ENGLISH
ESPAÑOL

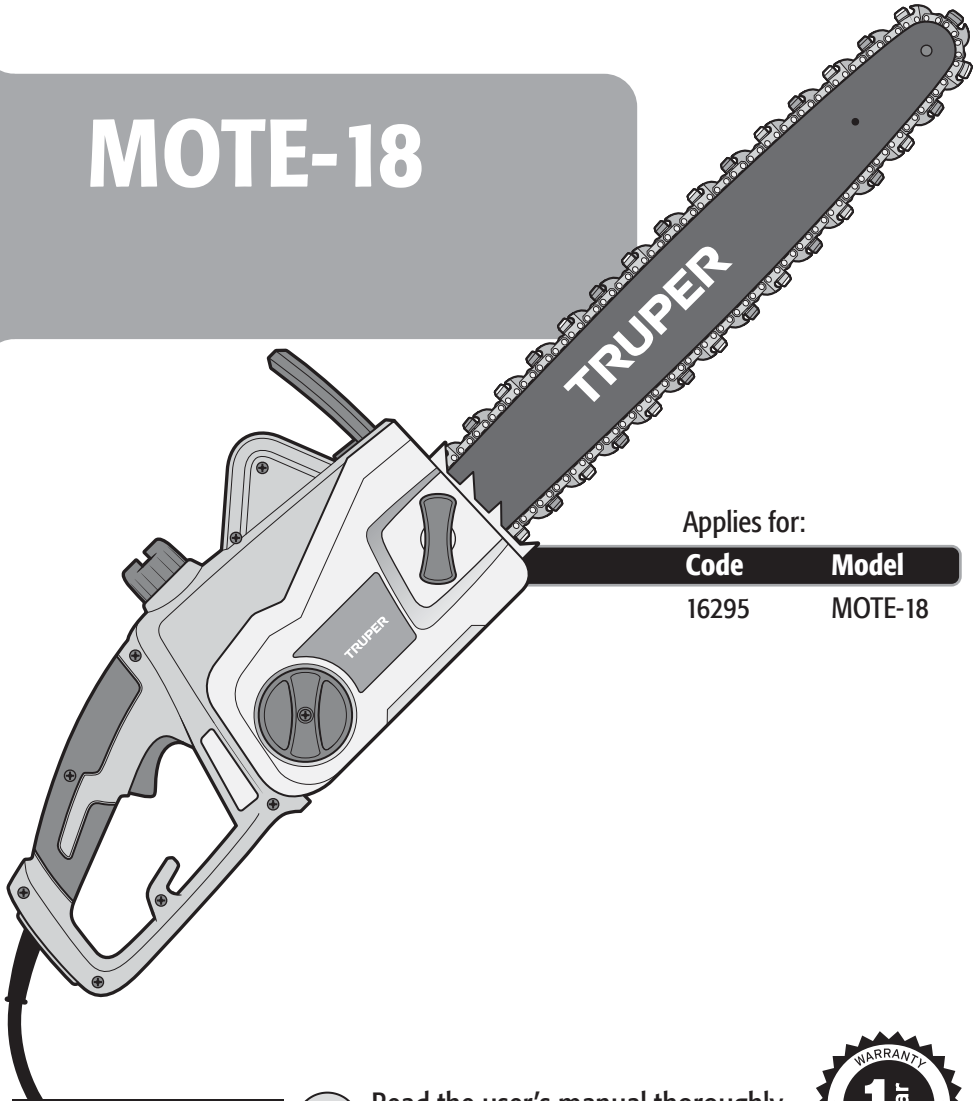
TRUPER®

Manual

Electric Chainsaw

2.2 Hp

MOTE-18



Applies for:

Code	Model
16295	MOTE-18

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

WARRANTY 1 year GARANTÍA

TRUPER®

Contents

⚠ 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 care recommendations

⚠ A **HEAVY DUTY EXTENSION CORD 16 AWG** is recommended
Using extensions with smaller gauges can damage the product.

⚠ Perform periodic **MAINTENANCE** to your machine (page 17).

Technical data

TRUPER®

	MOTE-18		
Code	16295		
Description	Electric Chainsaw		
Voltage	127 V~	Current	13 A
Frequency	60 Hz	Power	2.2 Hp
Axis Speed	6 000 RPM		
Advance Speed	43.6 ft/s		
Bar	18"		
Oil Tank	6.7 oz		
Chain Pitch	3/8"	Chain Gauge	0.05"
Work Cycle	30 minutes' work and 15 minutes idle. Maximum 6 hours per day.		
Conductors	14 AWG x 2C with 221 °F insulation temperature.		
Insulation	Class II		

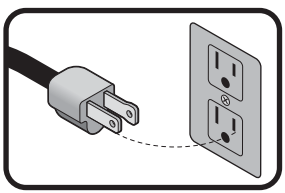
Power cord grips used in this product: Type "Y".
Build quality: Reinforced insulation
Thermal insulation on motor winding: Class B

⚠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® Authorized 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 requirements

⚠WARNING Tools with double insulation and reinforced insulation are equipped with a polarized plug (one prong is wider than the other). This plug will only fit in the right way into a polarized outlet. If the plug cannot be introduced into the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still doesn't fit, call a qualified electrician to install for you a polarized outlet. Do not alter the plug in any way. Both insulation types eliminate the need of both a grounded third power cord with three prongs or a grounded power connection.



