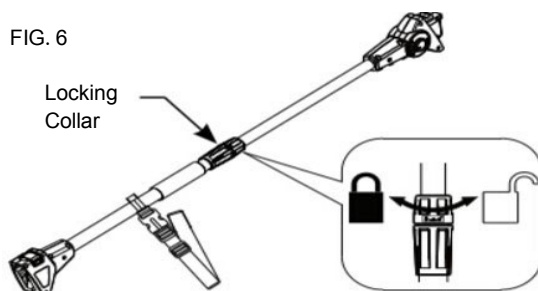
ADJUSTING THE LENGTH OF THE TELESCOPIC POLE (FIG. 6)

1. To adjust the telescopic pole, disconnect the product from the power supply. Rotate the collar counterclockwise to loosen, Extend the pole to the desired length.

NOTE: Only extend the pole to minimum length required to reach the limb or shrub to be cut.

2. Lock the pole in position by turning the collar clockwise firmly to secure.

WARNING: Failure to lock the telescopic pole collars as directed could result in personal injury.



INSTALLING/REPLACING THE GUIDE BAR AND CHAIN

DANGER: Never start the motor before installing the guide bar, chain, chain cover and tension knob. Without all these parts in place, the clutch can fly off or explode, exposing the user to possible serious injury.

WARNING: To avoid serious personal injury, read and understand all the safety instructions provided.

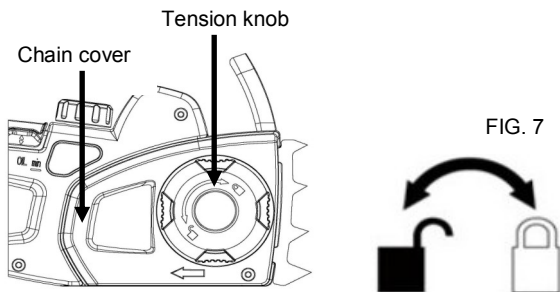
WARNING: Before performing any maintenance, make sure the tool is unplugged from the power supply. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious personal injury.

CATUION: Always wear gloves when handling the bar and chain; these components are sharp and may contain burrs, which can cause serious injury.

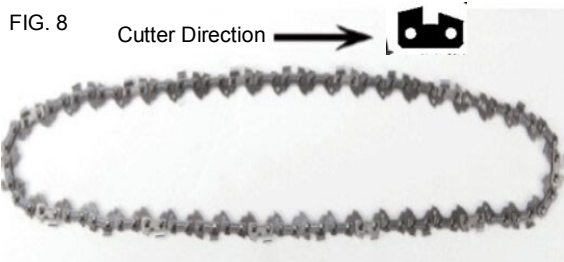
WARNING: Never touch or adjust the chain while the motor is running. The saw chain is very sharp. Always wear protective gloves when performing maintenance to the chain to avoid possible serious lacerations.

NOTE: When replacing the guide bar and chain, use only identical replacement parts.

1. Disconnect the saw from power supply.
2. Loosen the tension knob by turning counterclockwise.
3. Remove the chain cover. (Fig. 7)



4. Remove the bar and chain from the mounting surface.
5. Remove the old chain from the bar.
6. Lay out the new chain in a loop, and straighten any kinks. The cutters should face in the direction of the chain rotation. If they face backwards, turn the loop over. (Fig. 8)



7. Place the chain drive links into the bar groove.

NOTE: Make certain of the direction of chain.

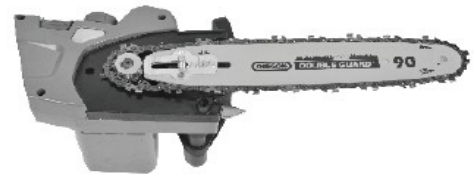
8. Position the chain so there is a loop at the back of the bar. (Fig. 9)

FIG. 9



9. Hold the chain in position on the bar and place the loop around the sprocket. (Fig. 10)

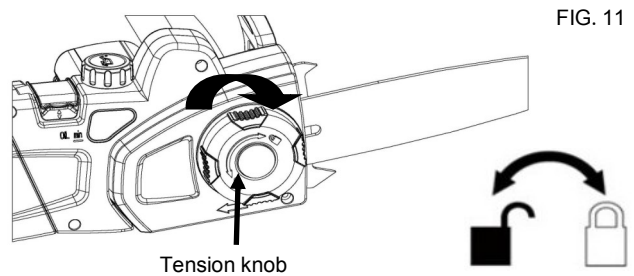
FIG. 10



10. Fit the bar flush against the mounting surface so that the bar stud is in the slot of the bar.

NOTE: When placing the bar on the bar stud, ensure that the adjusting pin is in the chain tension pin hole.

