

Original instructions
INSTRUCTION MANUAL
Electrical Chain saw
YT4302-09/BG PRO CS2400 - 17
2400W



Description of the symbols



Indicates danger, warning, or caution.



WARNING – To reduce the risk of injury, user must read instruction manual.



These symbols indicates the requirement of wearing ear protection, eye protection, dust mask and gloves when using the product.



Wear safety boots



Do not expose to rain



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



Make sure the “chain brake” is disengaged.



Conforms to relevant safety standards.



This class II symbol indicates that the product is correctly insulated.
Grounding this machine is therefore unnecessary.



The crossed-out wheeled bin symbol indicates that the item should be disposed of separately from household waste. The item should be handed in for recycling in accordance with local environmental regulations for waste disposal. By separating a marked item from household waste, you will help reduce the volume of waste sent to incinerators or land-fill and minimize any potential negative impact on human health and the environment.

General 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 "tool" in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) tool or battery-operated (cordless) tool.

1) Work area safety

- a) **Keep work area clean and well lit.** *Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.*
- b) **Do not operate tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases or dust.** *Tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.*
- c) **Keep children and bystanders away while operating tool.** *Distractions can cause you to lose control.*

2) Electrical safety

- a) **Tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) 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 tools to rain or wet conditions.** *Water entering a tool will increase the risk of electric shock.*
- d) **Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the 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 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 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.*

3) Personal safety

- a) **Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a tool. Do not use a tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication.** *A moment of inattention while operating 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 tools with your finger on the switch or energising tools that have the switch on invites accidents.*
- d) **Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the tool on.** *A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the tool may result in personal injury.*
- e) **Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** *This enables better control of the 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.*

4) Tool use and care

- a) **Do not force the tool. Use the correct tool for your application.** *The correct tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.*
- b) **Do not use the tool if the switch does not turn it on and off.** *Any 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 tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing tools.** *Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the tool accidentally.*
- d) **Store idle tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the tool or these instructions to operate the tool.** *Tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.*
- e) **Maintain tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the tool's operation. If damaged, have the tool repaired before use.** *Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained 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 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 tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.*

5) Service

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

b) Caution!

If the replacement of the supply cord is necessary, this has to be done by the manufacturer or his agent in order to avoid a safety hazard.

Special safety for chain saw

- **Keep all parts of the body away from the saw chain when the chain saw is operating. Before you start the chain saw, make sure the saw chain is not contacting anything.** *A moment of inattention while operating chain saws may cause entanglement of your clothing or body with the saw chain.*
- **Always hold the chain saw with your right hand on the rear handle and your left hand on the front handle.** *Holding the chain saw with a reversed hand configuration increases the risk of personal injury and should never be done.*
- **Hold the 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 tool "live" and could give the operator an electric shock.*
- **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.*
- **Do not operate a chain saw in a tree.** *Operation of a chain saw while up in a tree may result in personal injury.*
- **Always keep proper footing and operate the chain saw 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 chain saw.*
- **Hold the 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 tool "live" and could give the operator an electric shock.

- **When cutting a limb that is under tension be alert for spring back.** *When the tension in the wood fibers is released the spring loaded limb may strike the operator and/or throw the chain saw out of control.*
- **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.*
- **Carry the chain saw by the front handle with the chain saw switched off and away from your body. When transporting or storing the chain saw always fit the guide bar cover.** *Proper handling of the chain saw will reduce the likelihood of accidental contact with the moving saw chain.*
- **Follow instructions for lubricating, chain tensioning and changing accessories.** *Improperly tensioned or lubricated chain may either break or increase the chance for kickback.*
- **Keep handles dry, clean, and free from oil and grease.** *Greasy, oily handles are slippery causing loss of control.*
- **Cut wood only. Do not use chain saw for purposes not intended. For example: do not use chain saw for cutting plastic, masonry or non-wood building materials.** *Use of the chain saw 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.

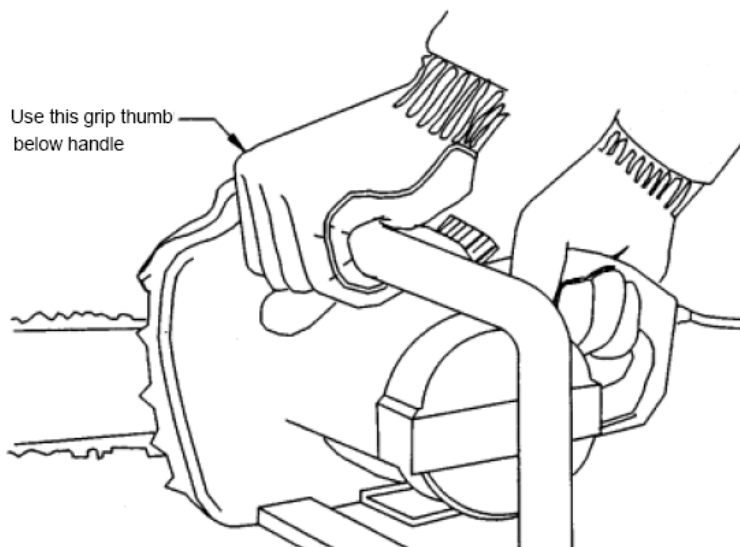
Tip contact in some cases may cause a sudden reverse reaction, kicking the guide bar up and back towards the operator.

