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FIELDMANN FZP 2025-E električna lančana testera

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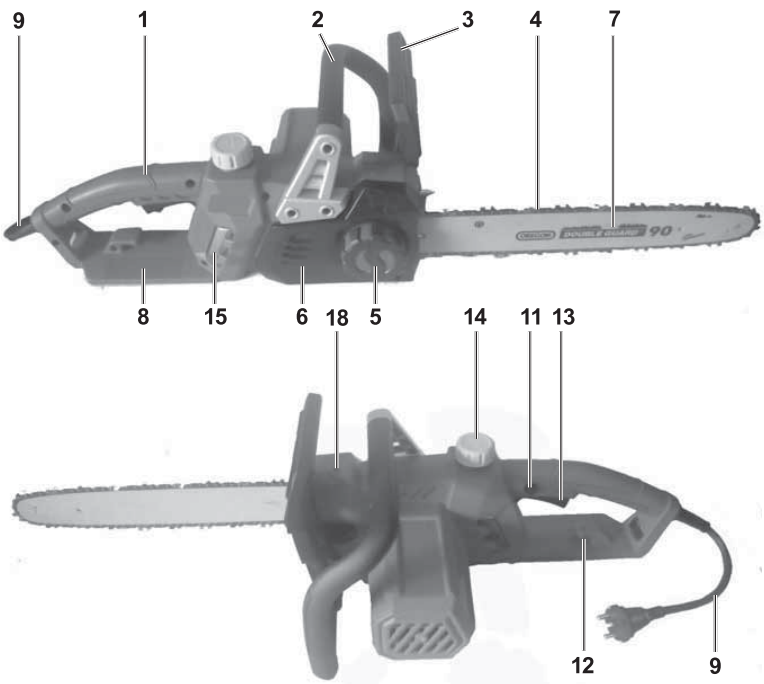

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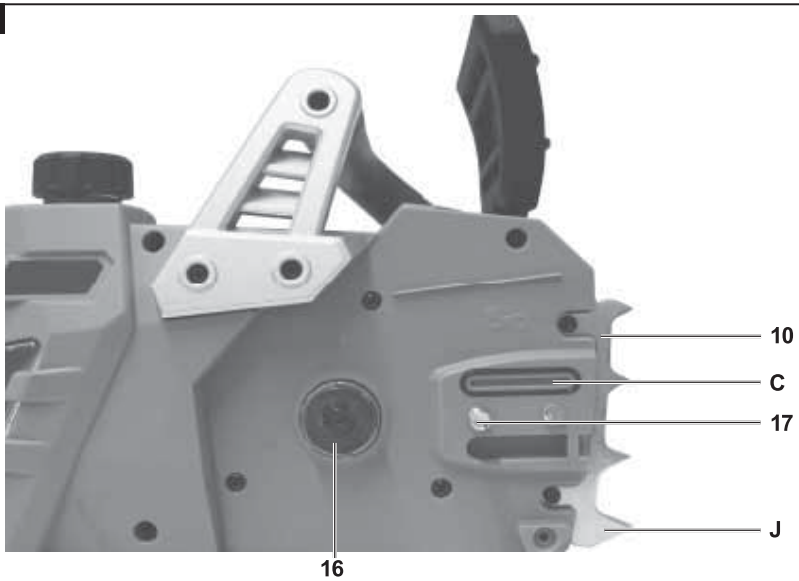

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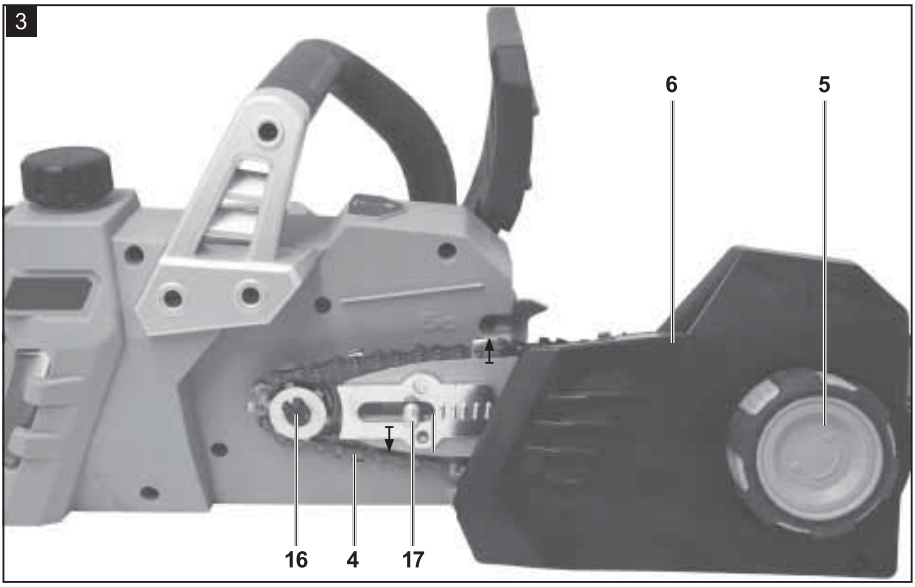

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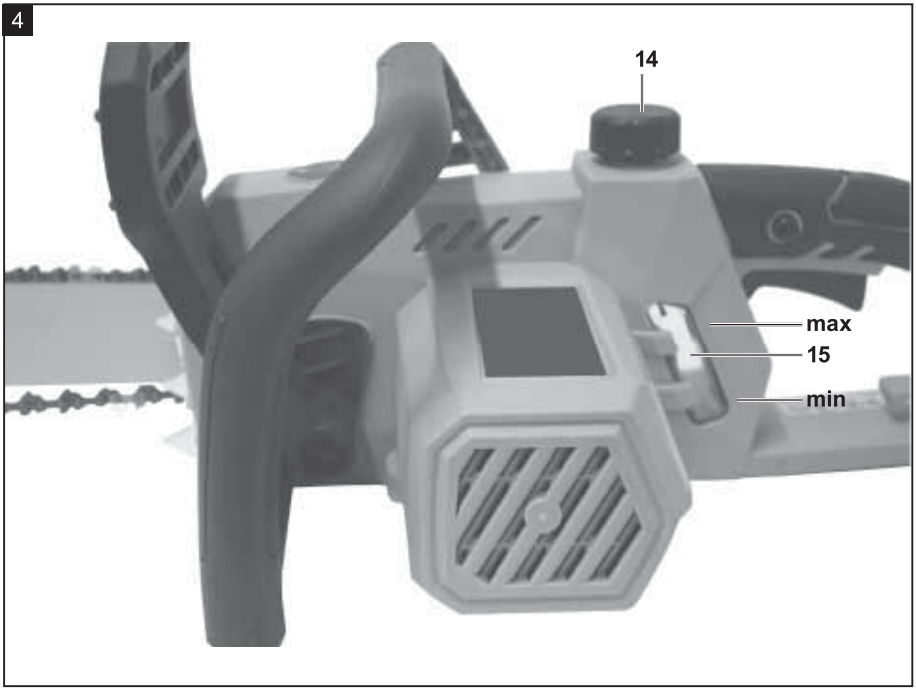

