

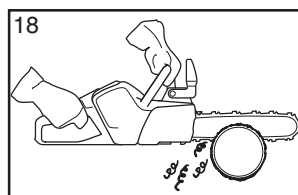
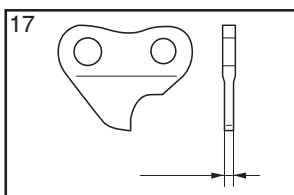
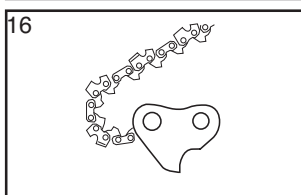
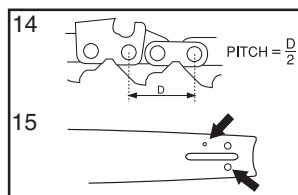
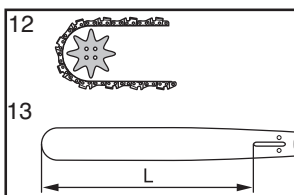
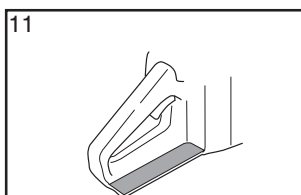
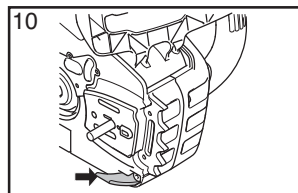
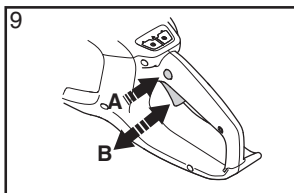
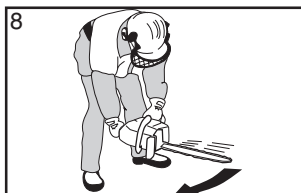
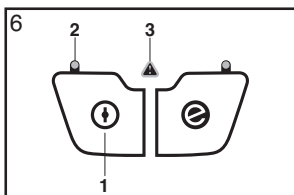
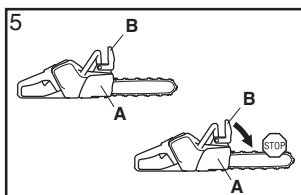
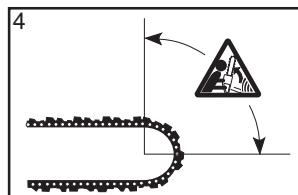
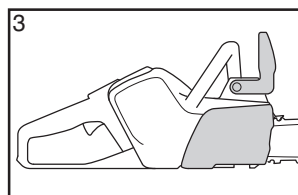
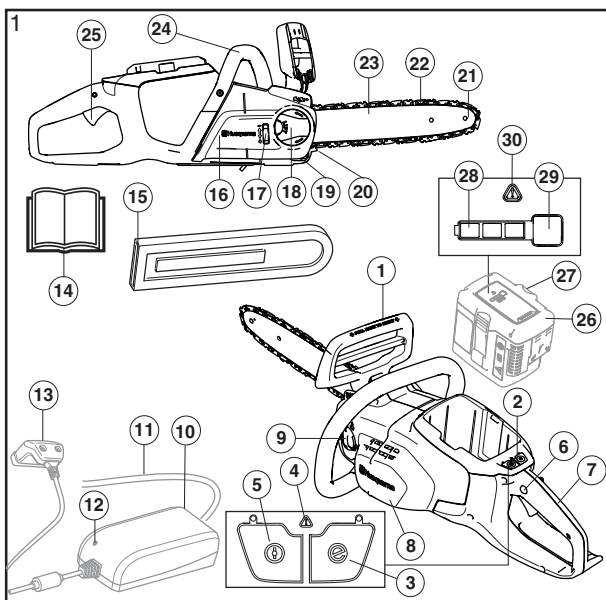
## **Operator's manual**

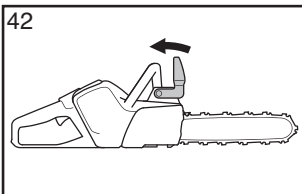
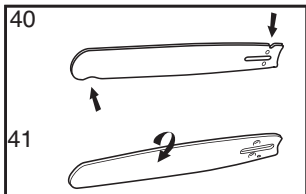
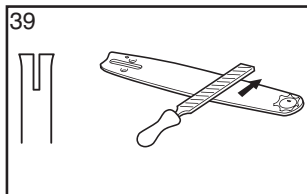
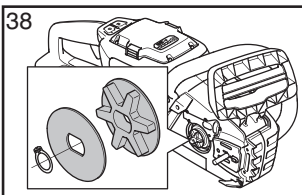
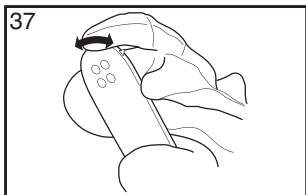
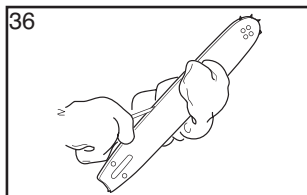
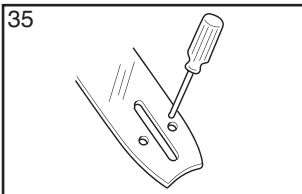
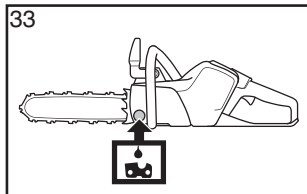
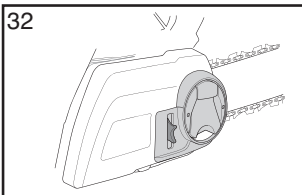
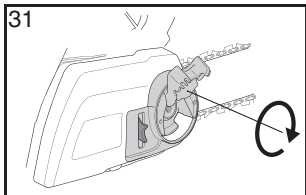
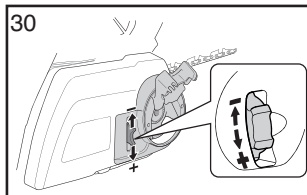
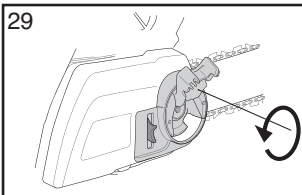
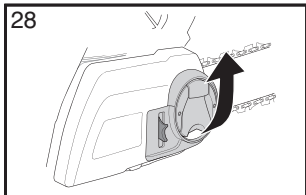
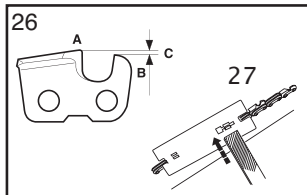
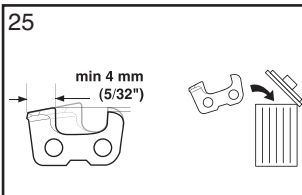
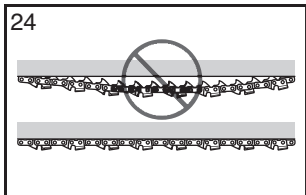
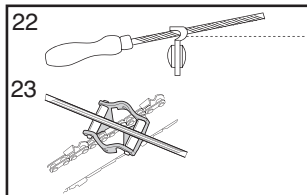
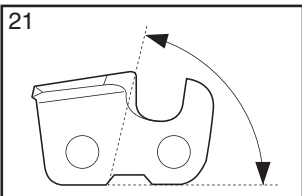
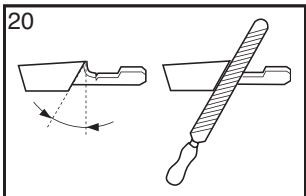
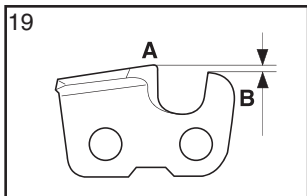
# **120i**

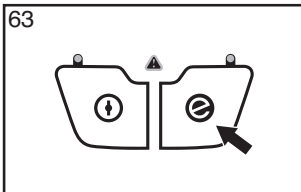
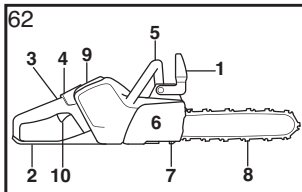
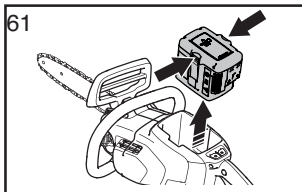
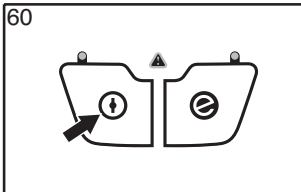
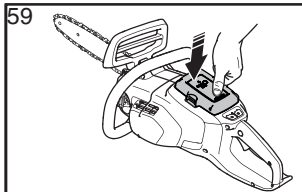
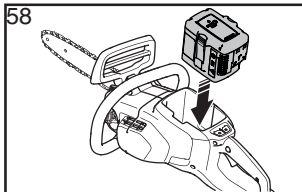
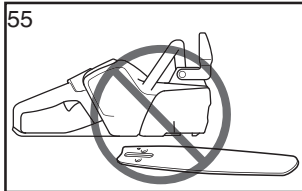
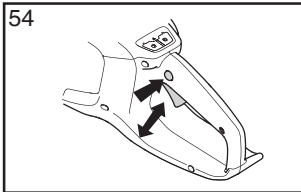
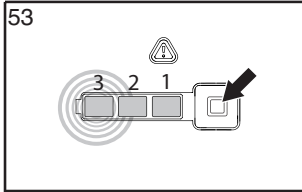
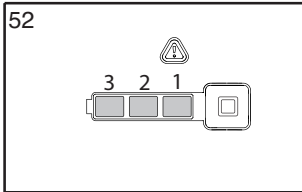
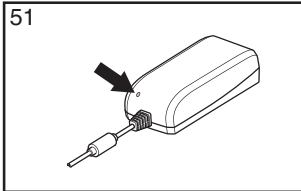
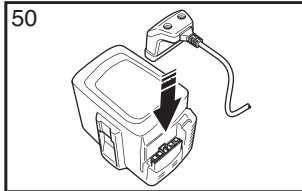
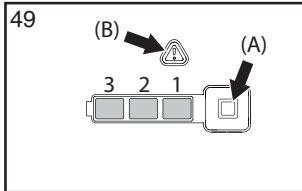
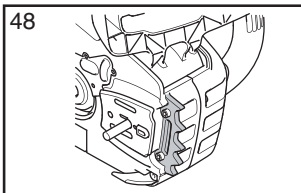
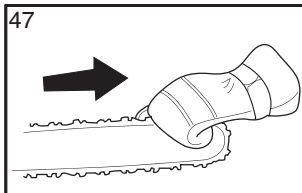
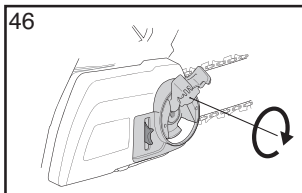
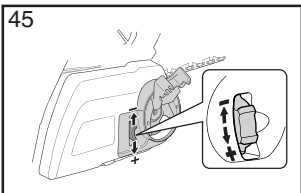
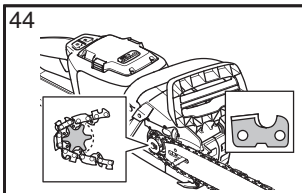
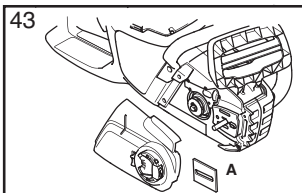