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 chain saw user, you should take several steps to keep your cutting jobs free from accident or injury.

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

- **Maintain a firm grip, with thumbs and fingers encircling the chain saw 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 chain saw.*



- **Do not overreach and do not cut above shoulder height.** *This helps prevent unintended tip contact and enables better control of the chain saw in unexpected situations.*
- **Only use replacement bars and chains specified by the manufacturer.** *Incorrect replacement bars and chains may cause chain breakage and/or kickback.*
- **Follow the manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain.** *Decreasing the depth gauge height can lead to increased kickback.*
- The first time user should request an experienced operator in the use of the chainsaw and the protective equipment, and should be have the initial practice cutting logs on a saw horse or cradle.
- In the interest of personal safety it is highly recommended: when using the chain saw always use it with residual current device (RCD) 30 mA or less.
- Position the cord so that it will not be caught on branches and the like,

during cutting.

Attention for usage of electric chain saw

- Before any cutting, you must wait for the saw chain running to reach a stable speed.
- When cutting wood, please do not press the chain saw with big force.
- During cutting, if the saw chain is stuck in the wood, please stop the saw immediately, and take the saw out of the wood carefully. Restart the saw till the saw chain reaches a stable speed, and then recut again.
- Operate the machine properly, activate the trigger completely to avoid brake lever touching torsion spring during use. And do not work continuously for a long time to avoid overuse fatigue.

Important safety

- How to read symbols and colors (Fig. 1)



Fig. 1



Warning: RED Used to warn that an unsafe procedure should not be performed.

WARNING

- 1 Avoid bar nose contact.
- 2 Beware of kick back.
- 3 Do not attempt to hold saw with one hand.

GREEN RECOMMENDED

Recommended cutting procedure.

- 4 Hold saw properly with both hands.

Intended use

The chain saw is intended for sawing of trees, tree trunks, branches, wooden beams, planks, etc. Cuts can be sawed with or across the grain. This product is not suitable for sawing mineral materials.

Technical specifications

Model	YT4302-09
Voltage:	220-240V~ 50Hz
Power	2400 W
No load speed	13.5 m/s
Guide bar length	405 mm
Guide bar	OREGON-160SDEA041
Saw chain	OREGON-91PJ057X
Chain pitch	9.53 mm
Chain gauge	1.27 mm
Driving Sprocket	6 Teeth
Net Weight (with guide bar and chain)	5.4 kg (max)
Oil Capacity	210 ml
Sound pressure level L_{pA}	84.92dB(A) K= 3 dB(A)
Sound power level L_{wA}	104.92dB(A) K= 3 dB(A)
Vibration for rear handle	3.284 m/s ² K=1.5m/s ²
Vibration for front handle	3.838 m/s ² K=1.5m/s ²
Limites of ambient conditions	From 10°C to 40°C

Noise/Vibration Information

Measured sound values determined according to EN 60745-2-13 :2009+A1.

Wear ear protection

Vibration total values (triax vector sum) determined according to EN 60745-2-13 :2009+A1.

The vibration emission level given in this information sheet has been measured in accordance with a standardised test given in EN 60745-2-13 :2009+A1 and may be used to compare one tool with another.

It may be used for a preliminary assessment of exposure.

The declared vibration emission level represents the main applications of the tool. However if the tool is used for different applications, with different accessories or poorly maintained, the vibration emission may differ. This may significantly increase the exposure level over the total working period.

An estimation of the level of exposure to vibration should also take into account the times when the tool is switched off or when it is running but not actually doing the job. This may significantly reduce the exposure level over the total working period.

Identify additional safety measures to protect the operator from the effects of vibration such as: maintain the tool and the accessories, keep the hands warm, organisation of work patterns.

List of main parts (Fig.2)

