



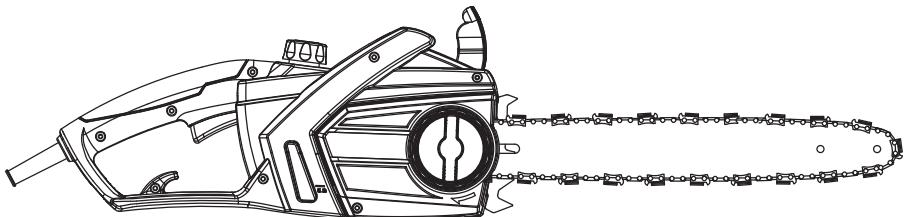
YARDWORKS^{TM/MC}

14 A Chainsaw

model number 054-5764-4 | contact us: 1.866.523.5218



Certified to CSA STD. C22.2
Conforms to UL Std. 60745-1, 60745-2-13



IMPORTANT:

Read and follow all safety rules and operating instructions before using this product.

**Instruction
Manual**

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Voltage	120 V~ 60 Hz
Rated Power	14 A
Bar Length	16" (406 mm)
Chain Speed	12 m/s
Oil Tank Capacity	5.07 oz (150 mL)
Chain Pitch	3/8" (9.53 mm)
Chain Gauge	0.05" (1.27 mm)
Drive Links	57
Bar Model	E&S TYPE AP16-56-507P (16"/40.6 cm)
Chain Model	E&S TYPE 91VG57E (16"/40.6 cm)
Replacement Chain Type	054-5684-4
Weight	10 lb 14 oz (4.94 kg)
Protection Class	II

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WARNING: Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling and other construction activities contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- Lead from lead-based paints;
- Crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products; and
- Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well-ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

 **WARNING:** Read all safety warnings and 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 refer to your electric (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

1) 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.

2) Electrical safety

- a) Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in



WARNING: When using electric gardening appliances, basic safety precautions should always be followed to reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, and personal injury.



WARNING: Read all instructions.



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including lead, phthalate or bisphenol A which are known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Wash your hands after use.

any way. Do not use any adaptor plugs with grounded power tools. Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.

b) Avoid body contact with grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators. There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is 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 ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected supply. Use of an GFCI reduces the risk of electric shock.

3) 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 energizing 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



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dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.

4) 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 the power tool.** 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 and in the manner intended for the particular type of power tool, 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.

5) Service

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

CHAINSAW SAFETY WARNINGS

- 1. 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.
- 2. 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.
- 3. Hold the power tool by insulated gripping surfaces only, because the saw chain may contact hidden wiring**

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS!

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.

4. **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.
5. **Do not operate a chainsaw in a tree.** Operation of a chainsaw while up in a tree may result in personal injury.
6. **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.
7. **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.
8. **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.
9. **Carry the chainsaw by the front handle with the chainsaw switched off and away from your body. When transporting or storing the chainsaw always apply the guide bar cover.** Proper handling of the chainsaw will reduce the likelihood of accidental contact with the moving saw chain.
10. **Follow instructions for lubricating, chain tensioning and changing**

accessories. Improperly tensioned or lubricated chain may either break or increase the chance for kickback.

11. **Keep handles dry, clean, and free from oil and grease.** Greasy, oily handles are slippery causing loss of control.
12. **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.
13. The use of a residual current device with a tripping current of 30 mA or less is recommended.

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

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and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below:

- **Maintain a firm grip: thumbs and fingers encircling the chainsaw handles, 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.
- **Do not overreach and do not cut above shoulder height.** This helps prevent unintended tip contact and enables better control of the chainsaw in unexpected situations.
- **Only use replacement bars and chains specified by the manufacturer.** Incorrect replacement bars and chains may cause chain breakage and/or kickback.
- **Follow the manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain.** Decreasing the depth gauge height can lead to increased kickback.

SAFETY RULES FOR EXTENSION CORD

Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized extension cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. Table 1 shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and nameplate ampere rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord. To reduce the risk of disconnection of appliance cord from the extension cord during operation:

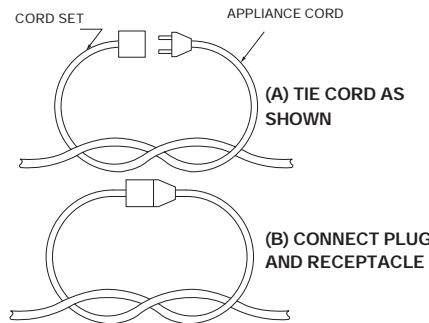
- I) Make a knot as shown in Figure 1; or
- II) Use one of the plug-receptacle retaining straps or connectors described in this manual.

Table 1

Minimum gauge for extension cords

Volts	Total length of cord				
	25' (7.6 m)	50' (15.2 m)	100' (30.5 m)	150' (45.7 m)	
Ampere rating more than not more than		AWG			
0-6	18	16	16	14	
6-10	18	16	14	12	
10-12	16	16	14	12	
12-16	14	12	Not recommended		

Figure 1
Method of securing extension cord



SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions concerning the proper techniques for basic felling, limbing, and cross-cutting.

1. 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 chainsaw operator should keep on the uphill side of the terrain as the tree is likely to roll or slide downhill after it is felled. An escape path should be planned and cleared as necessary before cuts are started. The escape path should extend back and diagonally to the rear of the expected line of fall as illustrated in Figure 2.

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.

2. Notching undercut

Make the notch 1/3 the diameter of the tree, perpendicular to the direction of falls as illustrated in Figure 2. Make the lower horizontal notching cut (W) first. This will help to avoid pinching either the saw chain or the guide bar when the second notch (X) is being made.

3. Felling back cut

Make the felling back cut (Y) at least 2" (5

cm) higher than the horizontal notching cut as illustrated in Figure 2. 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 (Z) to open the cut and drop the tree along the desired line of fall (③). When the tree begins to fall, remove the chainsaw from the cut, stop the motor, put the chainsaw down, then use the retreat path planned (②). Be alert for overhead limbs falling and watch your footing.