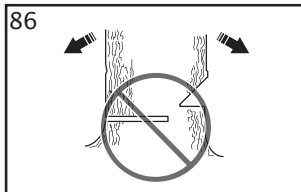
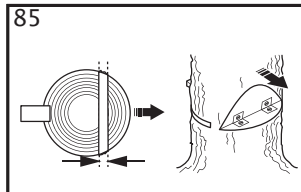
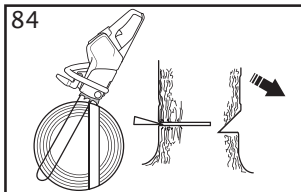
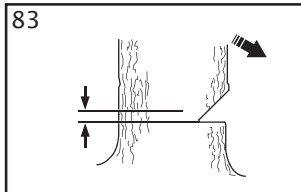
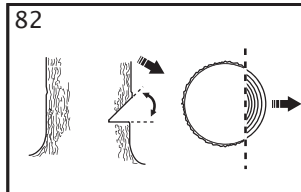
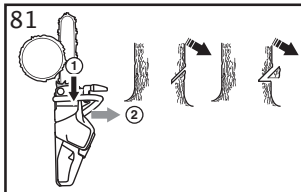
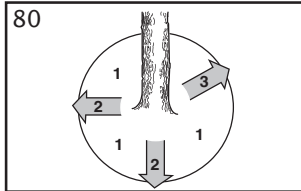
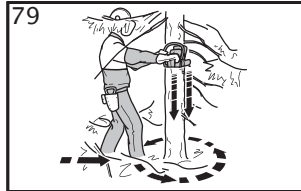
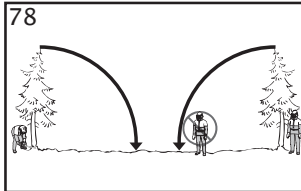
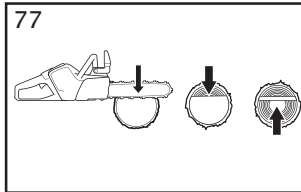
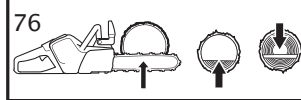
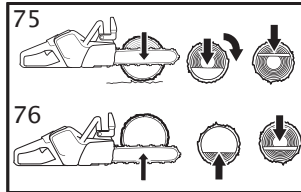
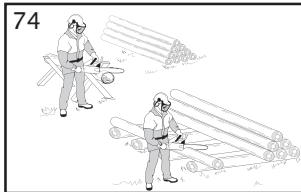
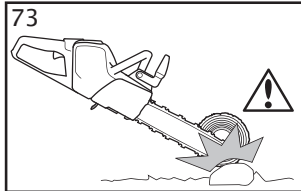
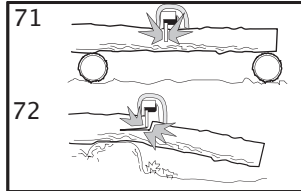
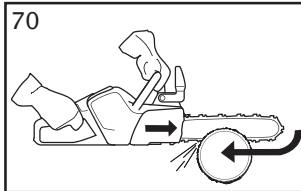
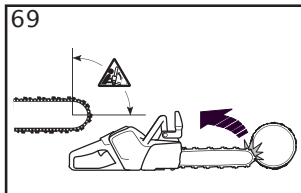
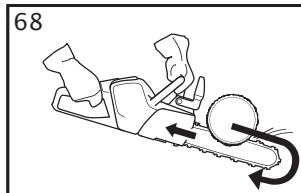
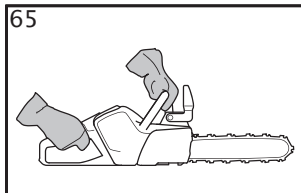
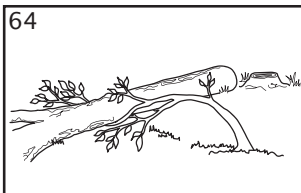
Please read the operator's manual carefully and make sure you understand the instructions before using the machine.

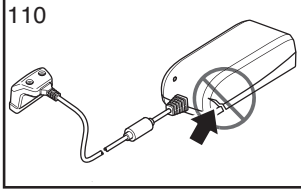
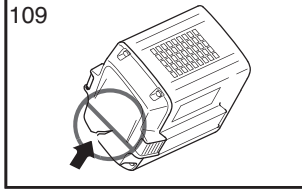
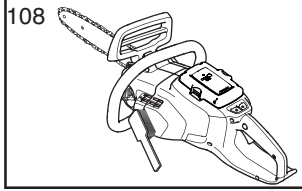
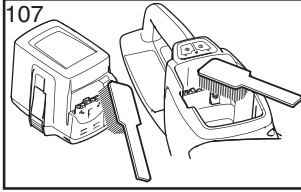
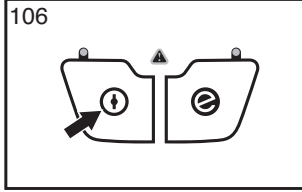
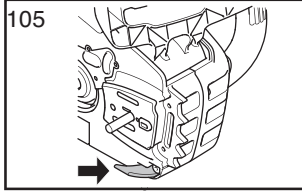
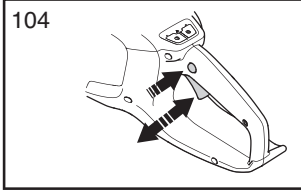
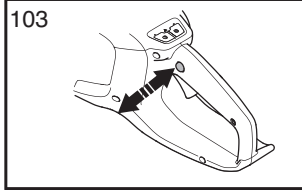
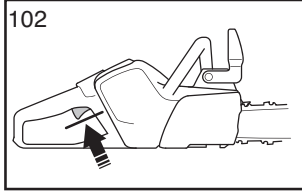
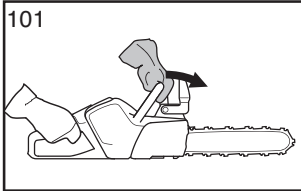
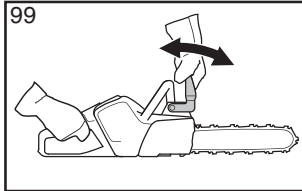
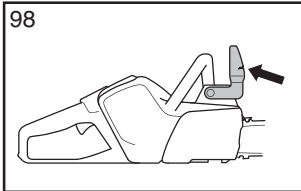
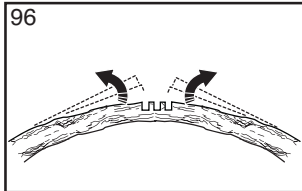
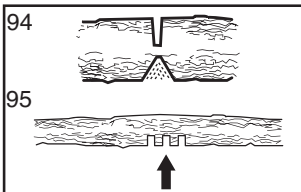
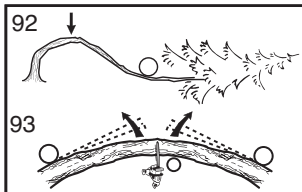
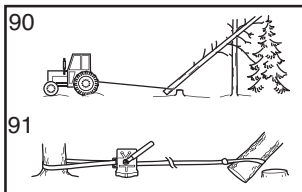
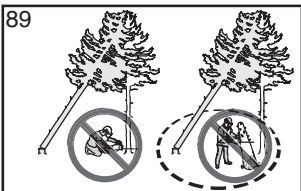
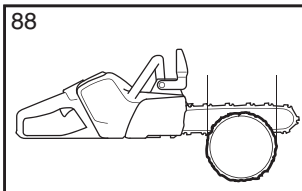
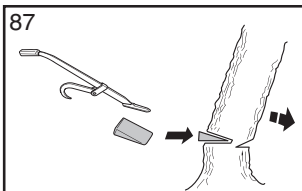
**English**











# KEY TO SYMBOLS

## Symbols on the machine:

Translation of the original Swedish operating instruction.

**WARNING!** Chain saws can be dangerous! Careless or improper use can result in serious or fatal injury to the operator or others.



Please read the operator's manual carefully and make sure you understand the instructions before using the machine.



Always wear:

- Approved protective helmet
- Approved hearing protection
- Protective goggles or a visor



Both of the operator's hands must be used to operate the chain saw.



Never operate a chain saw holding it with one hand only.



Never let the guide bar tip come in contact with any object.



**WARNING!** Kickback may occur when the nose or tip of the guide bar touches an object, and cause a lightning fast reverse reaction, kicking the guide bar up and towards the operator. May cause serious personal injury.



Recommended cutting equipment in this example: - Bar length 14 inches (350mm) - Max. nose radius 7 Teeth.



Chain brake, activated (right)  
Chain brake, not activated (left)



Chain oil fill.



**Environmental marking.** Symbols on the product or its packaging indicate that this product cannot be handled as domestic waste. It must instead be submitted to an appropriate recycling station for the



recovery of electrical and electronic equipment.

Direct current.



Do not expose to rain.



Rated voltage, V



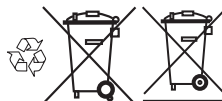
The rating plate showing serial number. **yyyy** is the production year, **ww** is the production week.

**yyyywwxxxxx**

**Other symbols/decals on the machine refer to special certification requirements for certain markets.**

## Symbols on the battery and/or on the battery charger:

This product must be deposited at an appropriate recycling facility. (Applies in Europe only)



Fail-safe transformer



Use and store battery charger only indoors.



Double insulation



California Prop 65 Warning



## WARNING

This product contains or emits a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm.

For customer assistance call: 1-800-487-5951 or visit [www.usa.husqvarna.com](http://www.usa.husqvarna.com).