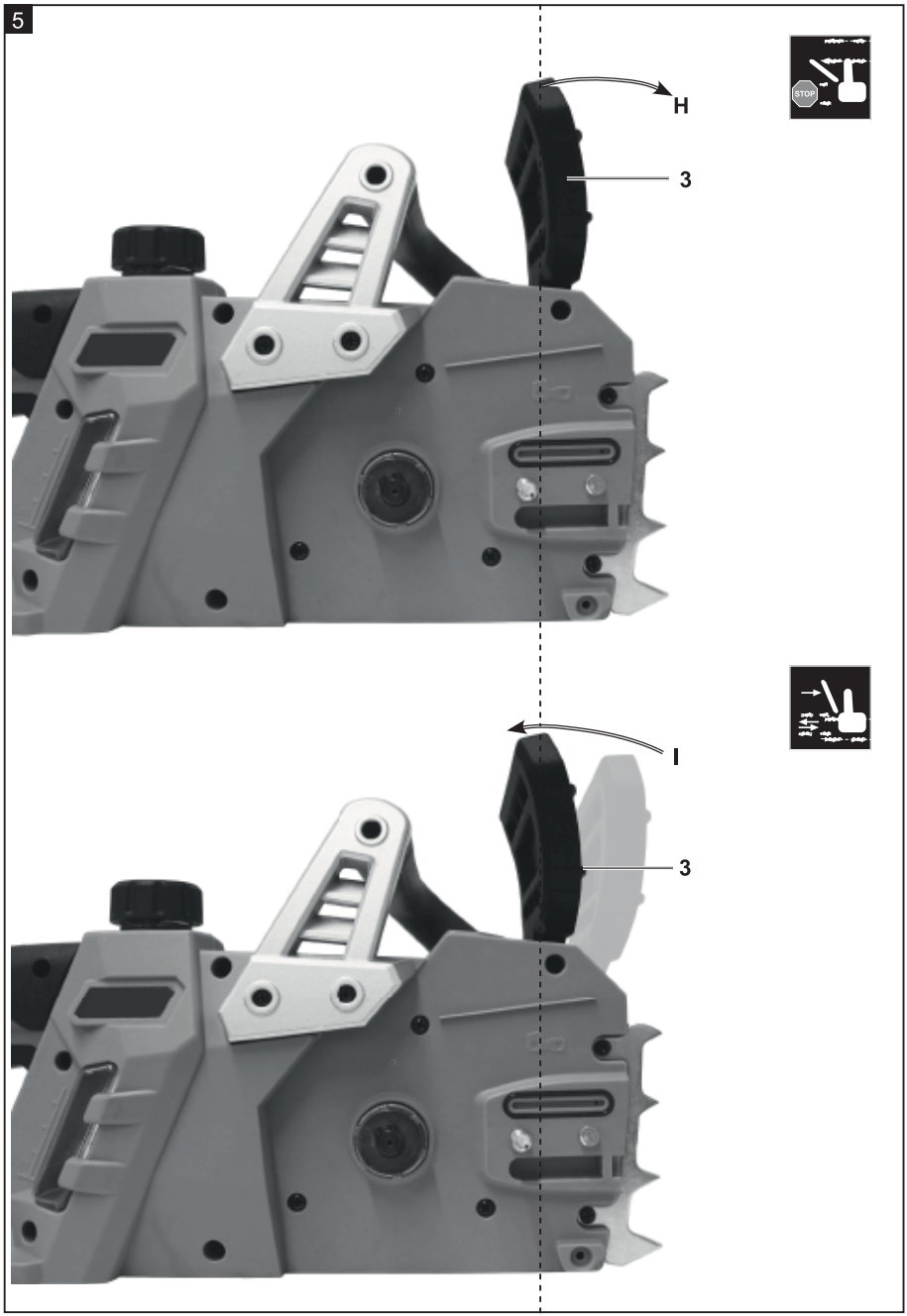
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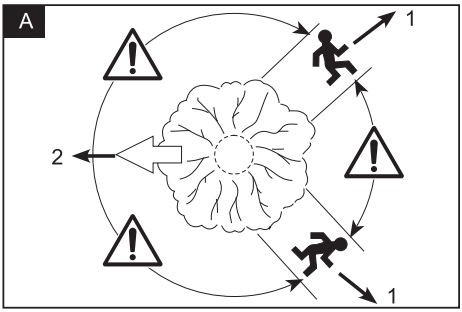

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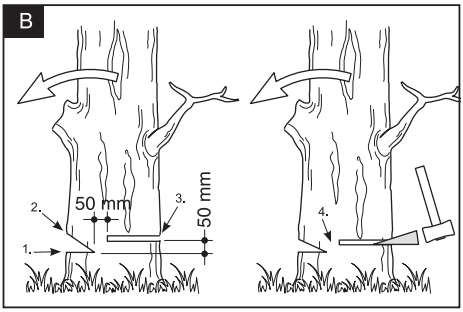

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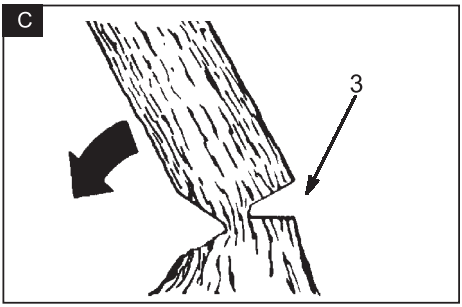

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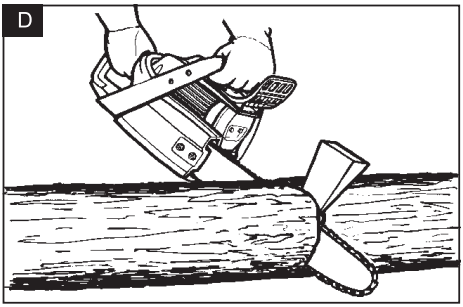

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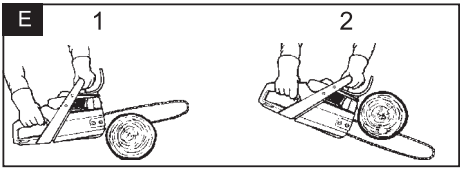

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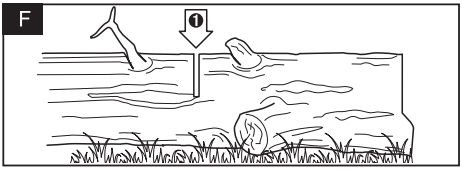

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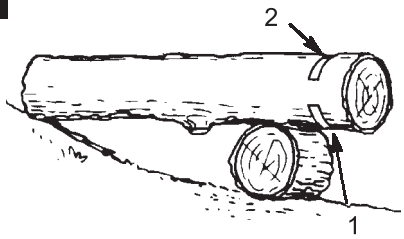

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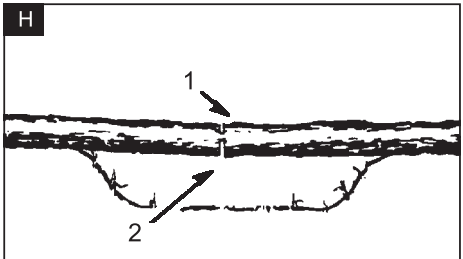