11. Replace the chain cover.
12. Tighten the tension knob. Remove all slack from the chain by turning the knob clockwise until the chain seats snugly against the bar with the drive links in the bar groove. (Fig. 11)



13. When the tension knob is fully tightened, the chain is the tightest. If the chain is too tight, it will not rotate. To minor adjust the chain tension, loosen the tension knob by turning it counter-clockwise slightly until the chain is correctly tensioned.

NOTE: The chain is correctly tensioned when there is no sag on the underside of the guide bar, then chain is snug, but it can be turned by hand without binding.

NOTE: A new chain tends to stretch, check chain tension frequently and tension as required.

14. After a period of usage, the chain may get loose. To tighten the chain, loosen the tension knob by turning counter-clockwise, Repeat 12 and 13 to correctly adjust the chain tension.

CHAIN TENSION AND MAINTENANCE

CHAIN TENSION

Stop the motor before setting the chain tension. Make sure the tension knob is loosened to finger tight, turn the tension knob clockwise to tension the chain. A cold chain will be correctly tensioned when there is no slack on the underside of the guide bar, the chain is snug, but it can be turned by hand without binding.

Chain must be re-tensioned whenever the flats on the drive links hang out of the bar groove.

During normal saw operation, the temperature of the chain will increase. The drive links of a correctly tensioned warm chain will hang approximately .050 in. (1.25mm) out of the bar groove. (Fig. 12) Be aware that chain tensioned while warm, may be too tight upon cooling. Check the "cold tension" before next use.

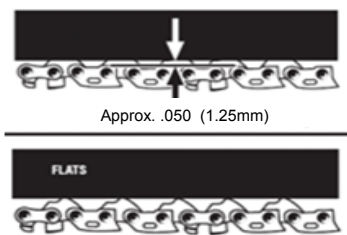


FIG. 12

NOTE: A new chain tends to stretch, check chain tension frequently and tension as required.

CHAIN MAINTENANCE

CAUTION: Disconnect the saw from the power supply and make sure the chain has stopped before you do any work on the saw.

For smooth and fast cutting, chain needs to be maintained properly. The chain requires sharpening when the wood chips are small and powdery, the chain must be forced through the wood during cutting, or the chain cuts to one side. During maintenance of your chain remember:

- Improper filing angle of the side plate can increase the risk of severe kickback.
- Raker (depth gauge) clearance.
- Too low increases the potential for kickback.
- Not low enough decreases cutting ability.
- If cutter teeth have hit hard objects such as nails and stones, or have been abraded by mud or sand on the wood, have service dealer sharpen chain.

NOTE: Inspect the drive sprocket for wear or damage when replacing the chain. If signs of wear or damage are present in the areas indicated, have the drive sprocket replaced by a qualified individual.

HOW TO SHARPEN THE CUTTERS

Be careful to file all cutters to the specified angles and to the same length, as fast cutting can be obtained only when all cutters are uniform.

Wear gloves for protection. Properly tension the chain prior to sharpening. Refer to "Chain Tension Section" earlier in this manual. Do all of your filing at the midpoint of the bar.

Use a 5/32 in. diameter round file and holder.

Keep the file level with the top plate of the tooth. Do not let the file dip or rock. Using light but firm pressure, stroke towards the front corner of the tooth. (Fig. 13)

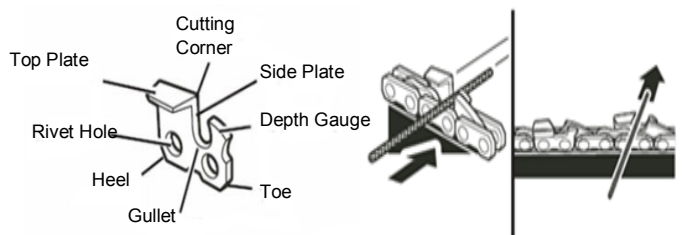


FIG. 13

Lift file away from the steel on each return stroke.