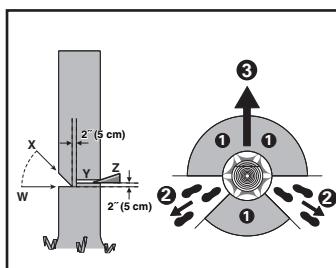


Figure 2

4. 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 3. Branches under tension should be cut from the bottom up to avoid binding the chainsaw.

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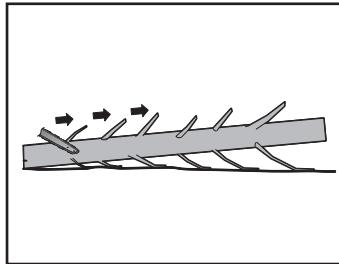


Figure 4

5. 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 4, it is cut from the top (overbuck), avoid contacting ground as this will greatly reduce the chain sharpness.

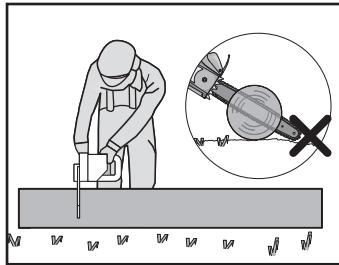


Figure 4

When the log is supported on one end, as illustrated in Figure 5, cut 1/3 the diameter from the underside (underbuck) (1). Then make the finished cut by overbucking (2) to meet the first cut.

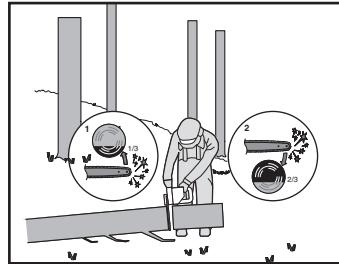


Figure 5

When the log is supported on both ends, as illustrated in Figure 6, cut 1/3 the diameter from the top (overbuck) (1). Then make the finished cut by underbucking (2) the lower 2/3 to meet the first cut.

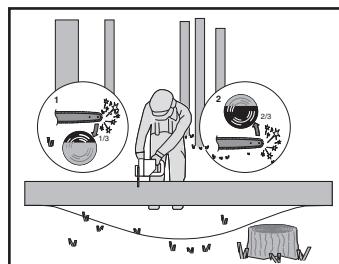


Figure 6

When bucking on a slope always stand on the uphill side of the log, as illustrated in Figure 7. When "cutting through", to maintain complete control release the cutting pressure near the end of the cut without relaxing your grip on the chainsaw handles. Don't let the chain contact the ground. After completing the cut, wait for the saw chain to stop before you move the chainsaw. Always stop the motor before moving from tree to tree.

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General Safety Rules

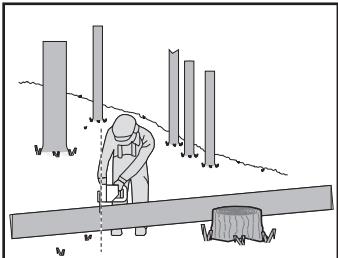
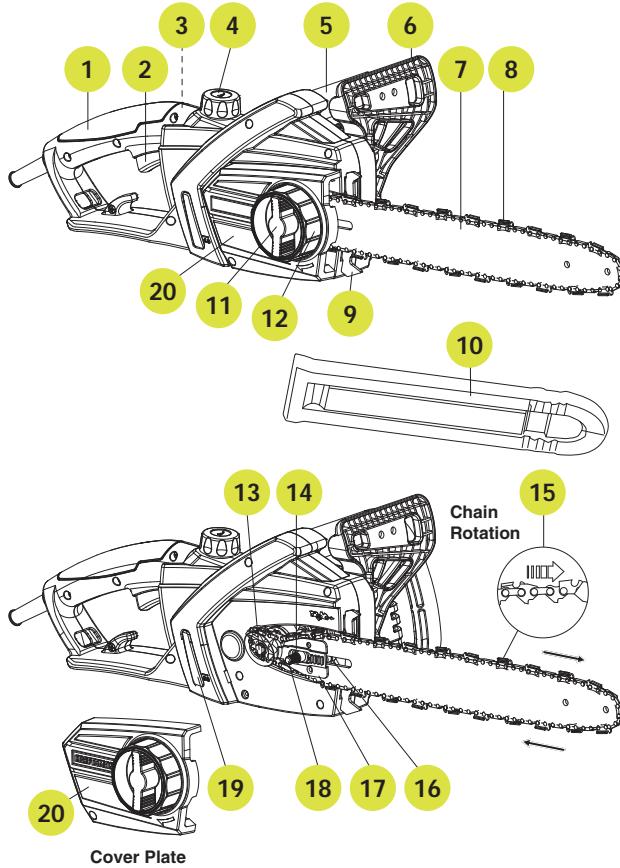


Figure 7

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1. Rear Handle	11. Locking Knob
2. On/Off Switch	12. Chain Tensioning Adjustment Knob
3. Lock-off Button	13. Drive Sprocket
4. Oil Filler Cap	14. Guide Fins for Chain Bar
5. Front Handle	15. Symbol for Rotation and Cutting Direction
6. Activation Lever for Kickback Brake (Front Hand Guard)	16. Chain Tensioning Catch
7. Guide Bar	17. Chain Catcher
8. Chain	18. Fastening Bolt
9. Spiked Bumper	19. Oil Level Gauge
10. Plastic Chain/Bar/Blade Protection Cover	20. Cover Plate