⚠WARNING When using an extension cable, verify the gauge is enough for the power that your product needs. A lower gauge cable will cause voltage drop in the line, resulting in power loss and overheating. The following table shows the right size to use depending on cable's length and the ampere capability shown in the tool's nameplate. When in doubt use the next higher gauge.

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

Safety warnings for electric tools

⚠WARNING! Read carefully all safety warnings and instructions 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 loosing 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-skid 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 dothes, 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.

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.

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.

This tool is in compliance with the Official Mexican Standard (NOM - Norma Oficial Mexicana).

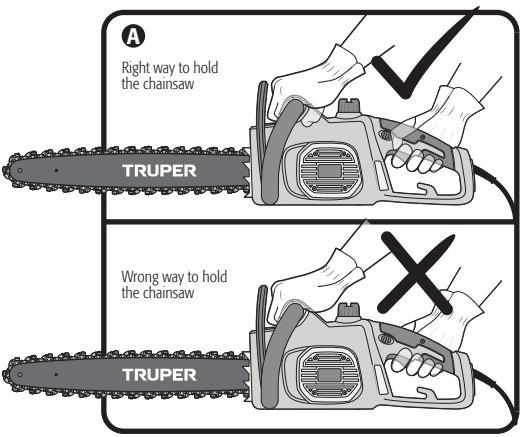
Safety warnings for using chainsaws

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 chainsaw. 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 chainsaw. 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 chainsaw. Keep it in a safe and handy place to consult frequently and to teach other chainsaw users. Learn its uses, limitations and also the possible specific dangers.
⚠ WARNING • Chainsaws are specifically designed to cut wood. Do not try to cut any other materials.
⚠ DANGER • Never allow untrained people to use the chainsaw.
• Operate the chainsaw 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 chainsaw well-kept and in place.
• When operating a chainsaw be always alert and avoid being used to the tool make you stop paying attention to the cutting job.
⚠ WARNING • With the chainsaw 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 chainsaw 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 chainsaw.
• 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.



TRUPER®

Safety warnings for using chainsaws

Before operating the Chainsaw

⚠ DANGER • Never use the chainsaw when tired, sick or under the effects of drugs, alcohol o medication.

• Wear clothes adequate for chainsaw 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 lose clothing that could get caught into the moving chain. Hold long hair up above your shoulders.

• Verify the chainsaw is in perfect conditions. Do not turn it on is 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 chainsaw and go to a TRUPER® Authorized Service Center to fix the problem.

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

• Verify the chainsaw 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 Chainsaw

• Keep co-workers away when starting or operating the chainsaw. A safe distance is15 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 in not coming into contact with any object.

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

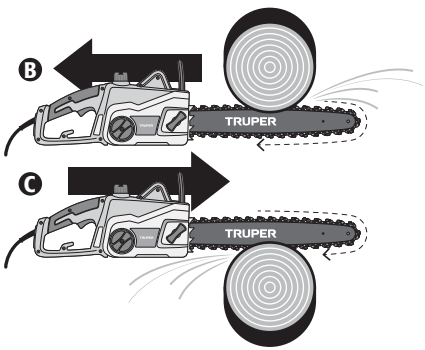
⚠ CAUTION • Stay alert to the chainsaw reaction when cutting big trunks. Because of reaction forces dependent of the direction of the chain movement and (the upper or lower) edge of the cut bar used, the chainsaw might be pushed towards the operator (**B**), or could be pulled towards the trunk (**C**).

After Operating the Chainsaw

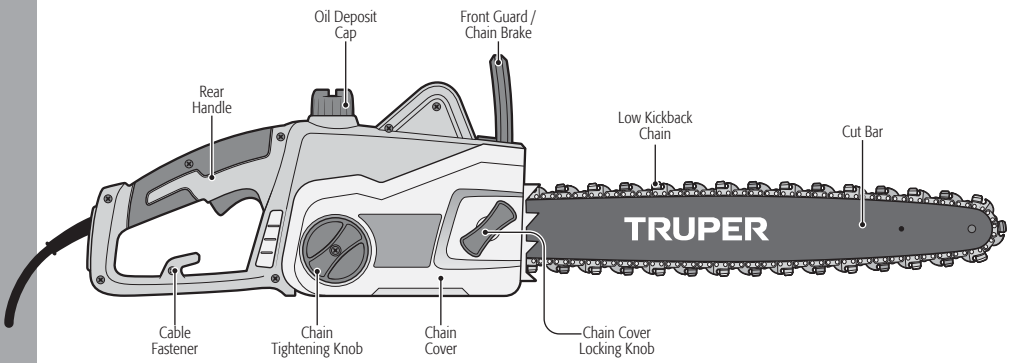
⚠ CAUTION • Always carry the chainsaw switched off and with the chain brake engaged, the cut bar facing back and sheathed and the muffler away from the body.