Put a few firm strokes on every tooth. File all left hand cutters in one direction. Then move to the other side and file the right hand cutters in the opposite direction. Occasionally remove filing from the file with a wire brush. (Fig. 14)

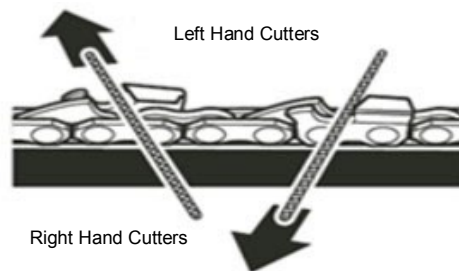


FIG. 14

WARNING: Improper chain sharpening increases the potential of kickback.

WARNING: Failure to replace or repair damaged chain can cause serious injury.

CHAIN TENSION AND MAINTENANCE

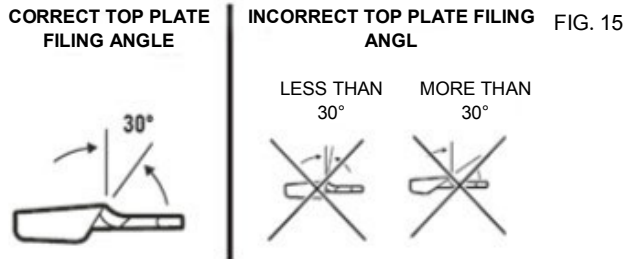
⚠ WARNING: The saw chain is very sharp, always wear protective gloves when performing maintenance to the chain.

TOP PLATE FILING ANGLE (Fig. 15)

Correct 30 degrees – File holders are marked with guide marks to align file properly to produce top plate angle.

Less than 30 degrees – for cross cutting.

More than 30 degrees – feathered edge dulls quickly.

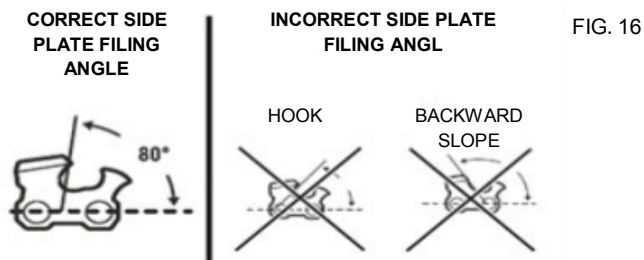


SIDE PLATE ANGLE (Fig. 16)

Correct – 80 degrees produced automatically if correct diameter file is used in file holder.

Hook – “Grabs” and dulls quickly. Increases potential of kickback. Results from using a file with a diameter too small or file held too low.

Backward Slope – Needs too much feed pressure, causes excessive wear to bar and chain. Results from using a file with a diameter too large, or file held too high.



DEPTH GAUGE CLEARANCE (Fig. 17)

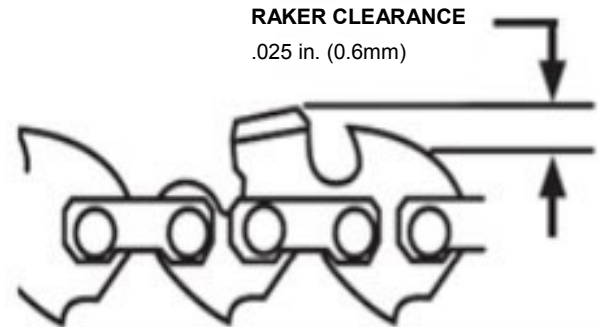
The depth gauge should be maintained at a clearance of .025 in. (0.6 mm). Use a depth gauge tool for checking the depth gauge clearances.

Every time the chain is filed, check the depth gauge clearance.