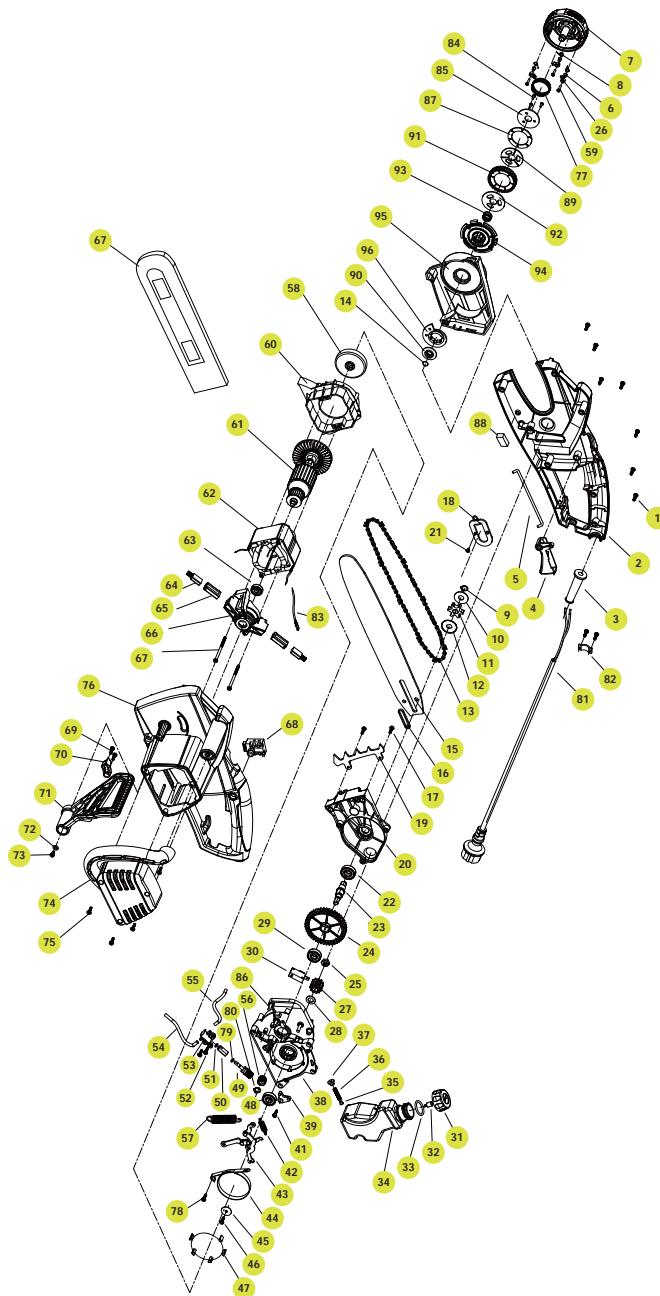
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Blade Protection Cover	1
Chain	1
Bar	1

We recommend that you purchase your accessories from the same store that sold you the tool. Refer to the accessory packaging for further details. Store personnel can assist you and offer advice.



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Item	Description	QTY.	Item	Description	QTY.
1	Screw	23	31	Oil Tank Cover	1
2	Right Housing	1	32	Valve	1
3	Cable Jacket	1	33	Gland	1
4	Switch Box	1	34	Oil Bottle	1
5	Pole	1	35	Washer	1
6	Tube	3	36	Spring	1
7	Knob Assembly	1	37	Rubber Washer	1
8	Torsional Spring	3	38	Seat	1
9	Elastic Ring	1	39	Brake Board Pole	1
10	Chain Washer	1	40	Guide Bar Cover	1
11	Chain Wheel	1	41	Screw	1
12	Chain Washer 2	1	42	Spring	1
13	Saw Chain	1	43	Brake	1
14	Retaining Ring	1	44	Spring	1
15	Chain Board	1	45	Washer	1
16	Oil Washer 2	1	46	Screw	1
17	Screw	2	47	Wearable Washer	5
18	Retainer	1	48	Bearing	1
19	Stick Board	1	49	Worm Wheel	1
20	Chain Board Seat	1	50	Pump	1
21	Screw	1	51	Gland	1
22	Bearing	1	52	Screw	2
23	Gear Axle	1	53	Pump Seat	1
24	Large Gear	1	54	Oil Intake Tube (Short)	1
25	Nut	1	55	Oil Intake Tube (Long)	1
26	Pawl	3	56	Worm	1
27	Small Gear	1	57	Spring	1
28	Washer	1	58	Clutch Disc	1
29	Bearing	1	59	Screw	3
30	Switch	1	60	Stator Seat	1



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Item	Description	QTY.
61	Rotor	1
62	Stator	1
63	Bearing	1
64	Carbon Brush (Pair)	1
65	Carbon Brush Washer	2
66	Carbon Brush Seat	1
67	Screw	2
68	Switch	1
69	Screw	2
70	Control Pole	1
71	Brake Board	1
72	Washer	1
73	Screw	1
74	Front Handle	1
75	Screw	3
76	Left Housing	1
77	Compression Spring	1
78	Screw	1
79	Gland	1
80	Elastic Ring	1
81	Power Wire	1
82	Cable Board	1
83	Lead	1
84	Screw	3
85	Clamping Plate	1
86	Pin	3
87	Brake Disc	1
88	Sponge	2
89	Brake Disc	1

Item	Description	QTY.
90	Compression Block	1
91	Stater Bowel	1
92	Clamping Plate	1
93	Compression Spring	1
94	Clutch Drum	1
95	Chain Cover	1
96	Cam Assembly	1

ASSEMBLY

INTENDED USE

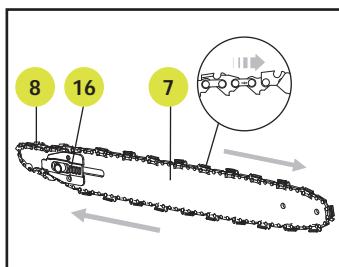
The chainsaw is intended for wood: sawing of trees, tree trunks, branches, wooden beams, planks, etc. Cuts can be sawed with or across the grain. This product is not suitable for sawing mineral materials, plastics or non-wood building materials.

⚠️ WARNING! Do not connect the chainsaw to mains before it is completely assembled.

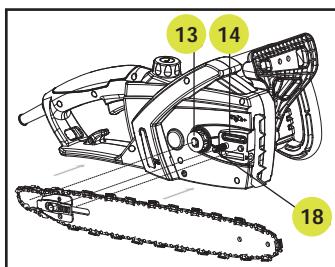
Always use gloves when handling the chain.