---

# CONTENTS

---

## Contents

### KEY TO SYMBOLS

Symbols on the machine: ..... 7

Symbols on the battery and/or on the battery  
charger: ..... 7

### CONTENTS

Contents ..... 8

### INTRODUCTION

Dear customer! ..... 9

### WHAT IS WHAT?

What is what on the chain saw? ..... 9

### GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

General power tool safety warnings ..... 10

Before using a new chain saw ..... 12

Important ..... 13

Always use common sense ..... 13

Personal protective equipment ..... 13

Machine's safety equipment ..... 13

Battery and battery charger ..... 15

Cutting equipment ..... 16

### ASSEMBLY

Fitting the bar and chain ..... 20

### BATTERY HANDLING

Battery ..... 21

Battery charger ..... 21

Transport and storage ..... 21

Disposal of the battery, battery charger and  
machine ..... 21

### STARTING AND STOPPING

Starting and stopping ..... 22

### WORKING TECHNIQUES

Before use: ..... 23

SavE ..... 23

General working instructions ..... 23

How to avoid kickback ..... 26

### MAINTENANCE

General ..... 28

Checking, maintaining and servicing chain saw  
safety equipment ..... 28

Battery connectors ..... 28

Cooling system ..... 28

Battery ..... 28

Battery charger ..... 28

Maintenance schedule ..... 29

Troubleshooting schedule ..... 30

### TECHNICAL DATA

Technical data ..... 31

### AMERICAN STANDARD SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Safety precautions for chain saw users ..... 33



---

# INTRODUCTION

---

## Dear customer!

Congratulations on your choice to buy a Husqvarna product! Husqvarna is based on a tradition that dates back to 1689, when the Swedish King Karl XI ordered the construction of a factory on the banks of the Huskvarna River, for production of muskets. The location was logical, since water power was harnessed from the Huskvarna River to create the water-powered plant. During over 300 years of continuous operation, the Husqvarna factory has produced a lot of different products, from wood stoves to modern kitchen appliances, sewing machines, bicycles, motorcycles etc. In 1956, the first motor driven lawn mowers appeared, followed by chain saws in 1959, and it is within this area Husqvarna is working today.

Today Husqvarna is one of the leading manufacturers in the world of forest and garden products, with quality as our highest priority. We develop, manufacture and market high quality motor driven products for forestry and gardening as well as for building and construction industry.

Your purchase gives you access to professional help with repairs and service whenever this may be necessary. If the retailer who sells your machine is not one of our authorized dealers, ask for the address of your nearest servicing dealer.

It is our wish that you will be satisfied with your product and that it will be your companion for a long time. Think of this operator's manual as a valuable document. By following its' content (using, service, maintenance etc) the life span and the second-hand value of the machine can be extended. If you ever lend or sell this machine, make sure that the borrower or buyer gets the operator's manual, so they will also know how to properly maintain and use it.

Thank you for using a Husqvarna product.

Husqvarna AB has a policy of continuous product development and therefore reserves the right to modify the design and appearance of products without prior notice.

## What is what on the chain saw? (1)

- 1 Front hand guard
- 2 Keypad
- 3 SavE button
- 4 Warning indicator
- 5 Activate and deactivate button
- 6 Power trigger lockout
- 7 Rear handle with right hand guard
- 8 Fan housing
- 9 Chain oil tank
- 10 Battery charger
- 11 Power cord
- 12 Warning indicator
- 13 Connector
- 14 Operator's manual
- 15 Guide-bar cover
- 16 Drive sprocket cover
- 17 Chain tensioner wheel
- 18 Knob
- 19 Chain catcher
- 20 Spiked bumper
- 21 Bar tip sprocket
- 22 Saw chain
- 23 Guide bar
- 24 Front handle
- 25 Power trigger
- 26 Battery
- 27 Battery release buttons
- 28 Battery status
- 29 Button, battery status
- 30 Warning indicator

# GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

## General power tool safety warnings



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

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

### Work area safety

- **Keep work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
- **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.
- **Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool.** Distractions can cause you to lose control.

### Electrical safety

- **Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools.** Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce the risk of electric shock.
- **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.
- **Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions.** Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

### Personal safety

- **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.

- **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.
- **Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the OFF-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool.** Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energising power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.
- **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.
- **Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
- **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.
- **If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure that these are connected and properly used.** Use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.

### Power tool use and care

- **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.
- **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.
- **Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or the battery pack from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools.** Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.
- **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.
- **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.

---

## GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

---

- **Keep cutting tools sharp and clean.** Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- **Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc. in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed.** Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in hazardous situations.

### Battery tool use and care

- **Recharge only with the charger specified by the manufacturer.** A charger that is suitable for one type of battery pack may create a risk of fire when used with another battery pack.
- **Use power tools only with specifically designed battery packs.** Use of any other battery packs may create a risk of injury and fire.
- **When battery pack is not in use, keep it away from other metal objects, like paper clips, coins, keys, nails, screws or other small metal objects, that can make a connection from one terminal to another.** Shorting the battery terminals together may cause burns or a fire.
- **Under abusive conditions, liquid may be ejected from the battery; avoid contact. If contact accidentally occurs, flush with water. If liquid contacts eyes, additionally seek medical help.** Liquid ejected from the battery may cause irritations or burns.

### Service

- **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.

### Chain saw safety warnings

- **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 power tool by insulated gripping surface only, because the saw chain may contact hidden wiring.** Saw chain contacting a "live" wire may make exposed metal parts of the power 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 chain saw while up 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.
- **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 chain saw out of control.
- **Use extreme caution when cutting brush and saplings.** The slender material may catch the saw chain and be whipped forward 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 instruction for lubricating, chain tensioning and changing accessories.** Improperly tensioned or lubricated saw chain may either brake or increase the chance of 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 nonwood building materials.** Use of the chain saw for operations different than intended could result in a hazardous situation.
- We strongly recommend that first time users practice sawing logs on a saw horse or cradle.

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

## GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- **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.

### Before using a new chain saw

- Please read this manual carefully.
- **(1) - (110)** refer to figures on p. 2-6.
- Fully charge the battery before using it the first time. See instructions under the heading Charging the battery.
- Fill with chain oil. See instructions under the heading Filling with chain oil.
- Check that the cutting equipment is correctly fitted and adjusted. See instructions under the heading Assembly.
- Do not use the chain saw until sufficient chain oil has reached the chain. See instructions under the heading Lubricating cutting equipment.
- Long-term exposure to noise can result in permanent hearing impairment. So always use approved hearing protection.



**WARNING! Under no circumstances may the design of the machine be modified without the permission of the manufacturer. Always use genuine accessories. Non-authorized modifications and/or accessories can result in serious personal injury or the death of the operator or others. Your warranty may not cover damage or liability caused by the use of non-authorized accessories or replacement parts.**



**WARNING! A chain saw is a dangerous tool if used carelessly or incorrectly and can cause serious, even fatal injuries. It is very important that you read and understand the contents of this operator's manual.**



**WARNING! Long term inhalation of chain oil mist and dust from sawdust can represent a health risk.**



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



**WARNING! Never allow children to use or be in the vicinity of the machine. Since the machine is easy to start, children may be able to start it if they are not kept under full surveillance. This can mean a risk of serious personal injury. Therefore disconnect the battery when the machine is not under close supervision.**

# GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

## Important

### IMPORTANT!

This chain saw for forest service is designed for forest work such as felling, limbing and cutting. The product is designed to manage 10-15 cm (4-6 inch) wood.

You should only use the saw with the bar and chain combinations we recommend in the chapter Technical data.

Never use the machine if you are fatigued, while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, medication or anything that could affect your vision, alertness, coordination or judgement. Be more cautious before rest periods and towards the end of your shift.

Wear personal protective equipment. See instructions under the heading "Personal protective equipment".

Do not modify this product or use it if it appears to have been modified by others.

Never use a machine, battery or battery charger that is faulty. Carry out the checks, maintenance and service instructions described in this manual. Some maintenance and service measures must be carried out by trained and qualified specialists. See instructions under the heading Maintenance.

Never use any accessories other than those recommended in this manual. See instructions under the headings Cutting equipment and Technical data.

**CAUTION!** Always wear protective glasses or a face visor to reduce the risk of injury from thrown objects. A chain saw is capable of throwing objects, such as wood chips, small pieces of wood, etc. at great force. This can result in serious injury, especially to the eyes.



**WARNING! Faulty cutting equipment or the wrong combination of bar and saw chain increases the risk of kickback! Only use the bar/saw chain combinations we recommend, and follow the filing instructions. See instructions under the heading Technical data.**

## Always use common sense

It is not possible to cover every conceivable situation you can face when using a chain saw. Always exercise care and use your common sense. Avoid all situations which you consider to be beyond your capability. If you still feel uncertain about operating procedures after reading these instructions, you should consult an expert before continuing. Do not hesitate to contact your dealer or us if you have any questions about the use of the chain saw. We will willingly be of service and provide you with advice as well as help you to use your chain saw both efficiently and safely. Attend a training course in chain saw usage if possible. Your dealer, forestry school or your library can provide information about which training materials and courses are available. **(Figure 2)**

Work is constantly in progress to improve the design and technology - improvements that increase your safety and efficiency. Visit your dealer regularly to see whether you can benefit from new features that have been introduced.

## Personal protective equipment



**WARNING! Most chain saw accidents happen when the chain touches the operator. You must use approved personal protective equipment whenever you use the machine. Personal protective equipment cannot eliminate the risk of injury but it will reduce the degree of injury if an accident does happen. Ask your dealer for help in choosing the right equipment.**

Always wear:

- Approved protective helmet
- Hearing protection
- Protective goggles or a visor
- Gloves with saw protection
- Trousers with saw protection
- Boots with saw protection, steel toe-cap and non-slip sole
- Always have a first aid kit nearby.

Generally clothes should be close-fitting without restricting your freedom of movement.

## Machine's safety equipment

In this section the machine's safety features and their function are explained. For inspection and maintenance see instructions under the heading Checking, maintaining and servicing chain saw safety equipment. See instructions under the heading, What is what?, to find where these parts are located on your machine.

The life span of the machine can be reduced and the risk of accidents can increase if machine maintenance is not carried out correctly and if service and/or repairs are not carried out professionally. If you need further information please contact your nearest servicing dealer.



**WARNING! Never use a machine with defective safety components. Safety equipment must be inspected and maintained. See instructions under the heading Checking, maintaining and servicing chain saw safety equipment. If your machine does not pass all the checks, take the saw to a servicing dealer for repair.**

# GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

## Keypad

Make sure the machine is switched on or off when the activate/deactivate button (1) is pressed and held (>1 sec.). The green LED (2) is lit or turned off.