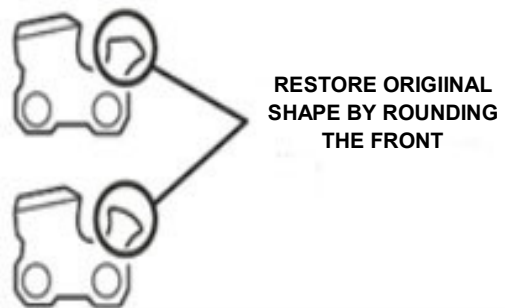
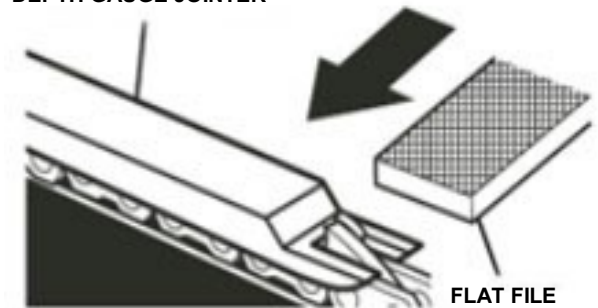
Use a flat file and a depth gauge jointer to lower all gauges uniformly. Depth gauge jointers are available in .020 in. to .035 in. (0.5 mm to 0.9 mm). Use a .025 in. (0.6 mm) depth gauge jointer. After lowering each depth gauge, restore original shape by rounding the front. Be careful not to damage adjoining drive links with the edge of the file.

Depth gauges must be adjusted with the flat file in the same direction the adjoining cutter was filed with the round file. Use care not to contact cutter face with flat file when adjusting depth gauges.

FIG. 17



DEPTH GAUGE JOINTER



OPERATING

Before you start the unit, make sure the pole/chain saw is not contacting any object.

STARTING THE POLE/CHAIN SAW

Push the safety button in with your thumb and then squeeze the switch trigger with your fingers. Once the tool is running, you can release the safety button. To turn the tool OFF, release the switch trigger. (Fig. 18)

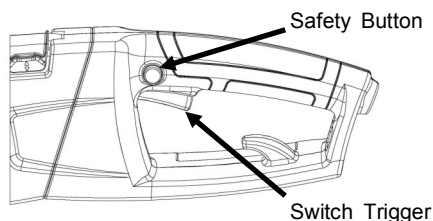


FIG. 18

- WARNING:** To guard against injury, observe the following:
- Read instruction manual before using.
 - Save instruction manual.
 - Keep hands away from blades.
 - Keep hands on handles. Don't overreach.

A good, firm grip on the pole/chain saw with both hands will help you maintain control. Grip the rear handle with your right hand whether you are right or left handed. Wrap the fingers of your left hand over and around the front handle when using the chainsaw, or around the pole shaft when using the pole saw. A firm grip together with positioning handle against your body will help you maintain control of the saw. Don't let go.

- WARNING:** Do not operate pole saw in a tree, on a ladder, or on a scaffold; this is extremely dangerous.

- CAUTION:** Chain coasts after pole saw is turned off. Do not use under wet conditions.

Use extreme caution when cutting small size brush, saplings or limbs under tension, because slender and tense material may catch the saw and be whipped toward you, pull you off balance or spring back.

Do not use saw to cut vines and or small underbrush.

BRAKE

When using the chainsaw, in case an emergency stop is necessary, use the back of your hand to push the hand guard forward. Chain will stop immediately. (Fig. 19)

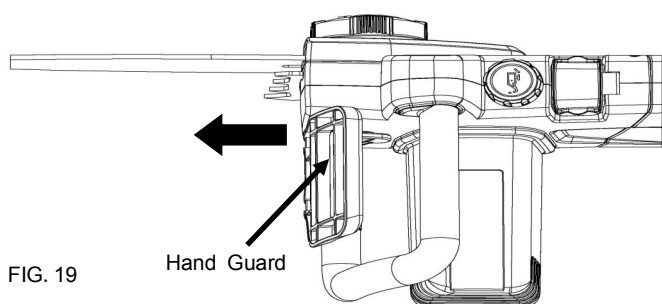


FIG. 19

- CAUTION:** Failure to lubricate the chain will cause damage to the bar and chain. Use only a good quality bar and chain oil or, if not available, unused SAE 30 weight motor oil may be substituted. One minute of use will consume approx. 0.15 fl. oz. (5ml) of oil.