CHAIN AND CHAIN BAR ASSEMBLY/REPLACEMENT

1. Unpack all parts carefully.
2. Place the chainsaw on any suitable flat surface.
3. Slide the chain (8) in the slot around the guide bar (7). Ensure chain is in correct running direction by comparing with chain symbol (15). Ensure the chain tensioning catch (16) is facing outwards. (See Fig. A)
4. Fit the chain onto the drive sprocket (13), and guide the guide bar (7) so that the fastening bolt (18) and two guide fins (14) fit into the keyway of the guide bar (7). (See Fig. B)



A

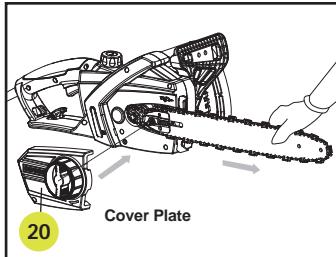


B

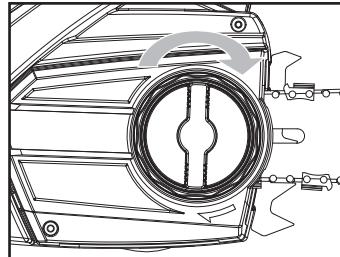
5. Check to make sure all parts are seated properly and hold chain and guide bar in a level position. (See Fig. C)
6. Fit cover plate, ensure that the chain catcher (17) fits into the groove of the cover plate (20).
7. Press the cover plate firmly onto the machine and screw on the cover plate (20) with the locking knob (11). (See Fig. D1)

NOTE: The chain is not yet tensioned. Tensioning the chain is described under "Tensioning chain".

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C



D1

TENSIONING CHAIN

Always check the chain tension before use, after the first cuts and regularly during use. Upon initial operation, new chains can lengthen considerably.

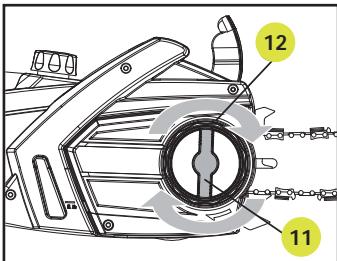
⚠️ WARNING: Unplug chainsaw from power source before adjusting saw chain tension.

⚠️ WARNING: Cutting edges on chain are sharp. Use protective gloves when handling chain.

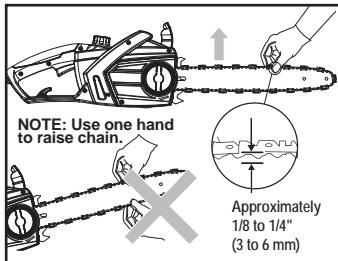
⚠️ WARNING: **ALWAYS** maintain proper chain tension. A loose chain will increase the risk of kickback. A loose chain may jump out of guide bar groove and injure operator and damage chain. A loose chain will cause chain, chain bar, and sprocket to wear rapidly. **The chain life of the saw chain mainly depends upon sufficient lubrication and correct tensioning.** Avoid tensioning the chain if it is hot, as this will cause the chain to become over tensioned when it cools down.

1. Place the chainsaw on any suitable flat surface.
2. Turn the chain tensioning adjustment knob (12) clockwise (See Fig. D2), and the correct chain tension will be reached automatically. The ratchet mechanism prevents the chain tension from loosening.
3. The correct chain tension is reached when the chain can be raised approximately 1/8 to 1/4" (3 to 6 mm) from the chain bar in the centre. This should be done by using one hand to raise the chain against the weight of the machine. (See Fig. D3)
4. When the chain loosens, first loosen the locking knob (11) appropriately and then loosen the chain tensioning adjustment knob absolutely. Then, turn the chain tensioning adjustment knob clockwise to reach an appropriate chain tension. Finally, fully tighten the locking knob.

Assembly



D2



D3

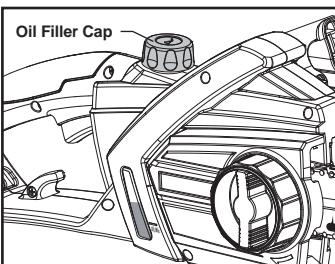
LUBRICATION

⚠ Important: the chainsaw is NOT supplied filled with oil. It is essential to fill with oil before use. Never operate the chainsaw without chain oil or at an empty oil tank level, as this will result in extensive damage to the product.
 Chain life and cutting capacity depend on optimum lubrication. Therefore, the chain is automatically oiled during operation via oil outlet.

FILLING OIL TANK (See Fig. E)

1. Set chainsaw on any suitable surface with oil filler cap facing upward.
2. Clean area around the oil filler cap with cloth and unscrew the cap by turning it counter-clockwise.
3. Add bar and chain oil (SAE30) until reservoir is full.
4. Avoid dirt or debris entering oil tank, re-screw oil filler cap and tighten.

⚠ Important: To allow venting of the oil reservoir, small breather channels are provided between the oil filler cap and the strainer. To prevent leakage, ensure machine is left in a horizontal position (oil filler cap (2) uppermost) when not in use.



E

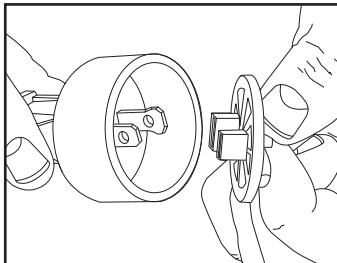
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It is important to use only the recommended oil to avoid damage to the chainsaw. Never use recycled/old oil. Use of non-approved oil will invalidate the warranty.

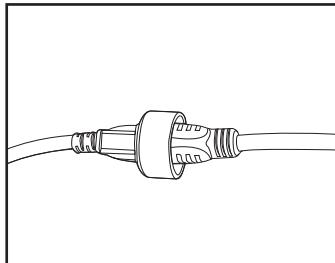
OPERATION

1. ATTACHING EXTENSION CORD

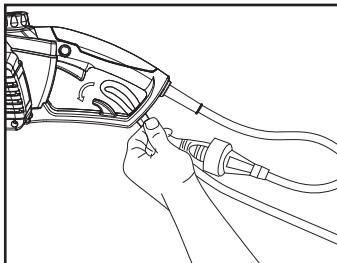
- 1) Remove plug safety cap as shown (See Fig. F1). Insert extension cord socket into chainsaw's plug (See Fig. F2).
- 2) An extension cord retainer is attached to the handle to reduce strain on the cord. To use this feature, simply double the extension cord as shown, about 12" (30 cm) from the end, and insert it into the end of the retainer. Place the loop formed by doubling the cord over the hook (See Fig. F3). Gently tug on the cord to ensure that it is firmly situated in the retainer (See Fig. F4).
- 3) Keep extension cord clear of operator, unit and any obstacles at all times.
Do not expose the cord to heat, oil, water, or sharp edges.