The warning indicator (3) flashes if the chain brake is activated or if there is a risk of overload. The overload protection temporarily deactivates the machine. When the machine is restored to normal temperature it is again ready for use. Solid light indicates need for service. (Figure 6)

## Automatic switch off functionality

The machine is equipped with an automatic shutdown feature that deactivates the machine if not used. The machine will deactivate after 1 minute.

## Chain brake and front hand guard

Your chain saw is equipped with a chain brake that is designed to stop the chain if you get a kickback. The chain brake reduces the risk of accidents, but only you can prevent them. (Figure 3)

Take care when using your saw and make sure the kickback zone of the bar never touches any object. (Figure 4)

- The chain brake (A) can either be activated manually (by your left hand) or automatically by the inertia release mechanism. (Figure 5)
- The brake is applied when the front hand guard (B) is pushed forwards. (Figure 5)
- This movement activates a spring-loaded mechanism that stops the drive sprocket.
- The front hand guard is not designed solely to activate the chain brake. Another important feature is that it reduces the risk of your left hand hitting the chain if you lose grip of the front handle.
- The chain brake must be engaged when the chain saw is started.
- Use the chain brake as a "parking brake" when starting and when moving over short distances, to reduce the risk of moving chain accidentally hitting your leg or anyone or anything close by.
- To release the chain brake pull the front hand guard backwards, towards the front handle.
- Kickback can be very sudden and violent. Most kickbacks are minor and do not always activate the chain brake. If this happens you should hold the chain saw firmly and not let go. (Figure 65)
- The way the chain brake is activated, either manually or automatically by the inertia release mechanism, depends on the force of the kickback and the position of the chain saw in relation to the object that the kickback zone of the bar strikes.

If you get a violent kickback while the kickback zone of the bar is farthest away from you the chain brake is designed to be activated by the inertia in the kickback direction. (Figure 7)

- If the kickback is less violent or the kickback zone of the bar is closer to you the chain brake is designed to be activated manually by the movement of your left hand.
- In the felling position the left hand is in a position that makes manual activation of the chain brake impossible. With this type of grip, that is when the left hand is placed so that it cannot affect the movement of the front hand guard, the chain brake can only be activated by the inertia action. (Figure 8)

## Will my hand always activate the chain brake during a kickback?

No. It takes a certain force to move the hand guard forward. If your hand only lightly touches the front guard or slips over it, the force may not be enough to trigger the chain brake. You should also maintain a firm grip of the chain saw handles while working. If you do and experience a kickback, your hand may never leave the front handle and will not activate the chain brake, or the chain brake will only activate after the saw has swung around a considerable distance. In such instances, the chain brake might not have enough time to stop the saw chain before it touches you.

There are also certain positions in which your hand cannot reach the front hand guard to activate the chain brake; for example, when the saw chain is held in felling position.

## Will my inertia activated chain brake always activate during kickback in the event of a kickback?

No. First your brake must be in working order. Second the kickback must be strong enough to activate the chain brake. If the chain brake is too sensitive it would activate all the time which would be a nuisance.

## Will my chain brake always protect me from injury in the event of a kickback?

No. First, the chain brake must be in working order to provide the intended protection. Second, it must be activated during the kickback as described above to stop the saw chain. Third, the chain brake may be activated but if the bar is too close to you the brake might not have enough time to slow down and stop the chain before the chain saw hits you.

**Only you and proper working technique can eliminate kickback and its danger.**

## Throttle trigger lockout

The power trigger lockout is designed to prevent accidental operation of the power trigger. When you press the power trigger lockout (A) (i.e. when you grasp the handle) it releases the power trigger (B). When you release the handle the power trigger and the power trigger lockout both move back to their original positions. (Figure 9)

# GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

## Chain catcher

The chain catcher is designed to catch the chain if it snaps or jumps off. This should not happen if the chain is properly tensioned (see instructions under the heading Assembly) and if the bar and chain are properly serviced and maintained (see instructions under the heading General working instructions). (Figure 10)

## Right hand guard

Apart from protecting your hand if the chain jumps or snaps, the right hand guard stops branches and twigs from interfering with your grip on the rear handle. (Figure 11)

## Vibrations

Cutting hardwoods (most broadleaf trees) creates more vibration than cutting softwoods (most conifers). Cutting with cutting equipment that is blunt or faulty (wrong type or badly sharpened) will increase the vibration level.



**WARNING! Overexposure to vibration can lead to circulatory damage or nerve damage in people who have impaired circulation. Contact your doctor if you experience symptoms of overexposure to vibration. Such symptoms include numbness, loss of feeling, tingling, pricking, pain, loss of strength, changes in skin colour or condition. These symptoms normally appear in the fingers, hands or wrists. These symptoms may be increased in cold temperatures.**

## Battery and battery charger

This section describes the battery and battery charger safety for your battery product.

Only use Husqvarna original batteries for Husqvarna products and only charge them in an original battery QC charger from Husqvarna. The batteries are software encrypted.

## Battery safety

The rechargeable Husqvarna batteries, BLi, are exclusively used as a power supply for the relevant Husqvarna cordless appliances. To avoid injury, the battery must not be used as a power source for other devices.



**WARNING! Protect the battery from direct sunlight, heat or open flame. There is a risk the battery may explode if it is thrown into an open fire. There is a risk of burns and/or chemical burns.**



**WARNING! Avoid all skin contact with battery acid. Battery acid may cause skin irritation, burns or corrosive injuries. If you get acid in your eyes, do not rub but flush your eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. See a doctor. You must wash any exposed skin with copious amounts of water and soap in case of incidental contact.**



**WARNING! Never connect the battery terminal to keys, coins, screws or other metal as this may short-circuit the battery. Never insert objects into the battery's air vents.**

**Unused batteries must be kept away from metal objects such as nails, coins, jewellery. Do not try to disassemble or crush the battery**

- Use the battery in surroundings where temperatures are between -10 °C (14 °F) and 40 °C (104 °F).
- Do not expose the battery to microwaves or high pressure.
- Never clean the battery or the battery charger with water. See instructions under the heading Maintenance.
- Store the battery out of reach of children.
- Protect the battery from rain and wet conditions.

## Battery charger safety

Only use Chargers, Husqvarna QC, for charging the Husqvarna replacement batteries, BLi.



**WARNING! Minimise the risk of electric shock or short circuit as follows:**

**Never insert any object into the charger's cooling slots.**

**Do not try to dismantle the battery charger.**

**Never connect the charger terminals to metal objects as this can short circuit the battery charger.**

**Use approved and intact wall sockets.**

- Regularly check that the battery charger connection wire is intact and that there are no cracks in it.
- Never carry the battery charger using the cord and never pull out the plug by pulling the cord.
- Use only three-wire outdoor extension cords that have three-prong grounding plugs and grounding receptacles that accept the appliance's plug.



# GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Keep all cords and extension cords away from water, oil and sharp edges. Make sure the cord is not pinched in doors, fences or the like. Otherwise it can cause the object to become live.



**WARNING! Do not use the battery charger close to corrosive or flammable materials. Do not cover the battery charger. Pull out the plug to the battery charger in the event of smoke or fire. Remember the risk of fire.**

Do not use:

- a faulty or damaged battery charger or never use a faulty, damaged or deformed battery.

Do not charge:

- non-rechargeable batteries in the battery charger or use them in the machine.
- the battery in the battery charger outdoors.
- the battery in the rain or in wet conditions.
- the battery in direct sunlight.

Use the battery charger only when the surrounding temperature is between 5 °C (41 °F) and 40 °C (104 °F). Use the charger in an environment which is well ventilated, dry and free from dust.

## Cutting equipment

This section describes how to choose and maintain your cutting equipment in order to:

- Reduce the risk of kickback.
- Reduce the risk of the saw chain breaking or jumping off the bar.
- Obtain optimal cutting performance.
- Extend the life of cutting equipment.
- Avoid increasing vibration levels.

### General rules

- **Only use cutting equipment recommended by us!** See instructions under the heading Technical data.
- **Keep the chain's cutting teeth properly sharpened! Follow our instructions and use the recommended file gauge.** A damaged or badly sharpened chain increases the risk of accidents and may cause the product to go into over temperature faster.
- **Maintain the correct depth gauge setting! Follow our instructions and use the recommended depth gauge clearance.** Too large a clearance increases the risk of kickback. (Figure 19)
- **Keep the chain properly tensioned!** If the chain is slack it is more likely to jump off and lead to increased wear on the bar, chain and drive sprocket. (Figure 24)
- **Keep cutting equipment well lubricated and properly maintained!** A poorly lubricated chain is

more likely to break and lead to increased wear on the bar, chain and drive sprocket.

### Cutting equipment designed to reduce kickback



**WARNING! Faulty cutting equipment or the wrong combination of bar and saw chain increases the risk of kickback! Only use the bar/saw chain combinations we recommend, and follow the filing instructions. See instructions under the heading Technical data.**

The only way to avoid kickback is to make sure that the kickback zone of the bar never touches anything.

By using cutting equipment with "built-in" kickback reduction and keeping the chain sharp and well-maintained you can reduce the effects of kickback.

#### Guide bar

The smaller the tip radius the lower the chance of kickback.

#### Saw chain

A chain is made up of a number of links, which are available in standard and low-kickback versions.

**IMPORTANT! No saw chain design eliminates the danger of kickback.**



**WARNING! Any contact with a rotating saw chain can cause extremely serious injuries.**

### Some terms that describe the bar and chain

To maintain the safety features of the cutting equipment, you should replace a worn or damaged bar or chain with a bar and chain combinations recommended by Husqvarna. See instructions under the heading Technical Data for a list of replacement bar and chain combinations we recommend.