NOTE: It is normal for oil to seep from the chainsaw cutting head when not in use. To prevent seepage, empty the oil tank after each use. When storing the unit for a long period of time (3 months or longer) be sure the chain is lightly lubricated; this will prevent rust on the chain and bar sprocket.

- WARNING:** Do Not use the pole saw with any type of accessory or attachment. Such usage might be hazardous.

- WARNING:** Beware of the cord while operating the saw. Keep the cord away from the chain. Be careful not to trip over the extension cord.

ADJUSTING THE ANGLE OF POLE SAW HEAD (Fig. 20)

1. To adjust the sawing angle, press the angle adjustment button.
2. Turn the saw to the desired angle.
3. The angle can be adjusted between -20 and 60 degrees.

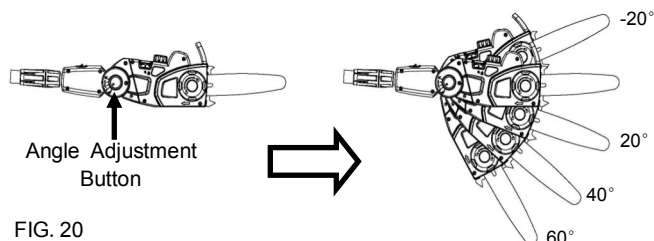
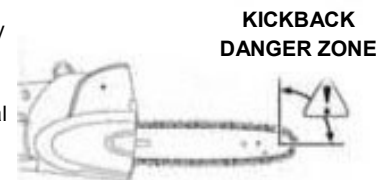


FIG. 20

- WARNING:** Kickback may occur when the moving chain contacts an object at the upper portion of the tip of the guide bar or when the wood closes in and pinches the chain saw in the cut. Contact at the upper portion of the tip of the guide bar can cause the chain to dig into the object and stop the chain for an instant. The result is a lightening fast, reverse reaction which kicks the guide bar up and back toward the operator. If the chain saw is pinched along the top of the guide bar, the guide bar can be driven rapidly back toward the operator. Either of these reactions can cause loss of saw control which can result in serious injury. Do not rely exclusively upon the safety devices built into the saw. As a chain saw user, you should take several steps to keep your cutting jobs free from accident or injury.



The following precautions should be followed to minimize kickback:

1. Always grip the pole and/or handles firmly with both hands when unit is running. When using the chainsaw, place your right hand on the rear handle and your left hand on the front handle with your thumbs and fingers encircling the chainsaw handles. When using as a pole saw, place one hand on the pole and your other hand on the rear handle with your thumbs and fingers encircling the pole and handle. A firm grip together with positioning handle against your body will help you maintain control of the saw if kickback occurs.
2. Make sure that the area in which you are cutting is free from obstructions. Do not let the nose of the guide bar contact a log, branch, fence or any other obstruction that could be hit while you are operating the saw.
3. Always cut with the unit running at full speed. Fully squeeze the throttle trigger and maintain a steady cutting speed.
4. Wear non-slip gloves for maximum grip protection.

Cut lower branches first to allow the top branches more room to fall. Work slowly, keeping both hands on the saw with a firm grip. Maintain secure footing and balance.

- WARNING:** To protect yourself from electrocution, maintain a min. of 50 ft. (15m) from over head electrical lines.

- WARNING:** Keep bystanders at least 50 ft. away.

- WARNING:** Do not cut trees near electrical wires or buildings. If chain jams on any electrical cord or line, DO NOT TOUCH THE BAR AND CHAIN. THEY CAN BECOME ELECTRICALLY LIVE AND VERY DANGEROUS.

OPERATING AND INSTRUCTIONS

PROPER CUTTING STANCE

Weight should be balanced with both feet on solid ground.

Keep left arm with elbow locked in a “straight arm” position to withstand any kickback force when using pole saw. Your right hand should be gripping the handle and positioned firmly against body for added support.

Your body should always be to the left of the chain line.

BASIC CUTTING PROCEDURE

Do not use the pole saw to fell saplings. Use the chain saw without the pole attachment.

Small trees up to 6-7 inches in diameter are usually cut in a single cut. Large tree limbs require notch cuts. Notch cuts determine the direction the tree will fall.