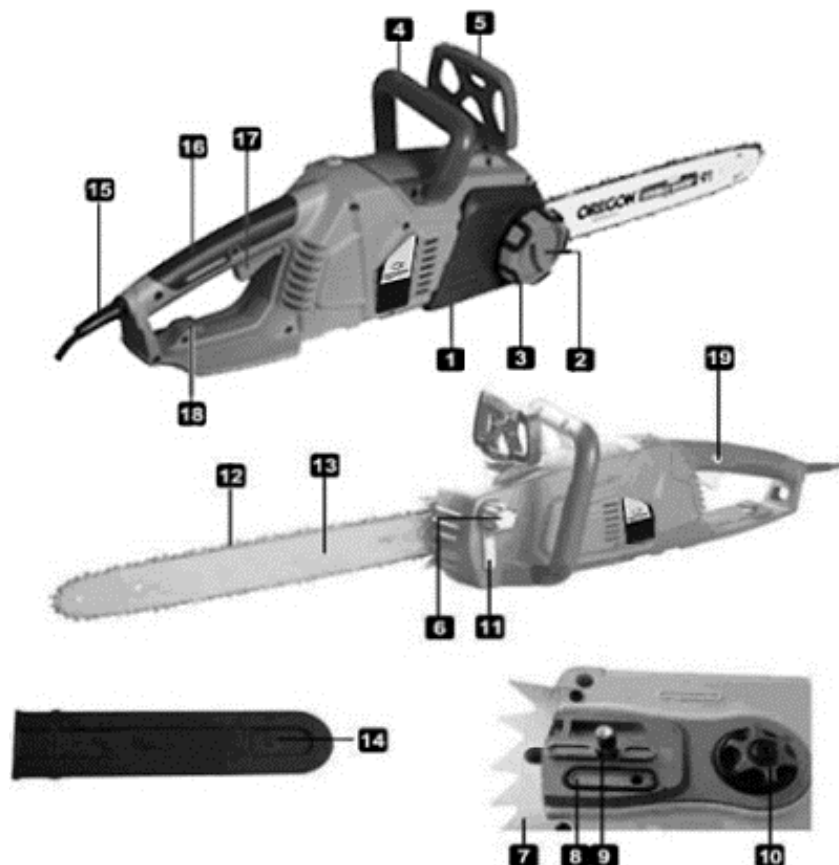


Fig.2

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. sprocket cover | 11. oil bottle |
| 2. hand wheel | 12. saw chain |
| 3. tension adjustment hand wheel | 13. bar |
| 4. front handle | 14. bar cover |
| 5. brake guard | 15. power cord |
| 6. oil tank cap | 16. rear handle |
| 7. retaining block | 17. on/off switch |
| 8. support plate | 18. cord retention hook |
| 9. location pin | 19. lock-off button |
| 10. sprocket | |

Assembly

Mounting the chain bar

WARNING!

The saw chain has very sharp edges. Use protective gloves for safety.
The saw chain and bar are packed separately in the carton.

- 1) Place the saw on a firm surface. Fig.3



Fig.3

- 2) Remove sprocket cover by loose the hand wheel on sprocket cover. Fig. 4

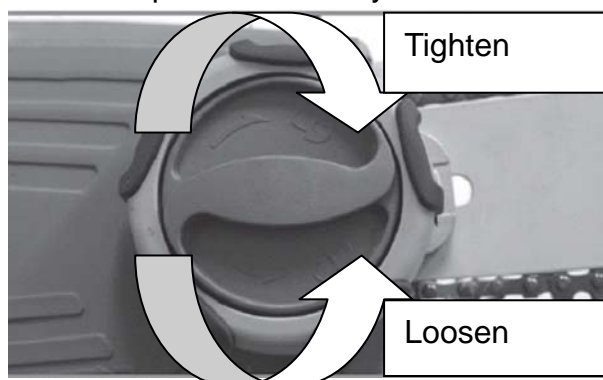


Fig.4

- 3) Put the chain on the bar, beginning from the top, ensure cutter teeth are facing direction of chain rotation. Fig.5

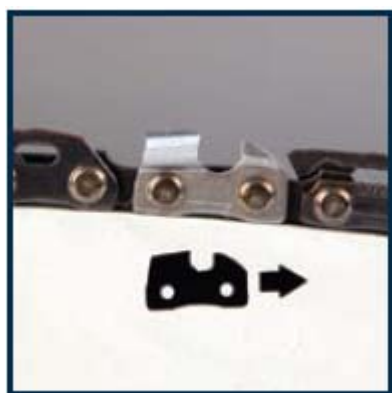


Fig.5

- 4) Place the saw chain and guide bar assembly around the sprocket. Check to make sure that the tensioning pin insert into the hole on the bar and the sprocket cover insert onto the location pin. (fig.6)



Fig.6

- 5) Rotate the hand wheel to fix the sprocket cover first, but do not tight it. Fig.7&8

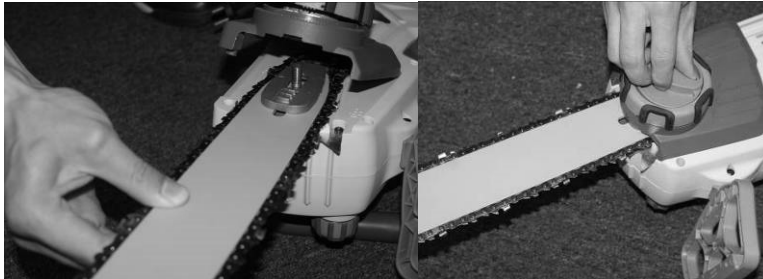


Fig.7

Fig. 8

- 6) Rotate the tension adjustment hand wheel to increase the chain tension. (Fig.9) Following instruction in “adjusting chain tension” section.



Fig. 9

- 7) Tighten the hand wheel to make sure the chain bar with saw chain has been securely tightened.

WARNING!

Always carry out a test run before starting work and after every tool change! Always ensure that the tools are in good condition, correctly mounted and able to turn freely. The trial run should be at least 30 sec.

Adjusting chain tension

WARNING!

The saw chain has very sharp edges. Use protective gloves for safety.

To adjust the chain tension as follows:

- a) With the saw still on a firm surface check the chain tension. The tension is correct when the chain snaps back after being pulled 3mm away from the guide bar with

light force from the middle finger and thumb. There should be no sag between the guide bars.

- b) Rotate the hand wheel to loosen the sprocket cover first, but do not remove it and make the tensioning pin on the sprocket cover get out from the hole on the bar.
- c) Rotate the-tensioning wheel to increase or reduce the chain tension.
- d) Once chain tension is correct, please always tighten the hand wheel.