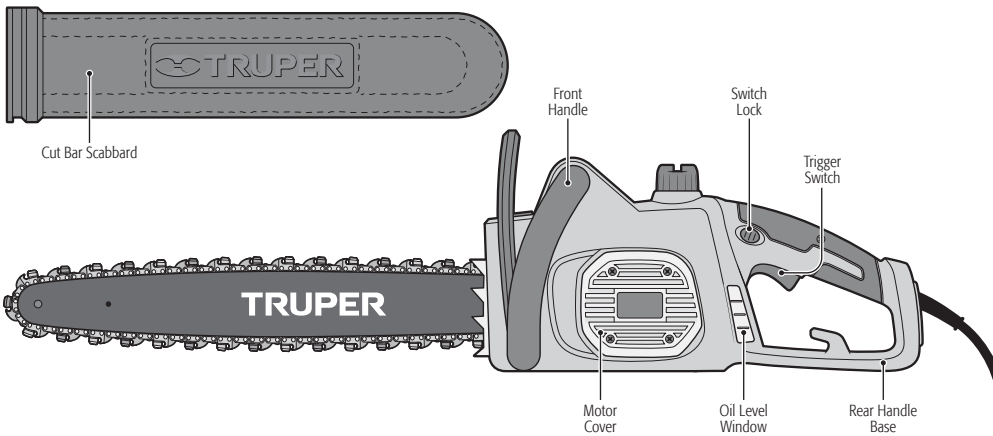
⚠ WARNING • Turn off the chainsaw and apply the chain brake before setting it idle. DO NOT leave it running while unattended.

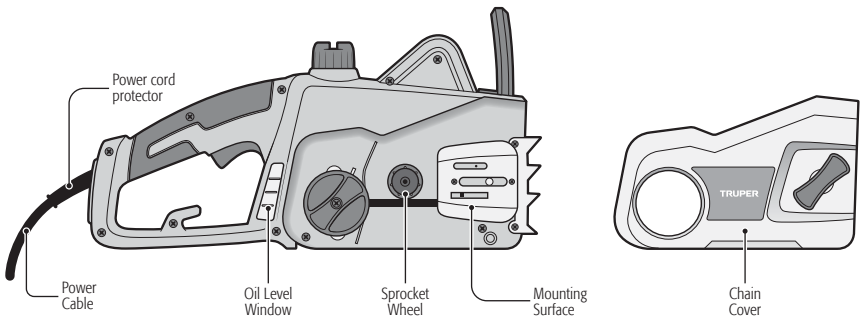
⚠ CAUTION • Service and repairs on the chainsaw have to be carried out only by highly trained staff. A bad service job may cause an accident with fatal consequences. (For example; if when disassembling or supporting the flywheel to remove the clutch, a structural damage may happen and make it burst).



Parts

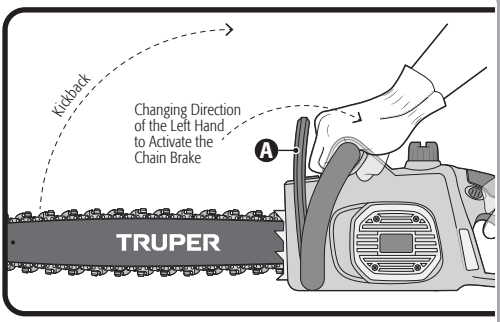

Oil Deposit Cap
Front Guard / Chain Brake
Rear Handle
Low Kickback Chain
Cut Bar
TRUPER
Cable Fastener
Chain Tightening Knob
Chain Cover
Chain Cover Locking Knob


TRUPER
Cut Bar Scabbard
Front Handle
Switch Lock
Trigger Switch
TRUPER
Motor Cover
Oil Level Window
Rear Handle Base


Power cord protector
Power Cable
Oil Level Window
Sprocket Wheel
Mounting Surface
TRUPER
Chain Cover

Safety devices

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 chainsaw 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 chainsaw. 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 chainsaw 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.

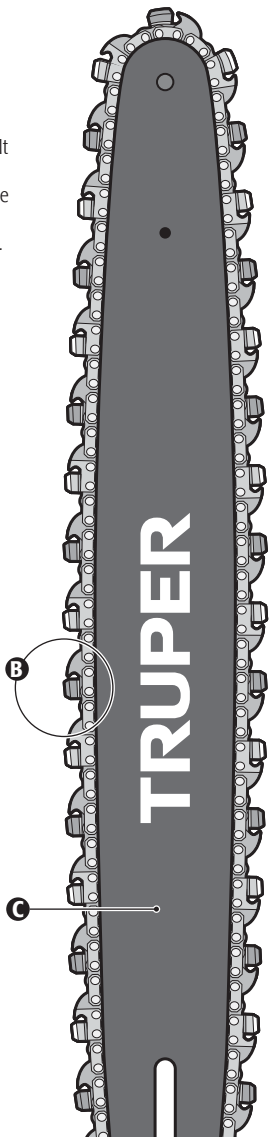
⚠ WARNING • To replace worn chains, use only Low-Kickback certified chains.

⚠ 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

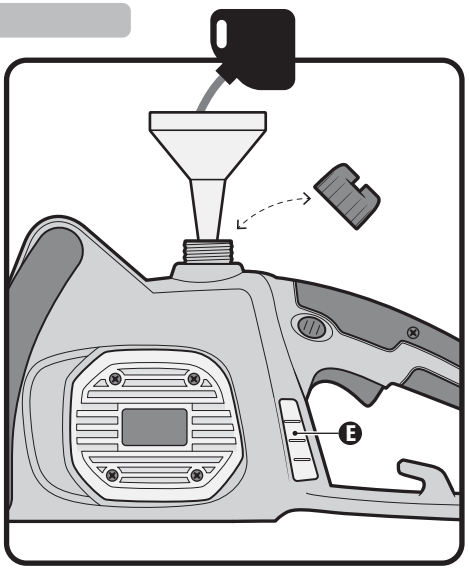
⚠ WARNING • When the working life of the cut bar (**C**) is finished, replace it with an identical TRUPER® bar.

