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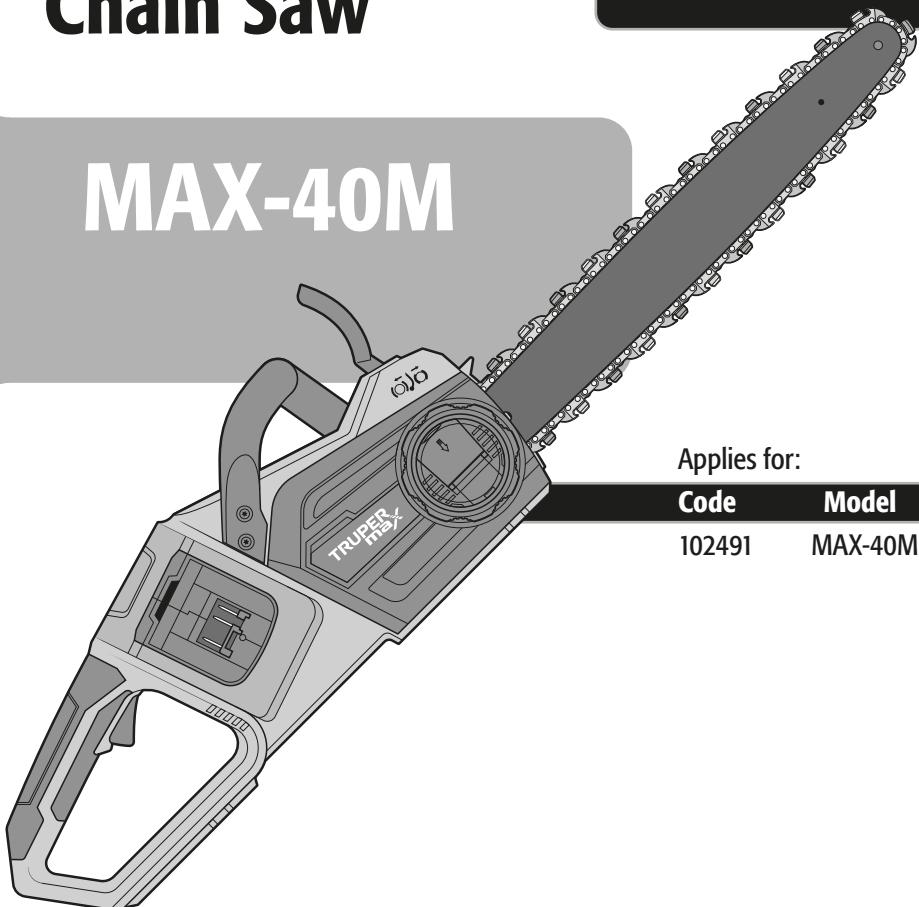
TRUPER®
max

Manual

Cordless Chain Saw

40 V=

MAX-40M



Applies for:

Code

Model

102491

MAX-40M

CAUTION



Read the user's manual thoroughly
before operating this tool.



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 **CAUTION**

To gain the best performance of the tool, prolong the duty life, make the Warranty valid if necessary, and to avoid hazards of fatal injuries please read and understand this Manual before using the tool.

Keep this manual for future references.

The illustrations in this manual are for reference only. They might be different from the real tool.

Use and maintenance recommendations

-  Charge the battery only with the charger included or its equivalent recommended by TRUPER max.
-  Follow the usage considerations for batteries (page 9).
-  Check the oil level for the bar and chain every 20 minutes (page 11).
-  Keep always clean the tool and charger ventilation holes.

MAX-40M

Code	102491
Description	Cordless Chain Saw
Voltage	40 V ==
Motor speed	11 000 RPM
Chain speed	62 ft/s
Bar length	16"
Oil tank for the chain	4.7 oz
Weight (without charger and batteries)	8.1 lb
Print sprocket	6 sprockets
Vibration	Front handle: 10 ft/s ² / Rear handle: 6.5 ft/s ²
Chain pitch	3/8"
Chain gauge	0.05"
Batteries	Ion-lithium 20 V == 4 Ah Charging time: 1 h 20 min approx.
Charger	Input: Voltage:127 V ~ Frequency: 60 Hz Current: 2 A Output: 21.5 V == 3 A

The power cord of the charger has a cable tie type: Y

The construction class of the tool is: Class III

The construction class of the charger is: Reinforced insulation

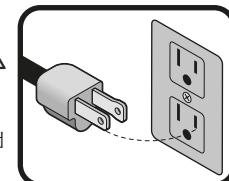
WARNING Avoid the risk of electric shock or severe injury. When the power cable gets damaged it should only be replaced by the manufacturer or at a **TRUPER** JAuthorized Service Center. The build quality of the electric insulation is altered if spills or liquid gets into the tool while in use. Do not expose to rain, liquids and/or dampness.

WARNING Before gaining access to the terminals all power sources should be disconnected.



Power Specifications

WARNING Double insulated tools are equipped with a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other). This plug will fit into any polarized outlet and will only fit one way. If the plug does not fit in the socket, turn it over. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician or install a polarized plug. Do not alter the plug in any way. Double insulation eliminates the need for a grounded three-part power cord or grounded electrical power system.



WARNING When using an extension cord, be sure to use a gauge heavy enough to carry the current your tool will draw. An undersized wire will cause line voltage drops, resulting in loss of power and motor overheating. The following table shows the correct size to use depending on cord length and the nameplate amp rating of the tool. If in doubt use the next higher gauge.

Ampere Capacity	Number of Conductors	Extension gauge from 5.9' to 49.2' higher than 49.2'
from 0 A and up to 10 A		18 AWG(*)
from 10 A and up to 13 A		16 AWG
from 13 A and up to 15 A		14 AWG
from 15 A and up to 20 A	3 (one grounded)	12 AWG
		8 AWG
		6 AWG

* It is safe to use only if the extensions have a built-in artifact for over current protection.

AWG = American Wire Gauge. Reference: NMX-J-195-ANCE

WARNING When operating power tools outdoors, use a VOLTECK grounded extension cable labeled "For Outdoors Use". These extensions are specially designed for operating outdoors and reduce the risk of electric shock.



⚠ WARNING! Read carefully all safety warnings and instruction listed below. Failure to comply with any of these warnings may result in electric shock, fire and / or severe damage. **Save all warnings and instructions for future references.**

Work area

Keep your work area clean, and well lit.

Cluttered and dark areas may cause accidents.



Never use the tool in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases or dust.

Sparks generated by power tools may ignite the flammable material.



Keep children and bystanders at a safe distance while operating the tool.

Distractions may cause loss of control.

**Electrical Safety**

The tool plug must match the power outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with grounded power tools.

Modified plugs and different power outlets increase the risk of electric shock.



Avoid body contact with grounded surfaces, such as pipes, radiators, electric ranges and refrigerators.

The risk of electric shock increases if your body is grounded.

Do not expose the tool to rain or wet conditions.

Water entering into the tool increases the risk of electric shock.

Do not force the cord. Never use the cord to carry, lift or unplug the tool. Keep the cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts.

Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.

When operating a tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use.

Using an adequate outdoor extension cord reduces the risk of electric shock.

If operating the tool in a damp location cannot be avoided, use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected supply.

Using a GFCI reduces the risk of electric shock.

Personal safety

Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication.

A moment of distraction while operating the tool may result in personal injury.

Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection.

Protective equipment such as safety glasses, anti-dust mask, non-slip shoes, hard hats and hearing protection used in the right conditions significantly reduce personal injury.



Prevent unintentional starting up. Ensure the switch is in the "OFF" position before connecting into the power source and / or battery as well as when carrying the tool.

Transporting power tools with the finger on the switch or connecting power tools with the switch in the "ON" position may cause accidents.

Remove any wrench or vice before turning the power tool on.

Wrenches or vices left attached to rotating parts of the tool may result in personal injury.

Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.

This enables a better control on the tool during unexpected situations.

Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep hair, clothes and gloves away from the moving parts.

Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair may get caught in moving parts.



If you have dust extraction and recollection devices connected onto the tool, inspect their connections and use them correctly. Using these devices reduce dust-related risks.

Power Tools Use and Care

Do not force the tool. Use the adequate tool for your application.



The correct tool delivers a better and safer job at the rate for which it was designed.

Do not use the tool if the switch is not working properly.

Any power tool that cannot be turned ON or OFF is dangerous and should be repaired before operating.

Disconnect the tool from the power source and / or battery before making any adjustments, changing accessories or storing.

These measures reduce the risk of accidentally starting the tool.



Store tools out of the reach of children. Do not allow persons that are not familiar with the tool or its instructions to operate the tool.

Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.

The machine must not be used by children or persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capacities; nor by persons with no experience or knowledge in its use, unless they are supervised by a person responsible for their safety or have received prior instructions on the use of the machine.

Children must be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the machine.

Service the tool. Check the mobile parts are not misaligned or stuck. There should not be broken parts or other conditions that may affect its operation. Repair any damage before using the tool.