#### Guide bar

- Length (inches/cm) (Figure 13)
- Number of teeth on bar tip sprocket (T). (Figure 12)
- Chain pitch (inches). The spacing between the drive links of the chain must match the spacing of the teeth on the bar tip sprocket and drive sprocket. (Figure 14)
- Number of drive links. The number of drive links is determined by the length of the bar, the chain pitch and the number of teeth on the bar tip sprocket. (Figure 16)
- Bar groove width (inches/mm). The groove in the bar must match the width of the chain drive links.
- Chain oil hole and hole for chain tensioner. The bar must be matched to the chain saw design. (Figure 15)



# GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

## Saw chain

- Chain pitch (inches) (Figure 14)
- Drive link width (mm/inches) (Figure 17)
- Number of drive links. (Figure 16)

## Sharpening your chain and adjusting depth gauge setting



**Always wear gloves, when working with the chain.**

### General information on sharpening cutting teeth

- Never use a blunt chain. When the chain is blunt you have to exert more pressure to force the bar through the wood and the chips will be very small. If the chain is very blunt it will produce wood powder and no chips or shavings.
- A sharp chain eats its way through the wood and produces long, thick chips or shavings. (Figure 18)
- The cutting part of the chain is called the cutter and consists of a cutting tooth (A) and the depth gauge (B). The cutters cutting depth is determined by the difference in height between the two (depth gauge setting). (Figure 19)

When you sharpen a cutting tooth there are four important factors to remember.

- 1 Filing angle (Figure 20)
- 2 Cutting angle (Figure 21)
- 3 File position (Figure 22)
- 4 Round file diameter

It is very difficult to sharpen a chain correctly without the right equipment. We recommend that you use our file gauge. This will help you obtain the maximum kickback reduction and cutting performance from your chain. (Figure 23)

See instructions under the heading Technical data for information about sharpening your chain.



**WARNING! Departure from the sharpening instructions considerably increases the risk of kickback.**

### Sharpening cutting teeth

To sharpen cutting teeth you will need a round file and a file gauge. See instructions under the heading Technical data for information on the size of file and gauge that are recommended for the chain fitted to your chain saw.

- Check that the chain is correctly tensioned. A slack chain will move sideways, making it more difficult to sharpen correctly. (Figure 24)
- Always file cutting teeth from the inside face. Reduce the pressure on the return stroke. File all the teeth on

one side first, then turn the chain saw and file the teeth on the other side. (Figure 20)

- File all the teeth to the same length. When the length of the cutting teeth is reduced to 5/32 inch (4 mm) the chain is worn out and should be replaced. (Figure 25)

### General advice on adjusting depth gauge setting

- When you sharpen the cutting tooth (A) the depth gauge setting (C) will decrease. To maintain optimal cutting performance the depth gauge (B) has to be filed down to achieve the recommended depth gauge setting. See instructions under the heading Technical data to find the correct depth gauge setting for your particular chain. (Figure 26)



**WARNING! The risk of kickback is increased if the depth gauge setting is too large!**

### Adjustment of depth gauge setting

- The cutting teeth should be newly sharpened before adjusting the depth gauge setting. We recommend that you adjust the depth gauge setting every third time you sharpen the cutting teeth. NOTE! This recommendation assumes that the length of the cutting teeth is not reduced excessively.
- You will need a flat file and a depth gauge tool. We recommend that you use our depth gauge tool to achieve the correct depth gauge setting and bevel for the depth gauge.
- Place the depth gauge tool over the chain. Detailed information regarding the use of the depth gauge tool, will be found on the package for the depth gauge tool. Use the flat file to file off the tip of the depth gauge that protrudes through the depth gauge tool. The depth gauge setting is correct when you no longer feel resistance as you draw the file along the depth gauge tool. (Figure 27)

### Tensioning the chain



**WARNING! A slack chain may jump off the bar and cause serious or even fatal injury.**



**WARNING! Always remove the battery before any assembly, maintenance and/or checking is done on the machine.**

The more you use a chain the longer it becomes. It is therefore important to adjust the chain regularly to take up the slack.

Check the chain tension every time you refill with saw chain oil. NOTE! A new chain has a running-in period during which you should check the tension more frequently.

Tension the chain as tightly as possible, but not so tight that you cannot pull it round freely by hand. (Figure 47)

# GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Release the knob by folding it out until it snaps open. **(Figure 28)**
- Turn the knob anti clockwise to loosen the drive sprocket cover. **(Figure 29)**
- Adjust the tension on the chain by turning the chain tensioner wheel down (+) for tighter tension and up (-) to loosen the tension. **(Figure 30)**
- Tighten the bar clutch by turning the knob clockwise. **(Figure 31)**
- Fold the knob back in to lock the tensioning. **(Figure 32)**

## Lubricating cutting equipment



**WARNING! Poor lubrication of cutting equipment may cause the chain to snap, which could lead to serious, even fatal injuries. A worn bar and chain can stress the product to over temperature. You should make sure to work with a well maintained bar and chain to avoid this.**

**IMPORTANT!** A worn bar and chain can stress the product to over temperature. You should make sure to work with a well maintained bar and chain to avoid this.

### Chain oil

Chain oil must demonstrate good adhesion to the chain and also maintain its flow characteristics regardless of whether it is warm summer or cold winter weather.

**Never use waste oil!** Using waste oil can be dangerous to you and damage the machine and environment.

### Filling with chain oil

- Always use mineral based chain oil. **(Figure 33)**
- Contact your service agent when choosing chain oil.
- All our chain saws have an automatic chain lubrication system. On some models the oil flow is also adjustable.
- The saw chain oil tank is designed to last approximately three battery charges. However, this safety feature requires that you use the right sort of chain oil (if the chain oil is too thin it will last shorter time).
- Never use waste oil. This results in damage to the oil pump, the bar and the chain.
- It is important to use oil of the right grade (suitable viscosity range) to suit the air temperature.
- In temperatures below 32°F (0°C) some oils become too viscous. This can overload the oil pump and result in damage to the oil pump components.

### Checking chain lubrication

- Check the chain lubrication every third battery charge.

Aim the tip of the bar at a light coloured surface about 20 cm (8 inches) away. After 1 minute running at 3/4 throttle you should see a distinct line of oil on the light surface. **(Figure 34)**

If the chain lubrication is not working:

- Check that the oil channel in the bar is not obstructed. Clean if necessary. **(Figure 35)**
- Check that the groove in the edge of the bar is clean. Clean if necessary. **(Figure 36)**
- Check that the bar tip sprocket turns freely and that the lubricating hole in the tip sprocket is not blocked. Clean and lubricate if necessary. **(Figure 37)**

If the chain lubrication system is still not working after carrying out the above checks and associated measures you should contact your servicing dealer.

### Chain drive sprocket

The drive system is fitted with a drive sprocket. **(Figure 38)**

Regularly check the degree of wear on the drive sprocket. Replace if wear is excessive.

### Checking wear on cutting equipment

Check the chain daily for:

- Visible cracks in rivets and links.
- Whether the chain is stiff.
- Whether rivets and links are badly worn.

Replace the saw chain if it exhibits any of the points above.

We recommend you compare the existing chain with a new chain to decide how badly the existing chain is worn.

When the length of the cutting teeth has worn down to only 5/32 inch (4 mm) the chain must be replaced.

### Guide bar

Check regularly:

- Whether there are burrs on the edges of the bar. Remove these with a file if necessary. **(Figure 39)**
- Whether the groove in the bar has become badly worn. Replace the bar if necessary.
- Whether the tip of the bar is uneven or badly worn. If a hollow forms on the underside of the bar tip this is due to running with a slack chain. **(Figure 40)**
- To prolong the life of the bar you should turn it over daily. **(Figure 41)**

---

## GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

---



**WARNING!** Most chain saw accidents happen when the chain touches the operator.

**Wear personal protective equipment. See instructions under the heading "Personal protective equipment".**

**Do not tackle any job that you feel you are not adequately trained for. See instructions under the headings Personal protective equipment, How to avoid kickback, Cutting equipment and General working instructions.**

**Avoid situations where there is a risk of kickback. See instructions under the heading Machine's safety equipment.**

**Use the recommended protective equipment and check its condition. See instructions under the headings Technical data and General safety precautions.**

**Check that all the chain saw safety features are working. See instructions under the headings General working instructions and General safety precautions.**

**Never use a chain saw by holding it with one hand. A chain saw is not safely controlled with one hand. Always have a secure, firm grip around the handles with both hands.**

## Fitting the bar and chain



**WARNING! Always remove the battery before any assembly, maintenance and/or checking is done on the machine.**

**Always wear gloves, when working with the chain.**

- Check that the chain brake is in disengaged position by moving the front hand guard towards the front handle. (**Figure 42**)
- Remove the drive sprocket cover by turning the knob counterclockwise. Take off the transportation guard (A). (**Figure 43**)
- Fit the bar over the bar bolt. Place the bar in its rearmost position. Place the chain over the drive sprocket and in the groove on the bar. Begin on the top side of the bar. (**Figure 44**)

- Make sure that the edges of the cutting links are facing forward on the top edge of the bar.

Mount the clutch cover and remember to fit the chain adjuster pin in the hole in the bar. Check that the drive links of the chain fit correctly over the drive sprocket and that the chain is correctly located in the groove in the bar.

- Tension the chain by turning the wheel down (+). The chain should be tensioned until it does not sag from the underside of the bar. (**Figure 45**)
- The chain is correctly tensioned when it does not sag from the underside of the bar, but can still be turned easily by hand. Hold up the bar tip and tighten the bar knob by turning the knob clockwise. (**Figure 46**)
- When fitting a new chain, the chain tension has to be checked frequently until the chain is run-in. Check the chain tension regularly. A correctly tensioned chain ensures good cutting performance and long life. (**Figure 47**)

# BATTERY HANDLING

## Battery

The display shows the battery capacity and if there are any problems with the battery. The battery capacity is displayed for 5 seconds after the machine is switched off or the battery indicator button (1) is pressed. The warning symbol on the battery is lit when an error has occurred (2). See fault codes. **(Figure 49)**

LED lights	Battery status
All LEDs are lit	Fully charged (67%–100%).
LED 1, LED 2 are lit.	The battery is 34%–66% charged.
LED 1 is lit.	The battery is 1%–33% charged.
LED 1 flashes.	The battery is empty. Charge the battery.

## Battery charger



**WARNING! Risk of electric shock and short circuiting. Use approved and intact wall sockets. Make sure that the cable is not damaged. Replace cable if it appears to be damaged in any way.**

## Connect the battery charger

- Connect the battery charger to the voltage and frequency specified on the rating plate. Put the electric plug in a earthed socket-outlet. **(Figure 50)**
- The battery will not be charged if the battery temperature is over 50 °C (122 °F).

## Connect the battery to the battery charger.

Regularly check that the battery charger and the battery are intact. See instructions under the heading Maintenance.

The battery must be charged before using it the first time. The battery is only 30% charged when delivered.