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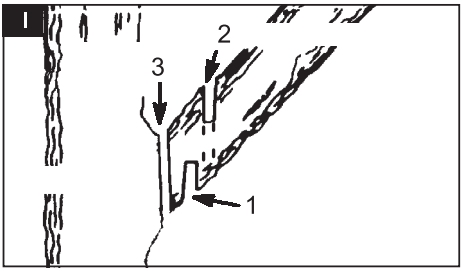

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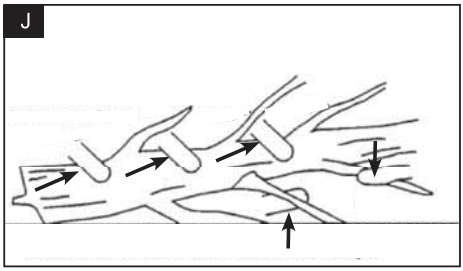

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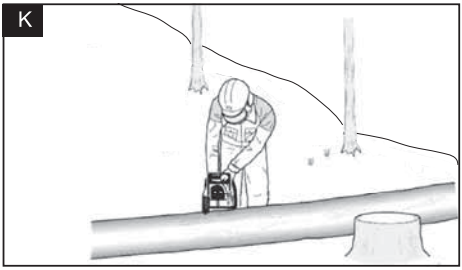

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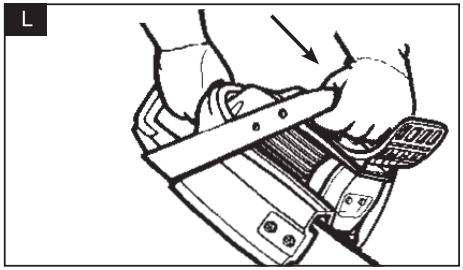

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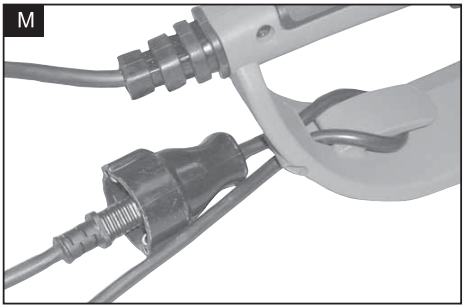


Electric Chain Saw
USER'S MANUAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. GENERAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Important safety notice

- Carefully unpack the product and take care not to throw away any part of the packaging before you find all the parts of the product.
- Store the product in a dry place out of reach of children.
- Read all warnings and instructions. Not following warnings or instructions may lead to injury by electrical shock, a fire and/or serious injuries.

Packaging

The product is packed in a package that prevents damage during transport. This package is a resource and so can be handed over for recycling.

Operating instructions

Before you start working with the power tool, read the following safety and usage instructions. Understand the operating elements and the correct use of the power tool. Keep the user's manual in a safe place where it can be easily retrieved for future use. Save the original packaging, including the internal packing material, warranty card and proof of purchase receipt, at least for the duration of the warranty. If you need to ship this power tool, pack it in the original cardboard box to ensure maximum protection during shipping or transport (e.g. when moving or when you need to send this power tool for repair to a service centre).

Note: If you hand over the power tool to somebody else, do so together with this user's manual. Following the instructions in the included user's manual is a prerequisite for the proper use of the power tool. The user's manual also contains operating, maintenance and repair instructions.

The manufacturer takes no responsibility for accidents or damages resulting from not following the instructions in this manual.

2. SYMBOLS

Do not expose the power tool to rain.

Before using the power tool, carefully read the user's manual.

In the event that the power cord is damaged, immediately disconnect it from the power supply.

When working, always use a safety helmet, safety glasses and ear protection.

Careful: danger of kickback.

DANGER! Do not use the power tool if there are children, other persons or animals in your vicinity.

While working use protective gloves.

Use solid insulating work footwear.

Use hearing protection.

Use work gloves.

Be careful of falling branches.

3. SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

⚠ **ATTENTION!**
Acquaint yourself with all warnings and safety instructions and with operation instructions for the power tool.

⚠ **ATTENTION!**
Not adhering to warnings or safety instructions may result in injury by electrical shock, a fire and/or serious injury.

⚠ **ATTENTION!**
Store all warnings and safety instructions in a practical location for future reference.

Note: The term "power tool" in all hereafter provided warnings is defined as an electric power tool powered from the power grid (via a flexible power cord).

Safety in the work area

- Keep the work area tidy and well illuminated. Untidiness and dark locations in the workplace are sources of accidents.
- Do not use the power tool in environments where there is a explosion hazard, where there are flammable liquids, gases or dust. The power tool generates sparks which could ignite dust or vapours.
- When using the power tool, prevent children and other persons access to the power tool. If you become distracted, you may lose control over the power tool.

Safety when working with power tools

- The plug on the flexible power cord must correspond to the power socket outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Never use any socket adapters with power tools that have a safety earth grounding connection. Plugs that are not damaged by modifications and that correspond to the power socket will limit the danger of injury by electrical shock.
- Prevent your body from coming into contact with grounded objects, such as pipes, central heating radiators, stoves and refrigerators. The risk of injury by electrical shock is greater when your body is connected to the ground.
- Do not expose the power tool to rain, dampness or wetness. The entry of water into the power tool increases the danger of injury by electrical shock.
- Do not use the flexible power cord for other purposes. Never carry or pull the power tool by its power cord or pull the plug out of the socket by the power cord. Protect the power cord against heat, grease, sharp edges and moving parts. Damaged or tangled power cords increase the danger of injury by electrical shock.
- If the power tool is used outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use. Using extension cords designed for outdoor use limits the risk of injury by electrical shock.
- If you will be using the power tool in a damp environment, use a residual current device (RCD) in the power supply circuit. The use of a residual current device reduces the risk of injury by electrical shock.

Note: The "residual current device" (RCD) may be substituted for by the term "ground fault circuit interrupter" (GFCI) or "earth leakage circuit breaker" (ELCB).

Safety of people

- When working with the power tool, always stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense. Do not use power tools if you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. A moment of carelessness when working with power tools may result in serious injury.
- Use personal protective aids. Always use eye protection. Use protective aids, e.g. respirator, safety footwear with anti-slip soles, hard head cover or hearing protection appropriately to the work conditions; they reduce the risk of injury to persons.
- Avoid accidentally starting up the power tool. Before connecting to a power source, before connecting the battery, before storage or before carrying the power tool, make sure that the start/stop trigger is in the off position. Carrying the power tool with a finger on the trigger or connecting the power tool's plug with the trigger engaged may cause an accident.
- Remove all adjustment tools and spanners before turning on the power tool. An adjustment tool or spanner left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in injury to persons.
- Only work in locations that you can reach safely. Always maintain a stable stance and balance. In this way you will have better control over the power tool in unexpected situations.
- Dress in an appropriate manner. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. Make sure that your hair, clothing and gloves are at a sufficient distance from moving parts. Loose clothing, jewellery and long hair may become caught in the moving parts.
- If there is equipment available for the extraction and collection of dust, make sure that such equipment is connected and used correctly. The use of such equipment may limit the danger posed by the created dust.