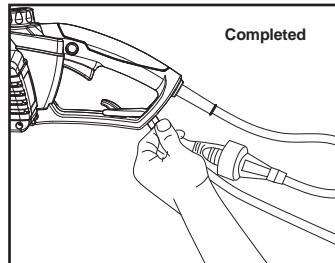
F1



F2



F3



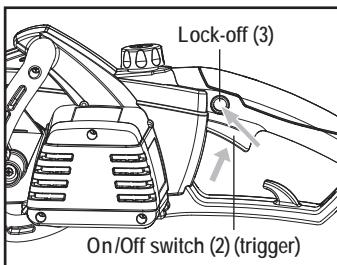
F4

2. SWITCHING ON AND OFF (See Fig. G)

⚠ Attention: Check the voltage and current supply: The voltage and current supply must comply with the ratings on the type plate.

- 1) To switch the chainsaw on, press the lock-off button (3), then fully press the on/off switch (2) and hold in this position. The lock-off button (3) can now be released.
- 2) To switch the chainsaw off, release the on/off switch (2).

Do not stop chainsaw after sawing by activating the front hand guard (manual chain brake).



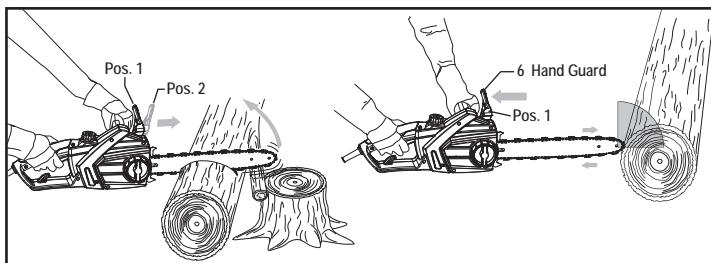
G

3. THE CHAIN BREAK (BUILT-IN, MANUAL AND AUTOMATIC AND SYSTEMS) (See Fig. H)

The manual chain brake is a safety mechanism activated through the front hand guard (6) when kickback occurs. Chain stops immediately.

The following function check should be carried out at regular intervals.

- 1) MANUAL CHAIN BRAKE: push front hand guard forward (position 2) and try starting the chainsaw. The chain must not start. To deactivate the kickback brake, pull hand guard backwards (position 1), and release on/off switch. (See component list for on/off switch location.)
- 2) AUTOMATIC CHAIN BRAKE: release the on/off switch to activate chain brake AUTOMATICALLY.



H

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4. CUTTING

Check oil level gauge prior to starting and regularly during operation. Refill oil when oil level is low. The oil tank filling will last approximately 16 minutes, depending on sawing intensity and stops.

Confirm the chain tension is in working order and the chain sharp.

Check newly replaced chain tension during operation.

Upon initial operation, new chains can lengthen considerably. The condition of the chain influences the cutting performance. Only a sharp chain protects from overload.

Make sure you are wearing the necessary protective equipment.

Wear safety glasses/goggles/visor, safety helmet and hearing protection.

Further protective equipment for head, hands, legs and feet is highly recommended.

Adequate protective clothing will reduce personal injury by flying debris or accidental contact with saw chain.

Proper functioning of the automatic oiler can be checked by running the chainsaw and pointing the tip of the chain bar towards a piece of cardboard or paper on the ground.



Caution: Do not touch the ground with the chain. Ensure safety clearance of 8" (20 cm). If an increasing oil pattern develops, the automatic oiler is operating fine. If there is no oil pattern, despite a full oil reservoir, see "Troubleshooting".

5. KICKBACK (See Fig. I1, I2)

KICKBACK is the backward, upward or sudden forward motion of the guide bar occurring when the saw chain near the upper tip of the guide bar contacts any object such as a log or branch, or when the wood closes in and pinches chain in the cut. Contacting a foreign object in the wood can also result in loss of chainsaw control.

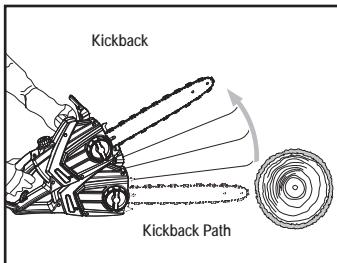
When kickback occurs, the chainsaw reacts unpredictably and can cause severe injuries to the operator or bystanders. Particular attention must be given when sawing sideward, slanted or during length cuts, as the spiked bumper usually cannot be applied.

To avoid kickback:

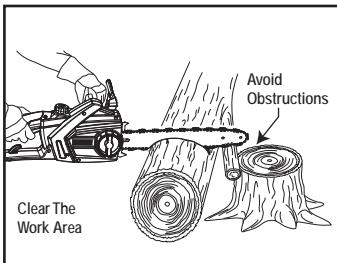
- Saw with guide bar at a flat angle.
- Never work with a loose, widely stretched or heavily worn-out chain.
- Ensure chain is sharpened correctly.
- Never saw above shoulder height.
- Never work with the tip of the guide bar.
- Always hold the chainsaw firmly with both hands.
- Always use a low kickback chain.
- Apply the metal gripping teeth for leverage.
- Ensure correct chain tension.

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Assembly



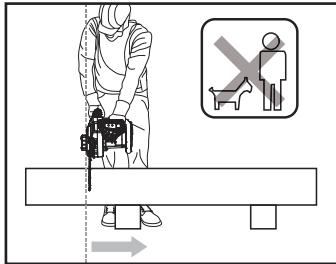
I1



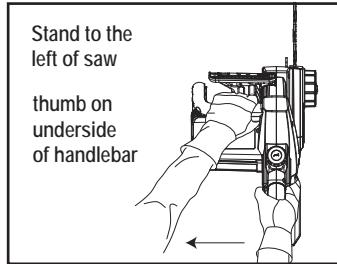
I2

6. GENERAL CUTTING (See Fig. J1, J2)

Always hold the chainsaw firmly with both hands. Front grip with the left hand and rear grip with the right hand. Fully grip both handles at all times during operation. Never operate chainsaw using only one hand. Ensure power cord is located to the rear, away from the chain and wood and so positioned that it will not be caught on branches or the like during cutting. Use the chainsaw only with secure footing. Hold the chainsaw at the right-hand side of your body.