- Connect the battery to the battery charger. **(Figure 50)**
- The green charging light on the charger is lit when the battery is connected to the battery charger. **(Figure 51)** The charging process is ongoing.
- When all the LEDs are lit on the battery, it is fully charged. **(Figure 52)**
- Pull out the plug. Never jerk the power supply cable to disconnect it from the wall socket.
- Disconnect the charger from the battery.

## Charging status

Lithium-ion batteries can be charged at whatever charging level. The charging process can be cancelled or

started whatever the battery's charge level is. **(Figure 53)** A fully charged battery will not lose its charge even when the battery is left in the charger.

## Transport and storage

- The contained lithium-ion batteries are subject to the Dangerous Goods Legislation requirements.
- For commercial transports e.g. by third parties, forwarding agents, special requirement on packing and labeling must be observed.
- For preparation of the item being shipped, consulting an expert for hazardous material is required. Please also observe possibly more detailed national regulations.
- Tape or mask off open contacts and pack up the battery in such a manner that it cannot move around in the packing.
- Always remove the battery for storage or transport.
- Store the battery and the battery charger in a dry, moisture-free and frost-free space.
- Do not store the battery in places where static electricity can occur. Never store the battery in a metal box.
- Store the battery where the temperature is between 5 °C (41 °F) and 25 °C (77 °F) and never in direct sunlight.
- Store the battery charger where the temperature is between 40 °F and 113 °F and never in direct sunlight.
- Store the battery charger only in an enclosed and dry space.
- Be sure to store the battery separate from the battery charger. Store the equipment in a lockable area so that it is out of reach of children and unauthorized persons.
- Ensure the machine is cleaned and that a complete service is carried out before long-term storage.
- Secure the machine during transport.

## Disposal of the battery, battery charger and machine

Symbols on the product or its packaging indicate that this product cannot be handled as domestic waste. It must instead be submitted to an appropriate recycling station for the recovery of electrical and electronic equipment.

By ensuring that this product is taken care of correctly, you can help to counteract the potential negative impact on the environment and people that can otherwise result through the incorrect waste management of this product. For more detailed information about recycling this product, contact your municipality, your domestic waste service or the shop from where you purchased the product.

# STARTING AND STOPPING

## Starting and stopping



**WARNING! Note the following before starting:**

**Never start a chain saw unless the bar, chain and all covers are fitted correctly. Otherwise the drive sprocket can come loose and cause personal injuries.**

**Make sure you have a secure footing and that the chain cannot touch anything.**

**Keep people and animals well away from the working area.**

- Before inserting the battery into the machine, always check to see that the power trigger actuates properly and returns to the "OFF" position when released. To prevent the power trigger from being accidentally pulled, a power trigger lockout is provided. **(Figure 54)**
- Never start a chain saw unless the bar, chain and all covers are fitted correctly. See instructions under the heading Assembly. **(Figure 55)**
- Observe your surroundings and make sure that there is no risk of people or animals coming into contact with the cutting equipment. **(Figure 56)**
- Always hold the saw with both hands. The right hand should be on the rear handle, and the left hand on the front handle. All people, whether right or left handed, should use this grip. Use a firm grip with thumbs and fingers encircling the chain saw handles. **(Figure 57)**

## Starting

- Insert the battery in the machine. The battery should slide easily into the battery holder on the machine. If the battery does not slide in easily, it is not being inserted correctly. **(Figure 58)**
- Press down on the battery. You will hear a click as the battery locks itself into place. **(Figure 59)**
- Press and hold the start button (>1 sec.) until the green LED is lit. **(Figure 60)**

## Stopping

The machine is deactivated by pressing the start/stopp button on the keypad (green LED off). **(Figure 60)**

**Note!** To avoid involuntary start up, the battery must always be removed when the machine is not in use or is unsupervised. To remove the battery, withdraw it from the machine while pressing the battery release buttons on the battery. **(Figure 61)**

## WORKING TECHNIQUES

### Before use: (Figure 62)

- 1 Check that the chain brake works correctly and is not damaged.
- 2 Check that the rear right hand guard is not damaged.
- 3 Check that the power trigger lockout works correctly and is not damaged.
- 4 Check that the keypad works correctly and is not damaged.
- 5 Check that all handles are free from oil.
- 6 Check that all parts of the chain saw are tightened correctly and that they are not damaged or missing.
- 7 Check that the chain catcher is in place and not damaged.
- 8 Sharpen the chain and check its tension and condition.
- 9 Check that the battery is fully charged and securely attached in the chain saw.
- 10 Check that the saw chain stops moving when the power trigger is released.

### SavE

The machine is equipped with a power saving function (savE). This function is activated by pressing the savE button on the keypad. With savE activated the runtime of the machine is prolonged as the chain speed is reduced. (Figure 63)

Note! Using the machine with SavE activated only reduces the chain speed not the cutting power of the machine.

### General working instructions

#### IMPORTANT!

This section describes basic safety rules for using a chain saw. This information is never a substitute for professional skills and experience. If you get into a situation where you feel unsafe, stop and seek expert advice. Contact your chain saw dealer, service agent or an experienced chain saw user. Do not attempt any task that you are not sure you can handle!

Before using a chain saw you must understand the effects of kickback and how to avoid them. See instructions under the heading How to avoid kickback.

Before using a chain saw you must understand the difference between cutting with the top and bottom edges of the bar. See instructions under the headings How to avoid kickback and Machine's safety equipment.

Wear personal protective equipment. See instructions under the heading "Personal protective equipment".

### Basic safety rules

- 1 Look around you:
  - To ensure that people, animals or other things cannot affect your control of the machine.
  - To make sure that none of the above might come within reach of your saw or be injured by falling trees.

**CAUTION!** Follow the instructions above, but do not use a chain saw in a situation where you cannot call for help in case of an accident.

- 2 Do not use the machine in bad weather, such as dense fog, heavy rain, strong wind, intense cold, etc. Working in bad weather is tiring and often brings added risks, such as icy ground, lightning, unpredictable felling direction, etc.
- 3 Take great care when removing small branches and avoid cutting bushes (i.e. cutting many small branches at the same time). Small branches can be grabbed by the chain and thrown back at you, causing serious injury.
- 4 Make sure you can move and stand safely. Check the area around you for possible obstacles (roots, rocks, branches, ditches, etc.) in case you have to move suddenly. Take great care when working on sloping ground.
- 5 Take great care when cutting a tree that is under tension. A tree that is under tension may spring back to its normal position before or after being cut. If you position yourself incorrectly or make the cut in the wrong place the tree may hit you or the machine and cause you to lose control. Both situations can cause serious personal injury. (Figure 64)
- 6 Before moving your chain saw deactivate it and lock the saw chain using the chain brake. Carry the chain saw with the bar and chain pointing backwards. Fit a guard to the bar before transporting the chain saw or carrying it for any distance.
- 7 When you put the chain saw on the ground, lock the saw chain using the chain brake and ensure you have a constant view of the machine. Deactivate the machine and remove the battery before leaving your chain saw for any length of time.



**WARNING!** Sometimes chips get stuck in the drive system causing the saw chain to jam. Always deactivate the machine and remove the battery before any cleaning.

### General rules

- 1 If you understand what kickback is and how it happens then you can reduce or eliminate the element of surprise. By being prepared you reduce the risk. Kickback is usually quite mild, but it can sometimes be very sudden and violent.
- 2 Always hold the chain saw firmly with your right hand on the rear handle and your left hand on the front handle. Wrap your fingers and thumbs around the handles. You should use this grip whether you are right-handed or left-handed. This grip minimizes the effect of kickback and lets you keep the chain saw under control. **Do not let go of the handles! (Figure 65)**
- 3 Most kickback accidents happen during limbing. Make sure you are standing firmly and that there is nothing in the way that might make you trip or lose your balance.

# WORKING TECHNIQUES

Lack of concentration can lead to kickback if the kickback zone of the bar accidentally touches a branch, nearby tree or some other object.

Have control over the workpiece. If the pieces you intend to cut are small and light, they can jam in the saw chain and be thrown towards you. Even if this does not need to be a danger, you may be surprised and lose control of the saw. Never saw stacked logs or branches without first separating them. Only saw one log or one piece at a time. Remove the cut pieces to keep your working area safe. **(Figure 74)**

- 4 **Never use the chain saw above shoulder height and avoid cutting with the tip of the bar. Never use the chain saw one-handed! (Figure 66)**
- 5 In order to keep control of your saw, always maintain a firm foothold. Never work on a ladder, in a tree or on any other insecure support. **(Figure 67)**
- 6 Always use a fast cutting speed, i.e. full throttle.
- 7 Take great care when you cut with the top edge of the bar, i.e. when cutting from the underside of the object. This is known as cutting with a pushing chain. The chain tries to push the chain saw back towards the user. If the saw chain is jamming, the saw may be pushed back at you. **(Figure 68)**
- 8 Unless the user resists this pushing force there is a risk that the chain saw will move so far backwards that only the kickback zone of the bar is in contact with the tree, which can lead to a kickback. **(Figure 69)**  
Cutting with the bottom edge of the bar, i.e. from the top of the object downwards, is known as cutting with a pulling chain. In this case the chain saw pulls itself towards the tree and the front edge of the chain saw body rests naturally on the trunk when cutting. Cutting with a pulling chain gives the operator better control over the chain saw and the position of the kickback zone. **(Figure 70)**
- 9 Follow the instructions on sharpening and maintaining your bar and chain. When you replace the bar and chain use only combinations that are recommended by us. See instructions under the headings Cutting equipment and Technical data.

## Basic cutting technique



**WARNING! Never use a chain saw by holding it with one hand. A chain saw is not safely controlled with one hand. Always have a secure, firm grip around the handles with both hands.**

### General

- Always use full throttle when cutting!
- Let go of the power trigger after every cut (running the motor for too long at full power without any load, i.e. without any resistance from the chain during cutting, can lead to serious damage to the motor).
- Cutting from above = Cutting with a pulling chain.

- Cutting from below = Cutting with pushing chain.

Cutting with a pushing chain increases the risk of kickback. See instructions under the heading How to avoid kickback.

### Terms

Cutting = General term for cutting through wood.

Cutting/bucking = General term for cutting through wood.

Limbing = Cutting branches off a felled tree.

Splitting = When the object you are cutting breaks off before the cut is complete.