⚠ 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

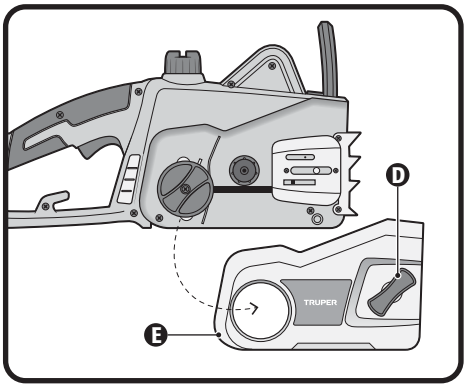
• Use oil for bars, chains and their lubrication systems, specially designed to work in a wide range of temperatures without any dilution. Using SAE-15W-40 oil is recommended.
• Oil level should be checked every 20 minutes through the oil level window (**E**). The tank should be filled up when the level 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.

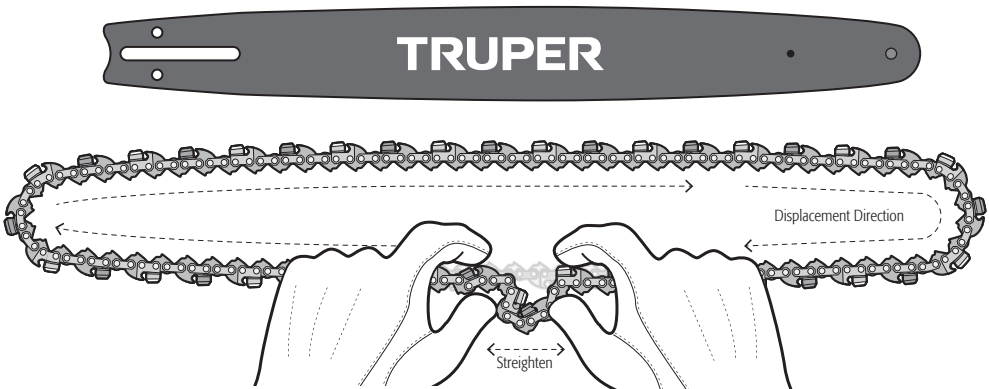


Bar and chain assembly

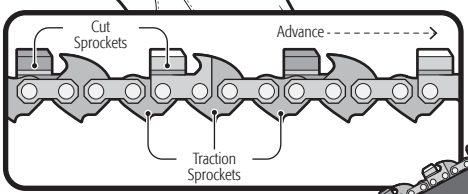
⚠ WARNING • Never start the motor before having first assembled the cut bar, chain and chain cover. Otherwise, the operator would be exposed to severe personal injury.
• Set the switch in the off position.
• Pull back the chain brake to be sure it is in the operating position (see page 8).

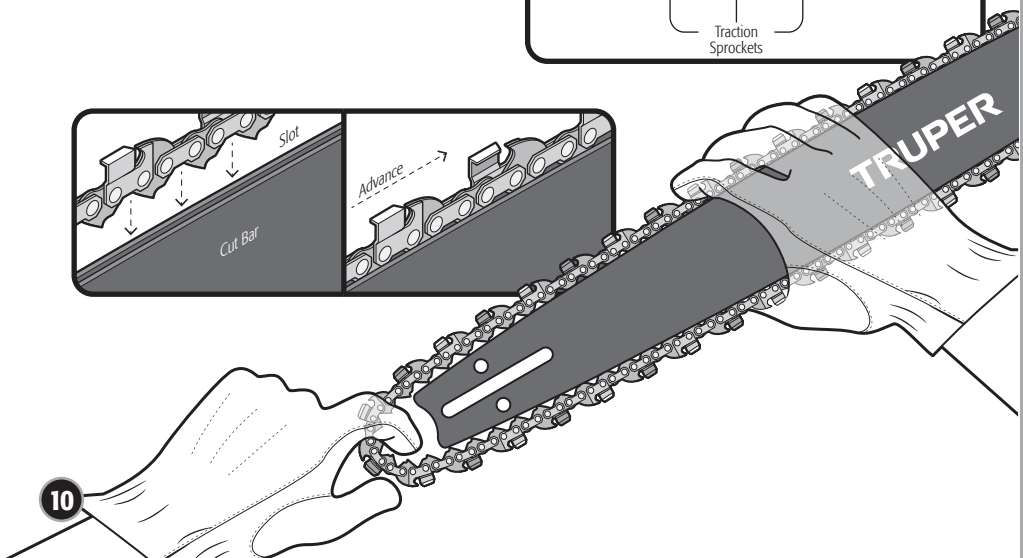
⚠ CAUTION • To handle the chain safely and to avoid cuts, use heavy-duty protective gloves.
• Loosen the knob to fasten the chain cover (**D**).
• Remove the chain cover (**E**).
• Set the chain flat on a flat and clean surface making an oval shape near the cut bar and straighten any crooked link. The cutting teeth should face the chain movement direction, otherwise reverse the chain position.