Using power tools and their maintenance

- Do not overload the power tool. Only use power tools that are appropriate for the work being performed. Appropriate power tools for the given task will do the job better and more safely.
- Do not use power tools that cannot be turned on and off with a switch. Any electric power tools that cannot be controlled using a switch are dangerous and must be repaired.
- Before adjusting the power tool, before replacing accessories or if you will not be using the power tool, pull the power plug out of the power socket. These preventative safety measures limit the danger of accidentally turning on the power tool.
- When not used, store the power tool out of children's reach and do not permit person not acquainted with the power tool or these instructions to use the power tool. A power tool in the hands of inexperienced users is dangerous.
- Perform maintenance on the tool. Check the adjustment of moving parts and their movement, focus on cracks, broken parts or any other circumstances that may threaten the proper operation of the power tool. If the power tool is damaged, have it repaired before using it again. Many accidents are caused by insufficiently maintained power tools.
- Keep cutting power tools clean and sharp. Correctly maintained and sharpened cutting power tools are less likely to get stuck on material or to jam and they are also easier to control.
- Use power tools, accessories, working tools, etc. in accordance with these instructions and in such a manner as prescribed for the specific power tool with respect to the given work conditions and the type of work being carried out. Using power tools for tasks other than for which they are designed may lead to dangerous situations.

Service

- Have your power tool repaired by a qualified person that will use original spare parts. In this manner, the same level of safety will be ensured as before the repair of the power tool.

Storage

- only move or store the power tool with the protective cover attached
- carefully clean and perform appropriate maintenance before storing the power tool
- before transporting the power tool, secure it against oil leakage, damage or injury hazard

4. LAYOUT (FIG. 1 - 4)

1. Rear grip
2. Front grip
3. Front finger guard / Chain break
4. Saw chain
5. SDS system
6. Guide bar cover
7. Guide bar
8. Rear finger guard
9. Power cable
10. Claw stop
11. Safety lock- button
12. Cable hook
13. ON/OFF switch
14. Oil tank cap
15. Oil gauge
16. Chain wheel
17. Guide bolt
18. Operation indicator

5. SCOPE OF DELIVERY

- Open the packaging and remove the device carefully.
- Remove the packaging material as well as the packaging and transport bracing (if available).
- Check that the delivery is complete.
- Check the device and accessory parts for transport damage.
- If possible, store the packaging until the warranty period has expired.

⚠ **ATTENTION!**
The device and packaging materials are not toys!
Children must not be allowed to play with plastic bags, film and small parts! There is a risk of swallowing and suffocation!

- 1 Electrical chainsaw
- 1 Manual
- 1 chain
- 1 bar
- 1 bar sheath

6. ATTACHMENT AND OPERATION

Warning!

⚠ **WARNING!**
Always wear safety goggles, ear muffs, protective gloves and heavy-duty work clothes!Use the saw only with approved extension cables with the prescribed insulation and connections designed for outdoor use (approved rubber-sheathed cables) which fit the chainsaw plug.
The chain saw is equipped with safety switches, requiring the use of both hand. The chain saw is equipped with a safety switch. It only works if you press the switch-on lock (11) and the on/off switch (13) with one hand at the same time.
If the chainsaw does not run, the chain brake must be released at the front finger guard (3).

ASSEMBLY

Fitting the guide bar and chain (Fig. 1, 2, 3)

⚠ **WARNING!**
If the chain saw is already connected to the power supply: Pull the plug from the socket outlet.
Wear protective gloves whenever doing any work on the saw chain.

⚠ IMPORTANT!

The front finger guard (3) must always be in the top (vertical) position (Fig. 5).
The guide rail and the saw chain are delivered separately, i.e. not assembled. When assembling, first loosen the lock nut / SDS system (5) and then remove the chain cover (6). The guide pin (17) must be in the middle of the guide. If necessary, adjust the chain tension with the lock nut / SDS system (5) (fig. 3).

⚠ WARNING!

To prevent injury on the sharp cutting edges, always wear gloves when assembling, tensioning and checking the chain.
Before assembling the guide bar with the saw chain, check the cutting direction of the teeth!
The running direction is indicated by an arrow on the chain cover (6). To determine the direction of cut, it may be necessary to turn over the saw chain (4).
Hold the guide bar (7) vertically with the tip pointing upwards and put on the saw chain (4, beginning at the tip of the bar.

Then assemble the guide bar with the saw chain as follows:

- Place the guide bar with the saw chain on the chain wheel (16) and guide bolt (17).
- Place the saw chain round the chain wheel (16).
  Cause the chainsaw to the sprocket and check whether it is correctly.
- Install the chain cover (6) on top and carefully secure it with the lock nut (5).

Now the saw chain has to be correctly tensioned.

TENSIONING THE SAW CHAIN

⚠ WARNING!

Always pull the plug out of the power socket before doing any work on the chainsaw!
Wear safety gloves!

- Make sure the saw chain (4) is inside the guide groove of the guide bar (7).
- Turn the lock nut/SDS system (5) clockwise (fig. 3) until the saw chain is properly tensioned.
- When cold, it should be possible to lift the chain in the middle of the guide bar approx. 5 mm.
- When warm, the saw chain will expand and slacken and there is a danger of it jumping off the rail altogether. Re-tension if necessary.
- If the saw chain is re-tensioned when hot, it must be loosened again when the sawing work has been completed.
- Otherwise, the contraction which takes place as the chain cools would result in excessively high tension.
- A new saw chain requires a running-in period of approx. 5 minutes. Chain lubrication is very important at this stage. After running in, check chain tension and re-tension if necessary.

7. INITIAL OPERATION

The voltage and current supply must comply with the ratings on the type plate.
Before commencing work, always check that the chainsaw works properly and is safe to operate.
Check also that the chain lubrication and the oil gauge are in good working order (see Fig. 4). When the oil lever is approx. 5 mm from the bottom mark, you must top up with oil. When the oil level is higher you can work without worry.

- Switch on the chain saw and hold it above the ground. Be careful not allow the chainsaw to touch the ground. For safety reasons it is best to keep a clearance of at least 20 cm. If you now see growing traces of oil, the chain lubrication system is working correctly. If there are no traces of oil at all, try cleaning the oil outlet (Fig 2, C) and the oil duct or contact your Customer Service. (Before doing this, please read the relevant instructions in the „Top up chain lubricant" section).
- Check the chain tension and retention, if necessary (see the section "Tensioning the saw chain" on this point).
- Make sure the chain brake is working properly (see also the section "Releasing the chain brake").

To switch on:

- Release the chain brake (3), push in the lock (11) and press the power switch (13).
- Place the lowest claw (Fig 2, J) on the wood. Raise the chain saw by the rear grip (1) and saw into the wood. Move the chain saw back a little and place the claw further down.
- Be careful when sawing splintered wood as pieces of wood may be ripped off.
  After switching on, the chainsaw will run immediately at high speed.

To switch off

- Release either the ON/OFF switch (13) on the rear grip.
- The release of ON/OFF switch results the stop of the chainsaw within 1sec., and heavy sparkling.
  This is normal and safe for the proper operation of the chainsaw.
- After working with the chainsaw, you should always: Clean the saw chain and guide bar and replace the chain guard.
- If the chain brake is activated the chainsaw will be deactivated immediately.