**There are a number of important factors you should consider before making a cut:**

- 1 Make sure the cutting equipment will not jam in the cut. **(Figure 71)**
- 2 Make sure the object you are cutting will not split. **(Figure 72)**
- 3 Make sure the chain will not strike the ground or any other object during or after cutting. **(Figure 73)**
- 4 Is there a risk of kickback? **(Figure 4)**
- 5 Do the conditions and surrounding terrain affect how safely you can stand and move about?
- 6 When cutting on a slope, always stand on the uphill side of the log. To maintain complete control of the chain saw when cutting through the log, release the cutting pressure near the end of the cut without relaxing your grip on the chain saw handles. Do not let the saw 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.

Two factors decide whether the chain will jam or the object that you are cutting will split: the first is how the object is supported before and after cutting, and the second is whether it is in tension.

In most cases you can avoid these problems by cutting in two stages; from the top and from the bottom. You need to support the object so that it will not trap the chain or split during cutting.



**WARNING! If the saw chain jams in the cut: deactivate the machine! Do not try to pull the machine free. If you do you may be injured by the saw chain when the machine suddenly brakes free. Use a lever to open up the cut and free the machine.**

The following instructions describe how to handle the common situations you are likely to encounter when using a chain saw.



# WORKING TECHNIQUES

## Cutting/bucking



**WARNING! Never attempt to cut logs while they are in a pile or when a couple of logs are lying together. Such procedures drastically increase the risk of kickback which can result in a serious or fatal injury.**

If you have a pile of logs, each log you attempt to cut should be removed from the pile, placed on a saw horse or runners and cut individually.

Remove the cut pieces from the cutting area. By leaving them in the cutting area, you increase the risk for inadvertently getting a kickback, as well as increasing the risk of losing your balance while working. **(Figure 74)**

**The log is lying on the ground.** There is little risk of the chain jamming or the object splitting. However there is a risk that the chain will touch the ground when you finish the cut.

Cut all the way through the log from above. Avoid letting the chain touch the ground as you finish the cut. Maintain full throttle but be prepared for what might happen.

If it is possible (can you turn the log?) stop cutting about 2/3 of the way through the log.

Turn the log and finish the cut from the opposite side. **(Figure 75)**

**The log is supported at one end.** There is a high risk that it will split.

Start by cutting from below (about 1/3 of the way through).

Finish by cutting from above so that the two cuts meet. **(Figure 76)**

**The log is supported at both ends.** There is a high risk that the chain will jam.

Start by cutting from above (about 1/3 of the way through).

Finish by cutting from below so that the two cuts meet. **(Figure 77)**

## Tree felling technique

**IMPORTANT! It takes a lot of experience to fell a tree. Inexperienced users of chain saws should not fell trees. Do not attempt any task beyond your experience level!**

### Safe distance

The safe distance between a tree that is to be felled and anyone else working nearby is at least 2 1/2 tree lengths. Make sure that no-one else is in this "risk zone" before or during felling. **(Figure 78)**

### Felling direction

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

The aim is to fell the tree in a position where you can limb and cross-cut the log as easily as possible. You want it to fall in a location where you can stand and move about safely.

Once you have decided which way you want the tree to fall you must judge which way the tree would fall naturally.

Several factors affect this:

- Lean of the tree
- Bend
- Wind direction
- Arrangement of branches
- Weight of snow
- Obstacles within the reach of the tree: for example, other trees, power lines, roads and buildings.
- Look for signs of damage and rot in the stem, this makes it more probably that the tree will break and start to fall before you expect it to.

You may find you are forced to let the tree fall in its natural direction because it is impossible or dangerous to try to make it fall in the direction you first intended.

Another very important factor, which does not affect the felling direction but does affect your safety, is to make sure the tree has no damaged or dead branches that might break off and hit you during felling.

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

The main point to avoid is letting the tree fall onto another tree. It is very dangerous to remove a trapped tree and there is high accident risk. See instructions under the heading Freeing a tree that has fallen badly.

**IMPORTANT! During critical felling operations, hearing protectors should be lifted immediately when sawing is completed so that sounds and warning signals can be heard.**

## Clearing the trunk and preparing your retreat

Delimb the stem up to shoulder height. It is safer to work from the top down and to have the tree between you and the saw. **(Figure 79)**

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

Remove any undergrowth from the base of the tree and check the area for obstacles (stones, branches, holes, etc.) so that you have a clear path of retreat when the tree starts to fall. Your path of retreat should be roughly 135 degrees away from the intended felling direction. **(Figure 80)**

- 1 Danger zone
- 2 Retreat path
- 3 Felling direction

# WORKING TECHNIQUES

## Felling



**WARNING! Unless you have special training we advise you not to fell trees with a diameter larger than the bar length of your saw!**

Felling is done using three cuts. First you make the directional cuts, which consist of the top cut and the bottom cut, then you finish with the felling cut. By placing these cuts correctly you can control the felling direction very accurately.

### Directional cuts

To make the directional cut you begin with the top cut. Aim using to the saw's felling direction mark (1) toward a goal further forward in the terrain, where you would like the tree to fall (2). Stand on the right-hand side of the tree, behind the saw, and cut with a pull stroke.

Next make the bottom cut so that it finishes exactly at the end of the top cut. (Figure 81)

The directional cuts should run 1/4 of the diameter through the trunk and the angle between the top cut and bottom cut should be 45°.

The line where the two cuts meet is called the directional cut line. This line should be perfectly horizontal and at right angles (90°) to the chosen felling direction. (Figure 82)

### Felling cut

The felling cut is made from the opposite side of the tree and it must be perfectly horizontal. Stand on the left side of the tree and cut on the pull stroke.

Make the felling cut about 1.5-2 inches (3-5 cm) above the bottom directional cut. (Figure 83) (Figure 84)

Finish the felling cut parallel with the directional cut line so that the distance between them is at least 1/10 of the trunk diameter. The uncut section of the trunk is called the felling hinge.

The felling hinge controls the direction that the tree falls in. (Figure 85)

All control over the felling direction is lost if the felling hinge is too narrow or non-existent, or if the directional cuts and felling cut are badly placed. (Figure 86)

When the felling cut and directional cut are complete the tree should start to fall by itself or with the aid of a felling wedge or breaking bar. (Figure 87)

We recommend that you use a bar that is longer than the diameter of the tree, so that you can make the felling cut and directional cuts with single cutting strokes. See instructions under the heading Technical data section to find out which lengths of bar are recommended for your saw. (Figure 88)

There are methods for felling trees with a diameter larger than the bar length. However these methods involve a much greater risk that the kickback zone of the bar will come into contact with the tree. (Figure 4)

## Freeing a tree that has fallen badly

### Freeing a "trapped tree"

It is very dangerous to remove a trapped tree and there is high accident risk.

Never try to fell the tree that is trapped.

Never work in the risk zone of the hanging trapped tree. (Figure 89)

The safest method is to use a winch.

- Tractor-mounted (Figure 90)
- Portable (Figure 91)

### Cutting trees and branches that are in tension

Preparations: Work out which side is in tension and where the point of maximum tension is (i.e. where it would break if it was bent even more). (Figure 92)

Decide which is the safest way to release the tension and whether you are able to do it safely. In complicated situations the only safe method is to put aside your chain saw and use a winch.

### General advice:

Position yourself so that you will be clear of the tree or branch when the tension is released. (Figure 93)

Make one or more cuts at or near the point of maximum tension. Make as many cuts of sufficient depth as necessary to reduce the tension and make the tree or branch break at the point of maximum tension. (Figure 94)

**Never cut straight through a tree or branch that is in tension!**

If you must cut across tree/limb, make two to three cuts, one inch apart, one to two inches deep. (Figure 95)

Continue to cut deeper until tree/limb bends and tension is released. (Figure 96)

Cut tree/limb from outside the bend, after tension has been released.

## How to avoid kickback



**WARNING! Kickback can happen very suddenly and violently; kicking the chain saw, bar and chain back at the user. If this happens when the chain is moving it can cause very serious, even fatal injuries. It is vital you understand what causes kickback and that you can avoid it by taking care and using the right working technique.**

### What is kickback?

The word kickback is used to describe the sudden reaction that causes the chain saw and bar to jump off an object when the upper quadrant of the tip of the bar, known as the kickback zone, touches an object. (Figure 69)

---

## WORKING TECHNIQUES

---

Kickback always occurs in the cutting plane of the bar. Normally the chain saw and bar are thrown backwards and upwards towards the user. However, the chain saw may move in a different direction depending on the way it was being used when the kickback zone of the bar touched the object.

Kickback only occurs if the kickback zone of the bar touches an object. **(Figure 4)**

### Limbing



**WARNING! A majority of kickback accidents occur during limbing. Do not use the kickback zone of the guide bar. Be extremely cautious and avoid contacting the log, other limbs or objects with the nose of the guide bar. Be extremely cautious of limbs under tension. They can spring back toward you and cause loss of control resulting in injury.**

When limbing, leave larger, lower limbs to support the tree off the ground. Limbs should be cut one at a time. Branches under tension should be cut from the bottom up to avoid binding the chain saw.

Make sure that you can stand and move about safely. Work on the left side of the trunk. Work as close as possible to the chain saw for maximum control. If possible, let the weight of the chain saw rest on the trunk.

Keep the trunk between you and the chain saw as you move along the trunk. **(Figure 97)**

### Cutting the trunk into logs

See instructions under the heading Basic cutting technique.

# MAINTENANCE

## General

The user must only carry out the maintenance and service work described in this manual. More extensive work must be carried out by an authorized service workshop.

## Checking, maintaining and servicing chain saw safety equipment



**WARNING! Always remove the battery before any assembly, maintenance and/or checking is done on the machine.**

Note! All servicing and repair work on the machine requires special training. This is especially true of the machine's safety equipment. If your machine fails any of the checks described below we recommend you to contact our servicing dealer.

Important! Never clean the battery or the battery charger with water. Strong cleaning agents can damage the plastic.

## Chain brake and front hand guard

### Checking the front hand guard

- Make sure the front hand guard is not damaged and that there are no visible defects such as cracks. (Figure 98)
- Move the front hand guard forwards and back to make sure it moves freely and that it is securely anchored to the machine. (Figure 99)

### Checking the inertia brake release

- Place the chain saw, deactivated, above a stump or other stable surface. Release the front handle and let the chain saw fall by its own weight, rotating around the rear handle towards the stump. (Figure 100)

**When the bar hits the stump the brake should be activated.**

### Checking the brake trigger

- Activate the chain saw. Make sure the saw chain does not touch the ground or any other object. See instructions under the heading Starting and stopping.
- Grasp the chain saw firmly, wrapping your fingers and thumbs around the handles. (Figure 65)
- Apply full power and activate the chain brake by tilting your left wrist forward onto the front hand guard. Do not let go of the front handle. **The chain should stop immediately.** (Figure 101)

## Power trigger lockout

- Make sure that the power trigger is locked at the idle setting when the power trigger lockout is released. (Figure 102)
- Press the power trigger lockout and make sure it returns to its original position when released. (Figure 103)
- Check that the power trigger and power trigger lockout move freely and that the return springs work properly. (Figure 104)
- Activate the chain saw and apply full power. Release the power trigger and check that the saw chain stops and remains stationary.

