

STARTING THE SAW

WARNING

Never start the saw without the guidebar, diamond chain and side cover properly installed. Failure to do so may result in serious injury.

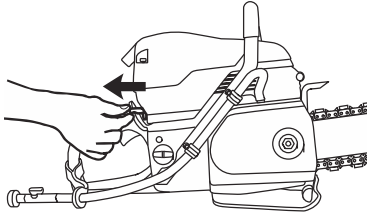
CAUTION

Always move the saw at least 10 feet (3 m) away from the fueling area before starting.

IMPORTANT

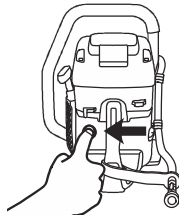
Place the saw on clear ground. Ensure that secure footing is established and chain is not contacting any objects.

1



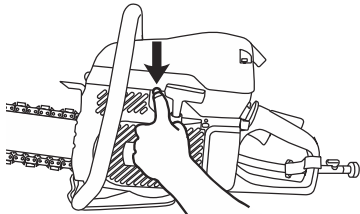
- Pull the choke lever out, which also sets the throttle lock.

2



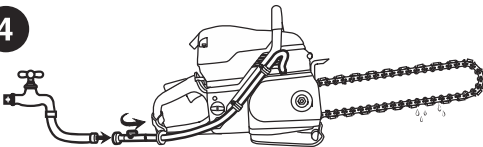
- Depress primer bulb approximately 5–10 times.

3



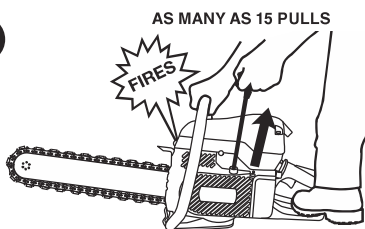
- Push in decompression valve.

4



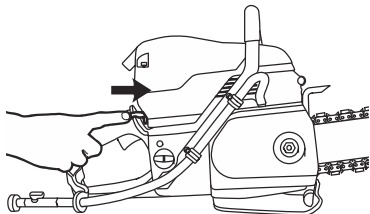
- Open the water valve 1/4 turn.

5



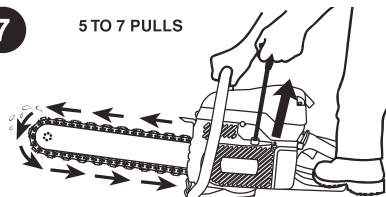
- Place the saw on stable ground making sure the chain is free of any obstructions.
- Place foot on the base of the rear handle, and place one hand on front handle. With opposite hand, slowly pull starter handle until the starter pawls engage.
- Pull the starter cord (*hard, fast, short pulls*) until engine initially fires or “pops”. Could be as many as 10–15 pulls.

6



- Push choke lever in.

7



- Pull the starter cord until engine starts – should be 1 to 2 pulls.
- Release the throttle lock by momentarily squeezing on the throttle trigger.
- When the engine starts, allow the engine to idle briefly. Squeeze the throttle trigger several times to help warm up the engine.
- Open the water valve completely.

KENNARDS

CHAIN TENSIONING

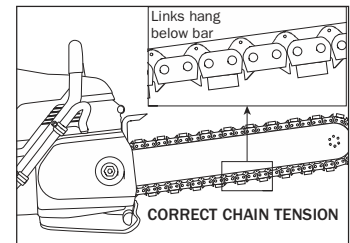
⚠ IMPORTANT ⚠

A properly tensioned chain will optimize cutting performance. The tensioning rule of thumb for a concrete cutting chain saw is that a properly tensioned diamond chain must not be bowstringing tight and can be pulled freely around the guide bar by hand easily without binding.

PROPER CHAIN TENSION

Chain tension is looser than wood chain.

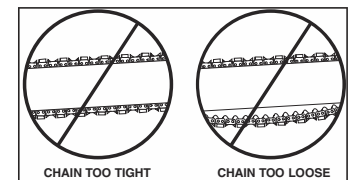
If the chain is too loose, it could come off the bar, or it will allow the drive sprocket to spin without turning the chain, which can chew up the chain drive links. If the chain is too tight, a lot of the saw's power goes into turning the chain rather than into the cut. In extreme over-tightened cases, the saw may not be able to turn the chain at all. In addition, damage can occur to the bar nose and premature stretch may occur.



HOW TO CHECK

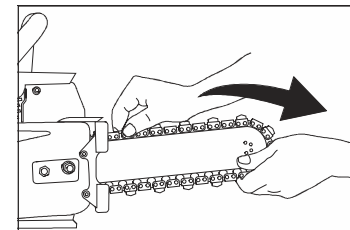
Proper tension should allow drive links to hang below bar.

Before cutting, check for proper tension by pulling the chain around the bar by hand. If you cannot easily pull by hand, the chain is too tight and needs to be loosened.



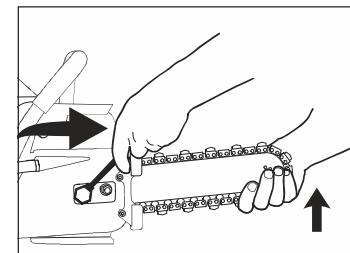
WHEN TO TENSION

All chains have a tendency to stretch when used. Diamond chains stretch more than wood cutting chains because of the abrasive materials they are cutting. When a chain stretches to a point where the drive links are hanging approximately 1/2 in- 3/4 in (12 - 18 mm) below the bar, it's time to tension the chain.



HOW TO TENSION

To tension the chain, first loosen the side cover nuts, then while holding the nose of the bar up, use a screw driver to turn the tensioning screw clockwise until the chain drive links hanging below the bar are just beginning to enter the bar groove. Continue to hold up on the nose of the bar and firmly tighten the side cover nuts, (20 ft-lbs, 27 Nm). And remember, it's the side cover nuts that hold the bar in position.



HOW TO PREVENT CHAIN TENSIONER BREAKAGE

Do not attempt to adjust the tensioner without first loosening the side cover nuts. Do not use the saw without making sure the side cover nuts are tight. If the side cover nuts are not tight, the bar can slip backwards during cutting and break the tensioner pin.