WARNING: If the tree limb starts to fall in the wrong direction, or if the saw gets caught or hung up during the fall, leave the saw and save yourself.

WARNING: Periodically glance at the top of the tree during the back-cut to assure the tree limb is going to fall in the desired direction.

Practice cutting a few small limbs using the following technique to get the “feel” of using the saw before you begin a major sawing operation.

Take the proper stance in front of the wood with the saw in the “off” position.

Squeeze the trigger and let the chain accelerate to full speed before entering the cut.

Always hold the saw firmly with both hands.

Keep the unit running the entire time you are cutting, maintain a steady speed.

Allow the chain to cut for you; exert only light downward pressure. If you force the cut, damage to the bar, chain, or unit can result in serious injury.

Do not put pressure on the saw at the end of the cut.

When felling the top of a small tree, keep everyone a safe distance from the cutting area. During felling operations, the safe distance should be at least twice the height of the largest trees in the felling area. If the tree makes contact with any utility line, the utility company should be notified immediately.

Always cut with both feet on solid ground to prevent being pulled or knocked off balance.

Do not extend arms above shoulder level when operating the pole saws.

Do not cut above chest height when using the chain saw.

FELLING A TREE

When bucking and felling operations are being performed by two or more persons, at the same time, the felling operation 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 utility company should be notified immediately.

WARNING: Check the tree for damaged or dead branches that could fall and hit you during felling.

Before any cuts are started, pick your escape route (or routes in case the intended route is blocked); clear the immediate area around the tree and make sure there are no obstructions in your planned path of retreat. A clear path of safe retreat is approximately 135 degrees from planned line of fall. The retreat path should extend back and diagonally to the rear of the expected line of fall. (Fig. 21)

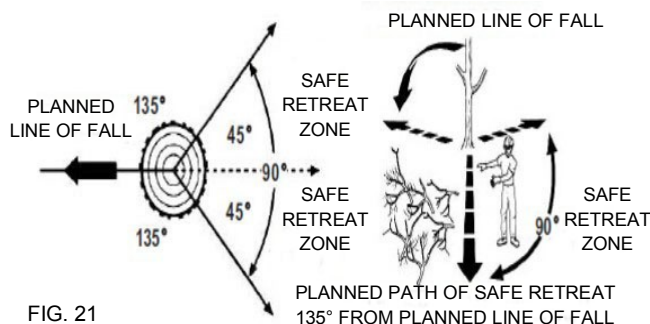


FIG. 21

135° FROM PLANNED LINE OF FALL

Before felling is started, consider the force and direction of the wind, the lean and balance of the tree, and the location of large limbs. These things influence the direction in which the tree will fall. Do not try to fell a tree along the line different from its natural line of fall.

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

Remove dirt, stones, loose bark, nails, staples, and wire from the tree where felling cuts are to be made.

NOTCHED UNDERCUT— Cut a notch about 1/3 diameter of the tree, perpendicular to the direction of the fall. Make the cuts of the notch so they intersect at a right angle to the line of fall. This notch should be cleaned out to leave a straight line. To keep the weight of the wood off the saw, always make the lower cut of the notch before the upper cut.

WARNING: Do not fell trees during periods of high wind or heavy precipitation. Wait to do your cutting until the hazard has ended.

WARNING: Do not cut down trees having an extreme lean or large trees that have rotten limbs, loose bark, or hollow trunks. Have these trees pushed or dragged down with heavy equipment, then cut them up.

FELLING BACK-CUT

The back-cut is always made level and horizontal, and at a minimum of 2 inches (5cm) above the horizontal cut of the notch.

Never cut through to the notch. Always leave a band of wood between the notch and back-cut (approximately 2 inches (5cm) or 1/10 the diameter of the tree). This is called “hinge” or “hinge wood”. It controls the fall of the tree and prevents slipping or twisting or shoot-back of the tree off the stump.

This saw is not designed to fell large diameter tree tops, or tree trunks.

OPERATING

CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

As the tree limbs starts to fall, stop the saw and immediately retreat along the cleared path. Watch the action in case something falls your way. Be alert for overhead limbs or branches that may fall and watch your footing.