WARNING!

Do not over tension the chain as this will lead to excessive wear and will reduce the life of bar and chain. Over tensioning also reduce the amount of cuts you should get.

Oil filling

Note: the chain saw is shipped without oil in it, the chain saw must never be used without oil or with an oil level that is below the indicator.

Warning, always ensure that the chainsaw is switched off and the plug is removed from the power point before making any adjustments.

1. Remove oil cap. (fig.10)

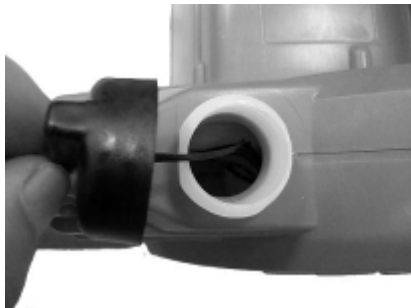


Fig.10

2. Fill oil tank with chain Lubricating oil.



Fig.11

3. Check the oil level periodically , through the oil level indicator(fig.12)



Fig.12

4. Tighten oil cap firmly for good seal, this will avoid oil seepage from tank.
5. Wipe off excess oil.

Note: it is normal for oil to seep when saw is not in use. Empty oil tank after each use to prevent seepage.

Checking the automatic oil function

Check the automatic operation of the chain lubrication by pointing the tip of the switched –on saw towards a piece of paper laying on the ground, if a patch of oil appears and becomes larger, then the automatic oil function is working. If there are no traces of oil even though the oil tank is full. Then the automatic oil function is not working .

If the automatic oil function is not working . remove the chain bar and clean out the oil ways of the chainsaw and chain bar, on reassemble if the chainsaw is still not working take it to a autorised if the chainsaw is still not working take it to an autorised service centre.

KICKBACK

Warning: kickback may occur when the nose or tip of the guide bar touches an object, or when the wood closes in and pinches the saw chain in the cut. Tip contact in some cases may cause a lightning fast 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 injury to user.

Kickback safety devices on this saw. (fig.13)

This saw has a low-kickback chain and reduced kickback guide bar , both items reduce the chance of kickback, kickback can still occur with this saw.

Properly install front hand guard, this item can reduce injures from kickback, do not remove front hand guard, do not replace front hand guard with substitute.

The following steps will reduce the risk of kickback.

- use both hands to grip saw while saw is running. Use firm grip. Thumbs and fingers must wrap around saw handles.
- Keep all safety items in place on saw make sure they work properly.
- Do not overreach or cut above shoulder height.
- Keep solid footing and balance at all times.
- Stand slightly to left side of saw. This keeps your body from being in direct line with chain.
- Do not let guide bar nose touch anything when chain is moving

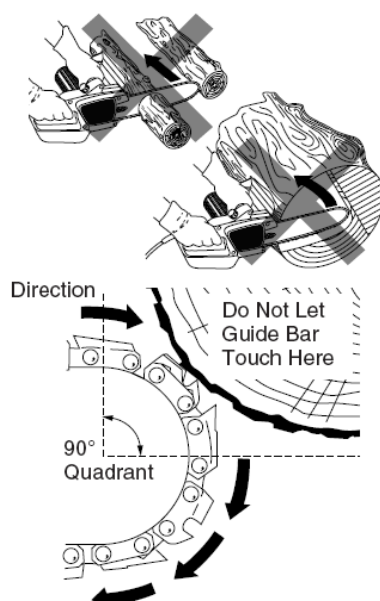


Fig. 13

- Never try cutting through two logs at same time, only cut one log at a time.
- Do not bury guide bar nose or try plunge cut(boring into wood using guide bar nose)
- Watch for shifting of wood or other forces that may pinch chain.
- Use extreme caution when reentering a previous cut.
- Use low-kickback chain and guide bar supplied with this chain saw. Only replace these parts with chains and guide bar listed in this manual.
- Never use dull or loose chain, keep chain sharp with proper tension.
- Do not hand sharpen chain on automatic chain sharpening (fast sharp) models.

Avoid jamming

Always cut into the compression wood first until the cut starts to close. Always make the compression cut beneath if the log or limb is suspended from one end, and on top if it is supported at both ends, cut from the other side towards the compression cut, make a habit of using a wedge to prevent the compression cut jamming tight on the chainsaw blade.

Extension cord support

During use of the chainsaw. The extension cord will continually be pulled as you move from one area to another.

A cord retention hook has been provided on the housing of the chainsaw to assist in preventing the electrical connection between the extension cord and chainsaw plug being forced apart.

Note: the support is for the extension cord, and not the cable from the chainsaw.

1. to fit the extension cord to the support. Make a tight loop in the extension cord, approximately 300mm from the socket on the extension cord.
2. fit the loop into the rectangle recess in the back portion of the chainsaw.
3. push the loop all the way through the housing by approximately 25 mm.
4. push each side of the loop downwards so each side of the loop fits over the cord retention hook.
5. to seat the cable firmly. Gently pull one of the two lengths of extension cable on the right hand side of the chainsaw.
6. after , and only after the cable is correctly seated, plug the chainsaw plug into the socket of the extension cable.