Explanation of the operation indicator (18) (Fig. 2):
Green LED:
The green LED comes on when the device is in use.

8. WORKING INSTRUCTIONS

Transporting the chainsaw
Before transporting the chainsaw, always remove the plug from the power socket and slide the chain guard over the rail and chain. If several cuts are to be performed with the chain saw, the saw must be switched off between cuts.

Securing the extension lead
Only use extension leads suitable for outdoor use.
The cross section of the cable (max. length of extension cord: 75 m) must be at least 2,5 mm^2. secure the chainsaw flex to the extension lead by inserting the extension lead into the strain relief gap of the housing (Fig. M).Extension leads longer than 30 m will reduce the performance of the chainsaw.

Chain lubrication
To prevent excessive wear, the saw chain and guide bar must be evenly lubricated during operation. Lubrication is automatic. Never work without chain lubrication. If the chain runs dry, the entire cutting apparatus will quickly become severely damaged.
It is therefore important to check both chain lubrication and the oil gauge every use (Fig. 4).
Never use the saw when the oil level is below the "Min." mark.

- Min.: When only approx. 5 mm of oil is visible at the lower rim of the oil gauge (15), you must top up with oil.
- Max.: Top up with oil until the window is full.

Chain lubricants
The service life of saw chains and guide bars depends to a large extent on the quality of the lubricant used. Old oil must not be used! Use only environment- friendly chain lubricant. Store chain lubricant only in containers which comply with the regulations.

Guide bar
The guide bar (7) is subjected to especially severe wear and tear at the nose and the bottom. To avoid one-sided wear and tear, turn the guide bar over every time when you sharpen the chain.

Chain wheel
The chain wheel (16) is subjected to especially high wear and tear. If you notice deep wear marks on the teeth, the chain wheel must be replaced. A worn chain wheel curtails the service life of the saw chain.
Have the chain wheel replaced by a specialist dealer or your Customer Service.

Chain guard
The chain guard must be clipped onto the chain and sword as soon as the sawing work has been completed and whenever the chainsaw has to be transported.

Chain brake
In the event of kick-back, the chain brake (3) will be actuated via the front finger guard. The front finger guard is pushed forwards by the back of the hand and this causes the chain brake to stop the chain saw, or rather the motor, within 0.15 s (Fig 5, H).

Releasing the chain brake (Fig. 5)
To be able to use your chain saw again, you must release the saw chain again. First switch off the chainsaw. Then push the front finger guard (3) back into the vertical position until it locks in place (Fig 5, I).
The chain brake is now fully functional again.

Chainsaw protection
Never use the chainsaw in the rain or in damp conditions.

Warning! If the extension cable is damaged, pull the plug out of the power socket immediately. Never work with a damaged cable.

- Check the chainsaw for damage. Before using your tool again, check the safety devices or any slightly damaged parts to ensure that they are in good working order.
- Make sure the moving parts are working correctly.
- All the parts must be correctly assembled and meet all the conditions required to ensure that the chainsaw works correctly.
- Any damaged safety devices and parts must be properly repaired or replaced immediately by a Customer Service workshop, unless there are instructions to the contrary in these operating instructions.

Notes on working practice
Kick-back
You can avoid accidents by not sawing with the tip of the guide bar as this may cause the saw to rear up suddenly. Always use the complete safety equipment and clothes when working with the saw. Kick-back is an upward and/or backward movement of the guide bar which can occur if the saw chain at the tip of the guide bar encounters an obstruction.

Make sure your work-piece is firmly secured. Use clamps to stop the work-piece slipping. This also makes it easier to operate the chainsaw with both hands. Kick-back causes the saw to behave uncontrollably and thus brings with a slack or blunt chain.

A poorly sharpened chain increases the risk of kickback. Never saw above shoulder height.

Operation - tips on chain saw use
Important Notes

- Use the device exclusively for sawing wood. Do not cut metal, plastics, masonry, building material that is not made of wood, etc.
- Turn off the engine when the saw comes into contact with a foreign object. Inspect the saw and repair it if necessary.
- Protect the chain from dirt and sand. Even a small amount of dirt will quickly blunt a chain and increase the risk of kickback.
- Start by cutting a few small logs, using the exercise to get a feel for your device before you tackle more difficult tasks.
- Press the casing of the chain saw against the log when you start sawing.
- Allow the saw to work. Exert only slight downward pressure.
- In order not to lose control of the device you should lean towards the end of the incision so there is no pressure on the saw.

Felling Trees – Only after appropriate training

⚠ **CAUTION!**
Watch for broken or dead branches that could fall during sawing and cause serious injury. Do not saw near buildings or electrical wires if you do not know in which direction the felled tree could fall.
Do not work at night since you will not be able to see properly, or in rain, snow or storm, as it is difficult to predict the direction in which the tree could fall.

- Plan your work in advance.
- The work area around the tree should be clear so you have a firm foothold.
- The operator should always stand on the uphill side of the terrain as the tree is expected to roll or slide after felling.
- Check for broken or dead branches, which can fall and cause serious injury.

The following conditions may affect the direction in which a tree falls:
- Wind direction and speed.
- Lean of the tree. The inclination is not always visible due to uneven or sloping terrain. Determine the lean of the tree using a solder or a spirit level.
- Branch growth (and hence weight) on one side only.
- Surrounding trees and obstacles.

If two or more people are involved in the cutting and felling, the distance between those who are felling and cutting should be at least twice the height of the tree to be felled. When felling trees, make sure that other people are not put at risk, that supply lines are not hit and that no material damage is caused. If a tree comes in contact with a supply line, the supply company has to be notified immediately.
Look for decay and rot. If the trunk is rotted, it may suddenly collapse and fall on you. Make sure there is enough space for the tree to fall safely. Keep a distance of 2 1/2 tree lengths from the nearest person or other objects. Engine noise can drown out a warning call.
Remove dirt, stones, loose bark, nails, staples, and wire from the tree where you are going to cut.

Keep an escape route (Fig. A)
Before felling, an escape route has to be planned and cleared, if necessary. The escape route should lead diagonally away from the back of the falling tree (Fig. A).
Item 1: Plan of emergency exits
Item 2: Position in which the tree falls

Felling of large trees - only with appropriate training (15 cm in diameter)
Fell large trees using the notch method. Here, a wedge is laterally cut out of the tree according to the desired direction of fall. After a cut has been made on the case of the other side of the tree, the tree will fall in the direction of the wedge.

📖 **Note:** If the tree has large prop roots, they should be removed before making the notch. If the saw is used to remove the prop roots, the chain should not touch the ground, to prevent it from becoming become blunt.

Undercut and felling of the tree (Fig. B - C)

- Saw a wedge with a depth of 1/3 of the tree diameter at a right-angle to the falling direction. Make the lower horizontal wedge cut first (Fig. B, No. 1).
  This will prevent the saw chain or the guide bar becoming jammed when the second wedge cut (Fig. B, No. 2) is made. Now remove the excised wedge.
- Next, you can run the felling cut (Fig. B, Pos. 3) on the opposite side of the tree. Do this at approximately 5 cm above the centre of the notch. Make the dropping cut parallel to the horizontal wedge cut. For the dropping cut (No. 3), saw only to a depth so that a bridge (No. 4) (holding wood) remains which can act as a hinge. The bridge prevents the tree from turning and falling in the wrong direction. Do not cut through the bridge.