WARNING: Never cut through to the notch when making a back-cut. The hinge controls the fall of the tree, this is a section of wood between the notch and back-cut.(Fig. 22)

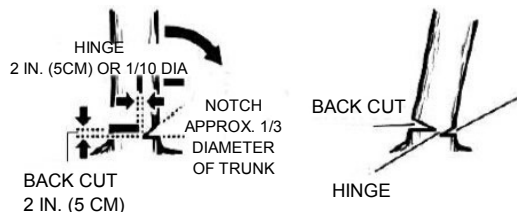


FIG. 22

BUCKING

Bucking is the term used for cutting a fallen tree to the desired log length.

Always make sure your footing is secure and your weight is distributed evenly on both feet.

Cut only one log at a time, Support small logs on a saw horse or another log while bucking.

Keep a clear cutting area. Make sure that no objects can contact the guide bar nose and chain during cutting, this can cause kickback.

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

When "Cutting through", to maintain complete control of the pole saw, release the cutting pressure near the end of the cut without relaxing your grip on the pole saw handles. Do not let the chain contact the ground After completing the cut, wait for the saw chain to stop before you move the pole saw. Always stop the motor before moving from tree to tree.

BUCKING LOGS UNDER STRESS

When the log is supported along its entire length, it should be cut from the top or over-bucking.

When the log is supported on one end, cut 1/3 diameter from the underside or under-bucking. Then make the finishing cut by over-bucking to meet the first cut.

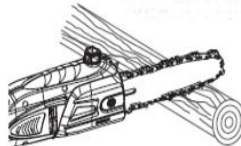
As the log is being cut, it will tend to bend The saw can become pinched or hung in the log if you make the first cut deeper than 1/3 of the diameter of the log.

Give special attention to logs under stress to prevent the bar and chain from pinching.

OVERBUCKING - Begin on the top side of the log with the button of the saw against the log; exert light pressure downward. Note that the saw will tend to pull away from you. (Fig. 23)

UNDER-BUCKING - Begin on the under side of the log with the top of the saw against the log; exert light pressure upward. During under-bucking, the saw will tend to push back at you. Be prepared for this reaction and hold the saw firmly to maintain control. (Fig. 23)

OVERBUCKING



UNDER-BUCKING

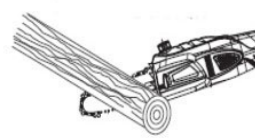


Fig. 23

LIMBING (Fig. 24)

Limbing is removing branches from a fallen tree.

Work slowly, keeping both hands on the pole saw with a firm grip.

Always make sure your footing is secure and your weight is distributed evenly on both feet.

Leave the larger support limbs under the tree to keep the tree off the ground while cutting.

Limbs should be cut one at a time. Remove the cut limbs from the work area often to help keep the work area clean and safe.

Branches under tension should be cut from the bottom up to avoid binding the pole saw.

Keep the tree between you and the pole saw while limbing. Cut from the side of the tree opposite the branch you are cutting.

WARNING: Never climb into a tree to limb or prune. Do not stand on ladders, platforms, a log, or in any position which can cause you to lose your balance or control of the saw.

LIMBING

FIG. 24



CUT LIMBS ONE AT A TIME AND LEAVE SUPPORT LIMBS UNDER TREE UNTIL LOG IS CUT

PRUNING (Fig. 25)

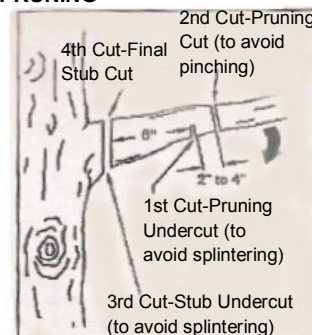
Pruning is trimming limbs from a live tree.

FIG. 25

Work slowly, keep both hands on the pole saw with a firm grip and the handle positioned firmly against your body for added control and ease of handling. Always make sure your footing is secure and your weight is distributed evenly on both feet.

When pruning trees it is important not to make the finishing cut next to the main limb or trunk until you have cut off the limb further out to reduce the weight. This prevents stripping the bark from the main member.

PRUNING



Make first cut six inches from tree trunk as possible on underside of limb stub. Use top of guide bar to make this cut. Cut 1/3 through diameter of stub.