Before start-up

1. check the tool and cable are in good working order before starting the chain saw.
2. make sure that the chain lubrication is working and check the oil level.
3. check the chain tension and the operation of the chain brake.

Caution:

Pass the extension cable over your shoulder and pay attention that it always stays behind you while you are working. Never pass the cable over the saw chain, it is likely to be caught by the chain.

Start up

1. remove the bar cover
2. release the chain brake by pulling the front hand guard(5). Firmly towards the back of the electric chain saw until a click is heard, to check the chain brake has been released, you should be able to move the chain by hand. (fig.14&fig.15)



Fig. 14

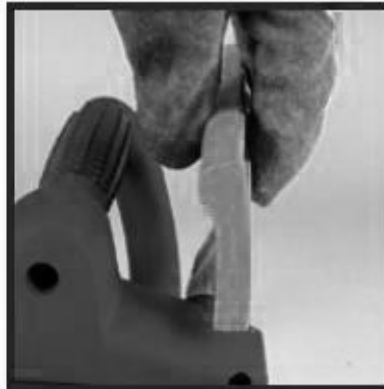


fig. 15

3. connect the cable to the power.
 Note: ensure the brake is working efficiency. Check its operation every time you use the chain saw before commencing work with it.
 Warning : the on/off switch ever be depressed before pulling back the front hand guard.
4. hold the electric chain saw by its grip with both hands.
5. to start the chainsaw , press the lock-off button on the trigger switch.
6. to stop the chain saw , release the trigger switch.
 Warning: hold the electric chain saw with both hands until the chain is completely still.

Operating the electric chain saw

Safe chainsaw operation

While cutting , always :

- run the chainsaw motor at full revs, this makes the job safer, as these 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.
- Keep a firm grip with your left hand on the front handle, with your thumb securely below the handle. The swivel of your wrist in a kick-back situation will activate the chain brake.
- Make sure the chain is tensioned correctly.
- Observe the size of wood shavings, if they become dusty your chain could need sharpening.

Trimming a tree(pruning) (fig16)

Warning : avoid kickback, kickback can result in severe injury or death,

Warning: do not operate chain saw while

- in a tree.
- On a ladder or any other unstable surface
- In any awkward position

You may lose control of saw causing severe injury.

Warning: do not cut limbs higher than your shoulders.

Trimming a tree is the process of cutting limbs from a living tree, makes sure your footing is firm keep feet apart. Divide your weight evenly on both feet. Follow directions below to trim a tree.

1. make first cut 15 centimeters from tree trunk on underside of limb, use top of guide bar to make this cut. Cut 1/3 through diameter of limb
2. move five to ten centimeters farther out on limb, make second cut from above limb. Continue cut until you cut limb off.
3. 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.
4. make fourth cut directly above third cut. Cut down to meet third cut, this will remove limb stub.

CAUTION: Seek professional help if facing conditions beyond your ability.

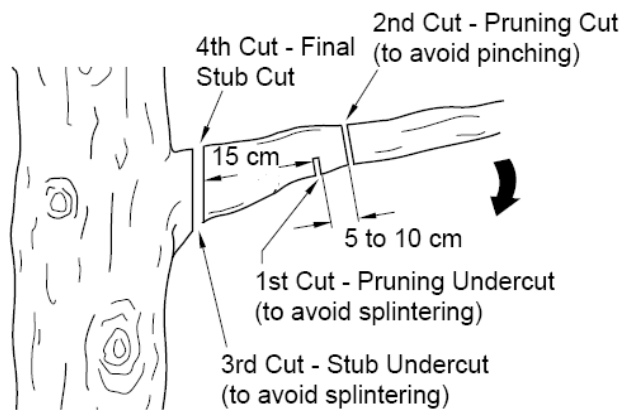


Fig.16

Felling a tree

When bucking and felling operations are being performed by two or more persons at the same time, the felling operations should be separated from the bucking operation by a distance of at least twice the height of the tree being felled.

Trees should not be felled in a manner that would endanger any person, strike any utility line or cause any property damage. If the tree does make contact with any utility line, the company should be notified immediately.

The chain 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.

An escape path should be planned and cleared as necessary before cuts are started. The escape path should extend back and diagonally to the rear of the expected line of fall as illustrated in Figure 17.

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

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

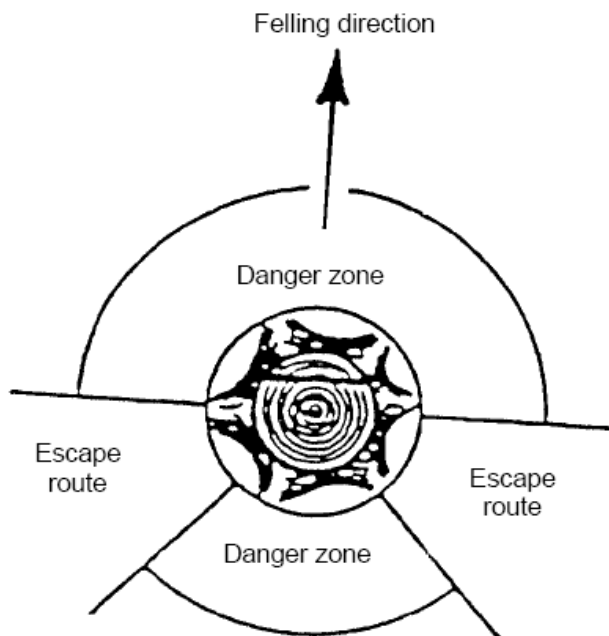


Fig.17 Description of felling:escape routes

Notching undercut

Make the notch 1/3 the diameter of the tree, perpendicular to the direction of falls as illustrated in Figure 18. Make the lower horizontal notching cut first. This will help to avoid pinching either the saw chain or the guide bar when the second notch is being made.