Note: When the dropping cut is made close to the bridge, the tree should start falling. If it looks like the tree may possibly not fall in the desired direction or it leans back and traps the saw chain, stop the dropping cut and use wedges of wood. plastic or aluminium to open the cut and to tilt the tree into the required falling direction. When the tree starts falling, remove the chainsaw from the cut, turn it off, put it away and leave the danger zone via the planned escape route. Look out for falling branches and do not trip.

- Be alert to signs that the tree is starting to fall: cracking sounds, widening of the felling cut, or movement in the upper branches.
- To avoid injury, do not cut down a partially felled tree with your saw. Pay special attention to partially felled trees that may be poorly supported. If a tree does not fall completely, set the saw aside and pull with a cable winch, block and tackle, or tractor.

Sawing a felled tree (bucking)

The term "buck" means to cut a felled tree trunk into the desired log length.

CAUTION!

Do not stand on the log while it is being cut.
Any portion can roll, and you may lose your footing and control over the device. Never run the saw on sloping ground. Make sure you have secure footing and distribute your body weight evenly on both feet.
If possible, put branches, beams or wedges under the tree to support it.

Important Notes

- Always only cut one log at a time.
- Be careful when cutting splintery wood. You could be hit by sharp wood particles.
- Cut small logs or branches on a sawhorse. When cutting logs, another person should hold the trunk. Do not secure the trunk with your leg or foot.
- If you use the saw in places where trunks and roots are tangled, drag the logs into a clear spot, and lift the cleared logs first.

Different cuts for bucking (Fig. D)

CAUTION!

If the saw is clamped into a log, do not pull it out by force. You risk losing control of the device, thereby resulting in injury and / or damage to the saw. Hold the saw, and drive a plastic or wood - wedge into the cut until the saw can be pulled out easily. Position the saw carefully and allow it to cut again. Start the saw if it is trapped in a trunk.

Upper section (Fig. E, item 1)
Position the saw at the upper end of the log. With the overcut apply only slight downward pressure.

Sub-section (Fig. E, item 2)
Place the undercut at the bottom of the trunk, holding the top of the saw down against the log. Practice the undercut; it is just as easy to train from the top.
Hold the saw firmly and maintain control. The saw will push backwards (towards you).

⚠ **CAUTION!**
Never hold the saw upside down for an undercut. In this position, you have no control over the device.
Always execute the first cut on the compression side of the log. The compression side of a log is where the pressure of the root weight is concentrated.

Bucking without supports (Fig. F)
- When the whole length of the tree trunk is stable and even, start sawing from the top (No. 1).
- Make sure you do not saw into the ground.

Trunk cutting, supported on one end (Fig. G)
- When the tree trunk is propped up on one end, make the first cut (No. 1) from underneath (1/3 of the trunk diameter) in order to prevent splitting.
- The second cut is made from the top (2/3 of the diameter) in the same line as the first cut to prevent the saw from becoming jammed.

Trunk cutting, supported on both ends (Fig. H)
- When the tree trunk is propped up on both ends, make the first cut (No. 1) from the top (1/3 of the trunk diameter) in order to prevent splitting.
- The second cut is made from underneath (2/3 of the diameter) in the same line as the first cut to prevent the saw from becoming jammed.

Limbing and Trimming

⚠ **ATTENTION!**
Always pay attention to, and protect yourself against kickback. Never let the moving chain at the top of the guide bar come into contact with other branches or objects when limbing or trimming. Such contact can cause serious injury.

⚠ **ATTENTION!**
Climb the tree for pruning or trimming. Do not stand on ladders, platforms, etc. as you may lose your balance and lose control of the device.

Important Notes

- Work slowly, and hold the saw firmly with both hands. Ensure safe standing position and balance.
- Watch out for spring backs. Use extreme caution when cutting small size limbs. Pliable material may catch in the saw chain and be whipped toward you or pull you off balance.
- Watch out for spring backs. This is especially true for branches that are bent or under pressure. Avoid coming in contact with the branch or the saw when there is tension in the wood.
- Keep your work area clear. Keep the path clear of branches to avoid tripping over them.

Lopping (Fig. J)

- Lopping means removing branches from the felled tree.
- Leave the larger limbs that are underneath the felled tree, and use them as support while you continue to work.
- Start at the base of the felled tree and work your way up to the top. Remove smaller parts of the tree with a cut in the direction of growth (arrows Fig. J).
- Be sure to keep the tree between you and the saw.
- Remove larger, supporting branches using the methods in the section „Bucking without restraints".
- Always cut branches under tension from the underneath to the top, so the saw does not become trapped.
- Always cut small and freely hanging limbs with one cut. By undercutting they could fall in and pinch the saw.

Trimming (Fig. I)

⚠ **ATTENTION!**
Leave stubs in branches or below cut them to shoulder level only. Never cut branches above shoulder height. Leave such work to an expert.

- Make the first cut (Item 1) 1/3 in the bottom of the limb.
- Then cut the second section (Item 2) all the way through the branch. The third section (item 3) is a general section that allows you to separate the branch at 2.5 to 5 cm from the trunk.

Sawing on a slope (Fig. K)

When sawing on a slope, make sure you always stand higher than the tree trunk (Fig. K). In order to maintain complete control at the moment of "sawing through", reduce pressure towards the end of the cut without releasing your tight grip on the handles of the chainsaw.

⚠ **WARNING!**
The saw chain must not come in contact with the ground.
After completing the cut, wait for the saw chain to come to a standstill before removing the chainsaw.
Always turn off the chainsaw's motor when going from one tree to the next.

9. MAINTENANCE

Always pull the plug out of the power socket before doing any work on the chainsaw!

- Keep the cooling vents on the motor housing clean and unobstructed at all times.
- Only the maintenance work described in these operating instructions may be carried out. Any other maintenance work must be carried out by our Customer Service.
- Do not modify the power saw in any way as this could jeopardize its safety.
- Should the chainsaw fail despite our careful manufacturing and inspection procedures, have it repaired by an authorized Customer Service workshop.

Filling in chain oil

To prevent dirt getting inside the tank, clean the oil tank cap (21) before opening. Check the contents of the oil tank during sawing work by checking the oil gauge (15). Close the oil tank cap tightly and wipe away any spills.

Sharpening the saw chain

You can have your saw chain sharpened fast and correctly by specialist dealers, from whom you can also obtain chain sharpening equipment to enable you to sharpen the chain yourself.
Please follow the corresponding operating instructions.
Take care of your tools. Keep your tools sharp and clean to enable you to work well and safely.
Follow the maintenance regulations and the instructions for changing tools.

Service information

With this product, it is necessary to note that the following parts are subject to natural or usage-related wear, or that the following parts are required as consumables.
Wearing parts*: Saw chain, guide rail, chain oil, carbon brushes, claw stop

* May not be included in the scope of delivery!

10. CUTTING

⚠ ATTENTION!
Before proceeding, please read the chapter "Safety instructions". We recommend that you gain experience by cutting smaller logs. In this way you will also get to know the chain saw.