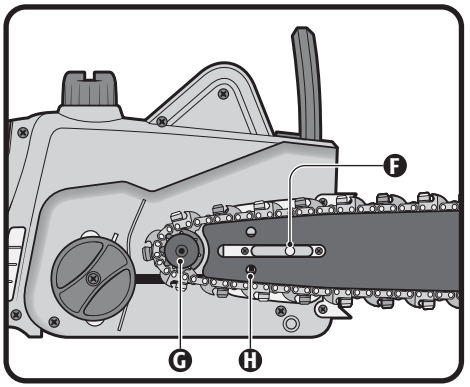


• Set the chain traction sprockets in the bar groove.
• Place the chain so that is set loose in the rear side of the bar.





Bar and chain assembly

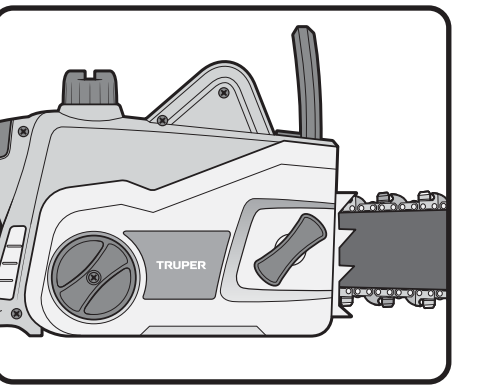


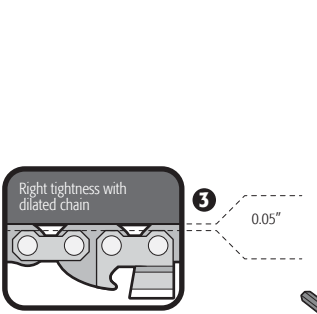
• Lift the bar with the chain and set it into the saw. Pass the mounting knob (**F**) through the bar groove and the loose space between the bar and the chain around the sprocket wheel (**G**). Upon setting the bar in the knob, double check that the tension pin enters into the corresponding orifice in order to tighten the chain (**H**).
• Mount the chain cover and tighten the knob just a little bit to secure the chain cover. This way the bar is released and then you can proceed with the chain tightening.

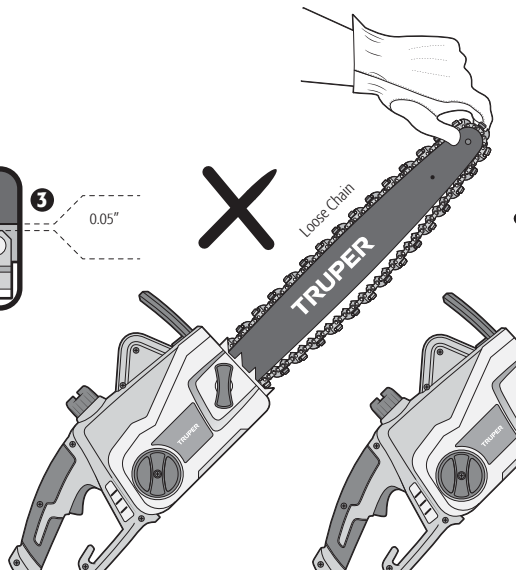
NOTICE When tensing a hot chain, it can tighten in excess when it cools down. Verify the "cold tension" before using it again.

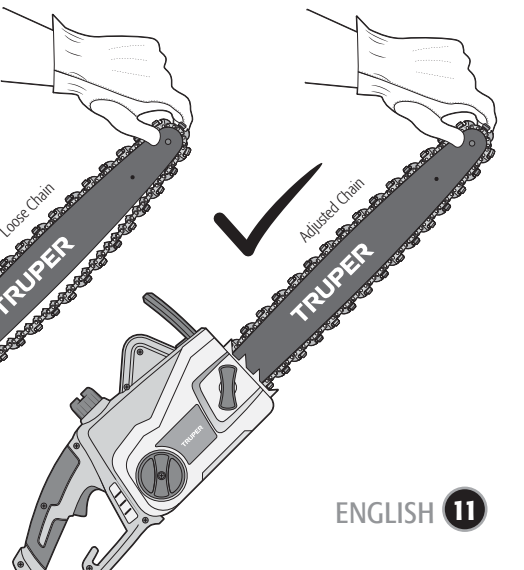
Chain Tightening

• Turn the chain tightening knob 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 ½ 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 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 ¼ 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 dilated 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" (**3**).

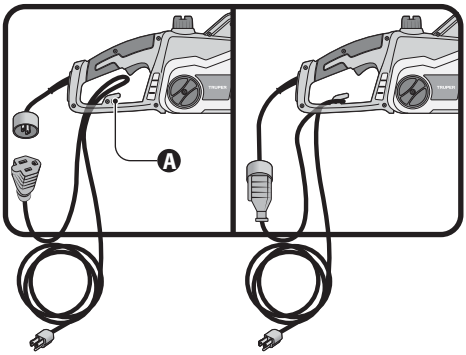






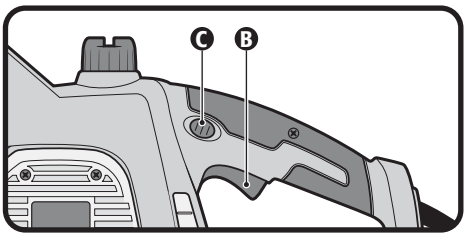


Connection



• Use the cable holder (**A**) to prevent the chainsaw will get unplugged accidentally from the extension cable while in use.
• Make a loop in the extension end and pass it through the orifice in the rear handle base.
• To secure it, pass the cable holder through the loop and pull the extension out off the handle.
• Connect the chainsaw to a 1-outlet 16 AWG heavy duty extension cord.