Felling back cut

Make the felling back cut at least 50 mm higher than the horizontal notching cut as illustrated in Figure 18. Keep the felling back cut parallel to the horizontal notching cut. Make the felling back cut so enough wood is left to act as a hinge. The hinge wood keeps the tree from twisting and falling in the wrong direction. Do not cut through the hinge.

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

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

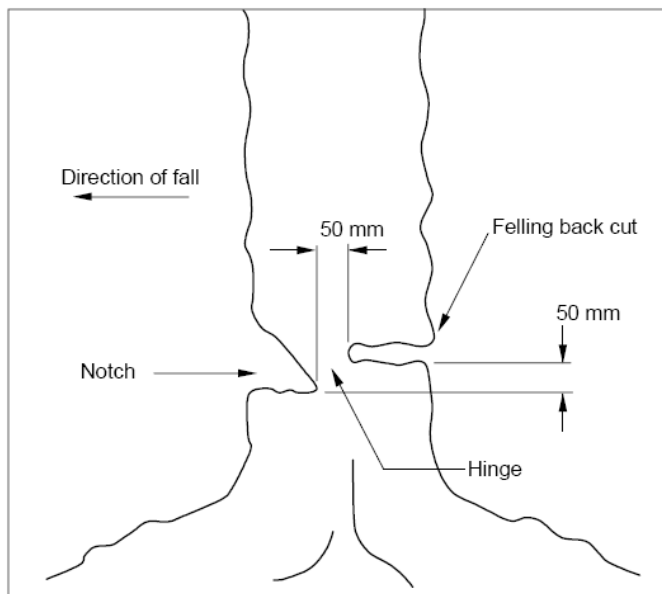


Fig.18 Description of felling:undercutting

Limbing a tree

Limbing is removing the branches from a fallen tree. When limbing leave larger lower limbs to support the log off the ground. Remove the small limbs in one cut as illustrated in

Figure 19. Branches under tension should be cut from the bottom up to avoid binding the chain saw.

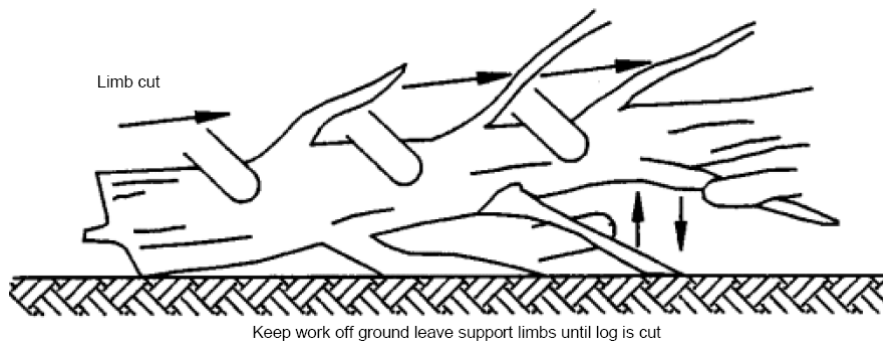


Fig.19 Tree limbing

Bucking a log

Bucking is cutting a log into lengths. It is important to make sure your footing is firm and your weight is evenly distributed on both feet. When possible, the log should be raised and supported by the use of limbs, logs or chocks. Follow the simple directions for easy cutting

When the log is supported along its entire length as illustrated in Figure 20, it is cut from the top (overbuck).

When the log is supported on one end, as illustrated in Figure 21, cut 1/3 the diameter from the underside (underbuck). Then make the finished cut by overbucking to meet the first cut.

When the log is supported on both ends, as illustrated in Figure 22, cut 1/3 the diameter from the top (overbuck). Then make the finished cut by underbucking the lower 2/3 to meet the first cut.

When bucking on a slope always stand on the uphill side of the log, as illustrated in Figure 23. When "cutting through", to maintain complete control release the cutting pressure near the end of the cut without relaxing your grip on the chain saw handles. Don't let the chain contact the ground. After completing the cut, wait for the saw chain to stop before you move the chain saw. Always stop the motor before moving from tree to tree.