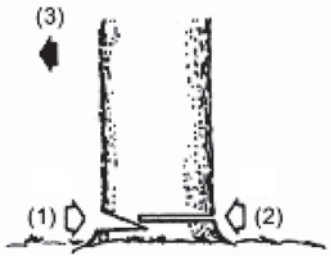
- Always adhere to safety instructions. The chain saw may only be used for cutting wood. It is forbidden to cut any other materials. Vibrations and kickback differ for various materials. Do not use the chain saw as a lever for lifting, moving or splitting material. It is forbidden to attach any parts or jigs other than those specified in the technical documentation.
- It is not necessary to push the chain saw into the cut. When the motor is running at full speed, push the chain saw down lightly.
- If the chain jams in the cut, do not attempt to free it by pulling, rather stretch open the cut using a wedge or crowbar.

Safety brake (protection against kickback)

- This chain saw is equipped with an automatic chain brake that, if it works correctly, immediately stops the chain in the event of kickback. It is necessary to check the working order of the chain brake before every use of the chain saw. Run the chainsaw at full speed for 1 - 2 seconds and then tilt the front protective cover. The chain must stop immediately even when the motor is running at high speed. If the chain stops slowly or does not stop at all, please contact an authorised service centre.
- It is extremely important to check the working order of the chain brake and the sharpness of the chain before every use to ensure that the necessary level of safety in the event of a kickback is maintained. Removing safety accessories, incorrect maintenance or when using unsuitable guide bars or chains may, in the event of kickback, result in serious injuries.

Cutting trees

- Decide about the direction in which the tree will fall, respecting the wind direction, incline angle of the tree and location of the branches, and consider all other factors before cutting.
- The area around the tree must be clear, without obstacles, and must enable a stable stance. The escape route must be passable.
- Cut a wedge into one third of the tree's diameter on the side to which the tree should fall. (see fig. Cutting trees, point 1)
- From the opposite direction perform a separation cut at a level above the wedge cut. (see fig. Cutting trees, point 2)
- The tree will fall in the direction towards the wedge cut. (see fig. Cutting trees, point 3)



Cutting trees

⚠ ATTENTION!
When cutting trees, inform other people in the area about the potential danger. Cutting trees requires experience and we do not recommend performing this task without the necessary experience.

Cutting logs

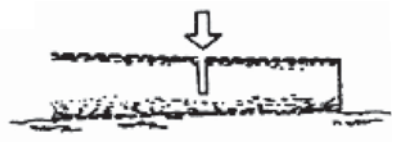
⚠ **ATTENTION!**
Always maintain a stable stance. Do not step on logs.

⚠ **ATTENTION!**
Before starting work, check that all components are in their place and that all nuts and bolts are tightened.

- The log being cut may roll away. Especially when cutting on a slope, always stand above the log being cut.
- Prevent kickback of the saw by following the instructions in chapter "Safety instructions".
- Before starting work, assess the direction of the force causing the cut trunk to bend. The final cut needs to always be done from the opposite side of where the bending force is acting to prevent the guide bar from being clamped inside the cut.
- Only carry the chain saw with the motor turned off and the guide bar protected by the protective cover.

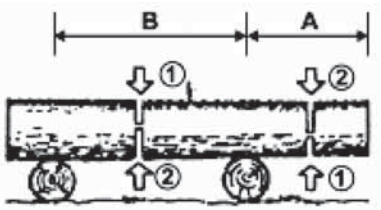
Log lying on the ground

- Cut it halfway through, then roll it over and complete the cut from the other side.



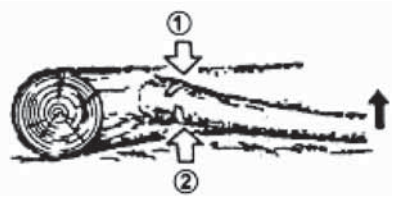
Log above the ground

- In part "A" make a cut from below to a third of the log and then complete the cut from above. In part "B" make a cut from above to a third of the log and then complete the cut from below.



Removing a fallen tree

- First find out to which side the branch is bent. Then make the initial cut from the side of the bend and then complete the cut from the opposite side.



⚠ **ATTENTION!**
A bent branch may spring up.

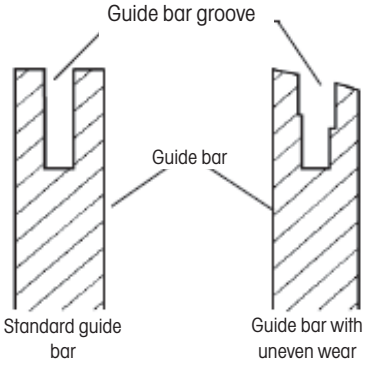
11. CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Cleaning the body of the chain saw

Keep the body of the chain saw clean. When cleaning, use a soft cloth dipped in a soap solution. Use this cloth to meticulously clean the body of the chain saw.

Maintaining the guide bar

- Most problems with the guide bar arise due to uneven wear.
  Uneven wear occurs mainly as a result of an incorrectly sharpened chain or an incorrectly set depth gauge. When the guide bar is worn out unevenly, the guiding groove is widened (see Picture). The result is a rattling chain and rivets falling off.
  The chain saw cannot be used for straight cuts. In such a case, replace the guide bar for a new one.
- Always check the condition of the guide bar before sharpening the chain. Using a worn out or damaged guide bar is very dangerous. Using a worn out or damaged guide bar will result in damage to the chain. Cutting with such
  a power tool will also be much more difficult and demanding.



Normal maintenance of the guide bar

- Remove the guide bar from the body of the chain saw.
- Regularly remove sawdust from the guide bar groove. For cleaning use a spatula or a wire.
- Clean oily grooves at the end of every work day.
- Replace the guide bar if:
  - it is bent or cracked
  - its groove is very damaged or worn out

Note: To replace the guide bar, follow the instruction contained in this user's manual. You will find the correct guide bar type in the technical specifications.

12. SHARPENING THE SAW CHAIN

Keep the saw chain sharp. Cutting will be significantly faster and most importantly safer. A blunt saw chain increases wear on the sprocket, guide bar, chain and motor. If you need to push on the saw and only sawdust with a few splinters are produced then this means that the chain is blunt.

For this task, we recommend that you contact an authorised service centre

Equipment necessary for sharpening a saw chain

- Round file as per technical specifications
- Depth gauge
- File guide
- Vice
- Medium-size flat file

Sharpening the teeth on the chain

Use the file guide set at an angle of 30° (mark A, see figure).

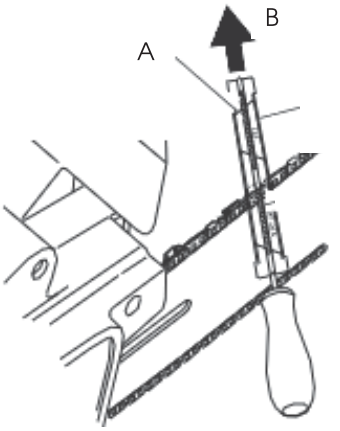
- Set the saw chain tension to the correct level.
- Fasten the guide bar in a vice so that you have the chain in a stable position.

Note: Do not fasten the chain itself.

