MSE 170 C, 190 C, 210 C

2 - 38 Instruction Manual

Contents

1 Introduction

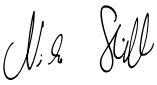
Dear Customer,

Thank you for choosing a quality engineered STIHL product.

It has been built using modern production techniques and comprehensive quality assurance. Every effort has been made to ensure your satisfaction and trouble-free use of the product.

Please contact your dealer or our sales company if you have any queries concerning this product.

Your



Dr. Nikolas Stihl

2 Guide to Using this Manual

This instruction manual covers a STIHL electric chain saw which is also referred to as the saw, power tool or machine in the descriptions.

2.1 Pictograms

The meanings of the pictograms attached to the machine are explained in this manual.

Depending on the model concerned, the following pictograms may be attached to your machine.

Chain oil tank; chain oil

Direction of chain rotation

Tension the chain

Thermal overload cutout

Unlock

Lock

2.2 Symbols in text

WARNING

Warning where there is a risk of an accident or personal injury or serious damage to property.

NOTICE

Caution where there is a risk of damaging the machine or its individual components.

2.3 Engineering improvements

STIHL's philosophy is to continually improve all of its products. For this reason we may modify

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the design, engineering and appearance of our products periodically.

Therefore, some changes, modifications and improvements may not be covered in this manual.

3 Safety Precautions

Special safety precautions must be observed to reduce the risk of personal injury when working with a chain saw because of the very high chain speed and very sharp cutters.

It is important that you read the instruction manual before first use and keep it in a safe place for future reference. Non-observance of the instruction manual may result in serious or even fatal injury.

3.1 General

Observe all applicable local safety regulations, standards and ordinances.

The use of noise emitting power tools may be restricted to certain times by national or local regulations.

If you have not used this model before: Have your dealer or other experienced user show you how to operate your unit or attend a special course in its operation.

Minors should never be allowed to use a chain saw.

Keep bystanders, especially children, and animals away from the work area.

The user is responsible for avoiding injury to third parties or damage to their property.

Do not lend or rent your chain saw without the instruction manual. Be sure that anyone using it understands the information contained in this manual.

Persons who are not able to operate the power tool safely due to limited physical, sensory or mental ability may work with it only under supervision or after instruction by a responsible person.

To operate a chain saw you must be rested, in good physical condition and mental health. If you have any condition that might be aggravated by strenuous work, check with your doctor before operating a chain saw.

Do not operate the chain saw if you are under the influence of any substance (drugs, alcohol) which might impair vision, dexterity or judgment.

To reduce the risk of accidents or injury, put off the work in poor weather conditions (rain, snow, ice, wind).

3.2 Intended Use

The chainsaw may be used for cutting wood and wooden objects only. It is particularly suitable for cutting firewood and other woodworking projects close to the house.

It must not be used for any other purpose because of the increased risk of accidents.

Never attempt to modify your saw in any way since this may increase the risk of personal injury. STIHL excludes all liability for personal injury and damage to property caused while using unauthorized attachments.

3.3 Clothing and Equipment

Wear proper protective clothing and equipment.

Clothing must be sturdy but allow complete freedom of movement. Wear snug-fitting clothing with **cut retardant inserts** – do not wear a work jacket.

Avoid clothing that could get caught on branches or brush or moving parts of the chainsaw. Do not wear a scarf, necktie or jewelry. Tie up and confine long hair (headscarf, cap, hard hat, etc.).

Wear **suitable footwear** with cut protection, non-slip soles and steel toe.

WARNING

To reduce the risk of eye injuries, wear close-fitting safety glasses in accordance with European Standard EN 166. Make sure the safety glasses are a snug fit.

Wear face protection and make sure it fits well.

Wear "personal" sound protection, e.g. ear defenders.

Wear a safety hard hat where there is a danger of head injuries from falling objects.

Wear sturdy protective gloves made of a resistant material (e.g. leather).

STIHL offers a comprehensive range of personal protective clothing and equipment.

3.4 Transporting

Always switch off the chainsaw before carrying it – even for short distances, disconnect the plug from the wall outlet, move the hand guard to and fit the chain scabbard. This avoids the risk of the motor starting unintentionally.

Carry your chainsaw by the front handle only with the guide bar behind you.

In vehicles: Properly secure your chainsaw to prevent turnover, chain oil spillage and damage.

3.5 Cleaning

Clean plastic surfaces with a cloth. Do not use aggressive detergents. They may damage the plastic.

Always clean dust and dirt off the chainsaw – do not use any grease solvents for this purpose.

Clean the cooling slots if necessary.

Do not use a pressure washer to clean the saw. The solid jet of water may damage parts of the saw.

Do not spray the chainsaw with water.

3.6 Accessories

Only use those tools, guide bars, chains, chain sprockets, accessories or technically equivalent components that have been approved by STIHL for this machine. If you have any questions in this respect, consult a servicing dealer. Use only high quality tools and accessories. Otherwise, there may be a risk of accidents and damage to the machine.

STIHL recommends the use of genuine STIHL tools, guide bars, chains, chain sprockets and accessories. They are specifically designed to match your model and meet your performance requirements.

3.7 Drive Gear

3.7.1 Electrical Connection.

The wall outlet must be equipped with a ground-fault circuit breaker or such a device must be installed between the wall outlet and the power tool – see "Connecting Saw to Power Supply".

If the connecting cord is damaged, immediately disconnect the plug from the power supply to avoid the **risk of electric shock**.

Reduce the risk of electric shock:

– Voltage and frequency of the machine (see rating plate) and the voltage and frequency of your power supply must be the same.
– Check the connecting cord, plug, extension cord and safety devices for damage. Never use damaged cords, couplings and plugs or connecting cords that do not comply with regulations.
– Always connect the power tool to a properly installed wall outlet.
– Check that the insulation of the power cord, extension cord, plug and coupling is in good condition.
– Never jerk the connecting cord to disconnect it from the wall outlet. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.

Position the connecting and extension cords correctly:

– Check minimum cross section of wires (wire gauge) – see "Connecting to Power Supply".
– **To reduce the risk of stumbling**, position and mark the connecting cord so that it cannot be damaged or endanger others.
– Using unsuitable extension cords can be dangerous. Make sure the extension cord used complies with the regulations for the intended application.
– The plug and coupling of the extension cord must be water-proof and must never be immersed in water.
– Do not chafe on edges, pointed or sharp objects
– Do not squeeze through gaps in doors or windows
– If cords are twisted – unplug the power tool and straighten them out
– Always unwind the extension cord completely from the cable drum **to reduce the risk of fire from overheating**.
– The extension cord must always be behind you (i.e. the operator).
– Make sure that it cannot become entangled with branches during cutting.
– Position the connecting cord so that it cannot come into contact with the rotating chain.

Do not drive over, squash or jerk the connecting cord. Protect it from heat, oil and sharp edges.

3.8 Before Starting Work

Disconnect the plug from the wall outlet:
– before carrying out tests and adjustments or cleaning work
– when working on the cutting attachment
– before leaving your chainsaw unattended

– before transporting
– before storing
– before performing repairs and maintenance work
– in the event of danger or in an emergency

Check that your saw is properly assembled and in good condition – refer to appropriate chapters in the instruction manual.
– Check operation of chain brake, front hand guard
– Correctly mounted guide bar
– Correctly tensioned chain
– The trigger and trigger lockout must move freely and spring back to the idle position when they are released.
– Trigger is locked in position when trigger lockout is not depressed.
– Never attempt to modify the controls or safety devices in any way.
– Keep the handles dry and clean – free from oil and dirt – for safe control of the saw.
– Make sure there is sufficient chain oil in the tank.

To reduce the risk of personal injury, do not operate your saw if it is damaged or not properly assembled.

3.9 Switching On the Saw

Start the saw on level ground only. Make sure you have a firm footing. Hold the saw firmly – check that the cutting attachment is not touching any object or the ground.

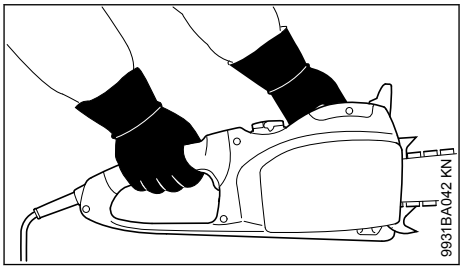
The chainsaw is a one-person saw. Do not allow other persons in the work area – even when starting.

Do not attempt to switch on the saw when the saw chain is in a cut.

Switch on as described in the instruction manual.

3.10 While Working

Make sure you always have a firm and secure footing. Take special care when the bark is wet – **danger of slipping!**



Always hold the chainsaw **firmly with both hands:** Right hand on the rear handle – even if you are left-handed. To ensure reliable control, wrap your thumbs tightly around the handle and control handle.

In case of imminent danger or in an emergency, switch off the chainsaw immediately, set the hand guard to and disconnect the mains plug from the wall outlet.

The drive motor is not waterproof. Never work with the power tool in the rain or in wet or very damp locations.

Do not leave the machine outdoors in the rain and do not use it if it is damp.

Exercise caution with slippery surfaces, water, snow, ice, steep slopes, uneven ground or green wood that has just been stripped of its bark – **danger of slipping!**

Exercise caution with tree stumps, roots and ditches – **tripping hazard!**

Do not work alone – keep within calling distance of others who are trained in emergency procedures and can provide help in an emergency. Helpers at the cutting site must also wear protective clothing (hard hat) and stand well clear of the branches being cut.

Be particularly alert and cautious when wearing hearing protection because your ability to hear warnings (shouts, alarms, etc.) is restricted.

Take breaks when you start getting tired or feeling fatigue – **risk of accidents!**

Dust (e. g., sawdust), fumes and smoke produced while using the machine may be hazardous to health. Wear a dust mask in case of dust production.

Check the saw chain at regular short intervals during operation or immediately if there is a noticeable change in cutting behavior:

– Switch off the chainsaw, wait for the saw chain to come to a standstill, disconnect the mains plug from the wall outlet
– Check condition and proper mounting
– Check sharpness

Never touch the saw chain when the chainsaw is running. If the saw chain becomes jammed by an object, switch off the chainsaw immediately and disconnect the mains plug from the wall outlet before attempting to free the object – **risk of injury!**

Before leaving the chainsaw unattended, switch off the chainsaw, set the hand guard to 🔒 and disconnect the mains plug from the wall outlet to prevent an unintentional start.

To change the saw chain, switch off the chainsaw, set the hand guard to 🔒 and disconnect the mains plug from the wall outlet. **Risk of injury** from the motor starting unintentionally!

The chainsaw is equipped with a system for stopping the saw chain quickly – the saw chain stops immediately if the trigger is released – see "Coasting brake".

Check this function at regular, frequent intervals. Do not operate the chainsaw if the saw chain continues moving when the trigger switch is released – see "Coasting brake" – **risk of injury!** Contact a dealer.

Never work without chain lubrication – monitor the oil level in the oil tank. Stop work immediately if the oil level in the oil tank is too low and top up with chain lubricant – see also "Topping up with chain lubricant" and "Checking chain lubricant".

If the chainsaw is subjected to unusually high loads for which it was not designed (e.g. heavy impact or a fall), always check that it is in good condition before continuing work – see also "Before starting work". Check in particular that the safety devices are working properly. Do not continue using a chainsaw that is not in perfect working order. In case of doubt, contact a dealer.

3.11 After Finishing Work

Switch off the saw, move the hand guard to 🔒, disconnect the plug from the wall outlet and fit the chain scabbard.

3.12 Storing

When the chainsaw is not in use, store it so that it does not endanger others. Secure it against unauthorized use.

Store your chainsaw in a dry location with the hand guard on 🔒 and the plug disconnected from the wall outlet.

3.13 Vibrations

Prolonged use of the power tool may result in vibration-induced circulation problems in the hands (whitefinger disease).

No general recommendation can be given for the length of usage because it depends on several factors.

The period of usage is prolonged by:
– Hand protection (wearing warm gloves)
– Work breaks

The period of usage is shortened by:
– Any personal tendency to suffer from poor circulation (symptoms: frequently cold fingers, tingling sensations).
– Low outside temperatures.
– The force with which the handles are held (a tight grip restricts circulation).

Continual and regular users should monitor closely the condition of their hands and fingers. If any of the above symptoms appear (e.g. tingling sensation in fingers), seek medical advice.

3.14 Maintenance and Repairs

Before carrying out any repairs, cleaning or maintenance work or work on the cutting attachment, always switch off the chainsaw, move the hand guard to 🔒 and disconnect the plug from the wall outlet. **This avoids the risk of injury** from the chain starting unintentionally.

Service the chainsaw regularly. Do not attempt any maintenance or repair work not described in the instruction manual. Have all other work performed by a servicing dealer.

STIHL recommends that you have servicing and repair work carried out exclusively by an authorized STIHL servicing dealer. STIHL dealers are regularly given the opportunity to attend training courses and are supplied with the necessary technical information.

Only use high-quality replacement parts in order to avoid the risk of accidents and damage to the saw. If you have any questions in this respect, consult a servicing dealer.

Never attempt to modify your saw in any way since this may increase the **risk of personal injury**.

Regularly check the electrical contacts and ensure that the insulation of the connecting cord and plug shows no sign of aging (brittleness).

Electrical components, e.g. power cord, may only be repaired or replaced by a qualified electrician.

Check the chain catcher and replace it if damaged.

Observe sharpening instructions – keep the chain and guide bar in good condition at all times for safe and correct handling of the machine. The chain must be properly sharpened, tensioned and well lubricated.

Always change the chain, guide bar and sprocket in good time.

Store chain lubricant in properly labeled, safety-type canisters only. Store in a dry, cool and safe location protected from light and the sun.

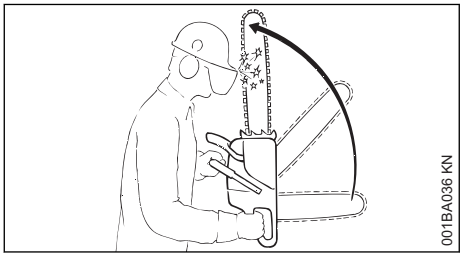
If there is a problem with the chain brake, switch off the saw immediately, move the hand guard to 🔒 and disconnect the plug from the wall outlet – **risk of injury**. Contact your servicing dealer – do not use your saw until the problem has been rectified (see "Chain Brake").