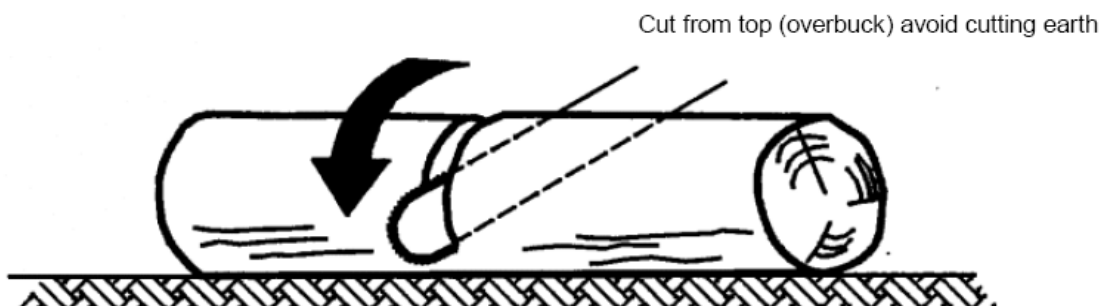


Fig. 20 Log supported along the entire length

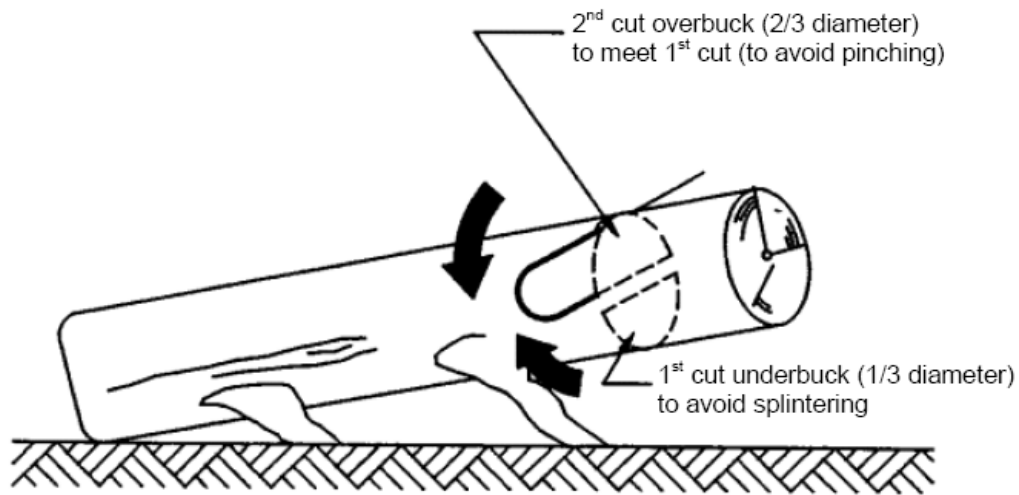


Fig. 21 Log supported one end

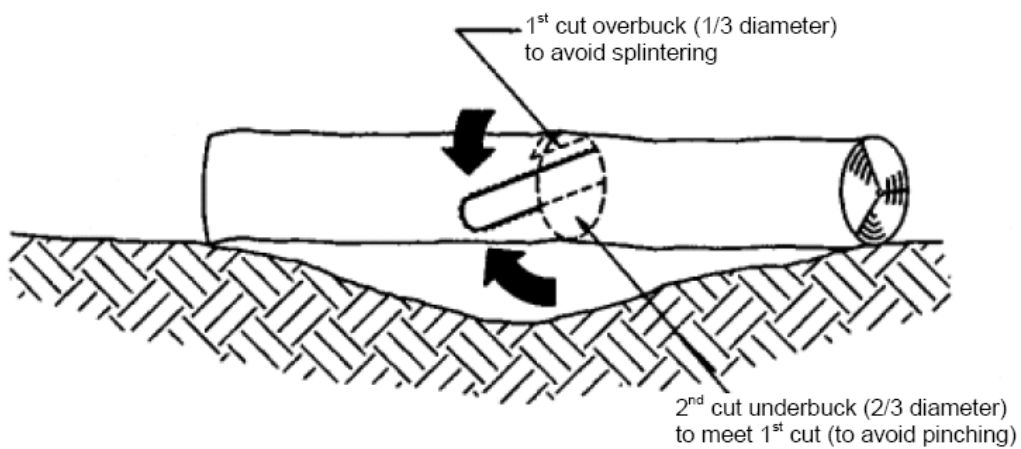


Fig.22 Log supported both ends



Fig.23 Bucking a log

Cleaning and maintenance

Cleaning saw body

Warning : unplug chain saw from power source before servicing, sever injury or death could occur from electrical shock or body contact with moving chain.

Warning: cutting edges o chain are sharp, use protective gloves when handling chain.

Warning: cleaning saw body.

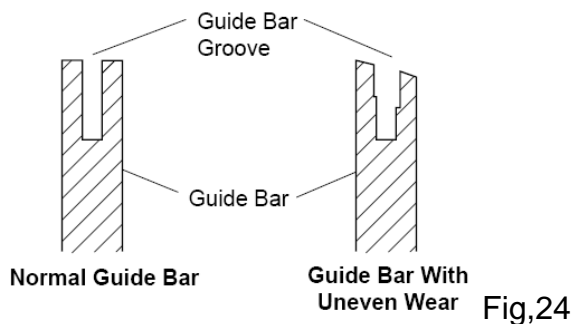
- do not submerge saw in any liquids.
- Do not use products that contain ammonia, chlorine, or abrasives.
- Do not use chlorinated cleaning solvents, carbon tetrachloride, kerosene, or gasoline.

Keep saw body clean, use a soft cloth dampened with a mild soap ad water mixture, wipe saw body to clean.