J1



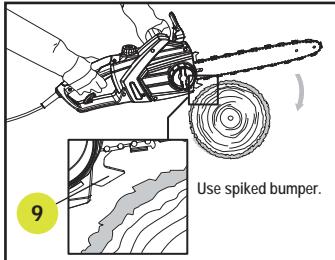
J2

The chain must be running at full speed before it makes contact with the wood. Use the metal gripping teeth to secure the saw onto the wood before starting to cut. Use the spiked bumper (9) as a leverage point while cutting. (See Fig. K)

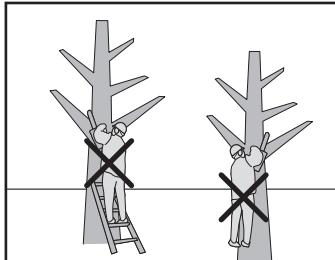
Reset the gripping teeth at a low point when sawing thicker logs by pulling the chainsaw slightly backwards until the gripping teeth release, and reposition at lower level to continue sawing.

- Do not remove the saw completely from the wood.
- Do not force the chain while cutting, let the chain do the work, using the gripping teeth to apply minimal leverage pressure.
- Do not operate the chainsaw with arms fully extended or attempt to saw areas which are difficult to reach, or on a ladder. Never use the chainsaw above shoulder height. (See Fig. L)

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K



L

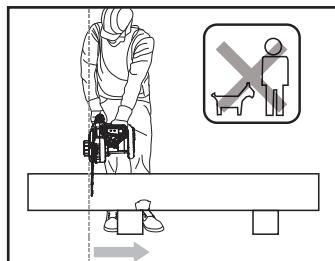
NOTE:

- Sawing is optimized when the chain speed remains steady during cutting.
- Beware when reaching the end of the cut. The weight of the saw may change unexpectedly as it cuts free from the wood. Accidents can occur to the legs and feet.
- Always remove the saw from a wood cut while the saw is running.
- Do not attempt a pruning or limbing operation in a standing tree unless specifically trained to do so.
- When cutting a limb that is under tension or compression, be alert for springback.

7. CUTTING LOGS

Observe the following safety instructions:

Support logs so that the face sides at the cut do not close in against each other, which would result in the chain being jammed or pinched. (See Fig. M)



M



WARNING:

Position and set short logs safety prior to sawing. Saw only wood or wooden objects. When sawing, always take care to avoid hitting stones, nails, etc., as these could be thrown up or cause damage to the chain or serious injury to the operator or bystanders.

Keep a running saw clear or wire fencing or the ground.

Use of the saw to thin out branches or bushes is not approved.

Length cuts must be carried out with care, as leverage with the spiked bumper (9) is not possible. Saw at a flat angle to avoid kickback.

When working on a slope, operate above or to the side of the trunk or laying tree.

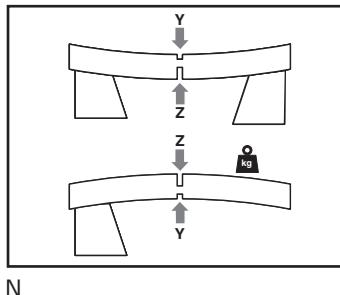
Be careful not to trip over tree stumps, branches, roots, etc.

8. CUTTING WOOD UNDER TENSION (See Fig. N)

There is a high risk of accidents when sawing wood, branch or trees under tension. Be extremely careful.

Leave saw jobs like these to professionals.

When sawing logs supported on both ends, start the cut from above (Y) about 1/3 of the diameter into the log and then finish the cut (Z) from below, in order to avoid contact of the chainsaw with the ground. When sawing logs supported on only one end, start the cut from below (Y) about 1/3 of the diameter into the log and finish the cut from above (Z) in order to avoid log splitting or jamming of the chainsaw.



N

9. FELLING TREES (See Fig. O)

Always wear hard hat to protect head against falling branches.

The chainsaw can only be used to fell trees smaller in diameter than the length of the guide bar.

1. Secure work area. Ensure no persons or animals are in the vicinity of the falling tree. Never attempt to free a jammed saw with the motor running. Use wooden wedges to free chain and guide bar.

When cutting and felling operations are being performed by two or more persons at the same time, the felling operations should be separated from the cutting 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

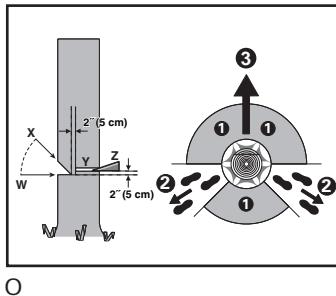
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immediately.

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

2. 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.
3. 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.



O

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

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

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

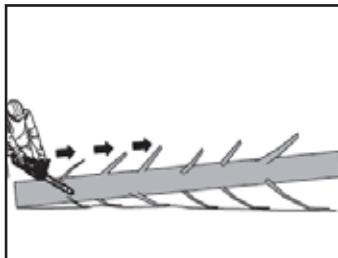
When the tree begins to fall remove the chainsaw from the cutting, stop the motor, put the chainsaw down, and then use the retreat path planned. Be alert for overhead limbs falling and watch your footing.

To complete the felling operation, drive a wedge (Z) into the horizontal cut.

Beware of falling branches when the tree starts to move.

10. LIMBING A TREE (See Fig. P)

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



P

11. 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, it is cut from the top (overbuck). (See Fig. Q)

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

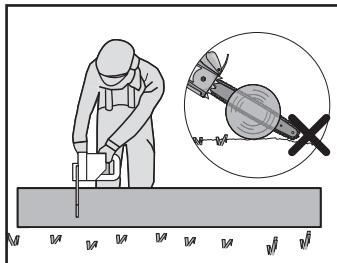
When the log is supported on both ends, as illustrated, cut 1/3 the diameter from the top overbuck. Then make the finished cut by underbucking the lower 2/3 to meet the first cut. (See Fig. S)

When bucking on a slope always stand on the uphill side of the log, as illustrated. When "cutting through", to maintain complete control release the cutting pressure near the end of the cut without relaxing your grip on the chainsaw handles. (See Fig. T)

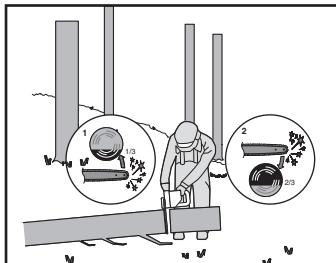
Don't let the chain contact the ground.

After completing the cut, wait for the saw chain to stop before you move the chainsaw. Always stop the motor before moving from tree to tree.

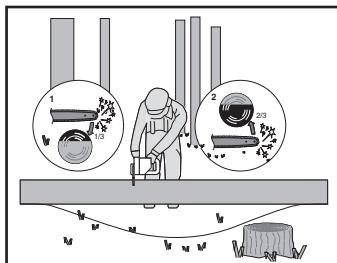
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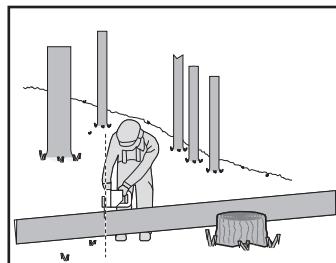
Q



R



S



T

Assembly

MAINTENANCE

Before any work on the machine itself, pull the mains plug from the socket.

NOTE: To ensure long and reliable service, carry out the following maintenance regularly and before each use.

Regularly check for obvious defects such as loose, dislodged or damaged chain and guide bar, loose fixings and worn or damaged components. Check that covers and guards are undamaged and correctly fitted.



WARNING: DO NOT use the chainsaw if it has any broken parts. ALWAYS have damaged, missing, worn or broken parts replaced before using.

NOTE: WHEN SERVICING a tool, use only identical replacement parts. Use of unauthorized parts or failure to follow maintenance instructions may create a risk of electric shock or injury.

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.

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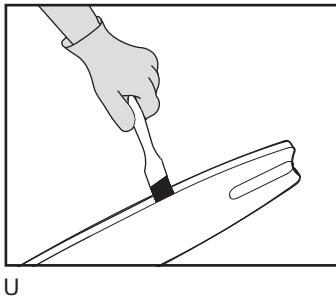
1. Unplug chainsaw from power source:
 - When not in use.
 - Before moving from one place to another.
 - Before servicing.
 - Before changing accessories or attachments, such as saw chain and guard.
2. Inspect chainsaw before and after each use. Check saw closely if guard or other part has been damaged. Check for any damage that may affect operator safety or operation of saw. Check for alignment or binding of moving parts. Check for broken or damaged parts. Do not use chainsaw if damage affects safety or operation. Have damage repaired by authorized service centre.
3. Maintain chainsaw with care.
 - Never expose saw to rain.
 - Keep chain sharp, clean, and lubricated for better and safer performance.
 - Follow steps outlined in this manual to sharpen chain.
 - Keep handles dry, clean, and free of oil and grease.
 - Keep all screws and nuts tight.
 - Inspect power cord often. If damaged, have repaired by authorized service centre.
 - Never carry chain saw by power cord.
 - Never yank power cord to unplug it.
 - Keep power cord from heat, oil, and sharp edges.
 - Inspect extension cords often and replace if damaged.
4. When servicing, use only identical replacement parts.
5. When not in use, always store chainsaw:
 - In a high or locked place, out of children's reach.
 - In a dry place.

BAR MAINTENANCE

To maximize bar life, the following bar maintenance is recommended. The bar rails that carry the chain should be cleaned before storing the tool or if the bar or chain appear to be dirty. The rails should be cleaned every time the chain is removed. Turn the bar over, top rail becoming bottom and bottom rail becoming top, around every 5 hours of use.

CLEANING THE BAR RAILS

1. Remove chain cover and bar and chain. (See section ASSEMBLY).
2. Using a wire brush, screwdriver or similar tool, clear the residue from the inner groove of the bar. (See Fig. U)
3. Make sure to clean oil passages thoroughly.



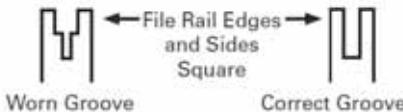
CONDITIONS WHICH REQUIRE CHAIN AND GUIDE BAR MAINTENANCE:

- Saw cuts to one side or at an angle.
- Saw has to be forced through the cut.
- Inadequate supply of oil to the bar and chain.

Check the condition of the guide bar each time the chain is sharpened. A worn guide bar will damage the chain and make cutting difficult.

After each use, clean all sawdust from the Guide Bar and sprocket hole.

When rail top is uneven, use a flat file to restore square edges and sides.



Replace the guide bar when the groove is worn, the guide bar is bent or cracked, or when excess heating or burring of the rails occurs. If replacement is necessary, use only the guide bar specified for your saw in the repair parts list or on the decal located on the chainsaw.

Replacing/Changing Chain and Guide Bar

Replace chain when cutters are too worn to sharpen or when chain stops.

Only use replacement chain noted in this manual.

Inspect guide bar before replacing chain.

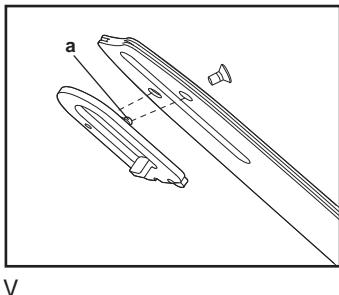
A worn or damaged guide bar is unsafe and will damage chain. It will also make cutting harder.

Fit the chain and guide bar as described in "**Tensioning Chain**". The circular groove of the guide bar will wear particularly on the lower edge with time. When replacing the chain turn the chain bar 180° to allow even wear, thus extending chain bar life.

Check drive sprocket. If it is worn out or damaged due to strain, have it exchanged by an authorized service dealer.

If the chain bar is worn out or damaged, take the chain tensioning catch off the bar by loosening the screw counter-clockwise. Then fit the tensioning catch into the new bar by

tightening the screw clockwise. The protruding catch (a) must be fitted into the bar hole. (See Fig. V)



SHARPENING SAW CHAIN



WARNING:

Unplug the chainsaw from power source before servicing. Severe injury or death could occur from electric shock or body contact with moving chain.

Cutting edges on chain are sharp. Use protective gloves when handling chain.

Keep chain sharp. Your saw will cut faster and more safely. A dull chain will cause undue sprocket, guide bar, chain, and motor wear. If you must force chain into wood and cutting creates only sawdust with few large chips, chain is dull.

LUBRICATING SPROCKET



WARNING

Wear heavy-duty gloves when performing any maintenance or service to this tool.

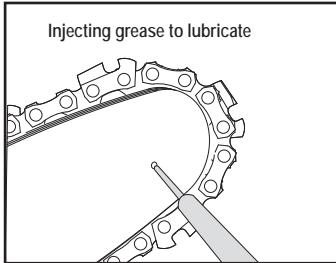
Always remove the battery pack before performing any service or maintenance on this tool.

NOTE:

It is not necessary to remove the chain or bar when lubricating the guide bar sprocket.

1. Clean the bar and sprocket
2. Using a grease gun, insert the tip of the gun into the lubrication hole and inject grease until it appears at the outside edge of the sprocket tip. (See Fig. W)
3. To rotate the sprocket pull the chain by hand until the ungreased side of the sprocket is in line with the grease hole. Repeat the lubrication procedure.

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W

CLEANING/STORAGE

- Clean the moulded plastic housing of the chainsaw using a soft brush and clean cloth. Do not use water, solvents or polishes. Remove all debris, especially from the motor cooling vents.
- Remove and brush clean the cover plate, chain and chain bar after 1 to 3 hours of use. Clean the area under the cover plate, the drive sprocket and chain bar assembly using a soft brush. Clean oil outlet with a clean cloth.
- If the chainsaw is to be stored for a longer period of time, clean chain and chain bar.
- Store in a secure, dry place out of the reach of children.
- Do not place other objects on the chainsaw.
- To prevent leakage, ensure machine is left in a horizontal position (oil filler cap (2) uppermost).
- When storing machine in original packaging the oil tank must be completely emptied.

TROUBLESHOOTING TABLE

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Chainsaw fails to operate	Kickback brake is activated No power Mains socket faulty Extension cord damaged Fuse faulty	Pull hand guard back in position 1 (Figure H) Check power Use another socket Check cord; replace Replace fuse
Chainsaw operates intermittently	Extension cord damaged Loose connection Internal wiring defective On/Off switch defective	Check cord; replace Contact service agent Contact service agent Contact service agent
Dry chain	No oil in reservoir Vent in oil filler cap clogged Oil passage clogged	Refill oil Clean cap Clean oil passage outlet
Kickback brake/run down brake	Brake does not stop chain	Contact service agent
Chain/chain bar overheats	No oil in reservoir Vent in oil filler cap clogged Oil passage clogged Chain is over tensioned Dull chain	Refill oil Clean cap Clean oil passage outlet Adjust locking knob Sharpen chain or replace
Chainsaw rips, vibrates, does not saw properly	Chain tension too loose Dull chain Chain worn out Chain teeth are facing in the wrong direction	Adjust locking knob Sharpen chain or replace Replace chain Reassemble with chain in correct direction

Never use tools with defective On/Off switches or defective kickback brake (hand guard). In the case of all other types of technical faults, please contact helpline or local service centre.

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Symbols

Symbol	Name	Designation/Explanation
V	Volts	Voltage
A	Amperes	Current
Hz	Hertz	Frequency (cycles per second)
W	Watts	Power
min	Minutes	Time
~	Alternating Current	Type of current
—	Direct Current	Type of current
	Class II Construction	Double-insulated construction
/min	Per Minute	Revolutions, strokes, surface speed, orbits etc., per minute.
	Read The Operator's Manual	To reduce the risk of injury, user must read instruction manual.
	Ear Protection	Wear ear protection.
	Operation condition	Do not expose to rain.
	Li-ion Battery	Lithium-ion. Separate collection: battery must be recycled.
		Wear eye protection.
		Wear dust mask.
		Remove plug from the mains immediately if the cable is damaged or cut.
		Contact of the guide bar tip with any object should be avoided.
		Tip contact can cause the guide bar to move suddenly upward and backward, which can cause serious injury.
		Always use two hands when operating the chainsaw.

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Symbols

Symbol	Name	Designation/Explanation
		Wear head protection.
		Wear protective gloves.
		Wear protective footwear.
		Warning of danger from overhead electric-power lines.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS!



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TWO-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY

For Two (2) Years from the date of purchase within Canada, YARDWORKS CANADA will, at its option, repair or replace for the original purchaser, free of charge, any part or parts found to be defective in material or workmanship.

THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT COVER

1. Any part that has become inoperative due to misuse, commercial use, abuse, neglect, accident, improper maintenance, or alteration;
2. The unit, if it has not been operated and/or maintained in accordance with the owner's manual;
3. Normal wear, except as noted below;
4. Routine maintenance items such as lubricants, blade sharpening; or
5. Normal deterioration of the exterior finish due to use or exposure.

FULL ONE HUNDRED TWENTY (120) DAYS WARRANTY ON NORMAL WEAR PARTS
 Normal wear parts are defined as blade adaptors, blades, grass bags and tires. These parts are warranted to the original purchaser to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of retail purchase.

HOW TO OBTAIN SERVICE

Warranty service is available by calling the toll-free helpline, at 1.866.523.5218. The factory will not accept the return of a complete unit unless prior written permission has been extended by YARDWORKS CANADA.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES

Transportation charges for the movement of any power equipment unit or attachment are the responsibility of the purchaser. The purchaser must pay transportation charges for any part submitted for replacement under this warranty unless such return is requested in writing by YARDWORKS CANADA.

OTHER WARRANTIES

All other warranties, express or implied, including any implied warranty of merchantability is limited in its duration to that set forth in this express limited warranty. The provisions as set forth in this warranty provide the sole and exclusive remedy of YARDWORKS CANADA obligations arising from the sale of its products.

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