4 Reactive Forces

The most common reactive forces that occur during cutting are: kickback, pushback and pull-in.

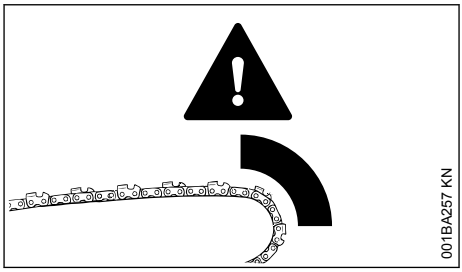
4.1 Dangers of kickback

Kickback can result in serious or fatal injury.



(Kickback) occurs when the saw is suddenly thrown up and back in an uncontrolled arc towards the operator.

4.2 Kickback occurs if, e. g.,



– when the upper quadrant of the bar nose unintentionally contacts wood or another solid object, e.g. when another limb is touched accidentally during limbing.
– when the chain at the nose of the guide bar is pinched in the cut.

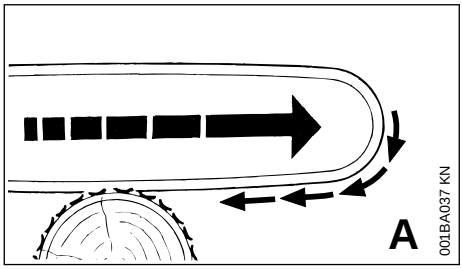
4.3 Quickstop chain brake:

This device reduces the risk of injury in certain situations – it cannot prevent kickback. When activated, the chain brake stops the saw chain within a fraction of a second –
see the section "Saw chain" in this Instruction Manual.

4.4 To reduce the risk of kickback

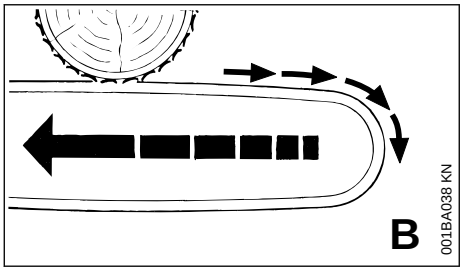
– Work cautiously and avoid situations which could cause kickback.
– Hold the saw firmly with both hands and maintain a secure grip.
– always cut at full throttle.
– Be aware of the location of the guide bar nose at all times.
– do not cut with the bar nose.
– Take special care with small, tough limbs, they may catch the chain.
– never cut several limbs at once.
– do not overreach.
– never cut above shoulder height.
– Use extreme caution when re-entering a previous cut.
– Do not attempt plunge cuts if you are not experience in this cutting technique.
– be alert for shifting of the log or other forces that may cause the cut to close and pinch the chain.
– always cut with a correctly sharpened, properly tensioned chain – the depth gauge setting must not be too large.
– Use a low kickback chain and a narrow radius guide bar.

4.5 Pull-in (A)



Pull-in occurs when the chain on the bottom of the bar is suddenly pinched, caught or encounters a foreign object in the wood. The reaction of the chain pulls the saw forward – **to reduce this risk, always engage the spiked bumper securely in the tree or limb**.

4.6 Pushback (B)



Pushback occurs when the chain on the top of the bar is suddenly pinched, caught or encounters a foreign object in the wood. The reaction of the chain drives the saw straight back toward the operator – **to avoid this risk**:

- Be alert to situations that may cause the top of the guide bar to be pinched
- Do not twist the guide bar in the cut

4.7 Exercise extreme caution

- with leaners
- with trees that have fallen unfavorably between other trees and are under strain
- when working in blowdown areas.

In these cases, do not use a chain saw – use a hoist, winch or drag line instead.

Pull out exposed and cleared logs. Select clear area for cutting.

Deadwood (dry, decayed or rotted wood) represents a considerable risk that is difficult to assess. Identifying the extent of the dangers is complicated, if not impossible. Use aids such as a cable winch or tractor in such cases.

When felling in the vicinity of roads, railways, power lines, etc., take extra precautions. If necessary, inform the police, utility company or railway authority.

5 Working Techniques

Only specially trained persons may perform cutting and felling operations and all other associated work (plunge cutting, limbing, etc.). To reduce the risk of accidents and injury, do not attempt felling or limbing if you are not an experienced chainsaw user.

Gasoline chain saws are more suitable than electric saws for felling and limbing. The freedom of movement necessary for this work is restricted by the connecting cord.

Your electric chain saw is unsuitable for cutting in blowdown areas and must not be used for such work.

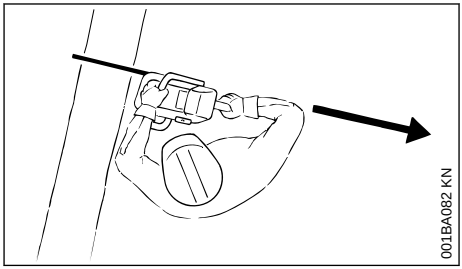
However, if a tree is to be felled and limbed with an electric saw against this recommendation, it is essential to observe country-specific regulations on felling techniques.

5.1 Sawing

Work calmly and carefully – in daylight conditions and only when visibility is good. Ensure you do not endanger others – stay alert at all times.

It is advisable for first-time users to practice cutting logs on a sawbuck – see "Sawing thin wood".

Use the shortest possible guide bar: The chain, guide bar and chain sprocket must match each other and your saw.



Position the saw so that your body is **clear of the cutting attachment**.

Always pull the saw out of the cut with the chain running.

Use your chain saw for cutting only. It is not designed for prying or shoveling away limbs, roots or other objects.

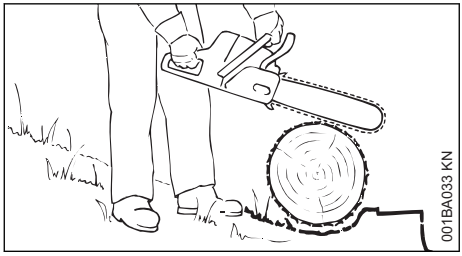
Do not underbuck freely hanging limbs.

Be careful when cutting scrub and young trees. Thin shoots can be scooped up by the chain saw and hurled towards the user.

Be careful when cutting splintered wood – **Risk of injury from ejected pieces of wood!**

Make sure your saw does not touch any foreign materials: Stones, nails, etc. may be flung off and damage the saw chain. The chain saw may kick back unexpectedly – **risk of accident!**

If a rotating saw chain hits a stone or another hard object, sparks may be generated which may ignite easily flammable materials under certain conditions. Also dried-out plants and brushwood are combustible, above all in hot and dry weather. If there is a risk of fire, do not use the chain saw in the vicinity of easily combustible materials, dry plants or scrub. It is mandatory that you ask the responsible forestry office about the current fire hazard.



If on a slope, stand on the uphill side of the log. Watch out for rolling logs.

When working at heights:
- Always use a lift bucket
- Never use the machine while standing on a ladder or in a tree
- Never work on an insecure support
- Never work above shoulder height
- Never use the machine with just one hand

Begin cutting with the saw at full throttle and engage the spiked bumper firmly in the wood, and then continue cutting.

Never work without the spiked bumper because the saw may pull you forwards and off balance. Always hold the spiked bumper securely against the tree or limb.

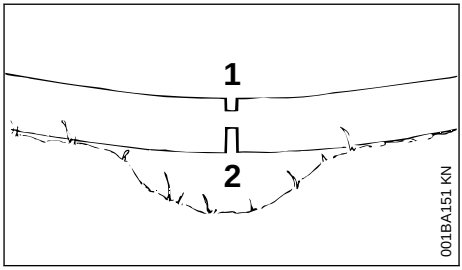
At the end of the cut, the chain saw is no longer supported by the cutting attachment in the cut. The chain saw's weight must be borne by the user – **risk of loss of control!**

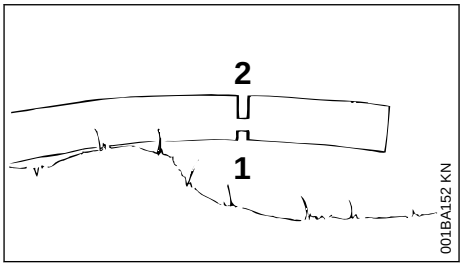
Sawing thin wood:
- Use a sturdy and stable support – sawhorse.
- Never hold the log with your leg or foot.
- never allow another person to hold the log or help in any other way.

Limbing
- use a low kickback chain.
- Work with the saw supported wherever possible.
- do not stand on the log while limbing it.
- do not cut with the bar nose.
- watch for limbs which are under tension.
- never cut several limbs at once.

Lying or standing logs under tension:

Always make the cuts in the correct order (first compression side (1), then tension side (2)), otherwise the cutting attachment may stick in the cut or kick back – **risk of injury!**





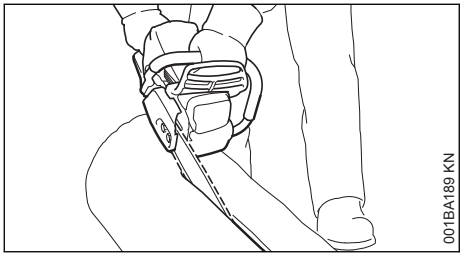
- ► Make relieving cut at the compression side (1)
- ► Make bucking cut at the tension side (2)

Be wary of **pushback** when making bucking cut from the bottom upwards (underbuck).

NOTICE

Do not cut a lying log at a point where it is touching the ground because the saw chain will otherwise be damaged.

Ripping:

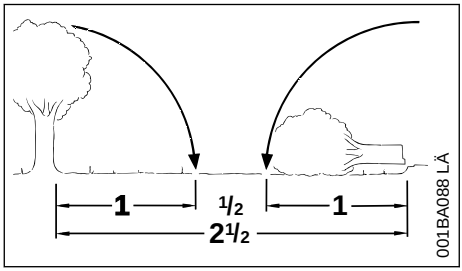


Sawing technique without use of the spiked bumper – risk of pull-in – position the guide bar at as shallow an angle as possible – be especially careful – increased **risk of kickback!**

5.2 Preparing for felling

Check that there are no other persons in the felling area – other than helpers.

Make sure no-one is endangered by the falling tree – the noise of your engine may drown any warning calls.

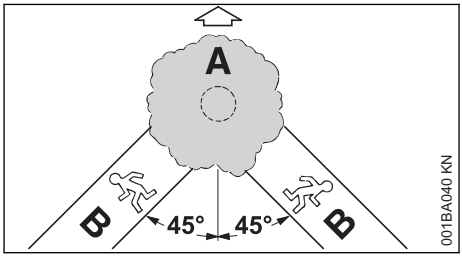


Maintain a distance of at least 2 1/2 tree lengths from the next felling site.

Determining direction of fall and escape path

Select gap in stand into which you want the tree to fall.

Pay special attention to the following points:
- The natural inclination of the tree
- Unusually heavy limb structure, asymmetrical growth, damage to tree
- The wind direction and speed – do not fell in high winds
- Direction of slope
- Neighboring trees
- Snow load
- Take the general condition of the tree into account – be especially careful with trunk damage or deadwood (brittle, rotten or dead wood)



A Direction of fall

B Escape path (escape routes)

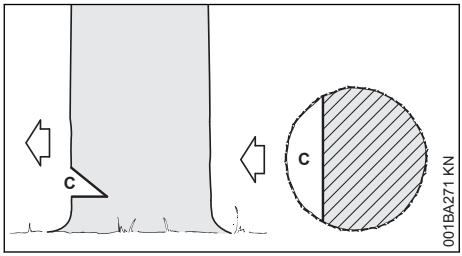
- Establish escape paths for each worker – approx. 45° diagonally opposite to the direction of fall
- Clear escape paths, eliminate obstacles
- Put down tools and equipment at a safe distance – but not on the escape paths
- When felling, stand only to the side of the falling trunk and only move back laterally onto the escape path
- Plan escape paths on slopes parallel to the slope
- When walking away along the escape path, watch out for falling limbs and watch the top of the tree.

Preparing work area at base of tree
- First clear the tree base and work area from interfering limbs and brush to provide a secure footing.
- Carefully clear the base of the trunk (e.g., with an axe) – sand, stones and other foreign objects will blunt the saw chain

- Remove largest buttresses: first the largest buttress – saw first vertically, then horizontally – only if the tree is in sound condition

5.3 Felling notch

Preparing the felling notch

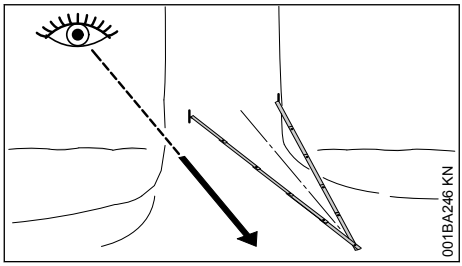


The felling notch (C) determines the direction of fall.

Important:
– Make a felling notch at right angle to direction of fall
– Saw as close to the ground as possible
– Cut to a depth of approx. 1/5 to 1/3 of the diameter of the trunk

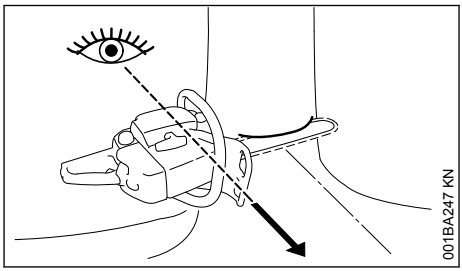
Specify the direction of fall – without the gunning sight on the shroud and fan housing

If the chain saw is designed without the gunning sight on the shroud and fan housing, the direction of fall can be determined or controlled using a meter stick:



- ► Snap the meter stick in the middle and create an isosceles triangle
- ► Position both ends of the meter stick in the front trunk area (1/5 to max. 1/3 of the trunk diameter) – align the tip of the meter stick in the defined direction of fall
- ► Mark the trunk at both ends of the meter stick to limit the felling notch

Making the felling notch



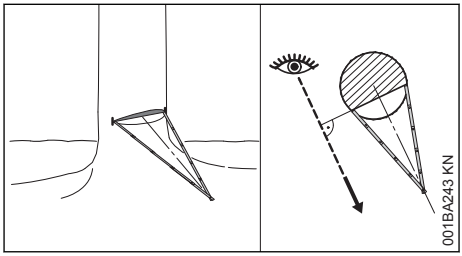
When making a felling notch, align the chainsaw so that the notch lies at a right angle to the direction of fall.