Move two to four inches farther out on limb. Make second cut from above limb. Continue cut until you cut limb off.

Make third cut as close to tree trunk as possible on underside of limb stub. Use top of guide bar to make this cut. Cut 1/3 through diameter of stub.

Make fourth cut directly above third cut. Cut down to meet third cut. This will remove limb stub.

SPRINGPOLES

A spring pole is branch, or sapling which is bent under tension by other wood so that it springs back if the wood holding it is cut or removed.

WARNING: Watch out for spring poles, they are dangerous, They could result in severe or fatal injury.

MAINTENANCE

⚠ BEFORE USING: Fill oil well with new quality bar and chain oil. Unused SAE30 weight motor oil may be substituted.

If you drop the product, carefully inspect it for damage. If the blade is bent or cracked, handles broken or if you see any other condition that may affect the product's operation, it must be repaired before putting it back into use. Call our customer service help line at 1-800-313-5111 for assistance.

⚠ CAUTION: Do not at any time let brake fluids, gasoline, petroleum based products, penetrating oils, etc., come in contact with plastic parts. They contain chemicals that can damage, weaken or destroy plastic.

Make sure the unit is detached from the power supply, then use only mild soap and a damp cloth to clean the tool. Never let any liquid get inside the tool; never immerse any part of the tool into a liquid.

⚠ IMPORTANT: To assure product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, repairs, maintenance and adjustment should be performed by a qualified individual using identical replacement parts only.

Ensure that the plastic bar covers are in place when storing.

For smooth and fast cutting, chain needs to be maintained properly. The chain requires sharpening when the wood chips are small and powdery, the chain must be forced through the wood during cutting, or the chain cuts to one side. Refer to instructions earlier in this manual for instructions on properly sharpening the chain.

LUBRICATION SYSTEM FOR POLE/CHAIN SAW

The chain is automatically lubricated.

Use only new bar and chain oil or unused SAE 30 weight motor oil may be substituted. Never use wasted oil, low quality oil, or insufficient oil. This could damage the pump; the bar and the chain which may result in serious personal injury.

Check oil level before each work session, refill if less than ¼ full. If the lubrication system does not work properly, check if the oil filter and all oil-ways are clean and free from obstructions. If it is still not working, call our customer service help line at 1-800-313-5111 for assistance.

GUIDE BAR MAINTENANCE

When the guide bar shows signs of wear, reverse it on the saw to distribute the wear for maximum bar life. The bar should be cleaned every day of use and checked for wear and damage.

Feathering or burring of the bar rails is a normal process of bar wear. Such faults should be smoothed with a file as soon as they occur.

A bar with any of the following faults should be replaced.

- Wear inside the bar rails which permits the chain to lay over side ways.
- Bent guide bar
- Cracked or broken rails
- Spread rails

In addition, guide bars with a sprocket at their tip must be lubricated frequently with a grease syringe to extend the guide bar life. Using a grease syringe, lubricate weekly in the lubricating hole.

Turn the guide bar and check that the lubrication holes and chain groove are free from obstructions.

STORAGE

Store the tool in a dry, clean area out of reach of children.

During extended periods of storage, ensure that the tool is protected against corrosion and rust.

At the end of the season, or if the tool is not being used for longer than a month, wipe over all metal surfaces with an oil impregnated cloth to protect them from corrosion or spray with a fine coat of oil.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Problem	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
— Unit does not run	— Extension cord not connected to the plug	— Check extension cord is fully connected to tool
	— Cord not connected to power source	— Check extension cord is fully connected to a live receptacle
	— Trigger switch not fully operated	— Check that safety lock of button is fully depressed prior to moving trigger
— Bar and chain running hot and smoking	— Check chain tension for over-tight condition	— Adjust chain tension
	— Chain oil tank empty	— Fill tank with chain oil
	— Chain installed in wrong direction	— Reverse chain so that cutters face the right direction
— Motor runs but chain is not rotating	— Chain tension too tight	— Adjust chain tension
	— Check guide bar and chain for damage	— Replace damaged bar and chain with identical replacement parts.

CALL US FIRST !!

Call us first with questions about operating or maintaining your product at 1.800.313.5111 between 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, or send emails to earthwise@reelin.com.