- Push the round file, inserted in the file guide, into the groove between the top plate and the depth gauge on the chain. The chain should be touching both the top plate as well as the depth gauge (see figure)

Note: File in the middle of the guide bar.

Note: In the figure you can see the position of the file guide and the direction for filing the teeth on the left side of the chain.



- Place the file guide at the required angle (mark A, see figure). Check that the mark is at 30° on the file guide aligned with the centre of the guide bar. This will ensure that you will file at an angle of 30°.
- File the tooth in the direction from inside out (in direction B, see figure) until it is sharp. File only in this direction.

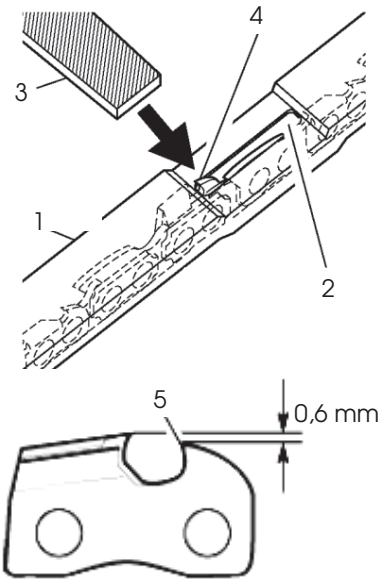
Note: Two to three passes of the file should be sufficient to sharpen the tooth.

Filing the depth gauge

As a result of sharpening the teeth on the chain, the depth gauge tolerance is reduced. After every second or third sharpening, it is necessary to adjust the depth gauge setting.

- Place the depth gauge adjustment jig (see fig., point 1) firmly on the top edge of two teeth. Make sure that the groove of the jig is in the groove of the depth gauge (see fig., point 2.)
- Use a medium-sized flat file (see fig., point 3). File the depth gauge (see fig., point 4) to the level of the depth gauge adjustment jig.
- Remove the depth gauge adjustment jig. Using a flat file, round the front edge of the depth gauge (see figure). When filing, adhere to the prescribed values (see fig., point 5).

Note: After the chain has been sharpened by hand several times, have the saw chain sharpened at an authorised service centre or sharpen it on a special sharpening machine. This will renew the even sharpness of all teeth.



13. REPLACING THE SAW CHAIN

⚠ **ATTENTION!**
When replacing the saw chain, do not clamp the chain saw or the guide bar in a vice.

Always replace the chain if the teeth are excessively worn out and they cannot be sharpened or if the chain snaps. Use only an original spare chain according to the specifications in this user's manual. When replacing the saw chain, always also replace the cogged wheel of the sprocket. This will ensure the correct position of the chain during movement. (Note: You will find the specifications of the correct chain type and the cogged wheel in the technical specifications.)

- Loosen and remove the bar guide bolt.
- Remove the sprocket cover.
- Remove the saw chain.
- Wind the new chain around the cogged wheel, then along the top groove of the guide bar and around the guide bar nose.

Note: Check that the saw teeth are facing in the correct direction. Put on the chain so that the teeth on the top side of the guide bar are facing towards the guide bar nose (see figure).

- Before placing the sprocket cover into position, check that the chain tensioning pin is inserted into the adjustment hole on the guide bar.
- Put the sprocket cover back on to the body of the chain saw.
- Fasten the sprocket cover using the guide bar bolt.

⚠ **ATTENTION!**
Only tighten the bolt by hand.

- Adjust the tension of the saw chain.
- Tighten the guide bar bolt.

⚠ **ATTENTION!**
Check that you have not placed the saw chain on the guide bar in the opposite direction. Otherwise, the chain saw will exhibit excessive vibrations and will not cut.

14. STORAGE

If you will not use the chain saw for longer than 30 days, proceed as follows.

- Drain the oil tank.
- Remove and clean out the guide bar and chain. Submerge the guide bar and chain into a kerosene-based or soap cleaning solution.
- Then dry the guide bar and the chain.
- Put the chain into a container filled with oil. This will prevent it from corroding.
- Gently coat the guide bar with oil.
- Wipe the body of the chain saw with a cloth. When cleaning, use a soft cloth dipped in a soap solution.
- Store the chain saw
  - In higher shelves or in locked areas out of children's reach
  - in a dry location

15. TECHNICAL DATA

Bar length	405 mm (16")
Capacity oiltank	0,15 l
Type of oil	wear resistant oil
Saw chain division	3/8"
Drive link thickness	1.27 mm
Tooth pitch of drive sprocket	3/8"
Chain brake	yes
Motor	230-240 V / 50 Hz
Power	2400 W
Cutting speed max.	15 m/s
Weight	5,15 kg

16. TROUBLESHOOTING

Fault	**Possible cause**	**Remedy**
Motor does not run	No electricity	Check socket, cable and plug. Damaged cable: Have repaired by Customer Service. It is prohibited to patch the cable with insulating tape. Damaged switches have to be replaced by a Customer Service workshop
	Chain brake	See section "chain brake" and "Releasing the chain brake"
	Running out of carbon brush	Change the carbon brush, ask a Customer Service workshop
Chain does not move	Chain brake	Check the chain brake, release if necessary.
Poor cutting performance	Blunt chain Chain tension Check that the chain is fitted correctly	Sharpen the chain Chain wrongly fitted Check the chain tension
Saw works only with difficulty Chain jumps off sword	Chain tension	Check the chain tension
Chain becomes hot	Chain lubrication	Check oil level Check Chain lubrication

17. DISPOSAL

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISPOSAL OF USED PACKAGING MATERIALS

Dispose of used packaging material at a site designated for waste in your municipality.

The machine and its accessories are manufactured from various materials, e.g. metal and plastic.
Take damaged parts to a recycling centre. Inquire at the relevant government department.

Changes in the text, design and technical specifications may be made without prior notice and we reserve the right to make these changes.

18. DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

FAST ČR, a.s.
U Sanitasu 1621, 251 01 Říčany, Czech Republic
tel.: +420 323 204 111, fax: +420 323 204 110

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Product / brand: Electric Chain Saw / **FIELDMANN**

Type / model: **FZP 2025-E** as factory model GY-9851
AC 230 – 240 V, 50Hz, 2400W, Class II, IPX0
L_{PA} = 98,6 dB(A), L_{WA} = 107 dB(A)

Manufacturer: FAST ČR, a.s.
U Sanitasu 1621, 251 01 Říčany, Czech Republic
VAT no: CZ24777749

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

The object of the declaration described above is in conformity with the relevant Union harmonization legislation:

Directive MD 2006/42/EC
Directive NEOE 2000/14/EC
Directive EMC 2014/30/EU
Directive RoHS 2011/65/EU

The relevant harmonized standards and the other technical specifications:

EN 60745-1:2009+A11
EN 60745-2-13:2009+A1
EN 55014-1:2017+A11
EN 55014-2:2015
EN IEC 61000-3-2:2019
EN IEC 61000-3-11:2019

CE

Place of issuance: Prague
Date of issuance: 27. 01. 2022

Name: Petr Uher - Responsible Person
Signature:

FAST FAST ČR, a.s.
U Sanitasu 1621, 251 01 Říčany
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IČO: 247 77 749, DIČ: CZ 247 77 749

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https://tehnoteka.rs

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