Turning ON



• Double check the chain is not making contact with any object.
• Connect the extension cable plug to the power supply.
• 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 8).

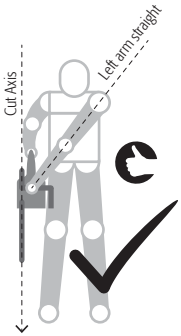
Cutting operation

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 chainsaw as indicated in the Safety Standards for chainsaws section (page 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 chainsaw close to your body.
• Do not try to hold the chainsaw in a left-handed position.

Basic Cutting Procedures

If you lack of previous experience using chainsaws and to get familiar with its use, it is recommended to practice sawing small logs (not smaller than 8" in diameter), supported by a sawhorse and using the following technique:
• Adopt a right posture facing the log. The chainsaw 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 chainsaw. 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 and bucking

Felling Restrictions. Do not attempt this EVER!

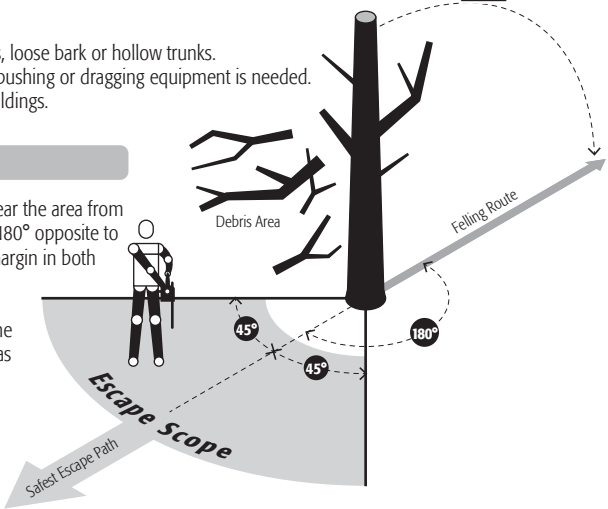
- Do not cut down trees under heavy rain or while strong winds are blowing. Wait for suitable weather.
- Do not cut down trees when people or animals are in the area. The safe distance standards for passersby are explained in "When Using the Chainsaw" on the Safety Standards for Chainsaws section; page 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.

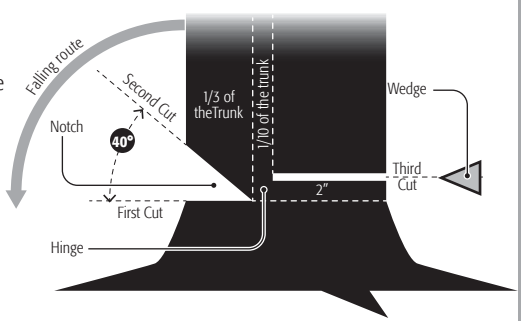
⚠ CAUTION • To avoid the uncontrolled falling of the tree, never reach the notch with third cut.

- 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 chainsaw is pinched in the falling tree, drop it and run for your life!



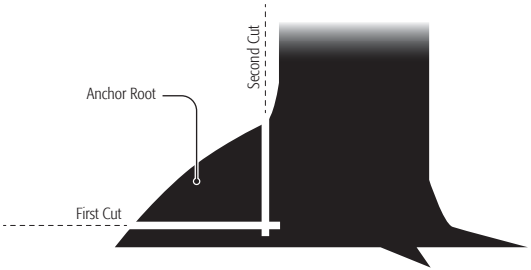
Felling and bucking

TRUPER®

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.

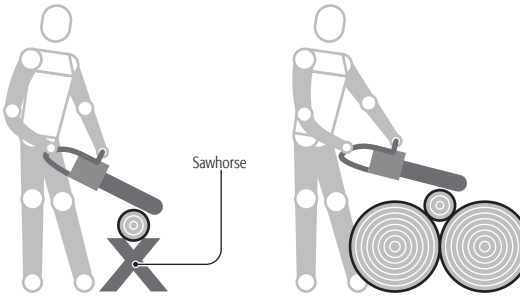


Bucking

• 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.

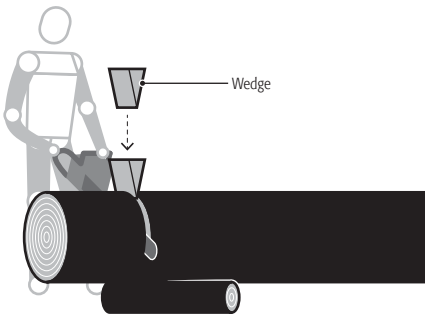
⚠ WARNING • Stay alert all the time. Oftentimes it is difficult to predict the direction the branches will take when cut. Also, sometimes it is not possible avoid the bar from being pinched.