## Chain catcher

- Check that the chain catcher is not damaged and is firmly attached to the body of the chain saw. (Figure 105)

## Keypad

- Activate the chain saw (green LED on) and make sure the chain saw deactivates when the start/stop button is pressed (green LED off). (Figure 106)

## Battery connectors

Clean the battery and the machines battery compartment with a soft brush after use. Make sure all cooling slots and battery connectors are cleaned. (Figure 107)

## Cooling system

To keep the working temperature as low as possible the machine is equipped with a cooling system.

The cooling system consists of:

- 1 Air intake (left side of the machine).
  - 2 A fan on the motor.
- Clean the cooling system with a brush once a week, more often in demanding conditions. A dirty or blocked cooling system results in overheating which causes damage to the machine. (Figure 108)
- 3 To reduce the risk of stressing the product to over temperature, you should make sure to work with a sharp chain and frequently secure that there is sufficient amount and quality of chain oil in the tank.

## Battery

- Make sure the battery is not damaged or deformed and that there are no visible defects such as cracks. (Figure 109)

## Battery charger

- Make sure the battery charger and the power supply cord is not damaged or deformed and that there are no visible defects such as cracks. (Figure 110)

# MAINTENANCE

## Maintenance schedule

The following is a list of the maintenance that must be performed on the machine. Most of the items are described in the Maintenance section.

Daily Maintenance	Weekly maintenance	Monthly maintenance
Clean the outside of the machine.	File off any burrs from the edges of the bar.	Check the connections between the battery and the machine and also check the connection between battery and the battery charger.
Check that the components of the power trigger work safely. (Power trigger lockout and power trigger.)		Empty the oil tank and clean the inside.
Clean the chain brake and check that it operates safely. Make sure that the chain catcher is undamaged, and replace it if necessary.		Blow through the product and battery cooling slots gently with compressed air.
The bar should be turned daily for more even wear. Check the lubrication hole in the bar, to be sure it is not clogged. Clean the bar groove.		
Check that the bar and chain are getting sufficient oil.		
Check the saw chain with regard to visible cracks in the rivets and links, whether the saw chain is stiff or whether the rivets and links are abnormally worn. Replace if necessary.		
Sharpen the chain and check its tension and condition. Check the drive sprocket for excessive wear and replace if necessary.		
Clean the machine's air inlet.		
Check that nuts and screws are tight.		
Check that the keypad works correctly and is not damaged.		

# MAINTENANCE

## Troubleshooting schedule

### Keypad

Possible fault codes on the chain saw keypad.

Keypad	Possible faults	Possible action
Warning indicator flashing.	Chain brake engaged.	Pull back the front hand guard to release the chain brake.
	Temperature deviation.	Allow the machine to cool down.
	Overload. Cutting attachment jammed.	The cutting attachment is jammed. Release the cutting attachment.
	The power trigger and the activate button are pressed at the same time.	Release the power trigger and the machine is active.
Green activate LED flashing.	Low battery voltage.	Charge the battery.
Warning indicator lit.	Service	Contact your service agent.

### Battery

Troubleshooting the battery and/or the battery charger during charging.

LED display	Possible faults	Possible action
Warning indicator flashing.	Temperature deviation.	Use the battery in surroundings where temperatures are between -10 °C (14 °F) and 40 °C (104 °F).
	Over voltage.	Check that the mains voltage corresponds with that stated on the rating plate on the machine.
		Remove the battery from the battery charger.
	Under voltage	Charge the battery.
Warning indicator lit.	Cell difference too much (1V).	Contact your service agent.

### Battery charger

LED display	Possible faults	Possible action
Error LED flashing	Temperature deviation.	Use the battery charger only when the surrounding temperature is between 5 °C (41 °F) and 40 °C (104 °F).
Red LED on	Cell difference too much (1V).	Contact your service agent.

# TECHNICAL DATA

## Technical data

Model designation	120i
Platform	CS100UL
<b>Motor</b>	
Type	BLDC (brushless) 36V
<b>Features</b>	
Battery runtime, min, (free run) with SavE activated	44
<b>Lubrication system</b>	
Type of oil pump	Automatic
Oil tank capacity, US pint/litre	0.42/0,20
<b>Weight</b>	
Chain saw without battery, bar and chain, empty chain oil tank, lb/kg	6.6/3.0
<b>Chain/bar</b>	
Recommended bar lengths, inch/cm	14/35
Usable cutting length, inches/cm	13/33
Drive sprocket type/teeth	Spur/6
Maximum chain speed / (savE), m/s	11.5 (10)

Approved batteries for the chain saw models above		
Battery	BLi20	
Type	Lithium-ion	
Battery capacity, Ah	4.2 (VTC4)	4 (HD2)
Voltage, V	36	36.5
Weight, lb/kg	2.6/1.2	2.6/1.2

Approved chargers for the specified batteries, BLi20.	
Battery charger	QC80
Input Voltage, V	100-240
Frequency, Hz	50-60
Power, W	100

# TECHNICAL DATA

## Recommended cutting equipment for USA

Following is a list of recommended cutting equipment for Husqvarna cordless chain saw model 120i. This chain saw model equipped with either of the listed guide bar and saw chain combination(s), fulfills the requirements according to UL 60745-2-13.

Chain saw model Husqvarna 120i met the kickback performance requirements of ANSI B175.1-2012 when tested with the combinations of bars and saw chains listed below. The saw chain Husqvarna H38 is also classified as a low kickback saw chain since it met the requirements for low kickback saw chain outlined in ANSI B175.1-2012. We recommend to use only the listed combinations of bars and chains for chain saw model Husqvarna 120i. Other chain saw models may not meet the kickback requirements when equipped with the listed guide bar and saw chain combinations.

## Recommended cutting equipment for Canada

Following is a list of recommended cutting equipment for the Husqvarna cordless chain saw model 120i. The listed combination(s) of powerhead, guide bar and saw chain meet all requirements outlined in Canadian Standards Association Z62.1-11 (Chain Saws) and Z62.3-11 (Chain Saw Kickback).

Furthermore the saw chain Husqvarna H38 is evaluated and listed as a Type C Low Kickback Saw chain according to the provisions in Z62.3-11.


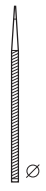






## Kickback information

The guide bar nose radius is determined by either the maximum number of teeth in the nose sprocket or the corresponding maximum nose radius of a solid bar.

As we are listing the maximum guide bar nose radius, you may use a guide bar with smaller nose radius than in our list. For guide bars of the same length, all sprocket-nose guide bars of the same pitch and having the same number of sprocket teeth may be considered to have equivalent kickback energy.

The following cutting attachments are approved for the model Husqvarna 120i.

Guide bar				Saw chain	
Length, inch	Pitch, inch	Gauge, inch	Max. nose radius	Type	Drive link count
14	3/8	0.050	7T	Husqvarna H37	52

							
	inch/mm				inch/mm		
37	5/32/ 4,0	90°	30°	0°	0.025 / 0,65	5056981-03	5795588-01



# AMERICAN STANDARD SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

## Safety precautions for chain saw users

(ANSI B175.1-2012 Annex C)

### Kickback safety precautions



**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 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.**

With a basic understanding of kickback, you can reduce or eliminate the element of surprise. Sudden surprise contributes to accidents.

Keep a good firm grip on the saw with both hands, the right hand on the rear handle, and the left hand on the front handle, when the engine is running. Use a firm grip with thumbs and fingers encircling the chain saw handles. A firm grip will help you reduce kickback and maintain control of the saw. Don't let go.

Make sure that the area in which you are cutting is free from obstacles. Do not let the nose of the guide bar contact a log, branch, or any other obstacle which could be hit while you are operating the saw.

Cut at high engine speeds.

Do not overreach or cut above shoulder height.

Follow manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain.

Only use replacement bars and chains specified by the manufacturer or the equivalent.

### Other safety precautions



**WARNING! Do not operate a chain saw with one hand! Serious injury to the operator, helpers, bystanders or any combination of these persons may result from one-handed operation. A chain saw is intended for two-handed use.**

Do not operate a chain saw when you are fatigued.

Use safety footwear; snug-fitting clothing, protective gloves, and eye, hearing and head protection devices.

Use caution when handling fuel. Move the chain saw at least 10 feet (3 m) from the fueling point before starting the engine.

Do not allow other persons to be near the chain saw when starting or cutting with the chain saw. Keep bystanders and animals out of the work area.

Do not start cutting until you have a clear work area, secure footing and a planned retreat path from the falling tree.

Keep all parts of your body away from the saw chain when the engine is running.

Before you start the engine, make sure that the saw chain is not contacting anything.

Carry the chain saw with the engine stopped, the guide bar and saw chain to the rear, and the muffler away from your body.

Do not operate a chain saw that is damaged, improperly adjusted, or not completely and securely assembled. Be sure that the saw chain stops moving when the throttle control trigger is released.

Shut off the engine before setting the chain saw down.

When cutting a limb that is under tension be alert for springback so that you will not be struck when the tension in the wood fibers is released.

Keep handles dry, clean and free of oil or fuel mixture.

Operate the chain saw only in well-ventilated areas.

Do not operate a chain saw in a tree unless you have been specifically trained to do so.

Do not operate a chain saw above shoulder height.

All chain saw service, other than the items listed in the operator's/owner's safety and maintenance instructions, should be performed by competent chain saw service personnel. (For example, if improper tools are used to remove the flywheel or if an improper tool is used to hold the flywheel in order to remove the clutch, structural damage to the flywheel could occur and subsequently cause the flywheel to burst.)

When transporting your chain saw, use the appropriate guide bar guard.

Use extreme caution when cutting small size brush and saplings because slender material may catch the saw chain and be whipped toward you or pull you off balance.

Note: This Annex is intended primarily for the consumer or occasional user.

**Husqvarna AB**  
**SE-561 82 Huskvarna**  
**Visiting address: Drottninggatan 2**

**1158378-49**



**2017-01-02**