During the procedure, various sequences are permitted for making a felling notch with a bottom (horizontal) cut and top (angled) cut – comply with national legislation regarding felling technique.

- ► Make the bottom cut (horizontal cut) – until the guide bar reaches both markings
- ► Make the top (angled) cut approx. 45°- 60° to the bottom cut

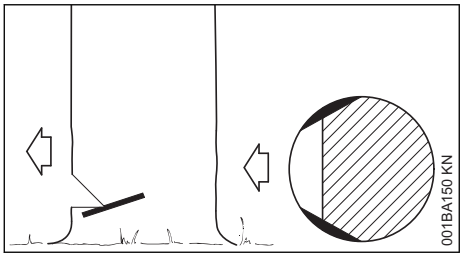
Checking the direction of fall

The bottom cut and top cut must meet in a continuous straight sink chord.



- ► Position the meter stick at the pivot point of the sink chord – the tip of the meter stick must point in the direction of the specified direction of fall – where necessary, correct the direction of fall by cutting the felling notch accordingly

5.4 Sapwood cuts

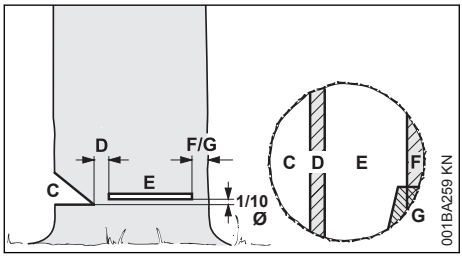


Sapwood cuts in long-fibered softwood help prevent sapwood splintering when the tree falls. Make cuts at both sides of the trunk at same height as bottom of felling notch to a depth of about 1/10 of trunk diameter. On large diameter trees, cut to no more than width of guide bar.

Do not make sapwood cuts if wood is diseased.

5.5 Basic information on felling cut

Basic dimensions



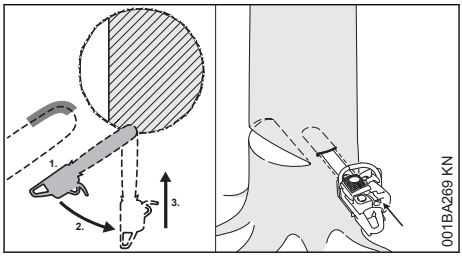
The **felling notch** (C) determines the direction of fall.

The **hinge** (D) functions like a real hinge to guide the tree to the ground.
– Width of hinge: approx. 1/10 of the trunk diameter
– Never saw through the hinge while felling – otherwise the tree will fall in a direction other than the one planned – **risk of accident!**
– With rotten trunks, leave a wider hinge

The tree is felled with the **felling cut** (E).
– Cut horizontally
– 1/10 (min. 3 cm) of the width of the hinge (D) across the bottom of the felling notch (C)

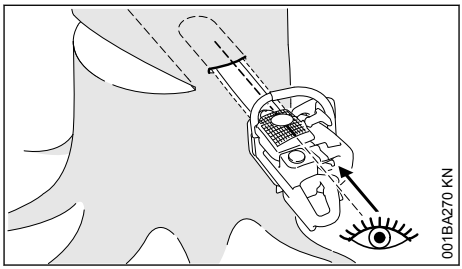
The **holding wood** (F) or **safety strip** (G) supports the tree and secures it against premature falling.
– Width of strip: approx. 1/10 to 1/5 of the trunk diameter
– Do not cut into the strip during the felling cut
– With rotten trunks, leave a wider strip

Plunge cutting
– For relieving cuts during shortening
– For wood carving



► Use a low kickback saw chain and proceed with special care

1. Begin cut by applying the lower portion of the guide bar nose – do not use upper portion because of **risk of kickback**. Cut at full strength until the depth of the kerf is twice the width of the guide bar
2. Swing the machine slowly into the plunge cutting position – **risk of kickback and push-back!**
3. Make the plunge cut very carefully. **Risk of pushback.**



Where possible, use a plunge blade. The plunge blade and the upper/lower side of the guide bar are parallel.

During plunge cutting, the plunge bar helps to keep the hinge parallel in form, i.e. the same thickness at all points. To do this, guide the plunge bar parallel to the sink chord.

Felling wedges

Insert the felling wedge as soon as possible, i.e. as soon as no obstruction of saw control is to be expected. Position the felling wedge in the felling cut and drive in with suitable tools.

Only use aluminum or plastic wedges – do not use steel wedges. Steel wedges can seriously

damage the saw chain and cause dangerous kickback.

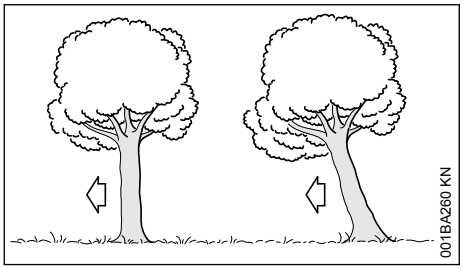
Select suitable felling wedges dependent on the trunk diameter and the width of the kerf (analogue to felling cut (E)).

Contact the STIHL dealer for the selection of the felling wedge (suitable length, width and height).

5.6 Selecting the appropriate felling cut

The selection of the appropriate felling cut is dependent on the same tree characteristics that must be noted when determining the direction of fall and the escape paths.

There are various different features of these characteristics. This User Manual will only describe the two most commonly occurring variants:

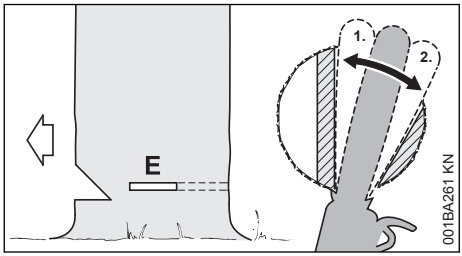


left:	Normal tree – vertically upright tree with uniform crown
right:	Leaner tree - crown pointing in direction of fall

5.7 Felling cut with stabilizing strap (normal tree)

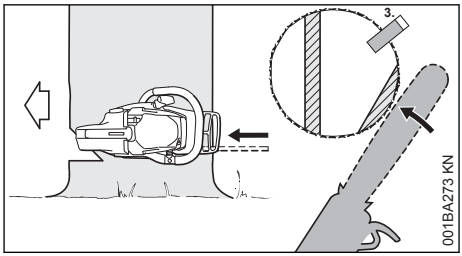
A) Thin trunks

Implement this felling cut when the trunk diameter is smaller than the cutting length of the chainsaw.



Shout a warning before starting the felling cut.

- Plunge cut the felling cut (E) – plunge the guide bar fully in
- Engage the spiked bumper behind the hinge and use this as the rotation point – reposition the chainsaw as little as possible
- Make the felling cut up to the hinge (1)
  – Do not cut into the hinge
- Make the felling cut up to the stabilizing strap (2)
  – Do not cut into the stabilizing strap



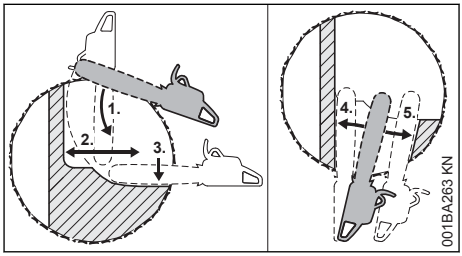
- Set the felling wedge (3)

Shout a second warning immediately before the tree falls.

- Cut through the stabilizing strap, horizontal level with the felling cut, with arms fully extended

B) Thick trunks

Implement this felling cut when the trunk diameter is greater than the cutting length of the machine.



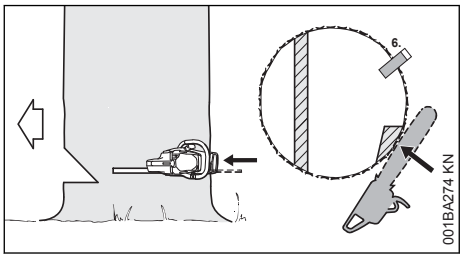
Shout a warning before starting the felling cut.

- Engage the spiked bumper at the height of the felling cut and use this as the rotation point – reposition the chainsaw as little as possible
- Tip of the guide bar must penetrate the wood before the hinge (1) – guide the chainsaw absolutely horizontally and swivel as widely as possible
- Make the felling cut up to the hinge (2)
  – Do not cut into the hinge
- Make the felling cut up to the stabilizing strap (3)
  – Do not cut into the stabilizing strap

The felling cut must be continued on the opposite side of the trunk.

Ensure that the second cut is at the same level as the first cut.

- ► Plunge cut the felling cut
- ► Make the felling cut up to the hinge (4)
  - – Do not cut into the hinge
- ► Make the felling cut up to the stabilizing strap (5)
  - – Do not cut into the stabilizing strap



- ► Set the felling wedge (6)

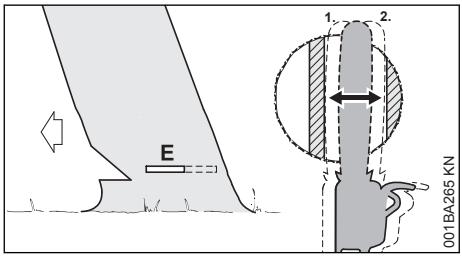
Shout a second warning immediately before the tree falls.

- ► Cut through the stabilizing strap, horizontal level with the felling cut, with arms fully extended

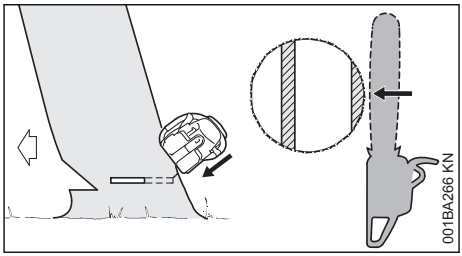
5.8 Felling Cut with Holding Strap (Leaner)

A) Thin trunks

Implement this felling cut when the trunk diameter is smaller than the cutting length of the chainsaw.



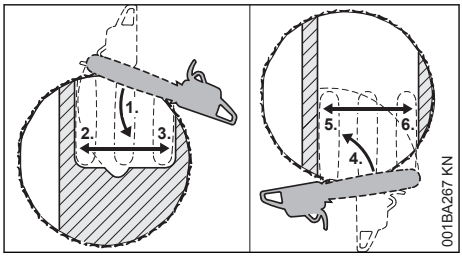
- ► Plunge cut the guide bar into the trunk until it exits on the other side
- ► Make the felling cut (E) towards the hinge (1)
  - – Cut horizontally
  - – Do not cut into the hinge
- ► Make the felling cut towards the holding strap (2)
  - – Cut horizontally
  - – Do not cut into the holding strap.



Shout a second warning immediately before the tree falls.

- ► With outstretched arms, cut through the holding strap at a downward angle from outside.

B) Thick trunks



Perform this felling cut when the tree diameter is greater than the cutting length of the chainsaw.

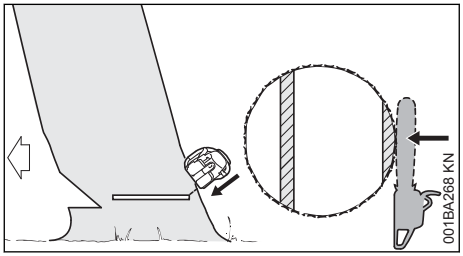
- ► Engage the bumper spike behind the holding wood and use this as the rotation point – reposition the chain saw as little as possible
- ► The guide bar nose enters the wood (1) before it reaches the hinge – hold the chainsaw horizontally and swing it as far as possible.
  - – Do not cut into the holding strap or hinge.
- ► Make the felling cut up to the hinge (2)
  - – Do not cut into the hinge
- ► Make the felling cut up to the holding strap (3)
  - – Do not cut into the holding strap.

The felling cut must be continued on the opposite side of the trunk.

Ensure that the second cut is at the same level as the first cut.

- ► Engage the spiked bumper behind the hinge and use this as the rotation point – reposition the chainsaw as little as possible
- ► Tip of the guide bar must penetrate the wood before the holding strap (4) – guide the chainsaw absolutely horizontally and swivel as widely as possible
- ► Make the felling cut up to the hinge (5)
  - – Do not cut into the hinge
- ► Make the felling cut up to the holding strap (6)

– Do not cut into the holding strap.



Shout a second warning immediately before the tree falls.

► With outstretched arms, cut through the holding strap at a downward angle from outside.

6 Packing List

Remove the machine from the box and check that you have all the following items:

– Electric chainsaw
– Guide bar
– Saw chain
– Chain scabbard
– Instruction manual

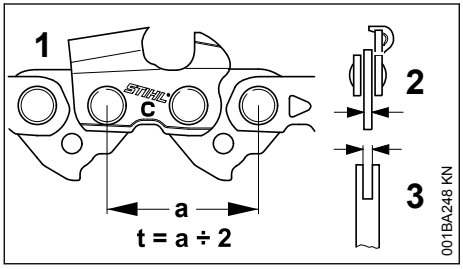
Only models without quick chain tensioner

– Combination wrench

7 Cutting Attachment

A cutting attachment consists of the saw chain, guide bar and chain sprocket.

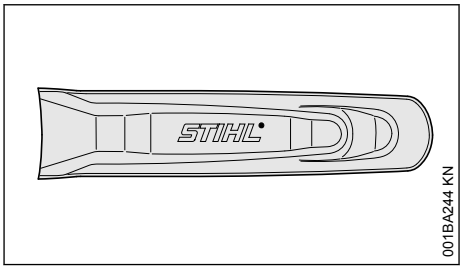
The cutting attachment that comes standard is designed to exactly match the chain saw.



– The pitch (t) of the saw chain (1), chain sprocket and the nose sprocket of the Rollomatic guide bar must match.
– The drive link gauge (2) of the saw chain (1) must match the groove width of the guide bar (3).

If non-matching components are used, the cutting attachment may be damaged beyond repair after a short period of operation.

7.1 Chain Scabbard



Your saw comes standard with a chain scabbard that matches the cutting attachment.

If guide bars of different lengths are mounted to the saw, always use a chain scabbard of the correct length which covers the complete guide bar.

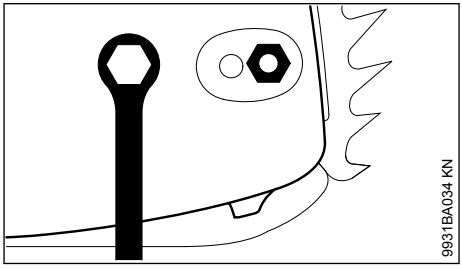
The length of the matching guide bars is marked on the side of the chain scabbard.

8 Mounting the Bar and Chain (side chain tensioner)

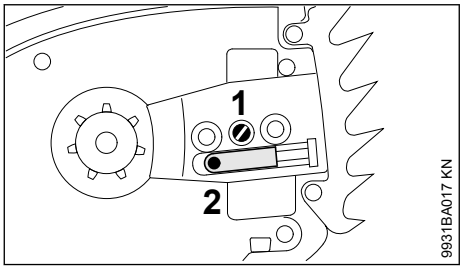
WARNING

Do not connect the power tool to the wall outlet yet.

8.1 Removing the chain sprocket cover

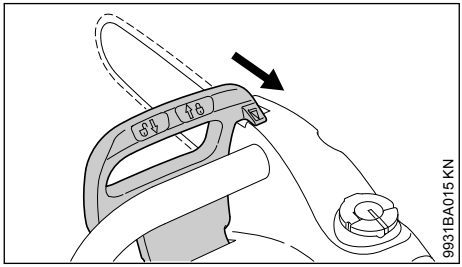


► Unscrew the nut and remove the chain sprocket cover.



- Turn the tensioning screw (1) counterclockwise until the tensioner slide (2) butts against the left end of the housing slot.

8.2 Disengage the chain brake.

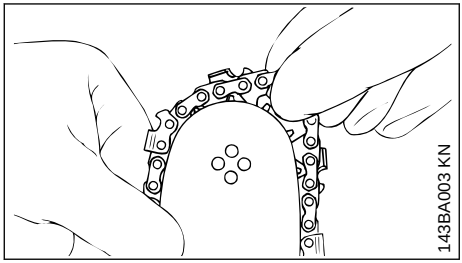


- Pull the hand guard towards the front handle until there is an audible click – the chain brake is disengaged.

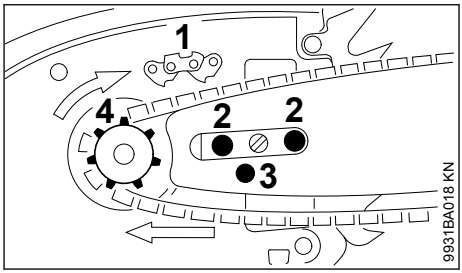
8.3 Fitting the chain

WARNING

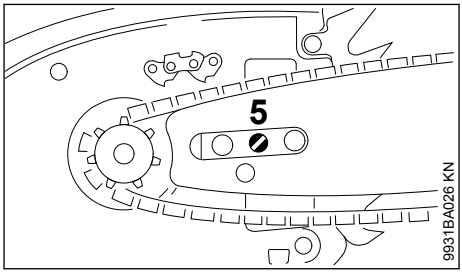
Wear work gloves to protect your hands from the sharp cutters.



- Fit the chain – start at the bar nose.



- Turn the guide bar so that the chain is positioned as shown in the pictogram (1) – the arrows show the chain's direction of rotation.
- Fit the guide bar over the studs (2) and engage the tensioner slide in the hole (3) – place the chain over the sprocket (4) at the same time.



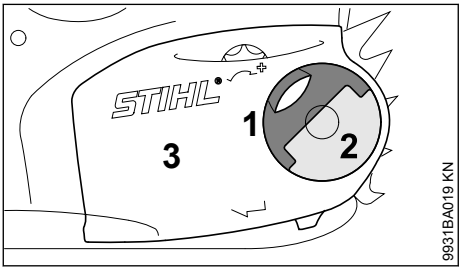
- Turn the tensioning screw (5) clockwise until there is very little chain sag on the underside of the bar – and the drive link tangs are engaged in the bar groove.
- Refit the sprocket cover and tighten the nut only moderately by hand – finally tighten the nut only after tensioning the saw chain.
- Go to chapter on "Tensioning the Saw Chain"

9 Mounting the Bar and Chain (quick chain tensioner)

WARNING

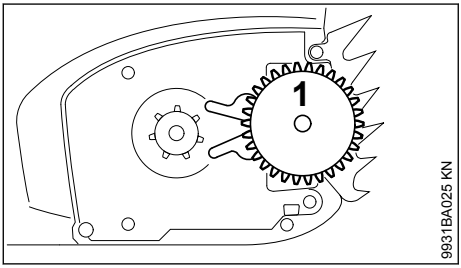
Do not connect the power tool to the wall outlet yet.

9.1 Removing the chain sprocket cover

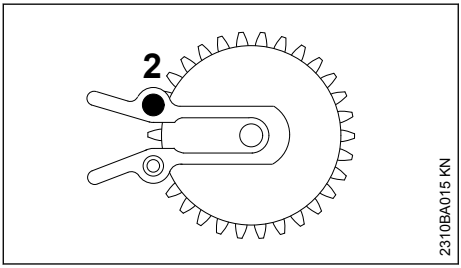


- Pull the hinged handle (1) out until it engages in the upright position.
- Turn the wingnut (2) counterclockwise until it hangs loose in the sprocket cover (3).
- Remove the chain sprocket cover (3).

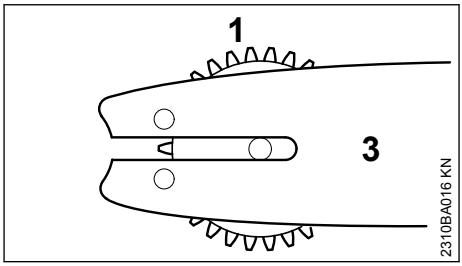
9.2 Fitting the tensioning gear



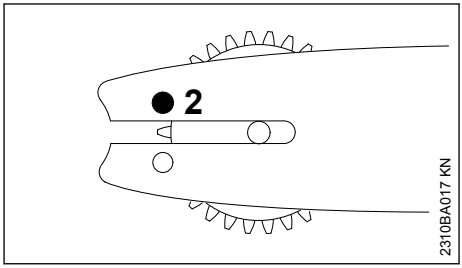
- Remove the tensioning gear (1) and turn it over.



- Take out the screw (2).

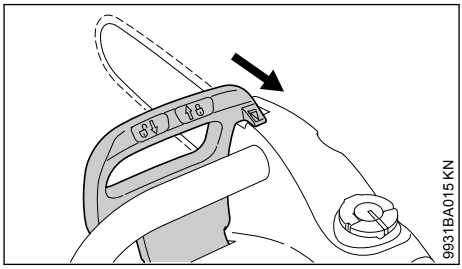


- Line up the tensioning gear (1) and guide bar (3).



- Insert the screw (2) and tighten it down firmly.

9.3 Disengage the chain brake.

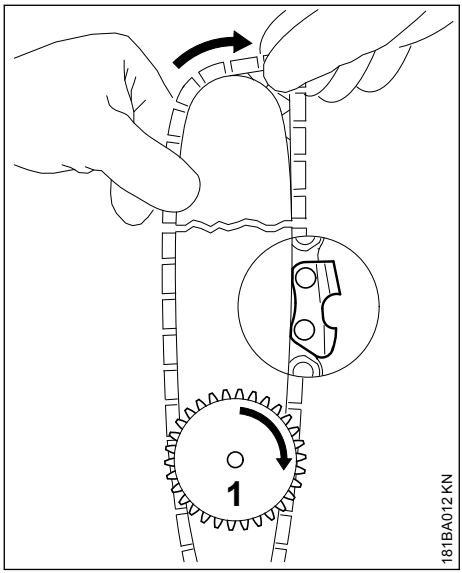


- Pull the hand guard towards the front handle until there is an audible click – the chain brake is disengaged.

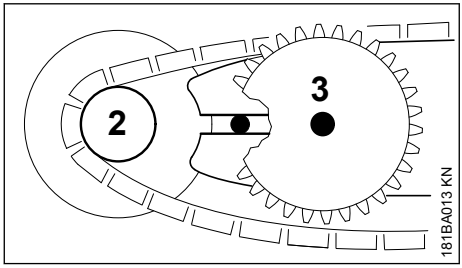
9.4 Fitting the chain

WARNING

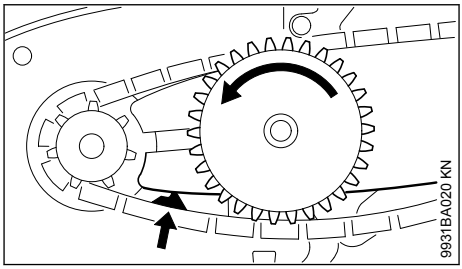
Wear work gloves to protect your hands from the sharp cutters.



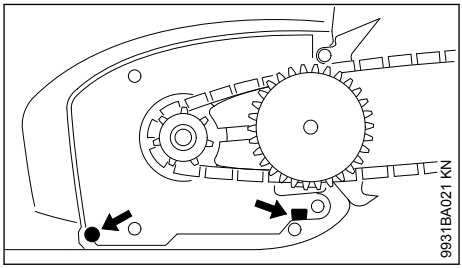
- Fit the chain – start at the bar nose. Pay attention to the position of the tensioning gear and the cutting edges.
- Turn the tensioning gear (1) clockwise as far as stop.
- Turn the guide bar so that the tensioning gear is facing you.



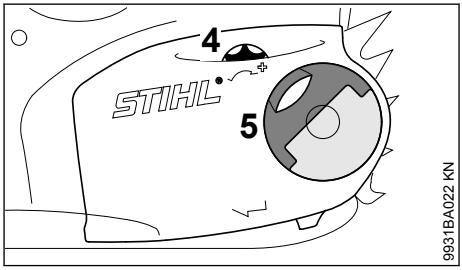
- Fit the chain over the sprocket (2).
- Push the guide bar over the bar stud (3), the head of the rear bar stud must engage the slot.



- Make sure the drive link tangs engage the bar groove (arrow) and then rotate the tensioning gear counterclockwise as far as stop.



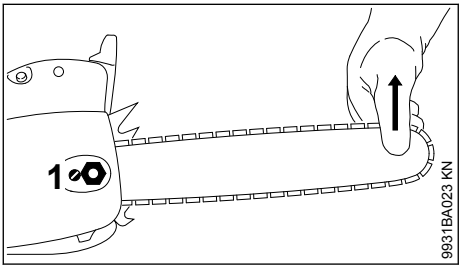
- Place the chain sprocket cover in position and engage the guide lugs in the recesses in the handle housing.



When fitting the chain sprocket cover, check that the teeth of the tensioning gear and adjusting wheel mesh properly.

- If necessary, turn the adjusting wheel (4) slightly until the sprocket cover can be pushed flush against the handle housing.
- Pull the hinged handle (5) out until it engages in the upright position.
- Fit the wingnut and tighten it moderately – finally tighten the wingnut by hand only after tensioning the saw chain.
- Go to chapter on "Tensioning the Saw Chain"

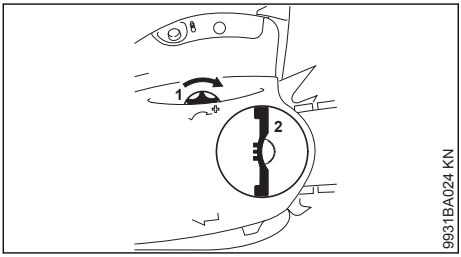
10 Tensioning the Saw Chain (side chain tensioner)



Retensioning during cutting work:
- Disconnect the plug from the wall outlet.
- Loosen the nut.
- Hold the bar nose up.
- Use a screwdriver to turn the tensioning screw (1) clockwise until the chain fits snugly against the underside of the bar.
- While still holding the bar nose up, tighten down the nut firmly.
- Go to "Checking Chain Tension".

A new chain has to be retensioned more often than one that has been in use for some time.
- Check chain tension frequently – see chapter on "Operating Instructions".

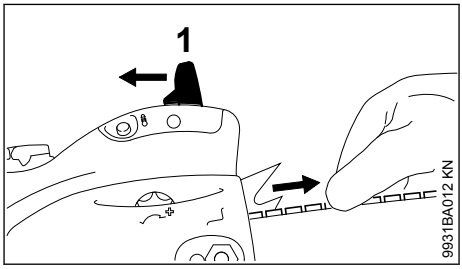
11 Tensioning the Saw Chain (quick chain tensioner)



Re-tensioning during cutting work:
- Disconnect the power plug
- Fold out the wings of the wing nut and loosen the wing nut
- Turn the adjusting wheel (1) to the right as far as possible
- Tighten the wing nut (2) by hand
- Fold in the wings of the wing nut
- Next step: Continue with "Checking Chain Tension"

A new saw chain has to be re-tensioned more often than one that has been in use for some time.
- Check chain tension frequently – see chapter on "Operating Instructions"

12 Checking Chain Tension



- Disconnect the plug from the wall outlet.
- Wear work gloves to protect your hands.
- Disengage the chain brake: Pull the hand guard (1) against the front handle and hold it there – the chain brake and coasting brake are disengaged in this position.
- The chain must fit snugly against the underside of the bar and it must still be possible to pull the chain along the bar by hand.
- If necessary, retension the chain.

A new chain has to be retensioned more often than one that has been in use for some time.
- Check chain tension frequently – see chapter on "Operating Instructions".

13 Chain Lubricant

For automatic and reliable lubrication of the chain and guide bar – use only an environmentally compatible quality chain and bar lubricant. Rapidly biodegradable STIHL BioPlus is recommended.

NOTICE

Biological chain oil must be resistant to aging (e.g. STIHL BioPlus), since it will otherwise quickly turn to resin. This results in hard deposits that are difficult to remove, especially in the area of the chain drive and chain. It may even cause the oil pump to seize.

The service life of the chain and guide bar depends on the quality of the lubricant. It is therefore essential to use only a specially formulated chain lubricant.

WARNING

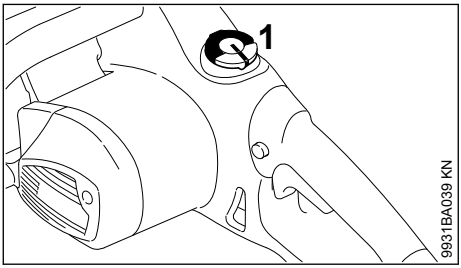
Do not use waste oil. Renewed contact with waste oil can cause skin cancer. Moreover, waste oil is environmentally harmful.

NOTICE

Waste oil does not have the necessary lubricating properties and is unsuitable for chain lubrication.

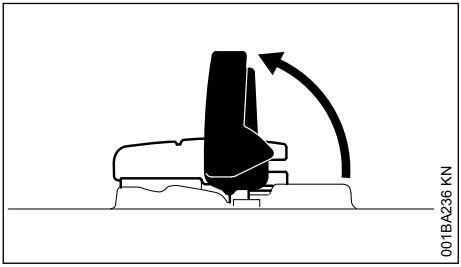
14 Filling Chain Oil Tank

14.1 Preparations

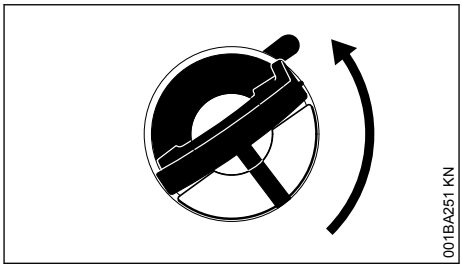


- Thoroughly clean the oil filler cap (1) and the area around it to ensure that no dirt falls into the tank.
- Position the machine so that the filler cap faces up.

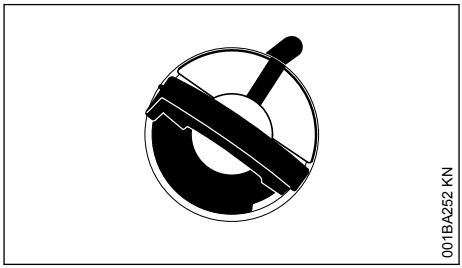
14.2 Opening the filler cap



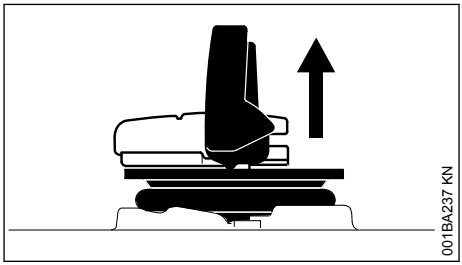
- Raise the grip until it is upright.



- Turn the cap counterclockwise (about a quarter turn).



Marks on filler cap and oil tank must line up.



- Remove the cap.

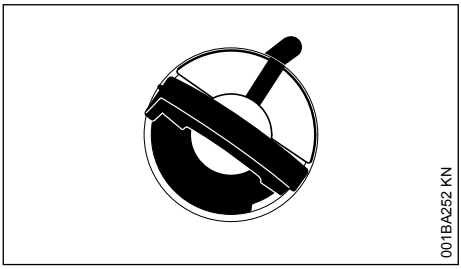
14.3 Filling up with chain oil

Take care not to spill chain oil while refilling and do not overfill the tank.

STIHL recommends you use the STIHL filler nozzle for chain oil (special accessory).

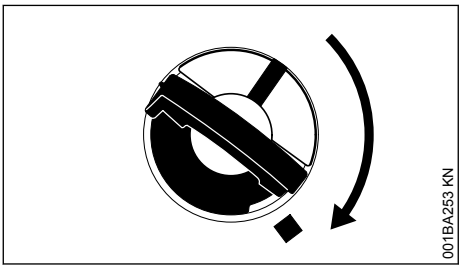
- Filling up with chain oil

14.4 Closing the filler cap

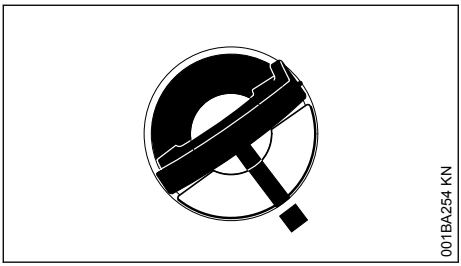


Grip must be vertical:

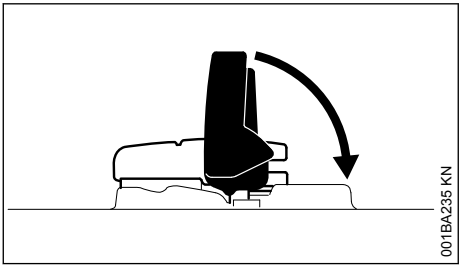
- ► Fit the cap – marks on filler cap and oil tank must line up.
- ► Press the cap down as far as stop.



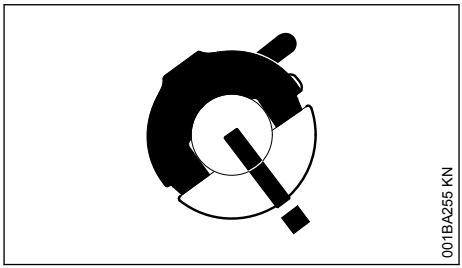
- ► While holding the cap depressed, turn it clockwise until it engages in position.



The marks on the filler cap and oil tank are then in alignment.



- ► Fold the grip down.

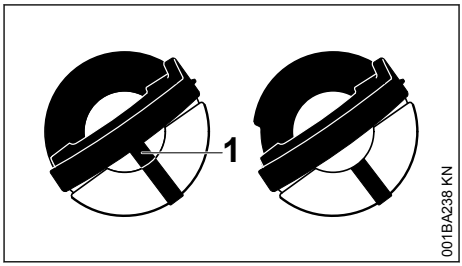


Filler cap is locked.

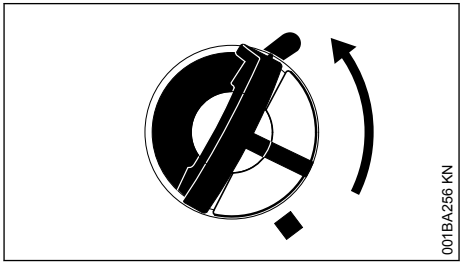
14.5 If the filler cap cannot be locked in the oil tank opening

Bottom of cap is twisted in relation to top.

- ► Remove the cap from the oil tank and check it from above.

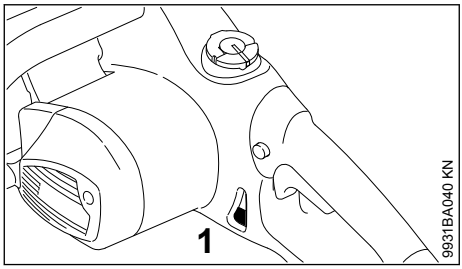


Left:	Bottom of cap is twisted – inner mark (1) in line with outer mark.
Right:	Bottom of cap in correct position – inner mark is under the grip. It is not in line with the outer mark.



- ► Place the cap on the opening and rotate it counterclockwise until it engages the filler neck.
- ► Continue rotating the cap counterclockwise (about a quarter turn) – this causes the bottom of the cap to be turned to the correct position.
- ► Turn the cap clockwise and lock it in position – see section on "Closing the filler cap".

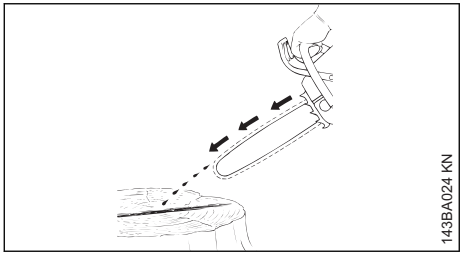
14.6 Checking oil level



- ► Check the oil level regularly during operation.
- ► Top up the oil tank when the oil level reaches the "min" mark (1) or earlier.

If the oil level in the tank does not go down, the reason may be a fault in the oil supply system: Check chain lubrication, clean the oilways, contact your dealer for assistance if necessary STIHL recommends that you have servicing and repair work carried out exclusively by an authorized STIHL servicing dealer.

15 Checking Chain Lubrication



The saw chain must always spin off a small amount of oil.

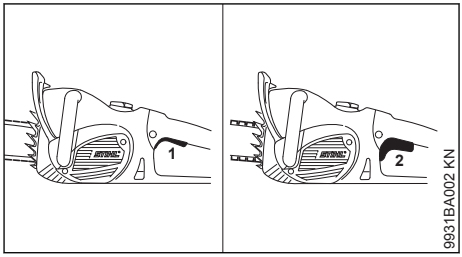
NOTICE

Never operate your machine without chain lubrication. If the saw chain runs dry, the cutting attachment may very quickly be damaged beyond repair. Before starting work, always check the chain lubrication and oil level in the tank.

Every new saw chain needs a run-in time of 2 to 3 minutes.

After the saw chain has run in, check the tension of the chain and correct if necessary – see "Checking the chain tension".

16 Coasting Brake



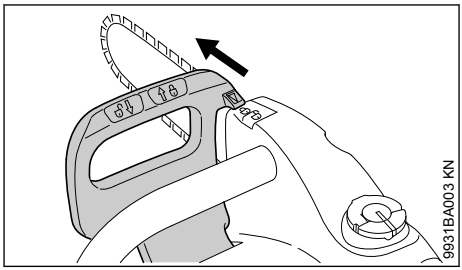
The coasting brake brings the running chain to a standstill when you fully let go of the trigger switch.

1 Coasting brake off

2 Coasting brake activated

17 Chain Brake

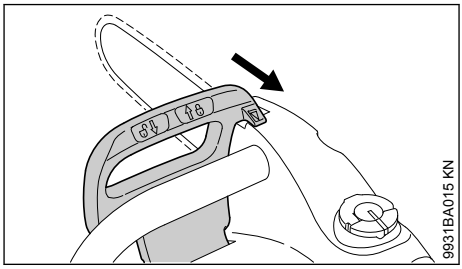
17.1 Locking the chain



– in an emergency

The chain brake is activated by pushing the hand guard toward the bar nose with your left hand (position) – or by inertia in certain kickback situations: The chain is stopped and locked.

17.2 Disengage the chain brake.



- ► Pull the hand guard back toward the front handle (position).

The chain brake is also activated by the inertia of the front hand guard if the kickback force of the

saw is high enough: The hand guard is accelerated toward the bar nose – even if your left hand is not behind the hand guard, e.g. during a horizontal cut.

The chain brake will operate only if the hand guard has not been modified in any way.

17.3 Checking operation of the chain brake

Before starting work:
- Move hand guard to position – chain brake is disengaged.
- Switch on the saw.
- Push the hand guard towards the bar nose (position).

The chain brake is working properly if the saw chain comes to a standstill within a few fractions of a second.

The hand guard must be free from dirt and move freely.

17.4 Chain brake maintenance

The chain brake is subject to normal wear. It is necessary to have it serviced and maintained regularly by trained personnel. STIHL recommends that you have servicing and repair work carried out exclusively by an authorized STIHL servicing dealer. Maintain the following servicing intervals:

Full-time usage:	every 3 months
Part-time usage:	every 6 months
Occasional usage:	every 12 months

18 Connecting to Power Supply

The voltage and frequency of the machine (see rating plate) and the voltage and frequency of your power supply must be the same.

The mains connection must be protected by a fuse with a minimum rating in accordance with the specifications – see "Specifications".

The unit must be connected to the power supply via a ground-fault circuit breaker, which interrupts the power supply to the unit if the leakage current to ground exceeds 30 mA.

The mains connection must comply with IEC 60364-1 and country-specific regulations.

When the machine is switched on, voltage fluctuations that occur under unfavorable mains conditions (high mains impedance) may affect other connected loads. Contact your local electric utility for information on the mains impedance. Connect your power tool only to a suitable mains supply system – for maximum permissible mains impedance see "Specifications".

18.1 Extension cord

The design of the extension cord must at least fulfill the same features as the connecting cord on the machine. Observe the design marking (type designation) on the connecting cord.

The cores in the cord must have the following minimum cross-section depending on the mains voltage and cord length.

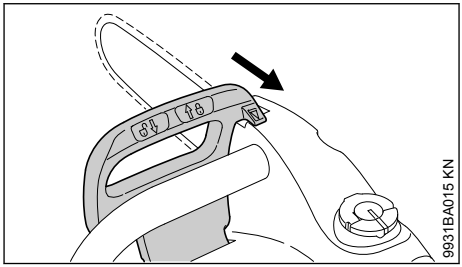
Cord length	Minimum cross-section
220 V – 240 V:	
Up to 20 m	1.5 mm^2
20 m to 50 m	2.5 mm^2
100 V – 127 V:	
Up to 10 m	AWG 14 / 2.0 mm^2
10 m to 30 m	AWG 12 / 3.5 mm^2

18.2 Connecting to Wall Outlet

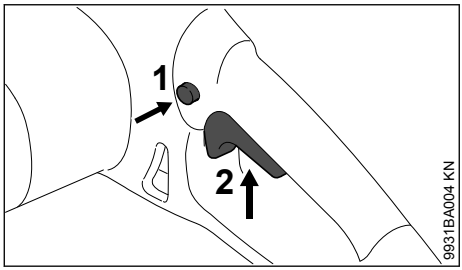
- Connect the power tool's plug or the extension cord's plug to a properly installed wall outlet.

19 Switching On

- Make sure you have a secure and balanced footing.
- Check that bystanders are well clear of the general work area of the power tool.
- Hold the power tool firmly with both hands on the handles.
- Check that the saw chain chain is not touching the wood or any other object.



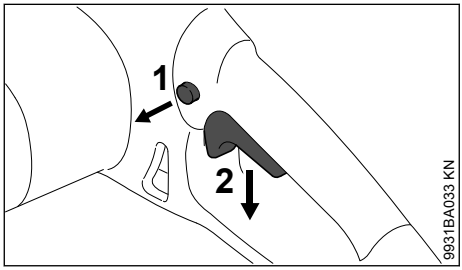
- Pull the hand guard towards the front handle until there is an audible click and it is in position – the chain brake is disengaged.



- Depress the trigger switch lockout (1) with your thumb.
- Squeeze the trigger switch (2) with your index finger.
- Start the cut with the chain running.

The motor runs only if the hand guard is on 🔓 and the trigger switch lockout (1) and trigger switch (2) are operated simultaneously.

20 Switching Off

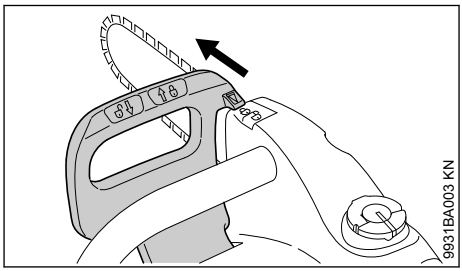


- Release the trigger switch (2) so that it can return to the off position. It is locked in this position by the trigger switch lockout (1).

The coasting brake brings the chain to a standstill.

⚠ WARNING

The coasting brake operates immediately only if the trigger switch is fully released. If you release the trigger switch slowly or only partly, the saw chain will continue to run for several seconds.



- Move hand guard to 🔒 – the chain is locked.

During longer work breaks – disconnect the plug from the wall outlet.

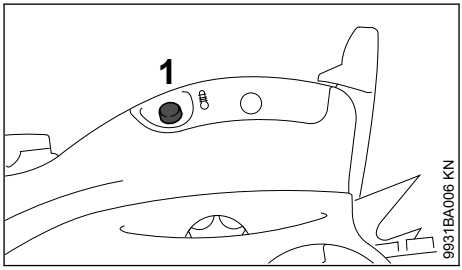
When the machine is not in use, store it in such a way that it does not endanger others.

Secure it against unauthorized use.

21 Overload Cutout

The overload cutout interrupts the power supply in the case of mechanical overload due to e.g.
– Excessive feed force
– "Lugging down" the motor
– Pinching the saw chain in the cut

If the overload cutout has cut off the power supply:
- Pull the guide bar out of the cut
- If necessary, disengage the chain brake – see "Chain Brake"
- Wait for the overload cutout to cool down



- Depress the reset button (1) as far as the limit stop – if the motor does not run when you switch it on, the overload cutout has not yet cooled down sufficiently – wait a while and then depress the reset button again as far as the limit stop.

When the motor restarts:
- Run the motor without load for about 15 seconds – this cools the motor and helps prevent the overload cutout from responding again

22 Operating Instructions

22.1 During operation

- Check level in chain oil tank.
- Top up with chain oil when the "min" mark is reached, or earlier – see "Filling the Chain Oil Tank".

22.1.1 Check chain tension frequently

A new chain has to be retensioned more often than one that has been in use for some time.

22.1.2 Chain cold

Tension is correct when the chain fits snugly against the underside of the bar and can still be pulled along the bar by hand. Retension if necessary – see "Tensioning the Saw Chain".

22.1.3 Chain at operating temperature

The chain stretches and begins to sag. The drive links must not come out of the bar groove – the chain may otherwise jump off the bar. Retension the chain – see "Tensioning the Saw Chain".

NOTICE

The chain contracts as it cools down. If it is not slackened off, it can damage the drive shaft and bearings.

22.2 After finishing work

- Disconnect the plug from the wall outlet.
- Slacken off the chain if you have retensioned it at operating temperature during cutting work.

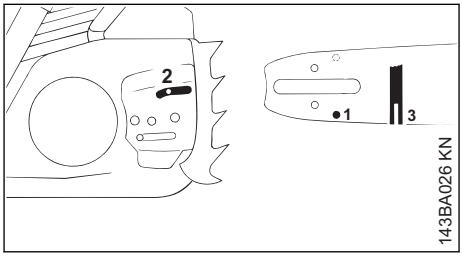
NOTICE

Always slacken off the chain after finishing work. The chain contracts as it cools down. If it is not slackened off, it can damage the drive shaft and bearings.

22.2.1 Storing for a long period

See chapter on "Storing the Machine"

23 Taking Care of the Guide Bar



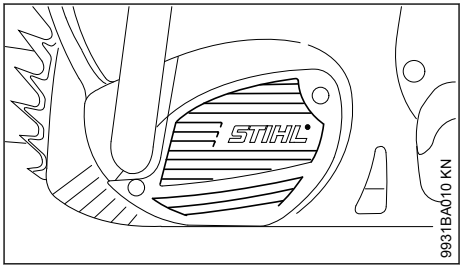
- Turn the guide bar over – every time you sharpen the chain and every time you replace the chain – this helps avoid one-sided wear, especially at the nose and underside of the bar.
- Regularly clean the oil inlet hole (1), the oilway (2) and the bar groove (3)
- Measure the groove depth – with the scale on the filing gauge (special accessory) – in the area used most for cutting

Chain type	Chain pitch	Minimum groove depth
Picco	1/4" P	4.0 mm
Rapid	1/4“	4.0 mm
Picco	3/8" P	5.0 mm
Rapid	3/8“; 0.325“	6.0 mm
Rapid	0.404“	7.0 mm

If groove depth is less than specified:
- Replace the guide bar

The drive link tangs will otherwise scrape along the bottom of the groove – the cutters and tie straps will not ride on the bar rails.

24 Motor Cooling



- Use a dry brush or similar tool to clean the cooling slots at regular intervals – see "Maintenance Chart".

25 Storing the Machine

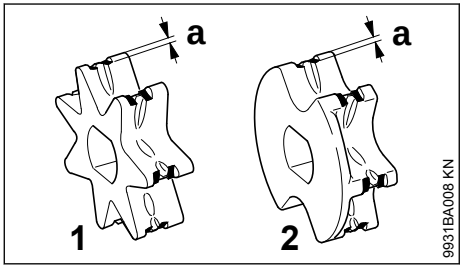
If out of use for periods of about 30 days or longer

- ► Disconnect the plug from the wall outlet.
- ► Remove the saw chain and guide bar, clean them and spray with corrosion inhibiting oil.
- ► Thoroughly clean the machine, especially the cooling air inlets.
- ► If you use a biological chain and bar lubricant, e.g. STIHL BioPlus, completely fill the chain oil tank.
- ► Store the machine in a dry and secure location – out of the reach of children and other unauthorized persons.

26 Checking and Replacing the Chain Sprocket

- ► Disconnect the mains plug
- ► Remove chain sprocket cover, saw chain and guide bar

26.1 Replacing the chain sprocket



1 7-tooth chain sprocket (MSE 210 C)

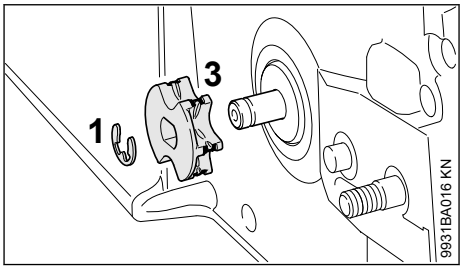
2 6-tooth chain sprocket with washer (MSE 170 C, MSE 190 C)

– Replace after using two saw chains or sooner
– If the wear marks (a) on the sprocket are deeper than 0.5 mm, the service life of the saw chain will otherwise be affected. Use reference gauge (special accessory) to check the depth of the wear marks.

Alternate use of two saw chains will help preserve the chain sprocket.

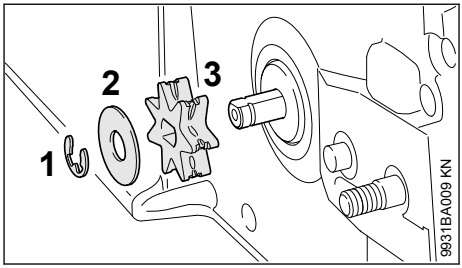
STIHL recommends using original STIHL chain sprockets in order to ensure optimal functioning of the chain brake.

MSE 170 C and MSE 190 C



- ► Press the lock washer (1) off of the shaft
- ► Remove and check the chain sprocket with integrated washer (3) – replace it if it shows signs of wear
- ► Install the new chain sprocket in the reverse order

MSE 210 C



- ► Press the lock washer (1) off of the shaft
- ► Remove and inspect the washer (2) – replace it if it shows signs of wear
- ► Remove the chain sprocket (3)
- ► Install the new chain sprocket in the reverse order

27 Maintaining and Sharpening the Saw Chain

27.1 Cutting effortlessly with a correctly sharpened chain

A properly sharpened chain slices through wood effortlessly and requires very little feed pressure.

Do not work with a dull or damaged chain as it will increase the physical effort required, produce unsatisfactory results and a higher rate of wear.

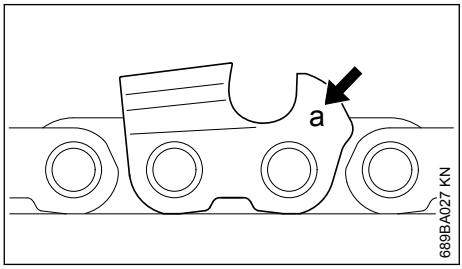
- ► Clean the chain.
- ► Check the chain for cracks in the links and damaged rivets.
- ► Replace any damaged or worn parts of the chain and match the new parts to the shape and size of the original parts.

Carbide-tipped saw chains (Duro) are particularly wear resistant. STIHL recommends you have your chain resharpened by a STIHL servicing dealer.

WARNING

It is absolutely essential to comply with the angles and dimensions specified below. If the saw chain is incorrectly sharpened – and in particular if the depth gauge is set too low – there is a risk of increased kickback of the saw, with resulting **risk of injury**.

27.2 Chain pitch



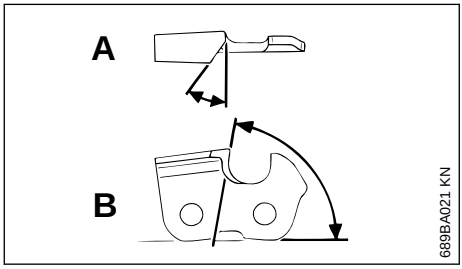
The chain pitch (**a**) is marked on the depth gauge end of each cutter.

Mark (**a**)	Chain pitch	
	inch	mm
7	1/4 P	6.35
1 or 1/4	1/4	6.35
6, P or PM	3/8 P	9.32
2 or 325	0.325	8.25
3 or 3/8	3/8	9.32
4 or 404	0.404	10.26

Select file diameter according to chain pitch – see table “Sharpening Tools”.

You must observe certain angles when resharpening the chain cutter.

27.3 Filing and side plate angles



A Filing angle

STIHL saw chains are sharpened to a filing angle of 30°. Exceptions are ripping chains with a filing angle of 10°. Ripping chains have an X in their designations.

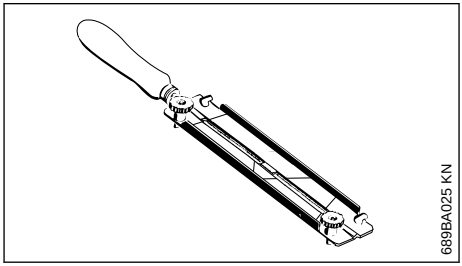
B Side plate angle

The correct side plate angle is obtained automatically if you use the prescribed file holder and file diameter.

Cutter shapes	Angle (°)	
	A	B
Micro = semi chisel cutter, e.g. 63 PM3, 26 RM3, 36 RM	30	75
Super = chisel cutter, e.g. 63 PS3, 26 RS, 36 RS3	30	60
Ripping chain, e.g. 63 PMX, 36 RMX	10	75

The angles must be the same on all cutters. If the angles are uneven: Chain will run roughly, not in a straight line, wear quickly and finally break.

27.4 File holder

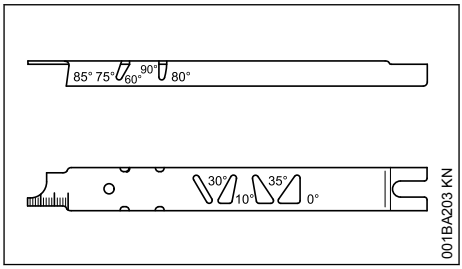


► **Use a file holder**

A file holder must be used for manual resharpening (see table "Sharpening Tools"). The correct filing angles are marked on the file holder.

Use only special saw chain sharpening files. Other files have the wrong shape and cut.

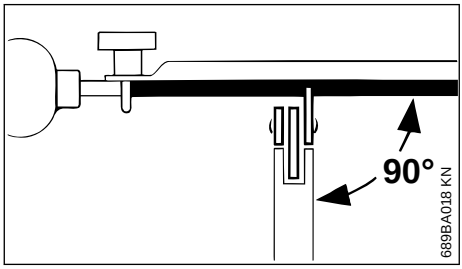
27.5 For checking angles

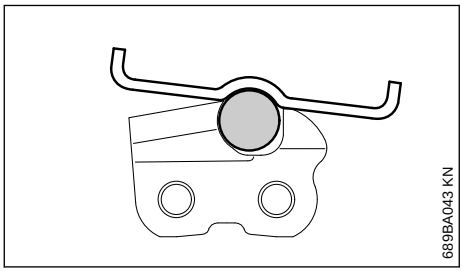


Use a STIHL filing gauge (special accessory, see table "Sharpening Tools"). This is a universal tool for checking the filing and side plate angles, depth gauge setting, cutter length and groove depth. It also cleans the guide bar groove and oil inlet holes.

27.6 File correctly

- Disconnect the plug from the wall outlet.
- Select sharpening tools according to chain pitch.
- Clamp the bar in a vise if necessary.
- To rotate the chain – pull hand guard against handle to disengage the chain brake Hold the hand guard in this position – the coasting brake is disengaged.
- Sharpen the chain frequently, take away as little metal as possible – two or three strokes of the file are usually enough.





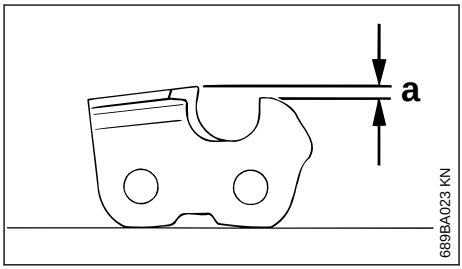
- Hold the file **horizontally** (at a right angle to the side of the guide bar) and file according to the angles marked on the file holder. Rest the file holder on the top plate and depth gauge.
- Always file from the inside to the outside of the cutter.
- The file only sharpens on the forward stroke – lift the file off the cutter on the backstroke.
- Avoid touching the tie straps and drive links with the file.
- Rotate the file at regular intervals while filing to avoid one-sided wear.
- Use a piece of hardwood to remove burrs from the cutting edge.
- Check angles with the filing gauge.

All cutters must be the same length.

If the cutters are not the same length, they will have different heights. This makes the chain run roughly and can cause it to break.

- Find the shortest cutter and then file all other cutters back to the same length. It is best to have this work done by a servicing dealer on an electric grinder.

27.7 Depth gauge setting



The depth gauge determines the height at which the cutter enters the wood and thus the thickness of the chip removed.

a Specified distance or setting between depth gauge and cutting edge.

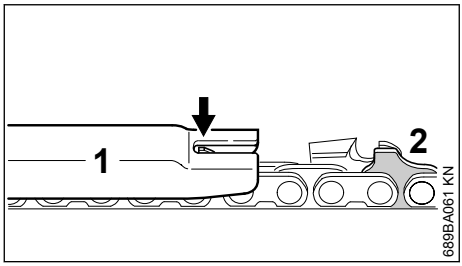
This setting may be increased by 0.2 mm (0.008") for cutting softwood in the mild weather season – no frost.

Chain pitch		Depth gauge Setting (a)	
inch	(mm)	mm	(inch)
1/4 P	(6.35)	0.45	(0.018)
1/4	(6.35)	0.65	(0.026)
3/8 P	(9.32)	0.65	(0.026)
0.325	(8.25)	0.65	(0.026)
3/8	(9.32)	0.65	(0.026)
0.404	(10.26)	0.80	(0.031)

27.8 Lowering depth gauges

The depth gauge setting is reduced when the chain is sharpened.

- Use a filing gauge to check the setting every time you sharpen the chain.

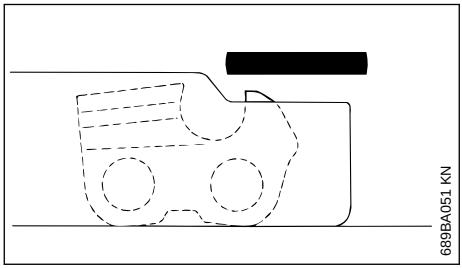


- Place a filing gauge (1) that matches the chain pitch on the chain and press it against the cutter – if the depth gauge projects from the filing gauge, the depth gauge has to be lowered.

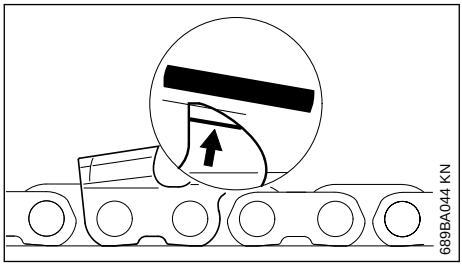
Saw chains with humped drive link (2) – upper part of humped drive link (2) (with service mark) is lowered along with the depth gauge.

WARNING

The other parts of the humped drive link must not be filed since this may increase the kickback tendency of the saw.



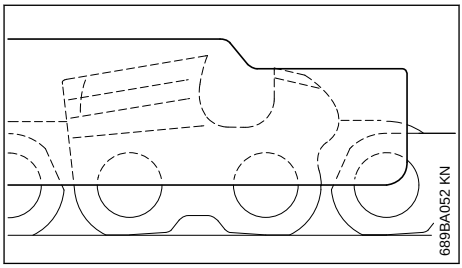
- File down the depth gauge until it is level with the filing gauge.



- File the top of the depth gauge parallel to the stamped service marking (see arrow) – but do not lower the highest point of the depth gauge in this process.

WARNING

The kickback tendency of the saw is increased if the depth gauges are too low.



- Place the filing gauge on the chain – the highest point of the depth gauge must be level with the filing gauge.
- After sharpening, clean the chain thoroughly, remove filings or grinding dust – lubricate the chain thoroughly.
- Before a long out-of-service period, clean the chain and store it in a well-oiled condition.

Sharpening Tools (special accessories)								
Chain pitch		Round file Ø		Round file	File holder	Filing gauge	Flat file	Sharpening kit [1]
inch	(mm)	mm	(inch)	Part No.	Part No.	Part No.	Part No.	Part No.
1/4 P	(6.35)	3.2	(1/8)	5605 771 3206	5605 750 4300	0000 893 4005	0814 252 3356	5605 007 1000
1/4	(6.35)	4.0	(5/32)	5605 772 4006	5605 750 4327	1110 893 4000	0814 252 3356	5605 007 1027
3/8 P	(9.32)	4.0	(5/32)	5605 772 4006	5605 750 4327	1110 893 4000	0814 252 3356	5605 007 1027
0.325	(8.25)	4.8	(3/16)	5605 772 4806	5605 750 4328	1110 893 4000	0814 252 3356	5605 007 1028
3/8	(9.32)	5.2	(13/64)	5605 772 5206	5605 750 4329	1110 893 4000	0814 252 3356	5605 007 1029
0.404	(10.26)	5.5	(7/32)	5605 772 5506	5605 750 4330	1106 893 4000	0814 252 3356	5605 007 1030
[1] consisting of file holder with round file, flat file and filing gauge								

28 Maintenance and Care

The following maintenance intervals apply for normal operating conditions only. If your daily working time is longer or operating conditions are difficult (very dusty work area, resin-rich wood, tropical wood, etc.), shorten the specified intervals accordingly.		before starting work	after finishing work or daily	weekly	monthly	if problem	if damaged	if required
Complete machine	Visual inspection (condition, leaks)	X						
	Clean		X					
Trigger switch	Check operation	X						
Chain brake, coasting brake	Check operation	X						
	Check [1] [2]							X
Chain oil tank	Clean				X			
Chain Lubrication	Check	X						
Saw chain	Inspect, also check sharpness	X						
	Check chain tension	X						
	Sharpen							X
Guide bar	Check (wear, damage)	X						
	Clean and turn over			X		X		
	Deburr			X				
	Replace						X	X
Chain sprocket	Check			X				
Cooling inlets	Clean		X					
All accessible screws and nuts	Retighten							X
Chain catcher on sprocket cover	Check			X				
	Replace sprocket cover						X	
Power cord	Check	X						

The following maintenance intervals apply for normal operating conditions only. If your daily working time is longer or operating conditions are difficult (very dusty work area, resin-rich wood, tropical wood, etc.), shorten the specified intervals accordingly.		before starting work	after finishing work or daily	weekly	monthly	if problem	if damaged	if required
	Replace[1)]						X	
Safety labels	Replace						X	
[1)]STIHL recommends a STIHL servicing dealer. [2)] see chapter on "Chain Brake"								

29 Minimize Wear and Avoid Damage

Observing the instructions in this manual helps reduce the risk of unnecessary wear and damage to the power tool.

The power tool must be operated, maintained and stored with the due care and attention described in this instruction manual.

The user is responsible for all damage caused by non-observance of the safety precautions, operating and maintenance instructions in this manual. This includes in particular:
– Alterations or modifications to the product not approved by STIHL.
– Using tools or accessories which are neither approved or suitable for the product or are of a poor quality.
– Using the product for purposes for which it was not designed.
– Using the product for sports or competitive events.
– Consequential damage caused by continuing to use the product with defective components.

29.1 Maintenance Work

All the operations described in the "Maintenance Chart" must be performed on a regular basis. If these maintenance operations cannot be performed by the owner, they should be performed by a servicing dealer.

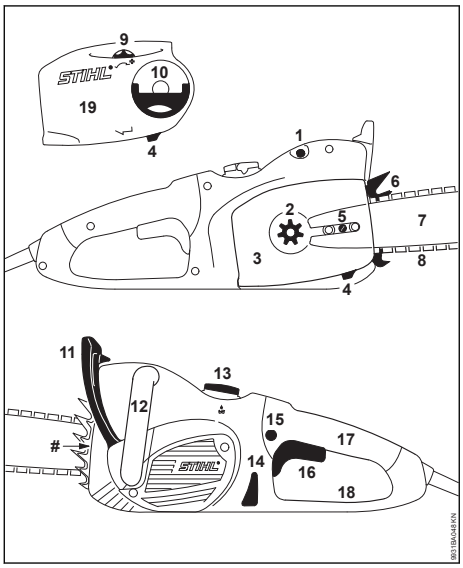
STIHL recommends that you have servicing and repair work carried out exclusively by an authorized STIHL servicing dealer. STIHL dealers are regularly given the opportunity to attend training courses and are supplied with the necessary technical information.

If these maintenance operations are not carried out as specified, the user assumes responsibility for any damage that may occur. Among other things, this includes:
– Damage to the motor due to neglect or deficient maintenance (e.g. not cleaning cooling air inlets).
– Damage due to incorrect electrical connection (voltage, inadequately rated connecting cords).
– Corrosion and other consequential damage resulting from improper storage.
– Damage to the product resulting from the use of poor quality replacement parts.

29.2 Parts Subject to Wear and Tear

Some parts of the power tool are subject to normal wear and tear even during regular operation in accordance with instructions and, depending on the type and duration of use, have to be replaced in good time. Among other parts, this includes:
– Saw chain, guide bar, chain sprocket.
– Carbon brushes.

30 Main Parts



1 Overload cutout
2 Chain sprocket
3 Chain sprocket cover
4 Chain catcher
5 Side chain tensioner[1)]
6 Spiked bumper
7 Guide bar
8 Oilomatic saw chain
9 Adjusting wheel[1)] (quick chain tensioner)
10 Handle of wing nut[1)] (quick chain tensioner)
11 Front hand guard
12 Front handle (handlebar)
13 Oil tank cap
14 Oil sight glass
15 Locking button
16 Trigger
17 Rear handle
18 Rear hand guard
19 Chain sprocket cover (quick chain tensioner)
Serial number

31 Specifications

31.1 Engine

31.1.1 MSE 170 C, version 230 V

Rated voltage:	230 V
Frequency:	50 Hz
Power consumption:	1.7 kW
Fuse protection:	16 A
Z_{max}*:	0.34 Ω
Degree of protection:	IP 20
Protection class:	II, ⧈

31.1.2 MSE 170 C, version 220 V

Rated voltage:	220 V
Frequency:	60 Hz
Power consumption:	1.7 kW
Fuse protection:	16 A
Z_{max}*:	No limitation
Degree of protection:	IP 20
Protection class:	II, ⧈

31.1.3 MSE 170 C, version 100 V

Rated voltage:	100 V
Frequency:	50-60 Hz
Rated current:	13.1 A
Z_{max}*:	No limitation
Degree of protection:	IP 20
Protection class:	II, ⧈

31.1.4 MSE 170 C, version 127 V

Rated voltage:	127 V
Frequency:	60 Hz
Power consumption:	1.7 kW
Fuse protection:	15 A
Z_{max}*:	No limitation
Degree of protection:	IP 20
Protection class:	II, ⧈

31.1.5 MSE 190 C

Rated voltage:	230 V
Frequency:	50 Hz
Power consumption:	1.9 kW
Fuse protection:	16 A
Z_{max}*:	0.34 Ω
Degree of protection:	IP 20
Protection class:	II, ⧈

31.1.6 MSE 210 C, version 230 V

Rated voltage:	230 V
Frequency:	50 Hz
Power consumption:	2.1 kW
Fuse protection:	16 A
Z_{max}*:	0.34 Ω
Degree of protection:	IP 20
Protection class:	II, ⧈

[1)] According to version

31.1.7 MSE 210 C, version 100 V

Rated voltage:	100 V
Frequency:	50-60 Hz
Rated current:	15 A
Z_{max}*:	No limitation
Degree of protection:	IP 20
Protection class:	II, ⧈

31.2 Chain lubrication

Fully automatic speed-controlled oil pump with reciprocating piston

Oil tank capacity: 200 cm^3 (0.2 l)

31.3 Weight

without cutting attachment, with cable

MSE 170 C:	3.9 kg
MSE 170 C with quick chain tensioner:	3.9 kg
MSE 190 C:	3.9 kg
MSE 190 C with quick chain tensioner:	4.0 kg
MSE 210 C:	4.1 kg

31.4 Cutting attachment (MSE 170 C)

The actual cutting length may be less than the specified cutting length.

31.4.1 Rollomatic E Mini Light guide bars

Cutting lengths:	25, 30, 35 cm
Pitch:	3/8"P (9.32 mm)
Groove width:	1.1 mm
Sprocket nose:	7-tooth

31.4.2 Rollomatic E Mini guide bars

Cutting lengths:	30, 35, 40 cm
Pitch:	3/8"P (9.32 mm)
Groove width:	1.1 mm
Sprocket nose:	7-tooth

31.4.3 3/8" Picco saw chain

Picco Micro Mini 3 (61 PMM3) Type 3610

Pitch:	3/8" P (9.32 mm)
Drive link gauge:	1.1 mm

31.4.4 Rollomatic E guide bars

Cutting lengths:	30, 35, 40 cm
Pitch:	3/8"P (9.32 mm)
Groove width:	1.3 mm
Sprocket nose:	9-tooth

31.4.5 3/8" Picco saw chain

Picco Micro 3 (63 PM3) Type 3636
Picco Duro 3 (63 PD3) Typ 3612

Pitch:	3/8" P (9.32 mm)
Drive link gauge:	1.3 mm

31.4.6 Carving guide bars

Cutting lengths:	25, 30 cm
Pitch:	1/4" (6.35 mm)
Groove width:	1.3 mm

31.4.7 1/4" saw chains

Rapid Micro Special (13 RMS) Typ 3661

Pitch:	1/4" (6.35 mm)
Drive link gauge:	1.3 mm

31.4.8 Chain sprocket

6-tooth for 3/8"P
- Chain speed: 14.0 m/s

8-tooth for 1/4"
- Chain speed: 12.7 m/s

31.5 Cutting attachment MSE 190 C, MSE 210 C

The actual cutting length may be less than the specified cutting length.

31.5.1 Rollomatic E Light and Rollomatic E guide bars

Cutting lengths:	30, 35, 40 cm
Pitch:	3/8"P (9.32 mm)
Groove width:	1.3 mm
Sprocket nose:	9-tooth

31.5.2 3/8" Picco saw chain

Picco Micro 3 (63 PM3) Type 3636
Picco Duro 3 (63 PD3) Typ 3612

Pitch:	3/8" P (9.32 mm)
Drive link gauge:	1.3 mm

31.5.3 Rollomatic E guide bars

Cutting lengths:	45 cm
Pitch:	3/8"P (9.32 mm)
Groove width:	1.3 mm
Sprocket nose:	9-tooth

31.5.4 3/8" Picco saw chain

Picco Micro 3 (63 PM3) Type 3636

Pitch:	3/8" P (9.32 mm)
Drive link gauge:	1.3 mm

31.5.5 Carving guide bars

Cutting lengths:	25, 30 cm
Pitch:	1/4" (6.35 mm)
Groove width:	1.3 mm

31.5.6 1/4" saw chains

Rapid Micro Special (13 RMS) Typ 3661

Pitch:	1/4" (6.35 mm)
Drive link gauge:	1.3 mm

31.5.7 Chain sprocket

MSE 190 C

6-tooth for 3/8"P
- Chain speed: 14.5 m/s

8-tooth for 1/4"
- Chain speed: 13.2 m/s

MSE 210 C

7-tooth for 3/8"P	
- Chain speed:	17.8 m/s
8-tooth for 1/4"	
- Chain speed:	13.8 m/s

31.6 Sound and vibration values

Noise data is determined on the basis of the rated maximum speed.

Vibration data is determined on the basis of the full load operating mode.

For further details on compliance with Vibration Directive 2002/44/EC, visit

www.stihl.com/vib

31.6.1 Sound pressure level L_p according to EN 62841-4-1

MSE 170 C:	95 dB(A)
MSE 190 C:	95 dB(A)
MSE 210 C:	96 dB(A)

31.6.2 Sound power level L_w according to EN 62841-4-1

MSE 170 C:	103 dB(A)
MSE 190 C:	103 dB(A)
MSE 210 C:	104 dB(A)

31.6.3 Vibration value a_{hv} according to EN 62841-4-1

	Handle, left	Handle, right
MSE 170 C:	2.9 m/s^2	3.4 m/s^2
MSE 190 C:	2.9 m/s^2	3.4 m/s^2
MSE 210 C:	3.4 m/s^2	4.2 m/s^2

The K-factor in accordance with Directive 2006/42/EC is 2.0 dB(A) for the sound pressure level and sound power level; the K-factor in accordance with Directive 2006/42/EC is 2.0 m/s^2 for the vibration level.

The sound and vibration levels indicated were measured according to a standardized test method and can be used as a basis for comparing electric power tools. The actual sound and vibration levels may vary from the values indicated, depending on the type of application. The sound and vibration levels indicated can be used for an initial estimate of the sound and vibration stress. The actual sound and vibration stress has to be estimated. The times can be taken into account in the estimate when the electric power tool is switched off and also when it is switched on but running without any load.

For information on compliance with the Vibration Directive 2002/44/EC, visit

www.stihl.com/vib

31.7 REACH

REACH is an EC regulation and stands for the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical substances.

For information on compliance with the REACH regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 see

www.stihl.com/reach

32 Ordering Spare Parts

Please enter your saw model, serial number as well as the part numbers of the guide bar and saw chain in the spaces provided. This will make re-ordering simpler.

The guide bar and saw chain are subject to normal wear and tear. When purchasing these parts, always quote the saw model, the part numbers and names of the parts.

Model

Serial number

Guide bar part number

Chain part number

33 Maintenance and Repairs

Users of this machine may only carry out the maintenance and service work described in this user manual. All other repairs must be carried out by a servicing dealer.

STIHL recommends that you have servicing and repair work carried out exclusively by an authorized STIHL servicing dealer. STIHL dealers are regularly given the opportunity to attend training courses and are supplied with the necessary technical information.

When repairing the machine, only use replacement parts which have been approved by STIHL for this power tool or are technically identical. Only use high-quality replacement parts in order to avoid the risk of accidents and damage to the machine.

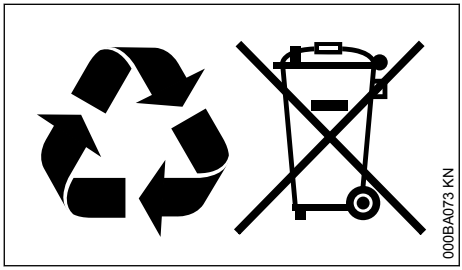
STIHL recommends the use of original STIHL replacement parts.

Original STIHL parts can be identified by the STIHL part number, the STIHL logo and the STIHL parts symbol (the symbol may appear alone on small parts).

34 Disposal

Contact the local authorities or your STIHL servicing dealer for information on disposal.

Improper disposal can be harmful to health and pollute the environment.



- Take STIHL products including packaging to a suitable collection point for recycling in accordance with local regulations.
- Do not dispose with domestic waste.

35 EC Declaration of Conformity

ANDREAS STIHL AG & Co. KG
Badstr. 115
D-71336 Waiblingen

Germany

declares under our sole responsibility that

Designation:	Electric saw
Make:	STIHL
Series:	MSE 170 C MSE 170 C-B MSE 190 C MSE 190 C-B MSE 210 C MSE 210 C-B

Serial identification number: 1209

conforms to the relevant provisions of Directives 2011/65/EU, 2006/42/EC, 2014/30/EU and 2000/14/EC and has been developed and manufactured in compliance with the following standards in the versions valid on the date of production:

EN 62841-1, EN 62841-4-1, EN 55014-1, EN 55014-2, EN 61000-3-2, EN 61000-3-3, EN 61000-3-11

The measured and the guaranteed sound power level have been determined in accordance with Directive 2000/14/EC, Annex V, and standard ISO 22868.

Measured sound power level

all MSE 170 C:	105 dB(A)
all MSE 190 C:	105 dB(A)
all MSE 210 C:	106 dB(A)

Guaranteed sound power level

all MSE 170 C:	106 dB(A)
all MSE 190 C:	106 dB(A)
all MSE 210 C:	107 dB(A)

The EC type examination was carried out by

VDE Prüf- und Zertifizierungsinstitut (NB 0366)
Merianstrasse 28
D-63069 Offenbach

Certification No.:

all MSE 170 C:	40035918
all MSE 190 C:	40035918
all MSE 210 C:	40035918

Technical documents deposited at:

ANDREAS STIHL AG & Co. KG
Produktzulassung

The year of construction, the country of manufacture and the machine number are shown on the machine.

Waiblingen, 2022-08-31

ANDREAS STIHL AG & Co. KG

pp

Robert Olma, Vice President, Regulatory Affairs & Global Governmental Relations

CE

36 Addresses

www.stihl.com

37 General Power Tool Safety Warnings

37.1 Introduction

This chapter reproduces the pre-formulated, general safety precautions specified in the IEC 62841 (EN 62841) standard for electric motor-operated hand-held tools.

STIHL is required to reproduce the wording.

The safety advice described under “Electrical Safety” for avoiding electric shock does not apply to STIHL cordless products.

WARNING

Read all the safety precautions, instructions, illustrations and specifications accompanying this electric power tool. Failure to follow the safety warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury. **Keep all safety warnings and instructions for future reference.**

The term “electric power tool” used in the safety advice refers to electric power tools powered by mains electricity (by means of a power cord) or electric power tools powered by rechargeable batteries (without a power cord).

37.2 Work area safety

a) **Keep your work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.

b) **Do not work with the electric power tool in potentially explosive environments in which there are inflammable liquids, gases or dusts.** Electric power tools create sparks, which can ignite dusts or fumes.

c) **Keep children and other people away while you are operating the electric power tool.** Distractions can cause you to lose control of the electric power tool.

37.3 Electrical safety

a) **Electric power tool plugs must match the outlet. The plug must not be modified in any way. Do not use an adapter plugs with electric power tools fitted with a protective earth.** Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce the risk of electric shock.

b) **Avoid touching surfaces, such as pipes, radiators, ovens and refrigerators with any part of your body.** There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is earthed or grounded.

c) **Keep electric power tools away from rain or moisture.** Water entering an electric power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.

d) **Do not use the connecting cable for any other purpose. Never carry or pull the electric power tool by the connecting cable or remove the plug by pulling on the cable. Keep the connecting cable away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts.** Damaged or entangled connecting cables increase the risk of electric shock.

e) **When operating an electric power tool outdoors, only use an extension cord that is also suitable for outdoor use.** Use of an extension cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.

f) **If operating an electric power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a residual current device (RCD) protected supply.** The use of an RCD reduces the risk of electric shock.

37.4 Personal safety

a) **Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating an electric power tool. Do not use the electric power tool if you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication.** A moment of inattention while operating the electric power tool may result in serious personal injury.

b) **Use personal protective equipment. Always wear safety glasses.** Protective equipment such as a dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, a hard hat or hearing protection fit for the respective type of electric power tool and the respective job will reduce personal injuries.

c) **Prevent unintentional starting. Check that the electric power tool is switched off before you connect it to the mains and/or the battery, pick it up or carry it.** Accidents can happen if you carry the electric power tool with your finger on the ON/OFF switch or with the electric power tool switched on.

d) **Remove any setting tools or wrenches before turning the electric power tool on.** A tool or spanner left attached to a rotating part of an electric power tools can lead to injury.

e) **Avoid placing your body in an unnatural position. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** This enables better control of the electric power tool in unexpected situations.

f) **Wear suitable clothing. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair and clothes away from moving parts.** Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair may be caught in moving parts.

g) **If dust extraction and collection devices can be mounted, they should be connected and used correctly.** Use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.

h) **Do not be lulled into a false sense of security and do not disregard the safety rules even if**

you are thoroughly familiar with the electric power tool. Carelessness can result in serious injuries within fractions of a second.

37.5 Handling and use of electric power tools

a) **Do not force the electric power tool. Always use an electric power tool that is intended for the task you are undertaking.** The correct electric power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.

b) **Do not use an electric power tool if its switch is defective.** Any electric power tool that cannot be switched on or off via the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.

c) **Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or take a removable battery pack out of the electric power tool before making any device adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools.** Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the electric power tool accidentally.

d) **Unused electric power tools must be stored out of the reach of children. Do not let anyone use the electric power tool who is not familiar with it or has not read the instructions and advice.** Electric power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.

e) **Maintain electric power tools and accessories with care. Check for misalignment or jamming of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the functionality of the electric power tool. If damaged, have the electric power tool repaired before use.** Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained electric power tools.

f) **Keep cutting tools clean and sharp.** Carefully maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to jam and are easier to control.

g) **Use the electric power tool, accessories, tool bits etc. in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed.** Use of the electric power tool for operations different from those intended may result in a hazardous situation.

h) **Keep handles and grip surfaces dry, clean and free from oil and grease.** Slippery handles and grip surfaces do not allow proper operation and control of the electric power tool in unforeseen situations.

37.6 Service

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

37.7 Chain Saw Safety Warnings

General safety warnings for chain saws

a) **Keep all parts of your body away from the saw chain when the chainsaw is operating. Before you start the chain saw, make sure the saw chain does not touch anything.** A moment of inattention while operating chain saws may cause entanglement of your clothing or body with the saw chain.

b) **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.

c) **Hold the chain saw by insulated gripping surfaces only, because the saw chain may contact hidden wiring or its own cord.** Saw chains contacting a "live" wire may make exposed metal parts of the chain saw "live" and could give the operator an electric shock.

d) **Wear eye protection. Further protective equipment for hearing, head, hands, legs and feet is recommended.** Adequate protective equipment will reduce personal injury from flying debris or accidental contact with the saw chain.

e) **Do not operate a chain saw in a tree, on a ladder, from a rooftop, or any unstable support.** Operation of a chain saw in this manner could result in serious personal injury.

f) **Always keep proper footing and operate the chainsaw only when standing on a solid, secure and level surface.** Slippery or unstable surfaces may cause a loss of balance or control of the chain saw.

g) **When cutting a limb that is under tension, anticipate that it will spring back.** When the tension in the wood fibers is released, the limb under tension may strike the operator and/or wrest the chainsaw from their control.

h) **Use extreme caution when cutting brush and saplings.** The slender material may catch in the saw chain and strike you or pull you off balance.

i) **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 chainsaw will reduce the likelihood of accidental contact with the moving saw chain.

j) **Follow the instructions for lubricating, chain tensioning and changing the bar and chain.** An improperly tensioned or lubricated chain may either break or increase the chance for kickback.

k) **Cut wood only. Do not use chain saw for purposes not intended. For example: do not use chain saw for cutting metal, plastic, masonry or non-wood building materials.** Use of the chain saw for operations different than intended could result in a hazardous situation.

l) **Do not attempt to fell a tree until you have an understanding of the risks and how to avoid them.** Serious injury could occur to the operator or bystanders while felling a tree.

37.8 Causes and 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 slide 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 chainsaw. As a chainsaw user, you should take several steps to keep your cutting jobs free from accident or injury.

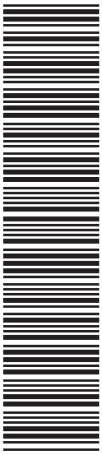
Kickback is the result of chain saw misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below:

a) **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 chainsaw.

b) **Do not overreach and do not cut above shoulder height.** This helps prevent unintended contact with the nose of the guide bar and enables better control of the chainsaw in unexpected situations.

c) **Only use replacement bars and saw chains specified by the manufacturer.** Incorrect replacement bars and saw chains may cause chain breakage and/or kickback.

d) **Follow the manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain.** The kickback tendency is increased if the depth gauges are too low.



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