Bucking with a Wedge

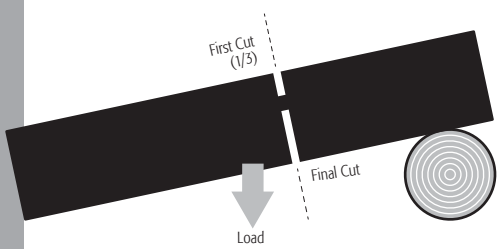
• While cutting large trunks it is useful to use wedges into the cut to prevent the bar from being pinched by the trunk when it sits into place.
• If the trunk diameter is too large, it will be necessary to fit the bar nose into the trunk to keep on cutting without removing the wedges until finishing.

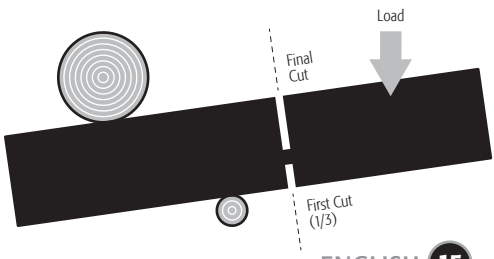
⚠ WARNING Introducing the bar nose into the cut must be performed only by professionals.



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.





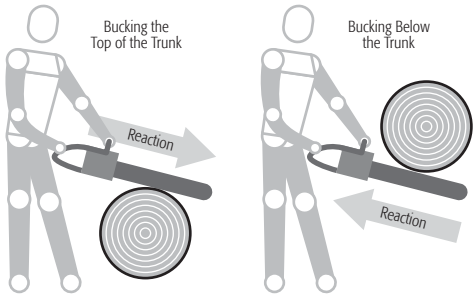
Felling and bucking

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 chainsaw 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 chainsaw reaction force. It will pull it towards the trunk.

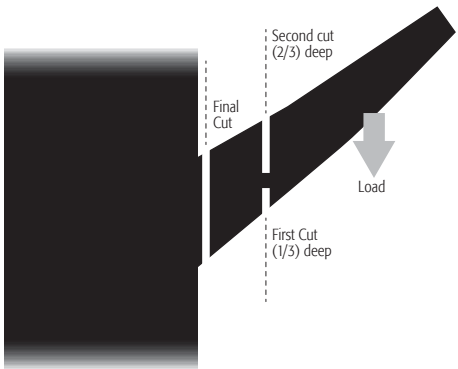


Cutting branches and pruning

• 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 chainsaw.
⚠ 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.

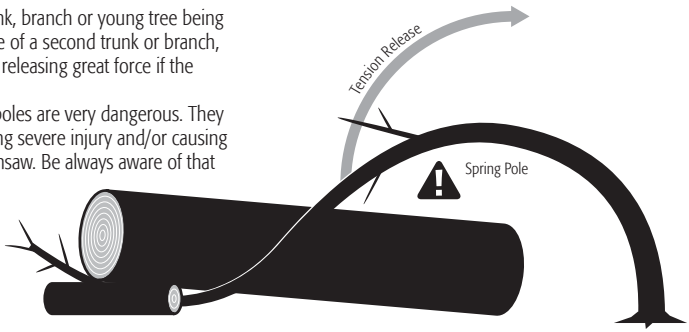
Cutting Operation

• 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 chainsaw. Be always aware of that possibility.



Adjustments and maintenance

TRUPER®

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

Chainsaw 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 chainsaw shut off.
- Use a 5/32" 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.

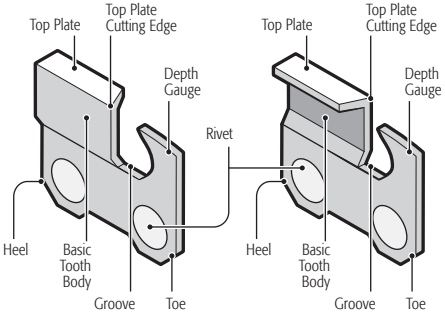
⚠ CAUTION • Using the chainsaw with a badly sharpened or dull chain at high speed could damage the motor.

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

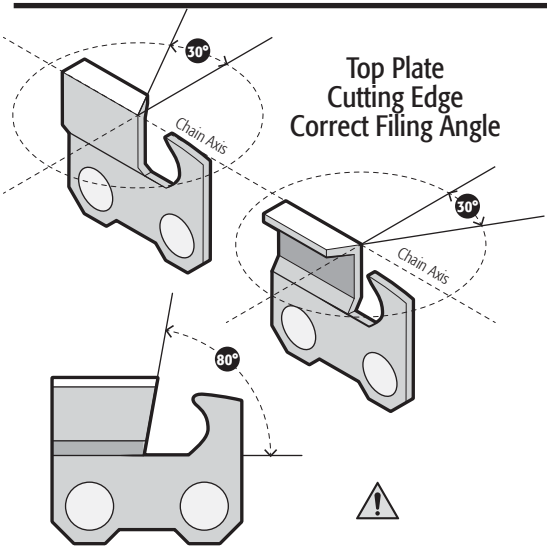
⚠ WARNING • Using the chainsaw with a damaged chain may cause severe injury.

⚠ 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.

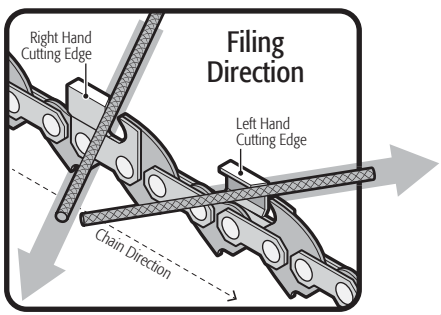


Right Hand Cutter Link **Left Hand Cutter Link**

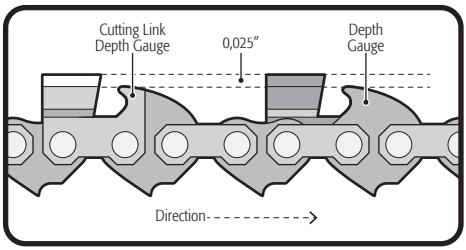


Top Plate Cutting Edge Correct Filing Angle

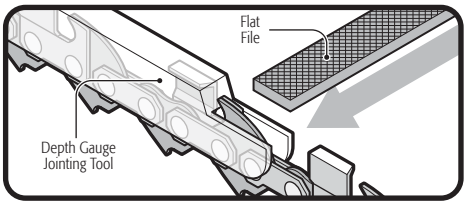
⚠ WARNING Any angle different from the one specified causes damage to the motor, bar and chain, and increases the risk of violent kickback.

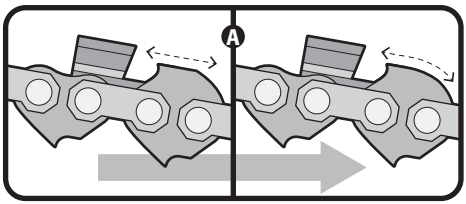


Chain Depth Gauge



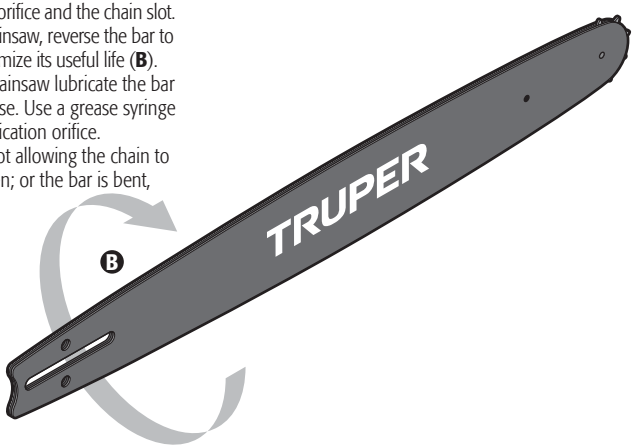
• The chain has cleaning teeth (Depth Gauge) placed in front of each tooth. Their design avoids getting too deep into the wood getting pinched and causing kickback.
• Depth gauges should be checked each time you file the chain in order to get the correct height in the top plate.
• The difference in height on the depth gauge and the top plate should always be 0.025".
• 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".
• 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 chainsaw, reverse the bar to distribute its normal wear and maximize its useful life (**B**).
• After a week working with the chainsaw 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.



Adjustments and maintenance

• Remember to disconnect the tool before cleaning or maintenance.
• All the tool components are an important part of the insulation 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.

Carbon Replacement

• Check periodically the carbons. If worn have them replaced in a TRUPER® Authorized Service Center. After being replaced, ask to check if the new carbons can move freely in the carbon housing. Ask to turn on the tool during 5 minutes' to even the contact of the carbons with the commuter.
• Use only original spare carbons designed specifically with the electric roughness and resistance for each type of motor. Carbons that are out of specification may damage the motor.
• When replacing carbons, always replace both.

Chainsaw Storage

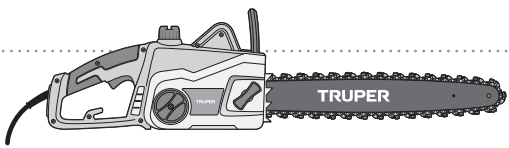
When storing the chainsaw for a month or longer consider the following:
• Drain the bar and chain oil tank completely into an approved oil container.
• Clean the chainsaw thoroughly.
• Store the unit in a ventilated area, away from corrosive agents such as garden chemical products or deicing salts. Keep it away from children.

⚠ WARNING • Never try to start the motor if ALL the chainsaw 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.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Cause	Solution
Bar and chain are too hot and give off smoke.	• The oil tank in the chain is empty. • Too much tension in the chain.	• Fill up the oil tank. Remember too fill up every time the level is below the "MIN" mark. • Reduce the chain tension. (See page 11).
The motor starts and runs but the chain is not moving.	• 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.	• Release the chain brake. (See page 8). • Reduce tension in the chain. (See page 11). • Chain and bar need to be assembled correctly. (See pages 10 and 11). • Replace and assemble similar chain and / or bar.
The motor starts and runs; the chain moves but is not cutting.	• The chain is dull. • The chain is assembled the wrong way.	• File the chain. (See page 17). • Assemble the chain in the right direction.

Notes



Authorized service centers

TRUPER®

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.
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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 B. HORN # 6800, COL: SANTA CRUZ DEL VALLE, C.P.: 45655, TLAJOMULCO DE ZUÑIGA, JAL.
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TRUPER®

Warranty policy

Code	Model	Brand
16295	MOTE-18	TRUPER®

Warranty. Duration: 1 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, present the product, stamped policy or invoice or receipt or voucher, 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. It includes the costs of transportation of the product that derive from its fulfillment of its service network. 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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