Most accidents are caused due to poor maintenance to the tools.

**Keep the cutting accessories sharp and clean.**

Cutting accessories in good working conditions are less likely to bind and are easier to control.

Use the tool, components and accessories in accordance with these instructions and the projected way to use it for the type of tool when in adequate working conditions.

Using the tool for applications different from those it was designed for, could result in a hazardous situation.

Use and care of the battery-operated tool

Recharge only with the charger specified by TRUPER.

A charger that is suitable for one type of battery pack may create a risk of fire when used with another battery pack.

Use power tools only with specifically designated battery packs.

Use of any other battery packs may create a risk of injury and fire.

When battery pack is not in use, keep it away from other metal objects, like paper clips, coins, keys, nails, screws, or other small metal objects, that can make a connection from one terminal to another.

Shorting the battery terminals together may cause burns or a fire.

Under abusive conditions, liquid may be ejected from the battery; avoid contact. If contact accidentally occurs, flush with water. If liquid contacts eyes, additionally seek medical help.

Liquid ejected from the battery may cause irritation or burns.

Service

Repair the tool in a TRUPER® Authorized Service Center using only identical spare parts.

This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained.

Safety warnings for Using Chain saws

General

- Keep this in mind. Safety is a combination of common sense, alert mind and knowledge of the tool operation.
- CAUTION** • Please read carefully the manual before using the chain saw. Be aware of the safety measures, the Alert symbols and the Danger, Warning and Attention Symbol labels pasted on the tool. These safety measures are alert you and to help you avoid possible injuries or fatal accidents. However, they do not eliminate the danger involved in mishandling the chain saw. The tool when used with care and for the job it is intended will render many safe and reliable services.
- Aided with this manual get familiar with the chain saw. Keep it in a safe and handy place to consult frequently and to teach other chain saw users. Learn its uses, limitations and also the possible specific dangers.
- WARNING** • Chain saws are specifically designed to cut wood. Do not try to cut any other materials.
- DANGER** • Never allow untrained people to use the chain saw.
- Operate the chain saw only when visibility and light conditions are adequate to see clearly.

To Prevent Kickback

Kickback is the sudden and strong movement off the cut and towards the operator made by the running tool. It can make the operator losing control or even severe personal injury. Usually, kickback happens when the nose of the cut bar touches an object or the cutting chain is pinched into the material to be cut. To avoid this dangerous situation the following measures must be used:

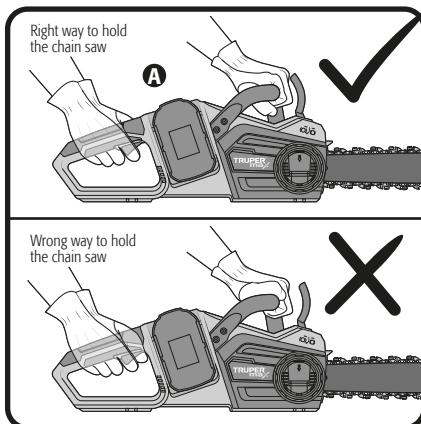
- Keep all the guards and safety devices incorporated to the chain saw well-kept and in place.
- When operating a chain saw be always alert and avoid being used to the tool make you stop paying attention to the cutting job.
- WARNING** • With the chain saw switched on, hold it firmly with both hands. Set the right hand in the rear handle and the left hand in the front handle. Both handles need to be encircled by your fingers and with your thumbs bent under the handles (A). This way of holding has the least chance of failing when kickback occurs. By keeping the thumbs in the same side of the other fingers is dangerous because it greatly diminishes your control over the tool if kickback occurs.

- Operate the chain saw with your left arm totally straight and outstretched.

- DANGER** • DO NOT allow the nose of the cut bar make contact with both the material you are about to cut and obstacles such as logs, branches, fences or any other material that could touch the cut bar while operating the chain saw.

- Always cut with the engine running at maximum speed. Press the trigger switch all the way and keep a stable cutting speed.

- DANGER** • Do not overreach or cut objects out of reach or higher than your chest.
- Keep the cutting chain sharp and in optimal conditions.
- Use only spare bars and chains specified by TRUPER®.



Before operating the chain saw

DANGER • Never use the chain saw when tired, sick or under the effects of drugs, alcohol or medication.

• Wear clothes adequate for chain saw operation: tight fitting clothes, thick slacks, safety non-skid boots, heavy-duty protective gloves, safety goggles or protective lenses with side protection compliant with the ANSI Z87.1 Standard, head and hearing protectors. Also recommended are overalls, jeans and chaps, as well as wide vision full masks.



WARNING • Remove from your person any accessory or loose clothing that could get caught into the moving chain. Hold long hair up above your shoulders.

• Verify the chain saw is in perfect conditions. Do not turn it on if not well adjusted or not completely assembled so it will work safely.

• Verify the cutting chain stops moving when releasing the trigger switch. In the event the chain is not stopping when releasing the trigger switch, turn off the chain saw and go to a **TRUPER®** Authorized Service Center to fix the problem.

• Do not turn on the chain saw if assembled with any device or accessory not specified in this Manual.

• Verify the chain saw handles are clean, dry and free of oil or fuel.

• Make sure the work area is an open and well-ventilated area.

When operating the chain saw

• Keep co-workers away when starting or operating the chain saw. A safe distance is 4.5 meters (15 feet) between every worker. Make sure passersby or animals are further away from the work area when you start and operate the machine. A safe area is at least double the height of the tallest trees in the felling zone.

• After starting the motor, verify the cutting chain is not coming into contact with any object.

WARNING • Set both feet firmly in the ground. Do not operate the chain saw if standing in an unstable area, such as scaffolding, ladders, trees, etc. Only highly qualified people and adequate safety gear can operate a chain saw up in a tree.

• Do not start cutting until the work area is clear, feet perfectly stable on the ground and an escape route that takes into account the felled tree.

DANGER • Never operate the chain saw single-handedly. Otherwise the operator and third parties will get injured.

• Keep every part of your body away from the cutting chain when the motor is running.

• Do not cut small vines or shrubs (smaller than 3" diameter).

DANGER • Use extreme caution when cutting small shrubs and young trees. The slim material could get pinched in the saw chain and be thrown with great force towards you.

WARNING • Use extreme caution when cutting branches under pressure. When cutting, the branch might whiplash back to its original position, therefore hitting the operator. Take this in mind and stay away from the branch trajectory.

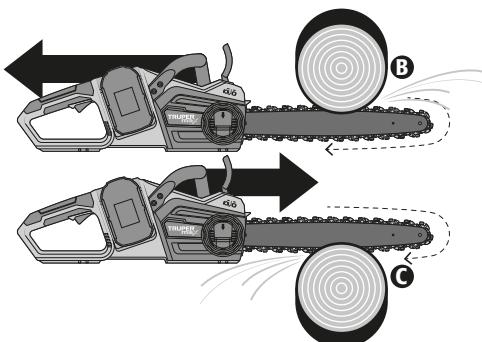
CAUTION • Stay alert to the chain saw reaction when cutting big trunks. Because of reaction forces dependent of the direction of the chain movement and (the upper or lower) edge of the cut bar used, the chain saw might be pushed towards the operator (**B**), or could be pulled towards the trunk (**C**).

After Operating the Chain saw

CAUTION • Always carry the chain saw switched off and with the chain brake engaged, the cut bar facing back and sheathed and the muffler away from the body.

WARNING • Turn off the chain saw and apply the chain brake before setting it idle. DO NOT leave it running while unattended.

CAUTION • Service and repairs on the chain saw have to be carried out only by highly trained staff. A bad service job may cause an accident with fatal consequences.



Safety warnings for Using Chain saws

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Batteries and charger

DANGER • Use only Truper Max chargers to charge the tool battery. Using any other charger may result in fire or risk of injury.

DANGER • Use only batteries specifically designed for the tool. Other batteries may create a risk of fire or explosion.

• Connect the charger to a 127 V~ (AC) alternating current supply only.

DANGER • Do not use the charger outdoors.

• Watch polarity "+/-" when charging.

• Never recharge a battery that is leaking.

• Do not use batteries or the charger for purposes other than those for which they were designed.

• Do not modify the contacts of the battery or the charger.

• Never expose batteries to temperatures above 266°F as this may cause an explosion.

DANGER • Never expose batteries to fire, they could explode.

CAUTION • Batteries should be kept away from any metallic object such as paper clips, coins, keys, nails, screws or any other object that could cause the terminals to make contact, since it would cause a short circuit that could cause burns or fire.

CAUTION • Under extreme conditions, battery fluid may leak. If so, avoid any contact. If accidental contact occurs, wash with abundant water, rinse with lemon juice and vinegar. If the liquid enters in contact with the eyes, wash with abundant water during several minutes and look for medical help immediately. The liquid expelled from the batteries could cause irradiation or burns.

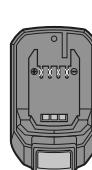
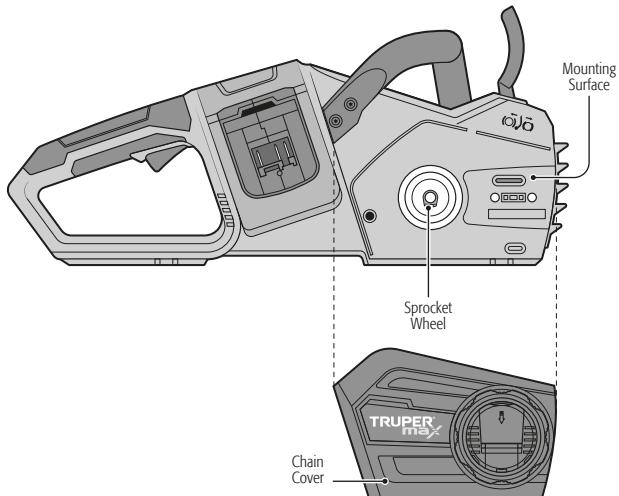
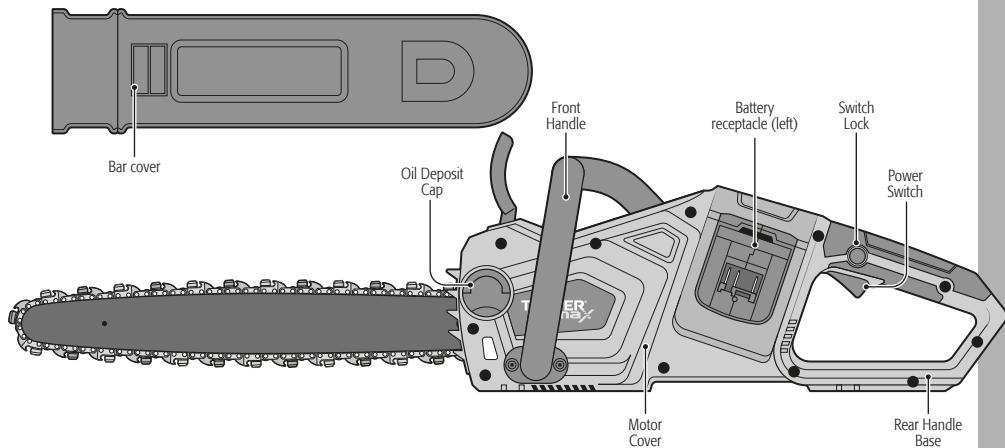
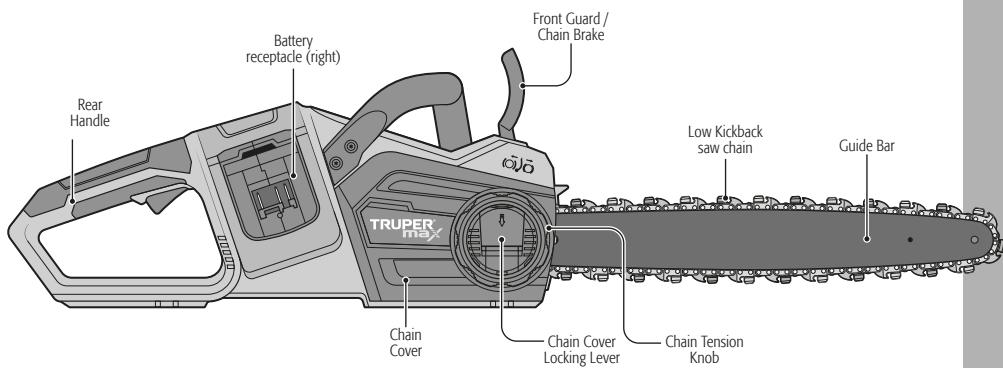
CAUTION • To maximize battery life, fully discharge the battery at least once a month. Do not leave the battery uncharged for more than three months. Always charge the battery to its maximum capacity. Before using the machine for the first time, charge the battery for a minimum of 1.5 hours.

• Avoid stopping constantly while operating the tool to prevent damage to the battery.

• Do not dispose of batteries in fire, the battery may explode. Consult local codes for possible special disposal instructions.

• Do not open or mutilate batteries. Released electrolyte is corrosive and may cause eye or skin damage. May be toxic if swallowed.

• Do not charge the battery in the rain or in damp places.

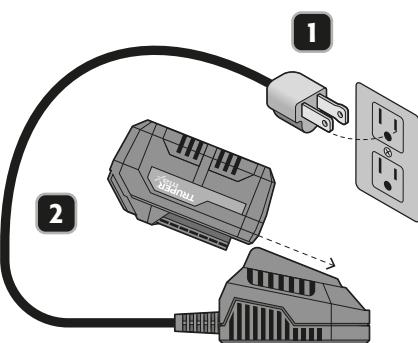


Considerations for the use of batteries

- The batteries come DISCHARGED from the factory. They will need to be charged for approximately 1.5 hours before use.
- The normal charging temperature is from 32 °F to 113 °F. Out of that range the load is suspended automatically until it reaches the correct temperature, the normal discharge / working temperature is 32 °F to 167 °F. If 167 °F is exceeded the electronic control shuts off power to the tool until the temperature reaches the optimum temperature range again. When the battery is under normal voltage during work, the tool stops working.
- Between each charge, give the charger 15 minutes of rest.
- In a hot environment or after prolonged use, the battery may become too hot to recharge. Allow the battery to cool down before attempting to recharge it.

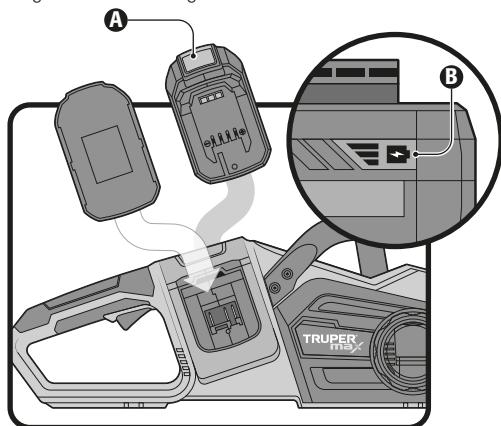
Batteries charge

- Connect the charger plug into a 127 V ~ .
- Insert the batteries into the charger by sliding them in as shown in the image. The red light should come on, indicating that charging has started.
- When the batteries are fully charged, the green light will turn on and the red light will turn off.
- Disconnect the charger from the mains after charging is complete.
- If the red light flashes, it is a sign that the battery has a heating delay; Wait until the battery temperature is in the proper range before you can charge.
- The red light stays on exceeding the recommended charging time or if the red and green light flash alternately, it is a sign that the battery is defective; You must replace it or go to an Authorized Service Center **TRUPER**®.



Batteries

- Once the batteries are charged, insert them into their respective receptacles on both sides of the tool.
- Slide each battery into its socket until you hear a click to make sure they are seated correctly.
- To remove the battery, press the latch (A) and slide the battery out.
- To make sure the batteries are charged, press the indicator button (B) next to each battery. The color of the light indicates the charge level.



Remaining battery capacity

Indicator lamp	Green	50% to 100%
	Orange	
	Red	
Illuminated		25% to 50%
OFF		10% to 25%

NOTE: Depending on the conditions of use and ambient temperature, the indication may differ slightly from the actual capacity.

Tool/battery protection system

⚠ CAUTION • The tool is equipped with a system that automatically stops the tool to prolong both its useful life and that of the batteries, this happens in the following cases:

- Overload.** When the tool is forced, the battery consumes abnormally high current levels. Suspend overexertion work and turn the tool back on.
- Overheating.** Let the tool and battery cool before turning it back on.
- Over-discharge.** The battery level is low. In this case, remove the battery from the tool and charge it.

Chain Brake

- The chain brake (A) function is to stop quickly the chain movement and protects the hand in case of kickback. (See page 5). It is designed taking in consideration the predictable movement of kickback, which sends the cut bar upwards and towards the operator, so when the brake is pushed with the left hand, the chain stops immediately.

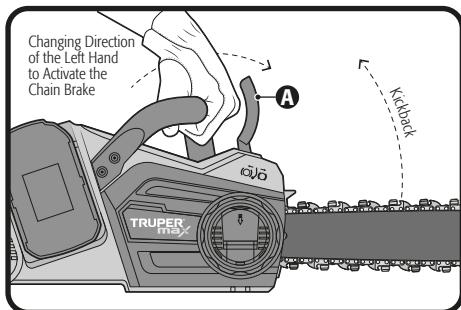
CAUTION • Test the chain brake every time you turn on the chain saw and before you start cutting.
• With the motor running and pressing the trigger switch, push with the back of your left hand the chain brake towards the cut bar. **CAUTION** • When doing this movement DO NOT let go the front handle. Just turn your left hand forward until it touches the brake and push it.

WARNING • If for any reason the brake does not stop the chain, DO NOT operate the chain saw. Turn it off and have it repaired in a **TRUPER**® Authorized Service Center.

- If the brake is working properly, the cutting chain will stop immediately. To disengage the brake, hold the upper side of the guard and pull towards you until you hear it snap.

WARNING • Remember the chain saw brake does not prevent the kickback. It is a safety device to avoid possible injury after the kickback happens.

WARNING • Keep in mind that even with the proper maintenance, in field use conditions, the chain brake function cannot be considered totally safe. Be alert at all times. Use adequate cutting techniques and always use the rest of the safety devices.

**Low Kickback Chain (B)**

- This type of chain has cleaning teeth (depth gauge) placed before each cutting tooth to prevent it enters too deeply into the wood and gets pinched causing the kickback.

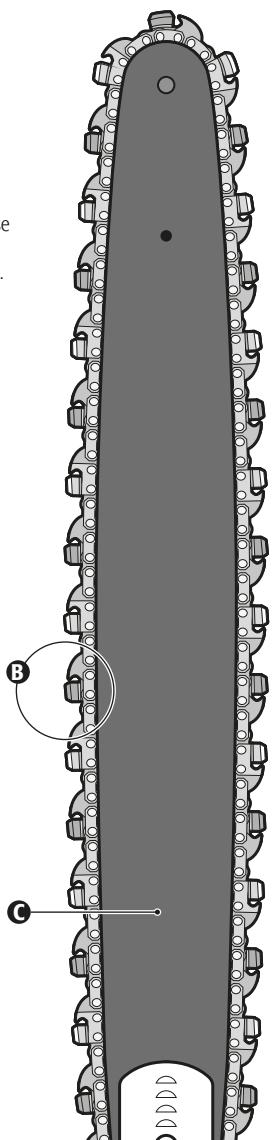
WARNING • To replace worn chains, use only Low-Kickback certified chains.

WARNING • Take into consideration that the chain wears out with regular use or with the filing process. It loses its capability to lessen the possibility of kickback, therefore; you need to use extra caution.

Cut Bar

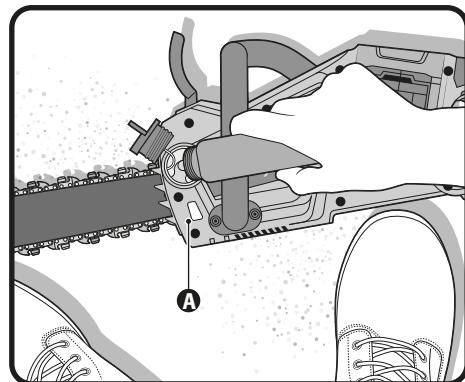
WARNING • When the working life of the cut bar (C) is finished, replace it with an identical **TRUPER**® bar.

CAUTION • The smaller the nose radius in the cut bar is, the capacity to decrease the possibility of kickback will be less.



Oil Supply for Cut Bar and Chain

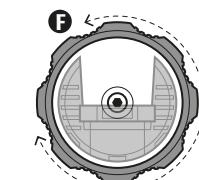
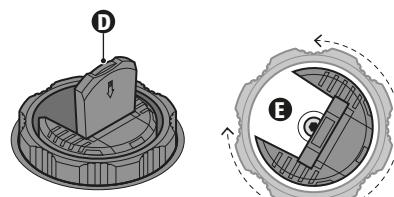
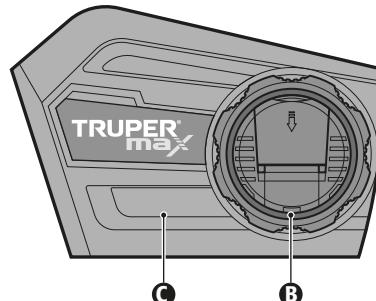
- Use oil for bars, chains and their lubrication systems, specially designed to work in a wide range of temperatures without any dilution. Using SAE 10W-30 oil is recommended.
- Oil level should be checked every 20 minutes through the oil level window (A). The tank should be filled up when the level is below the MIN mark.
- ⚠ CAUTION** • Do not use dirty, used or contaminated oil. The oil pump, the bar or the chain might get damaged.
- Clean the surface around the oil tank cap to avoid contamination.
- Loosen slowly the oil tank cap.
- By carefully avoiding spills pour oil in the tank with the help of an oil funnel.
- Before re-capping the oil tank, check and clean the joints.
- Place immediately the oil tank cap and tighten by hand.
- Clean any spilled oil.



Bar and Chain Assembly

Tension adjustment knob

- Before mounting the bar and chain, familiarize yourself with the operation of the chain slack adjustment knob (B), which allows you to mount and adjust the cutter bar without additional tools.
- The knob has two independent turning mechanisms: the center one holds the bar cover (C) in place, while the outer one adjusts the chain tension.
- To remove or secure the bar cover use the central mechanism: keep the button (D) pressed to raise the lever, then turn it to loosen or tighten (E).
- To loosen or tighten the chain tension turn the outer mechanism of the knob (F).

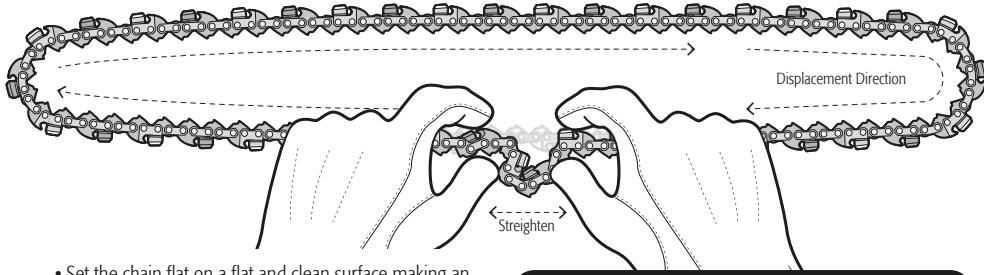
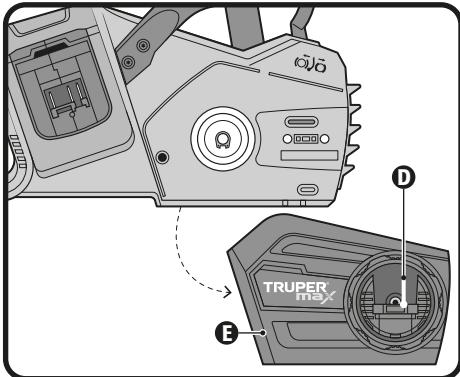


WARNING • Never start the motor before having first assembled the cut bar, chain and chain cover. Otherwise, the operator would be exposed to severe personal injury.

- Remove the batteries.
- Pull back the chain brake to be sure it is in the operating position (see page 10).

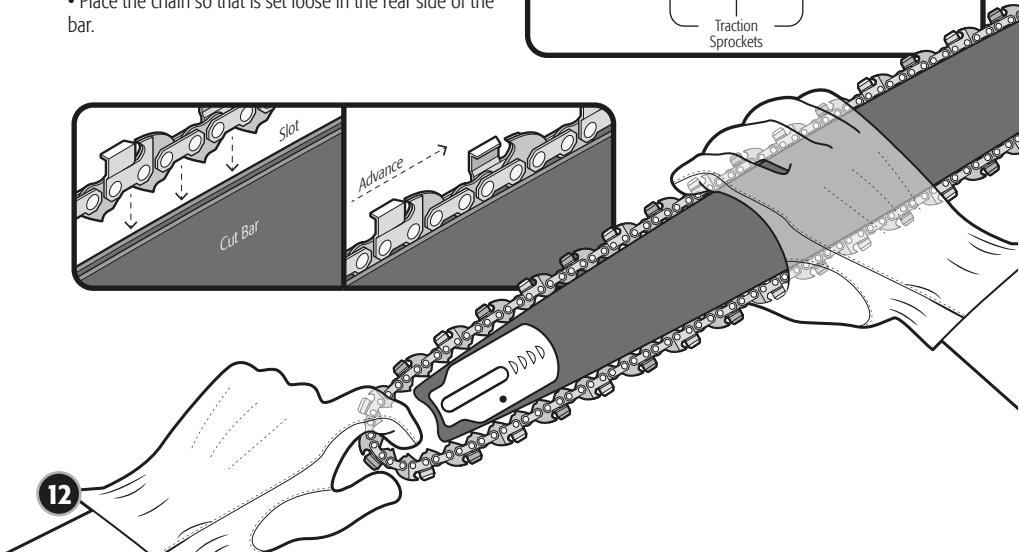
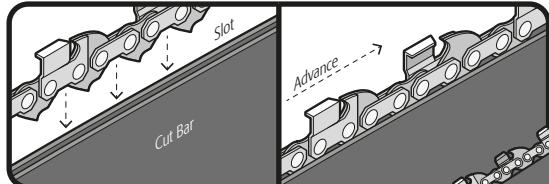
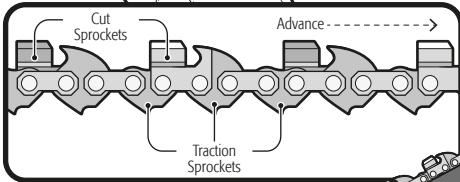
CAUTION • To handle the chain safely and to avoid cuts, use heavy-duty protective gloves.

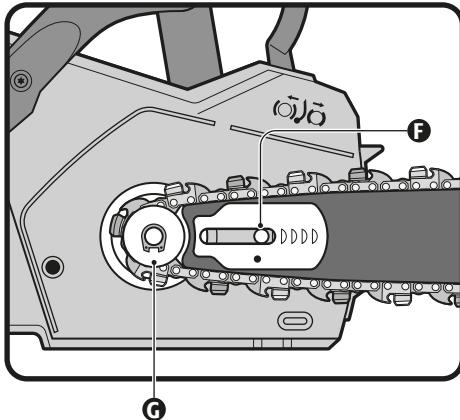
- To remove the chain cover (E) lift the lever (D) as indicated on page 11.
- Turn the lever anti-clockwise until it loosens its screw and remove the cover (E).



• Set the chain flat on a flat and clean surface making an oval shape near the cut bar and straighten any crooked link. The cutting teeth should face the chain movement direction, otherwise reverse the chain position.

- Set the chain traction sprockets in the bar groove.
- Place the chain so that is set loose in the rear side of the bar.





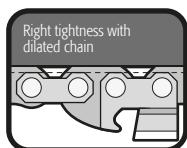
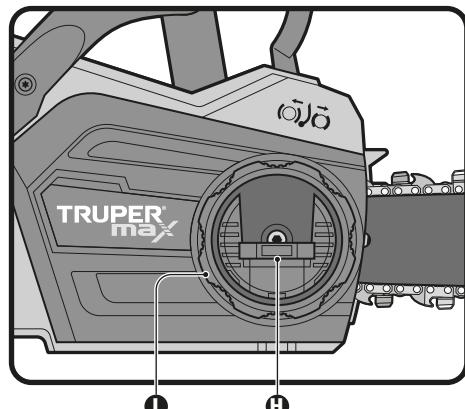
- Lift the bar with the chain and set it into the saw. Pass the mounting knob (F) through the bar groove and the loose space between the bar and the chain around the sprocket wheel (G).

- Mount the chain cover and tighten the knob (H) just a little bit to secure the chain cover. This way the bar is released and then you can proceed with the chain tightening.

NOTICE When tensing a hot chain, it can tighten in excess when it cools down. Verify the "cold tension" before using it again.

Chain Tightening

- Turn the chain tightening knob (I) until the chain is snug against the bar and with the traction links inserted in the bar groove.
- Lift the nose of the cut bar to look for any looseness in the chain. If so, turn the knob again $\frac{1}{2}$ turn to give more tension to the chain. Repeat this process until no looseness is present between the chain and the bar.
- Tighten the knob (H) firmly to secure the chain cover.
- To verify if the chain is not too tight, try moving it by hand. If the chain gets stuck or is hard to move you need to slightly loosen the knob to tighten the chain, only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a turn. Lift the nose of the bar and tighten back the knob to secure the chain cover before checking again the chain tightness.
- To verify if the tightness of a chain that was diluted by the heat produced while cutting is adequate, the distance between the lower side of the cut bar and the chain links must be 0,05" (J).



Right tightness with
dilated chain

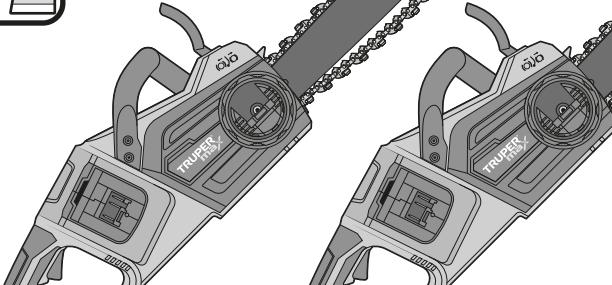
0,05"



Loose Chain

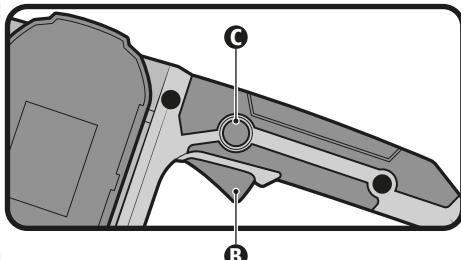


Adjusted Chain



Turning ON

- Double check the chain is not making contact with any object.
- Keep the switch lock pressed (**C**) to unblock it (**B**). The switch block prevents accidental startups.
- Press the switch lock (**B**) so that the chain starts advancing.



Turning OFF

- To stop the chain, release the trigger switch (**B**).
- It is normal that the chain keeps moving a couple of seconds after releasing the trigger switch. As an additional safety measure, activate the chain brake (see page 10).

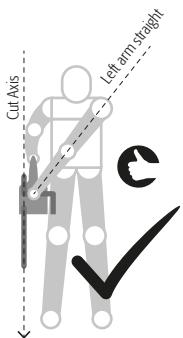
Cutting Correct Position

- Both feet should be evenly set on firm ground. Your body weight well balanced. The left foot should be slightly forward from your right foot.
- Hold the chain saw as indicated in the Safety Standards for Chain saws section (pg. 5).
- Keep your right arm straight; to stand the kickback forces do not bend your elbow.
- Always keep the cut axis to your right; it keeps your body free from the cut axis in case of kickback.
- To avoid tension in arms and back, keep the chain saw close to your body.
- Do not try to hold the chain saw in a left-handed position.

Basic Cutting Procedures

If you lack of previous experience using chain saws and to get familiar with its use, it is recommended to practice sawing small logs (not smaller than 20 cm in diameter), supported by a sawhorse and using the following technique:

- Adopt a right posture facing the log. The chain saw should be idle.
- Press the throttle trigger to get to the highest speed.
- Start cutting setting the bar onto the log.
- Keep the motor in high speed all the time.
- Allow the chain to do its job applying slight pressure downwards with the chain saw. Never try to force the cut. Otherwise, the chain, bar or motor might get damaged.
- Release the trigger switch as soon as finishing the cut. You will avoid unnecessary wear in the chain, bar o motor.



Felling Restrictions. Do not attempt this EVER!



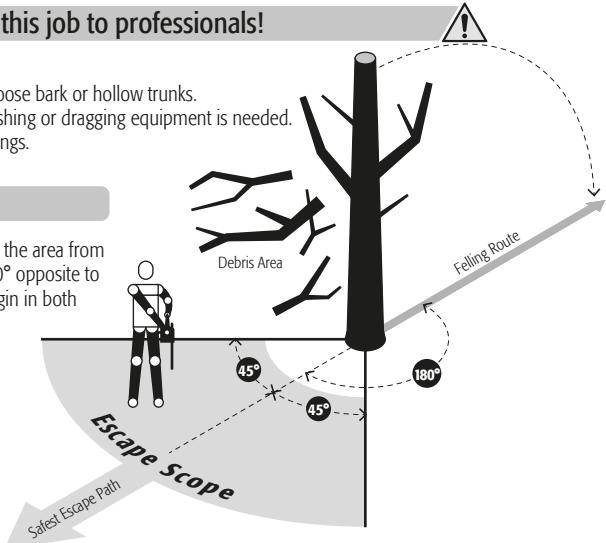
- Do not cut down trees under heavy rain or while strong winds are blowing. Wait for suitable weather.
- Do not cut down trees when people or animals are in the area. The safe distance standards for passersby are explained in "When Using the Chain saw" on the Safety Standards for Chain saws section; page 6.
- Do not cut down trees without estimating first an escape path. Avoid getting crushed by the felled tree!

Limits for Felling Trees. Leave this job to professionals!

- Do not cut extremely slender trees.
- Do not cut big trees with dead branches, loose bark or hollow trunks.
- Professional loggers operating heavy log pushing or dragging equipment is needed.
- Do not cut trees near power lines or buildings.

Preparations to Fell

- Set ahead at least two escape paths. Clear the area from any obstacle. The optimal escape path is 180° opposite to the falling tree direction and with a 45° margin in both sides.
- To estimate the how the tree will drop, consider wind force and direction. Examine the tree's inclination and balance as well as placement of the largest branches.
- Verify the tree has no dead branches, which could fall onto you while cutting.



How to Fell Trees

- Cut a notch 1/3 of the trunk diameter on the side of the tree in the direction of falling.
- The notch takes two cuts. The first one is horizontal and the second one at 40°.

CAUTION • It is important to make the cuts in that order to avoid wood residues pinching and trapping the bar and being shot with force onto any direction.

• The third cut is made opposite to the notch side. Must be horizontal and placed at 2" above the horizontal cut in the notch but not reaching it. Leave 1/10 diameter of trunk between the notch and the third cut to make a "hinge". This guides the falling tree and avoids unexpected trajectories or violent separation from its stump.

CAUTION • To avoid the uncontrolled falling of the tree, never reach the notch with third cut.

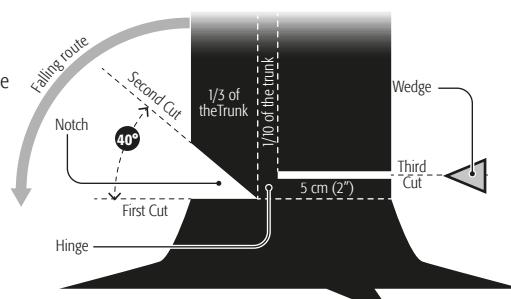
- When cutting trees with a large diameter, stop the rear cut before reaching such a depth that will make the tree to sit and trap the bar.
- Before going on with the cut, fit a plastic or wood wedge into the cut to keep it open.

- Inserting the wedges may be enough to the tree. Otherwise you need to insert the bar nose to continue to cut without removing the wedges until the "hinge" is made.

WARNING • Introducing the bar nose into the cut must be performed only by professionals.

- Once the tree starts to fall, turn off the saw and immediately set it on the ground. Move down your optimal escape path. Be alert all the time in case of contingency.

WARNING • While making the third cut pay attention to the behavior of the crown to verify the tree falls in the programmed direction. If for any reason the tree starts falling in the wrong direction or the chain saw is pinched in the falling tree, drop it and run for your life!



Felling and Bucking

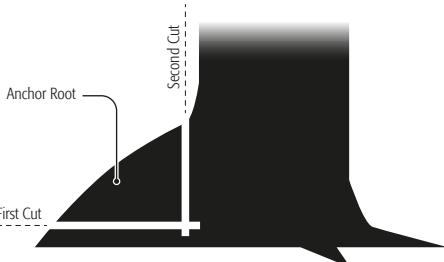
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Anchor Root Cutting

- Anchor roots are those roots that stick out too much from the ground. When they are too big may make the felling job too difficult. They must be removed before felling.

- First, make a horizontal cut through the root, some centimeter up the ground.
- Then make a downward vertical cut and leveled to the trunk to separate the root and to the bar from being pinched.

⚠ CAUTION • It is important to make the cuts in that order to avoid wood residues pinching and trapping the bar, and being shot with force onto any direction.

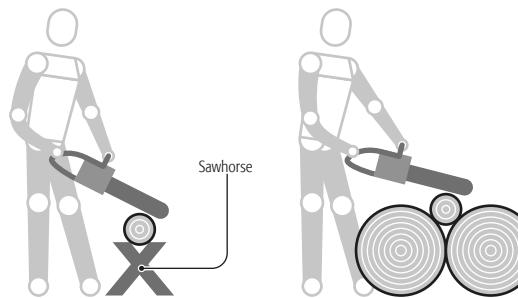


Bucking

- Bucking is when cutting a tree limb after being felled.
- While bucking, cut only one trunk at a time.
- To cut small branches support them on a sawhorse or between two larger trunks.

⚠ WARNING • If the ground in the bucking area is uneven stand in the higher side to avoid being run over by the cut branches.

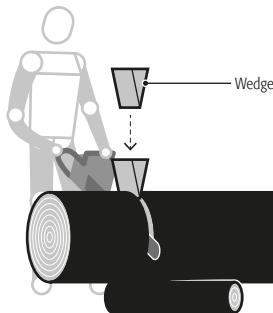
⚠ WARNING • Stay alert all the time. Oftentimes it is difficult to predict the direction the branches will take when cut. Also, sometimes it is not possible avoid the bar from being pinched.



Bucking with a Wedge

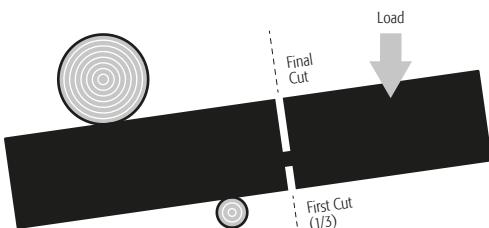
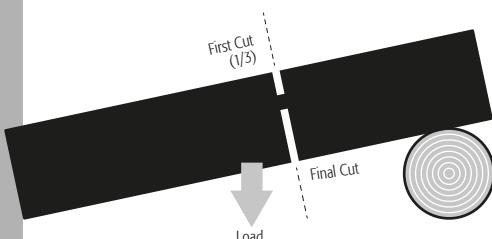
- While cutting large trunks it is useful to use wedges into the cut to prevent the bar from being pinched by the trunk when it sits into place.
- If the trunk diameter is too large, it will be necessary to fit the bar nose into the trunk to keep on cutting without removing the wedges until finishing.

⚠ WARNING • Introducing the bar nose into the cut must be performed only by professionals.



Bucking Trunks under Tension

- Make the first cut at 1/3 depth of the trunk diameter. Then make a 2/3 depth cut on the opposite side. See the diagram to determine where to make the first cut and to avoid the bar from being pinched by the trunk weight.



Bucking the Top of the Trunk

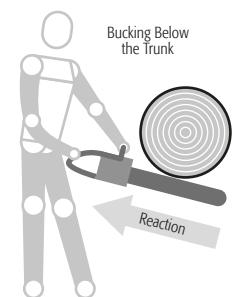
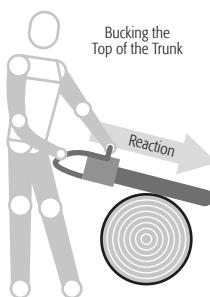
- Setting the lower side of the bar against the trunk, start cutting the upper side of the trunk.
- Apply pressure downwards.

CAUTION • Stay alert to the chain saw reaction force. It will pull it towards the trunk.

Bucking Below the Trunk

- Setting the upper side of the bar against the trunk, start cutting the lower side of the trunk.
- Apply slight pressure upwards.

CAUTION • Stay alert to the chain saw reaction force. It will pull it towards the trunk.

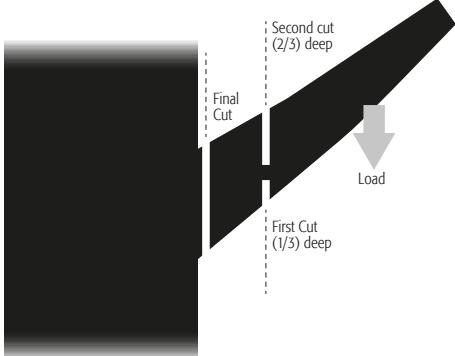
**Cutting Branches and Pruning**

- Felling, the same as trimming and pruning, should be done slowly and very carefully and following the Safety Standards (see pages 5 and 6).
- When cutting a branch keep the tree between you and the chain saw.

DANGER • Never cut branches standing on top of a ladder, hanging from the tree or standing onto a platform or trunk. It is extremely dangerous. Let the professional people take care of the branches you cannot reach standing on the ground and above your chest.

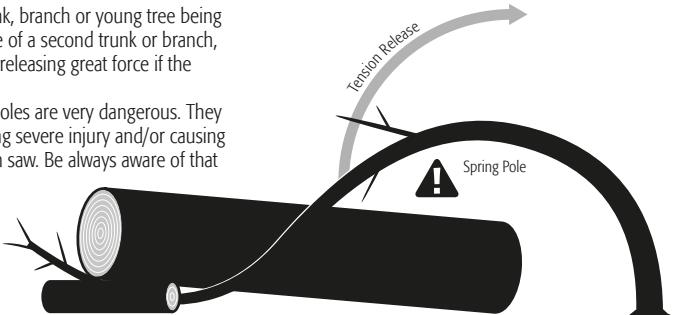
Cutting Operation

- To avoid the falling branch to pull out the bark from the tree do not cut level with the trunk.
- Make the first cut at 1/3 depth of the branch diameter. Then make a second cut at 2/3 depth of the branch diameter in the opposite side.
- Finish cutting the branch with a third cut, this time level with the trunk to allow the bark to grow back and seal the cut.
- When the branch is too thick cut sections to avoid a violent detachment.

**Spring Poles**

- Spring poles are any trunk, branch or young tree being held down by the pressure of a second trunk or branch, accumulating tension and releasing great force if the pressure is released.

DANGER • Spring poles are very dangerous. They can hit the operator causing severe injury and/or causing to lose control of the chain saw. Be always aware of that possibility.



Adjustments and Maintenance

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- Shut off the chain saw before maintenance and service.
- Use heavy-duty protective gloves.

Chain saw Chain Maintenance

- To make smooth and fast cuts, the cutting chain needs maintenance periodically.

Sharpening of the Chain

- The chain needs sharpening if the wood shavings generated when cutting are small and dusty; when needing to force the bar trough the wood or when the chain is cutting sideways.
- Sharpening of the chain must be done with the chain mounted and tight on the bar (see page 11) and with the chain saw shut off.
- Use a 5/32" (4 mm) round file.

CAUTION • Be careful to file all the teeth to the angles specified in the image being careful to give them the same length. Only uniform teeth get a safe and right cut.

• Sharpen all the teeth, one by one. First those on the right side, then, those on the left side. To travel from one tooth to the other move the chain little by little so each time you file a tooth it should sit in the middle of the bar.

• Keep the file level with the upper top-plate in the tooth. Keep the file from leaning or balancing. Apply slight but firm pressure moving only to the front of the tooth. Remove the file each time you move back.

• Give each tooth a few passes.

• Remove the steel shavings produced while filing with a wire brush.

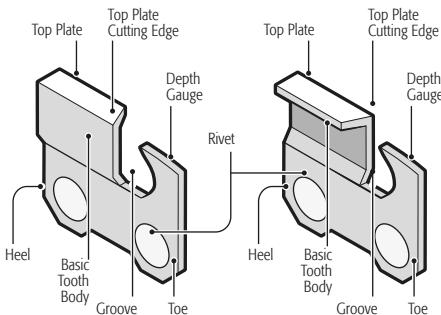
CAUTION • Using the chain saw with a badly sharpened or dull chain at high speed could damage the motor.

WARNING • Operating the chain saw with the wrong or blunt chain increases the risk of kickback.

WARNING • Using the chain saw with a damaged chain may cause severe injury.

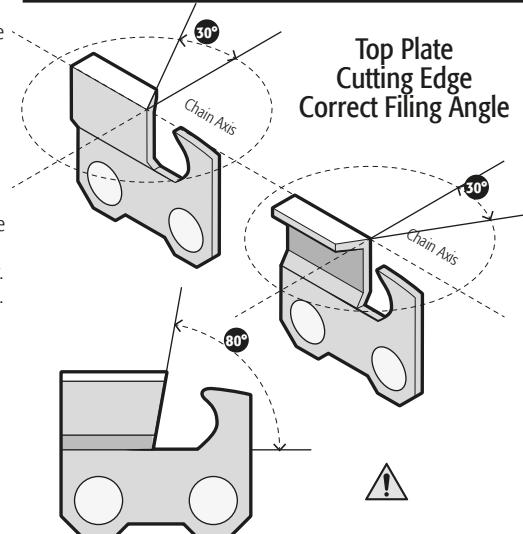
WARNING • The chain is very sharp. Use heavy-duty protective gloves.

CAUTION • If the cutting chain is dull due to contact with nails, stones or sand and mud present in the wood, have it re-sharpened by a **TRUPER**® Authorized Service Center.

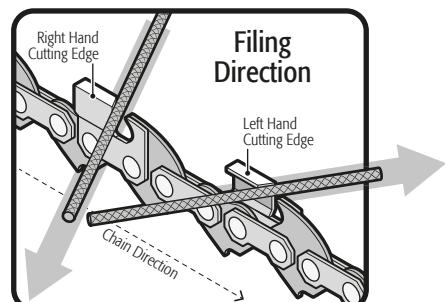


Right Hand
Cutter Link

Left Hand
Cutter Link

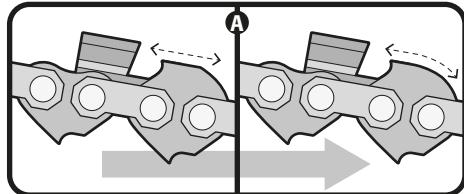
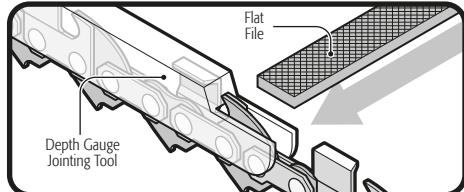
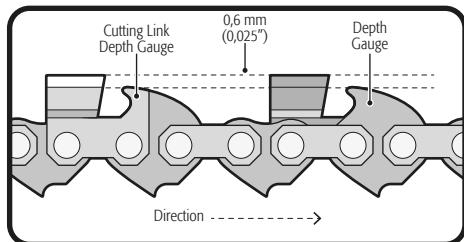


WARNING Any angle different from the one specified causes damage to the motor, bar and chain, and increases the risk of violent kickback.



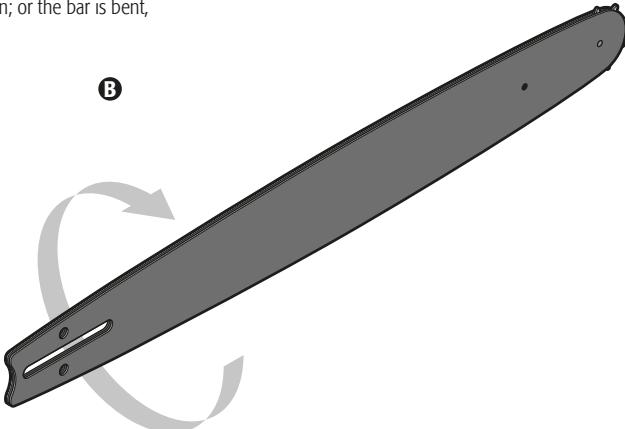
Chain Depth Gauge

- The chain has cleaning teeth (Depth Gauge) placed in front of each tooth. Their design avoids getting too deep into the wood getting pinched and causing kickback.
- Depth gauges should be checked each time you file the chain in order to get the correct height in the top plate.
- The difference in height on the depth gauge and the top plate should always be 0,025" (0,6 mm).
- If due to normal wear / or filing of the chain the difference is less, use a calibrating instrument and a flat file to even and verify the difference to 0,025" (0,6 mm).
- File only the depth gauges. Do it towards the same direction as of the adjacent tooth being careful not to touch its cutting edge.
- After matching the difference on all the cleaning teeth, file each one and restore the original rounded shape (A).



Bar Maintenance

- The cutting bar has to be cleaned in the end of the work day and checked closely to identify wear and possible damage.
- The appearance of minute grooves or bumps in the bar rails is due to normal wear and should be smoothed down with a file as soon as identified.
- Clean debris from the lubrication orifice and the chain slot.
- After a week working with the chain saw, reverse the bar to distribute its normal wear and maximize its useful life (B).
- After a week working with the chain saw lubricate the bar if it has a sprocket wheel in the nose. Use a grease syringe to apply the lubricant into the lubrication orifice.
- If the rail has such wear that is not allowing the chain to rest in its side, if widened or broken; or the bar is bent, replace it with a new one.



- Remember to disconnect the tool before cleaning or maintenance.
- All the tool components are an important part of the insulating system and should only receive maintenance in a **TRUPER**® Authorized Service Center.
- **EVERY TIME** you service the tool ask for original **TRUPER**® spare parts.

- When cleaning the plastic parts, do not use solvents. Most of the plastic materials are susceptible to damage when using commercial solvents.
- To clean sooth, coal or dust; use a clean cloth or pressurized air.

⚠ WARNING • NEVER expose to brake fluid, petroleum based products, penetrating oils, etc. They are made of chemical substances that could damage or destroy plastic.

⚠ WARNING • When using pressurized air to clean particles **ALWAYS** use safety eyeglasses with lateral protection or a facemask. If there is too much dust, use a dust mask as well.

- It is not advisable to use this tool for large jobs with fiberglass, gypsum wallboard, plaster or gypsum. Their particles are highly abrasive to components on any power tool.

Lubrication

The tool bearings have high grade lubricant and when used under regular conditions it lubricates for life. No lubrication needed.

Chain saw Storage

When storing the chain saw for a month or longer consider the following:

- Drain the bar and chain oil tank completely into an approved oil container.
- Clean the chain saw thoroughly.
- Store the unit in a ventilated area, away from corrosive agents such as garden chemical products or deicing salts. Keep it away from children.

⚠ WARNING • Never try to start the motor if ALL the chain saw parts are not assembled in place. Otherwise, the parts may fracture and be shot towards the operator. It also damages the tool and makes the warranty void.

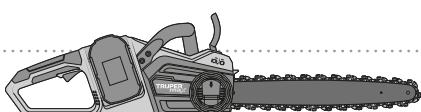


Accessories and spare parts

	102771	BAMO-MAX-40M	Chain saw bar
	102772	CAMO-MAX-40M	Saw chain

Troubleshooting

Problem	Cause	Solution
Bar and chain are too hot and give off smoke.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The oil tank in the chain is empty.• Too much tension in the chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fill up the oil tank. Remember to fill up every time the level is below the "MIN" mark.• Reduce the chain tension. (See page 13).
The motor starts and runs but the chain is not moving.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The chain brake is activated.• Too much tension in the chain.• The chain and the cutting bar are not properly assembled.• The chain and / or bar is damaged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Release the chain brake. (See page 10).• Reduce tension in the chain. (See page 13).• Chain and bar need to be assembled correctly. (See pages 12 and 13).• Replace and assemble similar chain and / or bar.
The motor starts and runs; the chain moves but is not cutting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The chain is dull.• The chain is assembled the wrong way.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• File the chain. (See page 19).• Assemble the chain in the right direction.



In the event of any problem contacting a Truper Authorized Service Center, please see our webpage WWW.TRUPER.COM to get an updated list, or call our toll-free numbers **800 690-6990** or **800-018-7873** to get information about the nearest Service Center.

AGUASCALIENTES	DE TODO PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN GRAL. BARRAGÁN #1201, COL. GREMIAL, C.P. 20030, AGUASCALIENTES, AGS. TEL.: 449 994 0537
BAJA CALIFORNIA	SUCURSAL TIJUANA AV. LA ENCANTADA, LOTE #5, PARQUE INDUSTRIAL EL FLORIDO II, C.P. 22244, TIJUANA, B.C. TEL.: 664 969 5100
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR	FIX FERRETERÍAS FELIPE ÁNGELES ESQ. RUIZ CORTÍNEZ S/N, COL. PUEBLO NUEVO, C.P. 23670, CD. CONSTITUCIÓN, B.C.S. TEL.: 613 132 1115
CAMPECHE	TORNILLERÍA Y FERRETERÍA AAA AV. ÁLVARO OBREGÓN #524, COL. ESPERANZA C.P. 24080 CAMPECHE, CAMP. TEL.: 981 815 2808
CHIAPAS	FIX FERRETERÍAS AV. CENTRAL SUR #27, COL. CENTRO, C.P. 30700, TAPACHULA, CHIS. TEL.: 962 118 4083
CHIHUAHUA	SUCURSAL CHIHUAHUA AV. SILVESTRE TERRAZAS #128-11, PARQUE INDUSTRIAL BAFAR, CARRETERA MÉXICO CUAUHTÉMOC, C.P. 31415, CHIHUAHUA, CHIH. TEL.: 614 434 0052
CIUDAD DE MÉXICO	FIX FERRETERÍAS EL MONSTRUO DE CORREGIDORA, CORREGIDORA # 35, COL. CENTRO, C.P. 06060, CUAUHTÉMOC, CDMX. TEL: 55 5522 5031 / 5522 4861
COAHUILA	SUCURSAL TORREÓN CALLE METAL MECÁNICA #280, PARQUE INDUSTRIAL ORIENTE, C.P. 27278, TORREÓN, COAH. TEL.: 871 209 68 23
COLIMA	BOMBAS Y MOTORES BYMTESA DE MANZANILLO BLVD. MIGUEL DE LA MADRID #190, COL. 16 DE SEPTIEMBRE, C.P. 28239, MANZANILLO, COL. TEL.: 314 332 1986 / 332 8013
DURANGO	TORNILLOS ÁGUILA, S.A. DE C.V. MAZURIÓ #200, COL. LUIS ECHEVERRÍA, DURANGO, DGO.TEL.: 618 817 1946 / 618 818 2844
ESTADO DE MÉXICO	SUCURSAL CENTRO JILOTEPEC PARQUE INDUSTRIAL # 1, COL. PARQUE INDUSTRIAL JILOTEPEC, JILOTEPEC, EDO. DE MÉX. C.P. 54257 TEL: 761 782 9109. EXT. 5728 Y 5102
GUANAJUATO	CÍA. FERRETERA NUEVO MUNDO S.A. DE C.V. AV. MÉXICO - JAPÓN #225, CD. INDUSTRIAL, C.P. 38010, CELAYA, GTO. TEL.: 461 671 7578 / 79 / 80 / 88
GUERRERO	CENTRO DE SERVICIO ECLIPSE CALLE PRINCIPAL MZ.2 LT. 1, COL. SANTA FE, C.P. 39010, CHILPANCINGO, GRO. TEL.: 747 478 5793
HIDALGO	FERREPRECIOS S.A. DE C.V. LIBERTAD ORIENTE #304 LOCAL 30, INTERIOR DE PASAJE ROBLEDO, COL. CENTRO, C.P. 43600, TULANCINGO, HGO. TEL.: 775 753 6615 / 775 753 6616
JALISCO	SUCURSAL GUADALAJARA AV. ADOLFO A. HORN # 6800, COL: SANTA CRUZ DEL VALLE, C.P.: 45655, TLAJOMULCO DE ZÚÑIGA, JAL. TEL.: 33 3606 5285 AL 90
MICHOACÁN	FIX FERRETERÍAS AV. PASEO DE LA REPÚBLICA #3140-A, COL. EX-HACIENDA DE LA HUERTA, C.P. 58050, MORELIA, MICH. TEL.: 443 334 6858

MORELOS	FIX FERRETERÍAS CAPITÁN ANZURES #95, ESQ. JOSÉ PERDIZ, COL. CENTRO, C.P. 62740, CUAUTLA, MOR. TEL.: 735 352 8931
NAYARIT	HERRAMIENTAS DE TEPIC MAZATLÁN #117, COL. CENTRO, C.P. 63000, TEPIC, NAY. TEL.: 311 258 0540
NUEVO LEÓN	SUCURSAL MONTERREY CARRETERA LAREDO #500, 1B MONTERREY PARKS, COLONIA PUERTA DE ANÁHUAC, C.P. 66052, ESCOBEDO, NUEVO LEÓN, TEL.: 81 8352 8791 / 81 8352 8790
OAXACA	FIX FERRETERÍAS AV. 20 DE NOVIEMBRE #910, COL. CENTRO, C.P. 68300, TUXTEPEC, OAX. TEL.: 287 106 3092
PUEBLA	SUCURSAL PUEBLA AV PERIFERICO #2-Á, SAN LORENZO ALMECATLA, C.P. 72710, CUAUTLACINGO, PUE. TEL.: 222 282 8282 / 84 / 85 / 86
QUERÉTARO	ARU HERRAMIENTAS S.A. DE C.V. AV. PUERTO DE VERACRUZ #110, COL. RANCHO DE ENMEDIO, C.P. 76842, SAN JUAN DEL RÍO, QRO. TEL.: 427 268 4544
QUINTANA ROO	FIX FERRETERÍAS CARRETERA FEDERAL MZ. 46 LT. 3 LOCAL 2, COL. EIIDAL, C.P. 77710 PLAVA DEL CARMEN, Q.R. TEL.: 984 267 3140
SAN LUIS POTOSÍ	FIX FERRETERÍAS AV. UNIVERSIDAD #1850, COL. EL PASEO, C.P. 78320, SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, SLP. TEL.: 444 822 4341
SINALOA	SUCURSAL CULIACÁN AV. JESÚS KUMATE SUR #4301, COL. HACIENDA DE LA MORA, C.P. 80143, CULIACÁN, SIN. TEL.: 667 173 9139 / 173 8400
SONORA	FIX FERRETERÍAS CALLE 5 DE FEBRERO #517, SUR LT. 25 MZ. 10, COL. CENTRO, C.P. 85000, CD. OBREGÓN, SON. TEL.: 644 413 2392
TABASCO	SUCURSAL VILLAHERMOSA CALLE HELIO LOTES 1, 2 Y 3 MZ. #1, COL. INDUSTRIAL, 2A ETAPA, C.P. 86010, VILLAHERMOSA, TAB. TEL.: 993 353 7244
TAMAULIPAS	VM ORINGS Y REFACCIONES CALLE ROSITA #527 ENTRE 20 DE NOVIEMBRE Y GRAL. RODRIGUEZ, FRACC. REYNOSA, C.P. 88780, REYNOSA, TAMS. TEL.: 899 926 7552
TLAXCALA	SERVICIOS Y HERRAMIENTAS INDUSTRIALES PABLO SIDAR #152, COL. . BARRIO DE SAN BARTOLOMÉ, C.P. 90970, SAN PABLO DEL MONTE, TLAX. TEL.: 222 271 7502
VERACRUZ	LA CASA DISTRIBUIDORA TRUPER BLVD. PRIMAVERA, ESQ. HORTENSIA S/N, COL. PRIMAVERA C.P. 93308, POZA RICA, VER. TEL.: 782 823 8100 / 826 8484
YUCATÁN	SUCURSAL MÉRIDA CALLE 33 #600 Y 602, LOCALIDAD ITZINCAB Y MULSAY, MPIO. UMÁN, C.P. 97390, MÉRIDA, YUC. TEL.: 999 912 2451

Code

102491

Model

MAX-40M

Brand**TRUPER**
max

Warranty. Duration: 5 year. Coverage: parts, components and workmanship against manufacturing or operating defects, except if used under conditions other than normal; when it was not operated in accordance with the instructive; was altered or repaired by personnel not authorized by TRUPER®. To make the warranty valid, only present the product in the establishment where you bought it or in Corregidora 35, Centro, Cuauhtémoc, CDMX, 06060, where you can also purchase parts, components, consumables and accessories. The costs of transportation of the product that derive from its fulfillment of its service network are included. TRUPER will not require any proof of purchase to make the warranty effective. Phone number 800-018-7873. Made in China. Imported by TRUPER, S.A. de C.V. Parque Industrial 1, Parque Industrial Jilotepec, Jilotepec, Edo. de Méx. C.P. 54257, Phone number 761 782 9100.

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