Care of guide bar (fig.24)

Uneven bar wear causes most guide bar problems, incorrect sharpening of chain cutter and depth gauge settings often cause this, when bar wears unevenly, it widens guide bar groove, this causes chain clatter ad river popping. Saw will not cut straight, replaces guide bar if this occurs.

Inspect guide bar before sharpening chain. A worn or damaged guide bar is unsafe. A worn or damaged guide bar will damage chain, it will also make cutting harder.



Fig,24

Normal guide bar maintenance(fig.25)

1. remove guide bar from chain saw.
2. remove sawdust from guide bar groove periodically. Use putty knife or wire,
3. clean oil slots after each day of use.
4. remove burrs from sides of guide bar. Use flat file to make side edges square.

Replace guide bar when

- bar is bent or cracked.
- Inside groove of bar is badly worn .

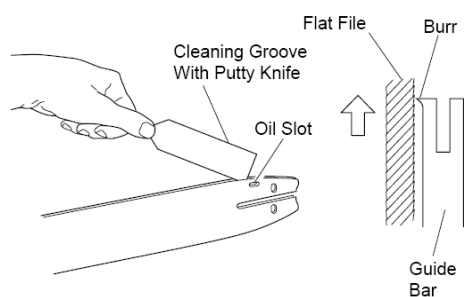


Fig.25

Chain sharpening (fig26.&fig.27& fig,28)

Warning : Always ensure that the tool is switched off and the plug is removed from the power point before making any adjustments or maintenance procedures.

The chain requires sharpening when the chain saw does not cut appropriately. This operation is performed as follows :

1. extend the chain bar.
2. fix the bar in a vice so that the chain can slide.
3. fit the file in a flie holder and place it over the tooth at 35°
4. file forward only until all the worn part of the tooth has been eliminated.
5. count the file movements made on the first tooth and do the same on all the others, both right and left ,
6. after some sharpening the delimiting device on the chain will exceed the height of the cutting teeth, file the exceeding part by means of a flat file to round off the depth delimiting device.
7. ensure that the chain is replaced before stretching to exceed the maximum adjustment of the chain saw bar.
8. 'Deep' Filing should be performed with an electric file , we advise to use a service centre to perform this operation.
9. ensure that the chain slides smoothly over the bar when pulled with hands, periodically sharpen chain and check the chain tension.
10. bars with sprockets need frequent greasing which can be performed as follows :
 - fill a syringe or similar device with grease for bearings.
 - Each time the saw is used grease through the hole provided near the bar tip until the grease penetrated onto the tip.
 - After 3 times of sharpening the chain your self have it professionally sharpened, this will ensure that all the teeth are even.

To avoid damage to the motor, do not keep the chain saw running if the chain is lodged in the wood.



Fig 26

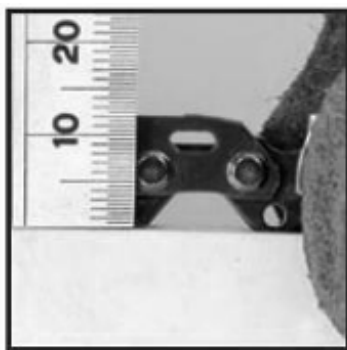


fig.27



fig,28

EU declaration of conformity

1. Apparatus model/Product

Product: **Electrical chain saw**

type: **YT4302-09/ BG PRO CS 2400 - 16**

batch or serial number: 1601-2012

2. Name and address of the manufacturer or his authorised representative:

CASA POR ITM SA – Lugar do Marrujo – Bugalhos – 2384-004 Alcanena - Portugal

SAS EQUIPEMENT DE LA MAISON – 24 rue Auguste Chabrières 75015 Paris

3. This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.

4. Object of the declaration

Electrical chain saw

Model: **YT4302-09/ BG PRO CS2400 - 16**

Rated power: 2400W

Brand: BESTGREEN PRO

5. The object of the declaration described above is in conformity with the relevant Union harmonisation legislation:

2006/42/EC "Machinery"

2014/30/EU "Electro Magnetic Compatibility "

2000/14/EC + 2005/88/EC "Noise outdoor"

2011/65/EU "ROHS"

6. References to the relevant harmonised standards used, including the date of the standard:

EN 60745-1:2009 + A11 :2010

EN 60745-2-13:2009 + A1 :2010

EN 55014-1:2006 + A1:2009 +A2 :2011

EN 55014-2 :1997 + A1 :2001 + A2 :2008

EN 61000-3-2:2014

EN 61000-3-3:2013

EN 50581:2012

7. Additional information:

Measured sound power level: 104.47 dB (A)

Guaranteed sound power level: 107 dB (A)

Conformity assessment procedure concerning directive 2000/14/EC: Annex V

Notified body (NB 0197): TÜV Rheinland LGA Products GmbH

Tillystraße 2 - 90431 Nürnberg Germany

Number of the EC type-examination certificate: BM 50255587 0003

Person authorised to compile the technical file:

Lisa Chen - ARENA

Parc de Tréville, 2 allée des Mousquetaires 91078 Bondoufle cedex - France

Signed for and on behalf of:

Place : Alcanena

date of issue 16/03/2016

Signee: