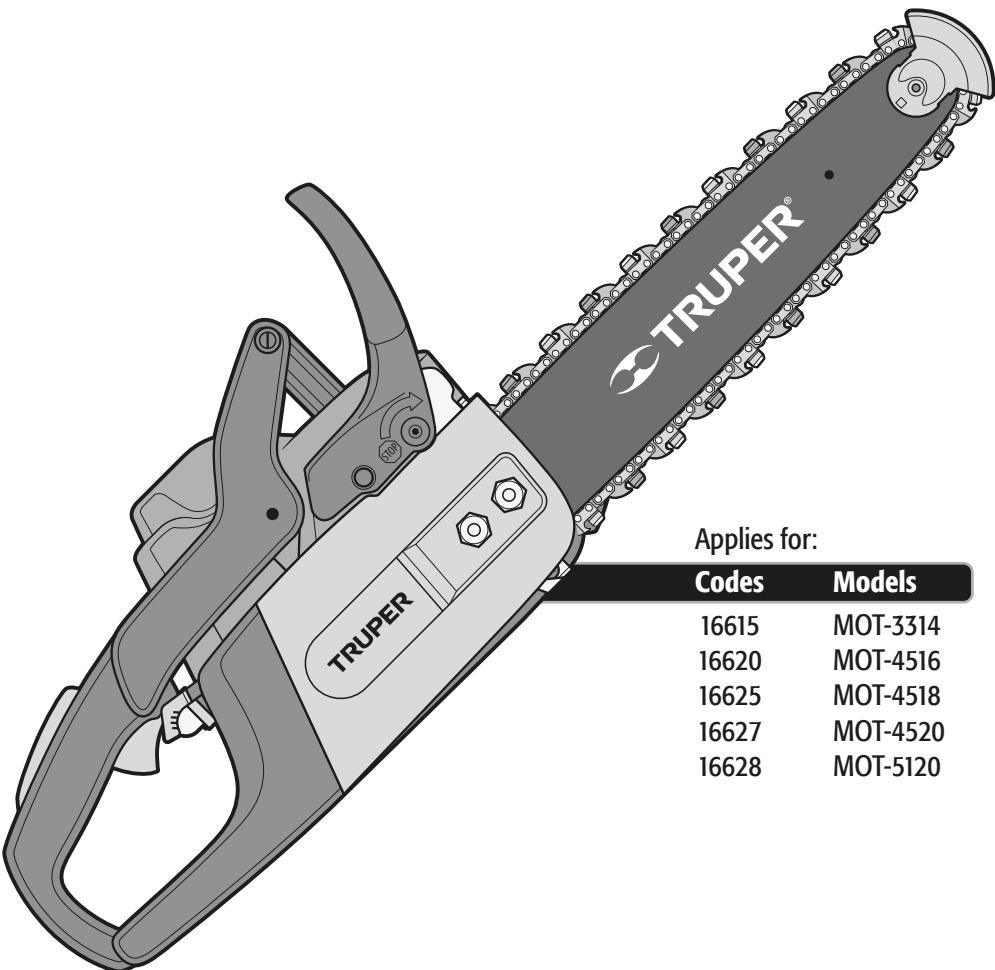


Manual

# Chainsaw

12500 RPM

Speed



Applies for:

Codes	Models
16615	MOT-3314
16620	MOT-4516
16625	MOT-4518
16627	MOT-4520
16628	MOT-5120

 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 care recommendations



 Use gasoline mixed with **2-STROKE** motor **OIL**. A wrong mix may cause the chainsaw to throw a rod, causing expensive repairs!

4 oil  
capsules + 1 liter  
of Gasoline = Mix  


 Do not use a fuel **MIX** that has been stored longer than 15 days.

 **ALWAYS** operate your chainsaw at **MAXIMUM POWER** with the trigger **FULLY** tightened

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

# Technical data



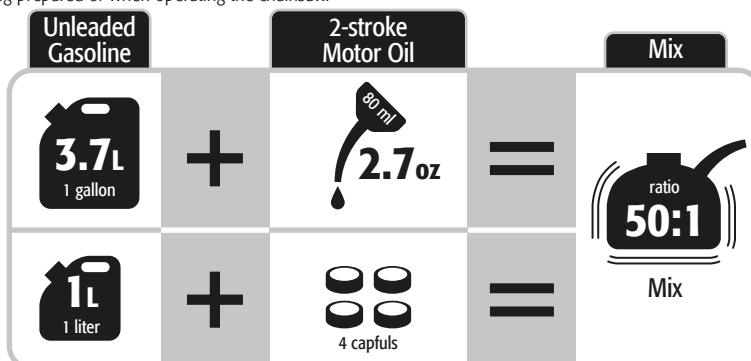
	MOT-3314	MOT-4516	MOT-4518	MOT-4520	MOT-5120
Codes	16615	16620	16625	16627	16628
Description	Chainsaw				
Net Weight (without bar)	10.14 lb		10.8 lb		11.7 lb
Bar Length	14"	16"	18"	20"	
Chain Pitch	3/8"		0.325"		
Chain Gauge			0.05"		
Drive Sprocket Wheel	6 sprockets		7 sprockets		
Motor Cylinder Capacity	33 cc		45 cc		51 cc
Motor Rated Power (ISO 7293)	1.5 Hp		2.2 Hp		2.7 Hp
Maximum Motor Speed			12 500 RPM		
Chain Speed	64.9 ft/s		68.2 ft/s		
Motor Idle Speed			From 2 600 RPM to 3 400 RPM		
Fuel Tank			19.4 oz		
Chain Oil Tank			11.83 oz		
Vibration (ISO 7505)	front handle rear handle	13.1 ft/s <sup>2</sup> 14.4 ft/s <sup>2</sup>		11.4 ft/s <sup>2</sup> 25.2 ft/s <sup>2</sup>	
Work Cycle			30 minutes' rest per each tank consumed. Maximum 6 hours daily.		

## Fuel Specifications

- The chainsaw is built with an air-cooled, 2-stroke motor using unleaded gasoline, high quality self-mixing oil with fuel stabilizer specified for air-cooled 2-stroke motor.
- The motor is certified to function with unleaded gasoline for vehicles with an 87 ([R+M]) octane-rating or higher.
- Do not use any type of pre-mixed gasoline with oil purchased in gas stations, like the one fit for motorcycles.
- DO NOT use automotive oil, nor outboard 2-stroke motor oil.
- The mix ratio shall be 50 parts gasoline per 1 part oil (ratio 50:1). Prepare the mix in a gasoline approved container. Always mix thoroughly before pouring in the motor tank.

**CAUTION** Do not use fuel mix that has been stored more than 15 days. Mix only small amounts.

**WARNING** Never smoke near fuel or the area where gasoline is being filled up nor where the mix with oil is being prepared or when operating the chainsaw.



To extend the useful life of the motor use **TRUPER**® synthetic oil for 2-stroke motors (ACES-2, ACES-5 o ACES-20).

ENGLISH

# General Motor Tool safety Warnings

Keep your work area clean, tidy and well lit.

**CAUTION** Cluttered and dark areas may cause accidents.



Never use the tool in explosive areas or in the presence of flammable liquids.

**DANGER** Before starting the motor keep the tool at least 9 meters (30 feet) away from the fill up area.



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

**WARNING** Distractions could cause losing control and cause accidents.



Avoid contact with power lines and circuits.

**DANGER** Find and avoid power lines and circuits, especially hidden wiring as well as any grounded object.



Stay alert, use care and common sense.

**CAUTION** Familiarity with the tool operation could lead to distractions. It could cause accidents.

Refrain from using the tool if tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication.

**DANGER** Being momentarily distracted while using the tool could cause severe personal injury.

Operate the tool with guards and protection devices in place and in good working condition.

**WARNING** Failure to comply with this warning is a hazard of severe personal injury.

Do not force the tool.

**CAUTION** Working within the tool's working design assures a better and safer job.



Keep the tool in a safe place and out of the reach of children.

**WARNING** Motor powered tools are dangerous to inexperienced people.



Wear proper clothes.

**WARNING** Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair could get caught in the mobile parts.



Keep hands away from rotating and/or mobile parts.

**WARNING** Failure to comply with this warning is a hazard of severe personal injury.



Do not operate the tool in enclosed areas.

**DANGER** Avoid breathing accumulated carbon monoxide, a potentially deadly odorless toxic gas.



Wear adequate protective safety accessories.

**CAUTION** Wear eye protection, dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, helmet and ear plugs. These safety gears reduce the risk of injury.



Turn off the tool before adjusting, changing accessories or storin.

**WARNING** Double check the tool switch is in the off position.

Refrain from operating the tool if the switch is not working or is not properly assembled.

**WARNING** Failure to complain with this warning is a hazard of personal injury. Immediately send it to a **TRUPER** Authorized Service Center.

Do not overreach.

**CAUTION** Good balance and support lead to better controlling the tool in unexpected situations.



Avoid the tool to unintentionally start.

**WARNING** Double-check the tool motor is off before maintenance or putting it away.

Remove brackets before turning on the tool.

**DANGER** Additional tools or vices installed in a rotating part could cause severe personal injury.



Service the tool and double-check it is in good working conditions before operating.

**CAUTION** Carefully check mobile parts, alignment and assembly. Do it periodically. Look for any damaged element or part not working properly. Repair immediately in a **TRUPER** Authorized Service Center.

Accessories.

**CAUTION** Use only accessories or spare parts indicated in this Manual or certified by **TRUPER**.

Never leave a running tool unattended.

**DANGER** Turn off and disconnect the tool after using. Set it in a safe position to avoid severe injury.



Never smoke in the proximity of fuel.

**DANGER** Do not smoke in the proximity of the fuelling area or when using the tool.

Do not touch parts with high temperatures.

The surface of the engine and the exhaust reach high temperatures during the operation of the tool..



Service and repair.

Always go to a **TRUPER** Authorized Service Center to use identical spare parts and maintain the security of the tool.

# Safety Warnings for Chainsaws

 **TRUPER®**

## General

- Remember, safety is a combination of common sense, an alert mind and knowledge of the use of this tool.

**CAUTION** • Read carefully the Manual before starting to use the chainsaw. Pay attention to the safety rules, the alert symbols and the danger, warning and attention notices in the instructions and in the labels adhered to the tool. These safety rules are meant to alert the user and prevent possible injuries that can be fatal. However, these do not eliminate the danger implied in a faulty operation of the chainsaw. If the chainsaw is used correctly and only for the specified use, it will deliver many years of safe and reliable service.

• Familiarize yourself with the chainsaw with the help of this Instructions Manual. Save it in a safe and handy place to consult frequently and to teach the future chainsaw operators. Learn the uses, limitations as well as the possible specific risks.

**WARNING** • Chainsaws are designed exclusively to cut wood. Do not try to cut any other type of material.

**DANGER** • Never allow people without instructions to operate the chainsaw.

• Operate the chainsaw only when visibility and light conditions are adequate to see clearly.

## Fuel Handling

• Never smoke close to fuel, nor in the gasoline fill up zone or where the mix with oil is being prepared or when operating the chainsaw.



• To reduce the risk of fire or burns handle fuel with care. It is very flammable.



• Prevent your skin from having contact with gasoline and oil.

• Protect your eyes to prevent spills of gasoline or oil. In the event of accidental contact wash eyes immediately with clear water. If irritation persists consult with your doctor.

• Mix and store fuel in a dedicated gasoline container.

• Mix fuel outdoors away from sparks or flames.

• Before supplying fuel to the chainsaw turn off the motor and wait until the motor cools down.

• Before operating the chainsaw, wipe clean all the fuel that could have spilled in the chainsaw.

• Check for fuel leaks. Correct any leak before using the chainsaw to prevent fire or burn injuries.

• Stay away from the filling up area at least at a 30 feet away before starting the motor.

• Never, ever burn spilled fuel to eliminate it.

## To Prevent Kickback

Kickback is the sudden and strong movement outwards of the running tool from the cut and in the operator direction. It can cause the operator to lose control and cause a severe body injury. Usually it is caused when the nose of the bar touches an object or the cutting chain is caught in the material about to be cut. To prevent kickback, take the following caution measures:

• Keep all the guards and safety devices incorporated to the chainsaw in place and in good repair.

• When operating the chainsaw stay alert and do not allow that being familiar with the use of the machine make you pay less attention while using the tool.

**WARNING** • Use both hands to hold the chainsaw firmly when the motor is running. Set the right hand in the rear handle and the left hand in the front handle. Both handles shall be grasped with the fingers, having the thumbs bent below the handles (A). This way of grasping has less possibility to fail in case of a kickback. Keeping the thumbs in the same side of the fingers is dangerous because it lessens greatly controlling the chainsaw in case of kickback.

• Operate the chainsaw setting the left arm rigid and totally extended.

**DANGER** • DO NOT make contact with the chain bar nose and the material to be cut or any other obstacle like trunks, branches, fences or any other thing it can hit when operating the chainsaw.

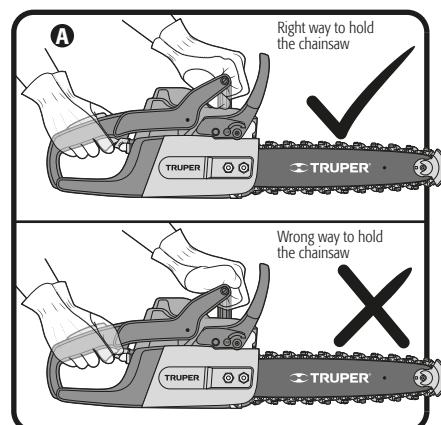
• Always cut with the motor running its maximum speed. Press the throttle trigger completely and keep a stable cutting speed.

**DANGER** • Do not try to reach or cut objects that are out of reach or above chest height.

• Keep the cutting chain well-honed and in optimal conditions.

• Use only spare bars and chains specified by

**TRUPER®**



**Before operating the chainsaw**

- DANGER** • Never use the chainsaw when tired, ill or under the effects of any drug, alcohol or medicine.  
 • Wear adequate clothes to operate the chainsaw: Tight clothes, thick slacks, non-skid safety boots, heavy-duty gloves, safety glasses or protective eyeglasses with side protection under ANSI Z87.1 standard; hearing and head protection. Overalls, jeans and chaps as well as wide-vision full mask are recommended.



- WARNING** • Remove any accessory or loose clothing that could get trapped in the moving cutting chain. Fasten your hair so it stays above your elbows.  
 • Double check the chainsaw is in perfect working conditions. Do not turn on if mal adjusted or not fully assembled so it can run in a safe manner.  
 • Make sure the cutting chain stops moving when releasing the throttle trigger. In the event the chain does not stop, adjust the carburetor (page 20).  
 If after adjusting the carburetor the chain is not stopping when the throttle trigger is released, turn off the chainsaw and take it to a **TRUPER®** Authorized Service Center to solve the problem.  
 • Do not turn on the chainsaw if finding in it any accessory or device not specified in this Instructions Manual.  
 • Double check the chainsaw handles are clean, dry and free of oil or fuel.  
 • Confirm the work area is open and well ventilated.

**When Operating the Chainsaw**

- Keep all the work colleagues at a safe distance from the chainsaw while starting it or operating. A safe distance is 15 feet between the workers.  
 • Double check the passersby or animals are even farther away from the work area before starting and operating the chainsaw. A safe area is at least double than the tallest trees' height in the felling zone.  
 • Make sure the cutting chain is not making contact with any object before starting the motor.  
**WARNING** • Keep both feet firmly supported on the ground. Do not operate the chainsaw if standing on an unstable surface like ladders, scaffolding, trees, etc. Only highly qualified staff can operate the chainsaw up in a tree and with the adequate safety equipment.  
 • Do not start cutting until having the work area clear, good footing on the ground and an escape route considering the trajectory the falling tree will take.

**DANGER** • Never operate the chainsaw single-handedly. Otherwise, the operator and all the people present can get injured.

- Keep every part of your body away from the chain when the motor is running.
- Keep every part of your body away from the muffler. Otherwise it can cause severe burns.
- Do not cut vines or too small undergrowth (smaller than 3" diameter).

**DANGER** • Use extreme caution when cutting small undergrowth and young trees. The thin material can get caught in the chainsaw's chain and get thrown against you with force.

**WARNING** • Use extreme caution when cutting branches caught under pressure. When cutting, the branch can go back with strength to its original position and in its trip hit the operator. Consider this measure to be all the time out of the reach of the branch.

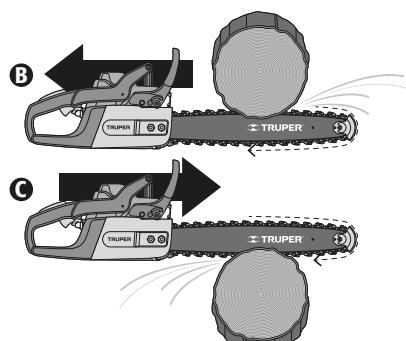
**CAUTION** • Keep your attention focused to the chainsaw reaction when cutting large logs. Due to the force of reaction the chainsaw can be pushed towards the operator (B) or pulled towards the trunk (C) as per the movement direction of the chain and depending on the cutting bar edge (upper or lower) that is being used to cut.

**After Operating the Chainsaw**

**CAUTION** • Always carry the chainsaw with the motor off and the cutting chain brake enabled; the cutting bar backwards and with its scabbard and the muffler away from the body.

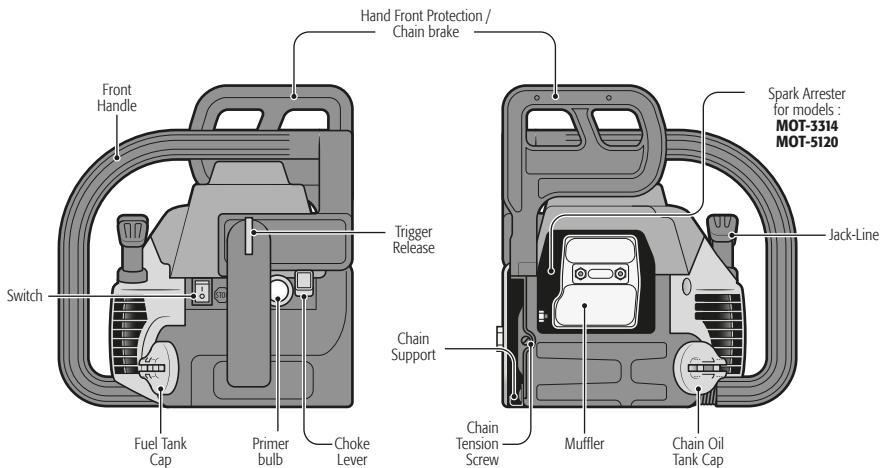
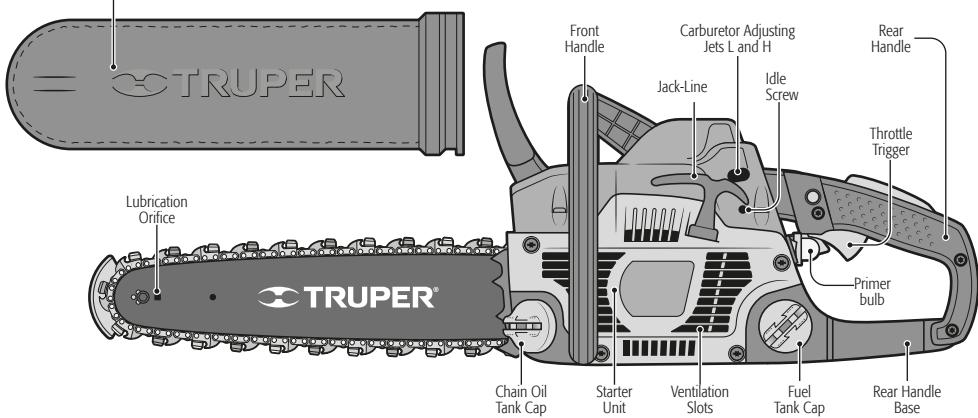
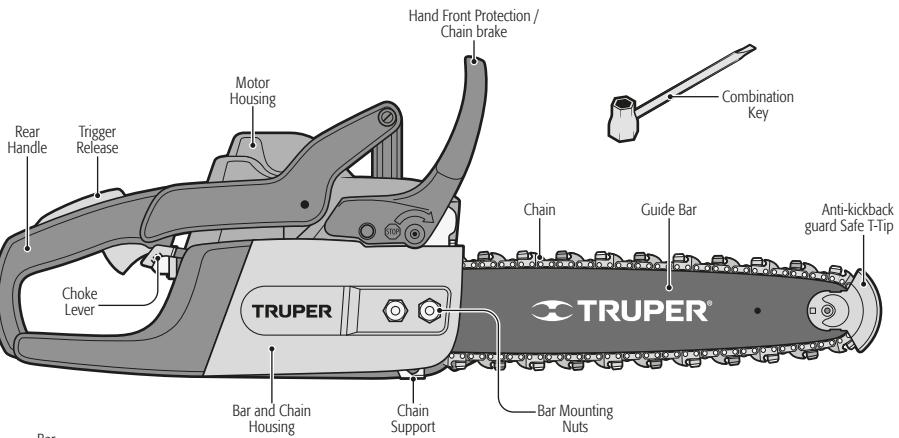
**WARNING** • Shut off the motor and enable the chain brake before setting the chain idle. DO NOT leave the motor running unattended.

**CAUTION** • Service and repairs in the chainsaw shall be carried out only by highly trained personnel. A poorly performed service job can cause an accident with fatal consequences (for example, if inadequate tools are used to dismount or support the flywheel to remove the clutch can cause a structural damage and it may burst).



# Parts

 **TRUPER®**



rear view

front view

## Chain Brake

The chain brake (**A**) function is to swiftly stop the chain displacement and protect the hand if kickback strikes (see page 5). It is designed considering the predictable kickback movement that throws the chain bar upwards and towards the operator, so that when the brake is pushed with the left hand, the chain stops immediately.

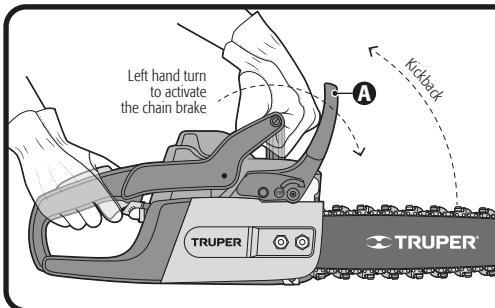
- CAUTION** • Test the chain brake each time you turn on the chainsaw and before starting the cut:  
 • With the motor running and pressing the throttle trigger push with the back of your left hand the chain brake towards the chain bar. **CAUTION** Upon doing this maneuver DO NOT release the front handle. Only turn your left hand forward until making contact with the brake and push it.

**WARNING** • If by any chance the brake would not stop the chain DO NOT operate the chainsaw. Turn it off and take it to a **TRUPER**® Authorized Service Center for repairs.

- If the brake works correctly the cutting chain will stop immediately. To set the brake back into the running position, pull the brake lever towards you un hearing a click.

**WARNING** • Remember the chain brake will not prevent a kickback. It is a safety device to prevent possible injuries after a kickback is produced.

**WARNING** • Remember that even with adequate maintenance and used in field use conditions, the chain brake functioning cannot be considered totally safe. Stay alert at all times. Use adequate cutting techniques and always use all the safety devices.



## Anti-Kickback Protection

The guide bar tip is a kickback-generating zone when making contact with an obstacle therefore, it is built with an anti-kickback protection (**B**).

To prevent kickback when cutting horizontally and leveled with the ground, the protection shall always be on the bar cover side and the chain.

**WARNING** • Unexperienced people shall never operate the chainsaw without the anti-kickback protection set in the bar tip.

**DANGER** • Only if the user has professional experience and can use the adequate techniques, can remove the protector when passing the bar tip into the cut, when perforating or cutting logs thicker than the length of the bar. The protection shall always be mounted back after finishing those types of cuts.

## Cutting Chain for Moderate Cuts (**c**)

This type of chain is built with cleaning sprockets (depth gauge) set in front of each cutting sprocket. This prevents the sprockets go too deep in the wood and get stuck causing kickback.

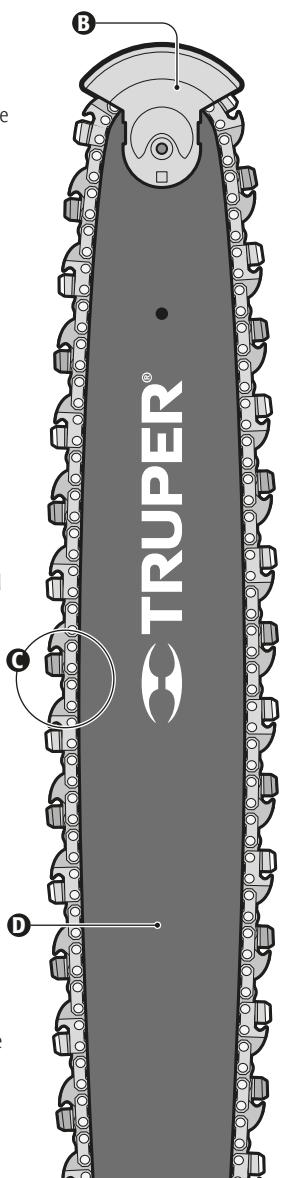
**WARNING** • To replace worn chains, use only chains certified as moderate kickback.

**WARNING** • Consider that as the chain wears out due to normal use or the honing process, it loses the capability to reduce the possibility of kickback. The user shall use more caution.

## Guide Bar

**WARNING** • Replace the guide bar (**D**) with an identical **TRUPER**® brand bar with the kickback protector mounted in the tip.

**CAUTION** • The lower the chain bar's tip radius is, its capacity to diminish the possibility of a kickback will be lower.

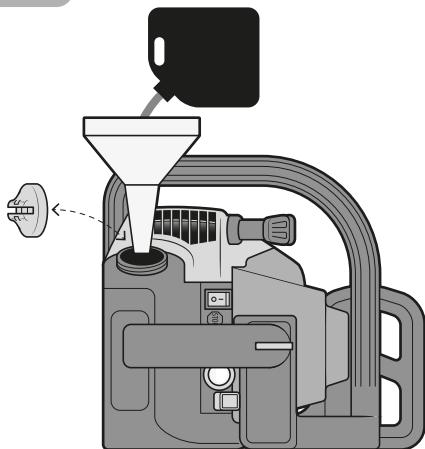


# Fuel and Oil Supply

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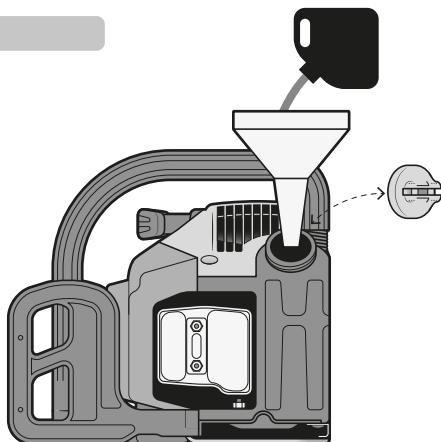
## Fuel Supply for the motor

- Follow the Safety Warnings for handling fuel (see page 5).
- Lay down the chainsaw on its side so that the fuel and oil caps face upwards.
- Wipe clean the surface of the fuel tank cap to prevent contamination.
- Slowly loosen the fuel tank cap.
- To prevent spilling, use care to pour the fuel mix into the tank. **CAUTION** Follow the fuel specifications (See page 3).
- Before covering the fuel tank check and wipe clean the joints.
- Set immediately the fuel tank cap. Hand-tighten the cap.
- Wipe clean all the fuel spillage.



## Oil Supply for The Bar and Cutting Chain

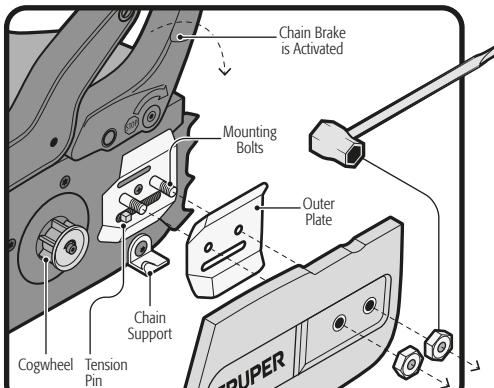
- Use oil specified for bars, chains and the lubrication systems, especially formulated to perform in a wide range of temperatures without the requisite of dilution (similar to SAE 15W-40 or SAE 10W-30).
- The chainsaw shall use approximately one tank oil per each of fuel tank consumed.
- CAUTION** • Do not use dirty, used or contaminated oil. The oil pump, bar or chain may get damaged.
- Lay down the chainsaw on its side so that the fuel and oil caps face upwards.
- Wipe clean the surface of the oil tank cap to prevent contamination.
- Slowly loosen the oil tank cap.
- Use care to prevent spillages in the tank.
- Before covering the oil tank check and wipe clean the joints.
- Set immediately the oil tank cap. Tighten by hand.
- Wipe clean all the oil spillage.



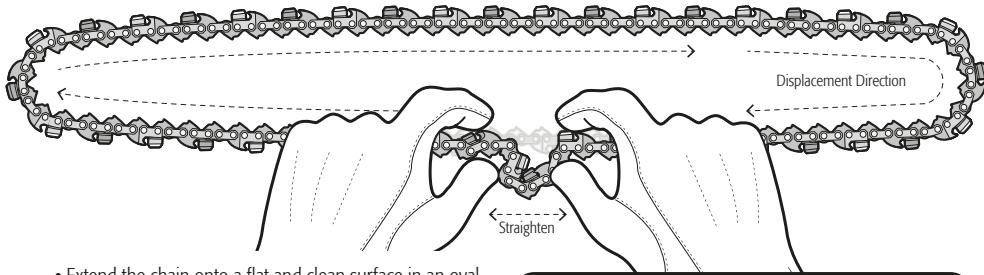
**⚠ WARNING** • Never start the motor without installing the guide bar first, the cutting chain and the bar guard and chain and clutch drum. If these parts are not in place the clutch may shoot out or burst exposing the user to severe injuries.

- Set the switch in the OFF position.
- Pull the chain brake backwards to assure it is in working position (see page 8).

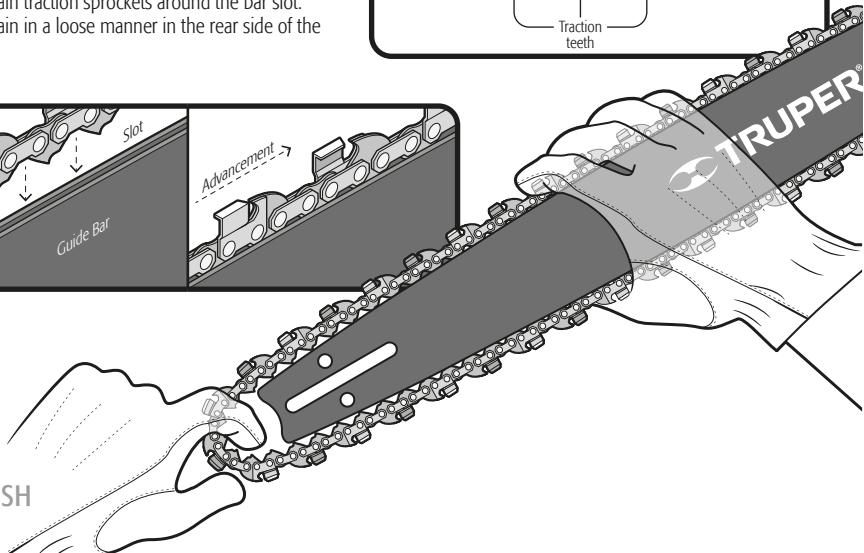
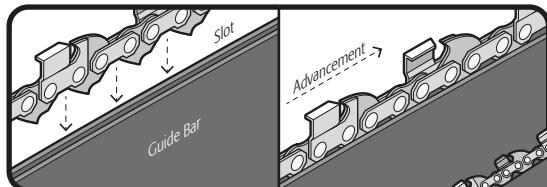
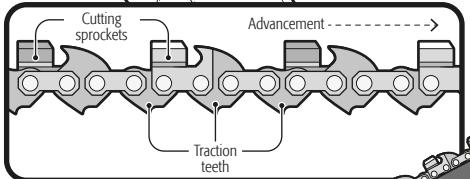
**⚠ CAUTION** • Wear heavy-duty protective gloves to manipulate the chain safely and prevent cuts.  
 • Remove the bar mounting nuts with a combination key or 5/8" hex key.  
 • Remove clutch cover and the outer plate in the guide bar.



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- Extend the chain onto a flat and clean surface in an oval shape, together with the chain bar and straighten any twisted link. The cutting sprockets shall face the chain displacement direction, otherwise reverse the chain position.
- Set the chain traction sprockets around the bar slot.
- Set the chain in a loose manner in the rear side of the bar.



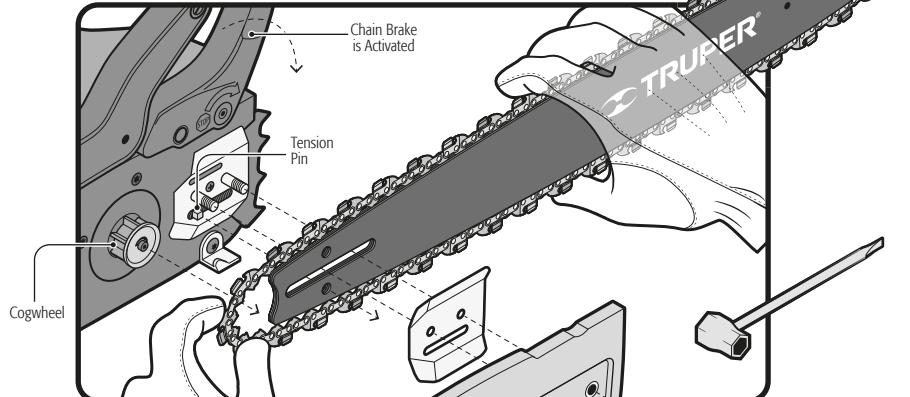
# Bar and Chain Mounting



- Lift the bar with the chain and fix it to the chainsaw passing the mounting bolts through the bar slot and the loose-fitting space between the bar and the cogwheel. When setting the bar in the bolts double check the tension pin is inside the chain tension orifice.

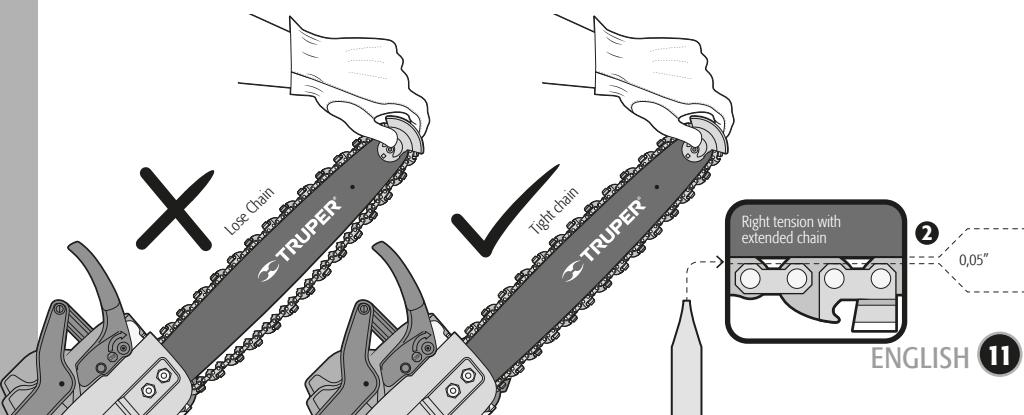
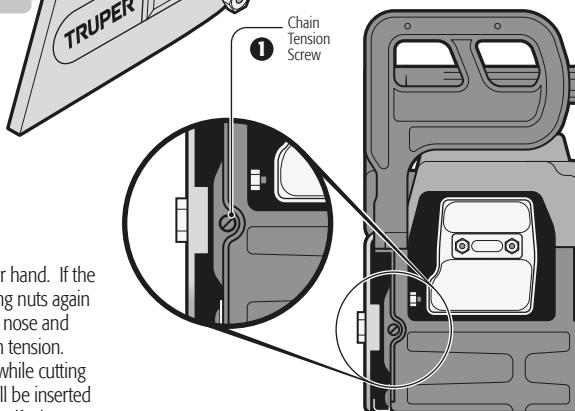
- Mount outer plate in the guide bar with its angles facing outward of the bar and the large slot facing down to go through the chain tension pin.

- Mount the clutch cover and tighten the mounting nuts by hand so that the bar is free to adjust the chain tension.



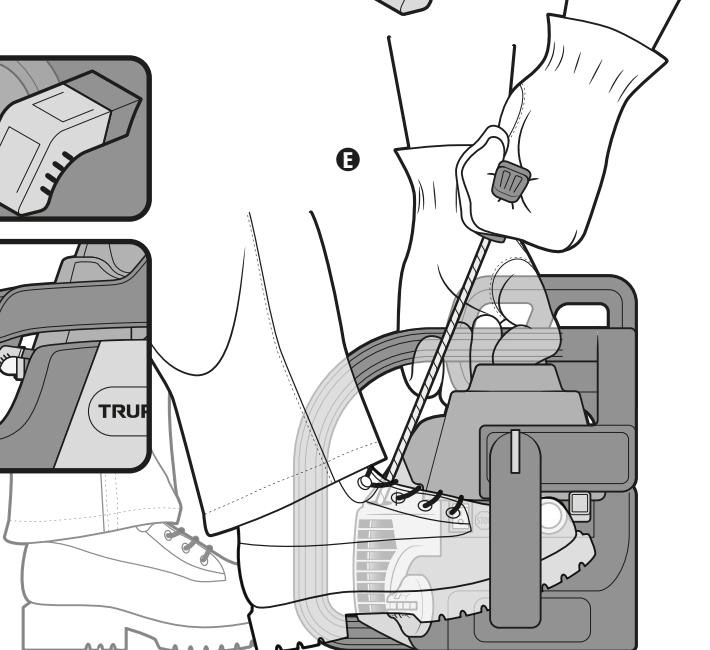
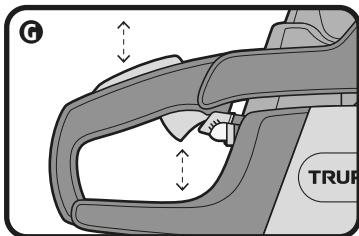
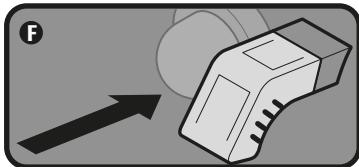
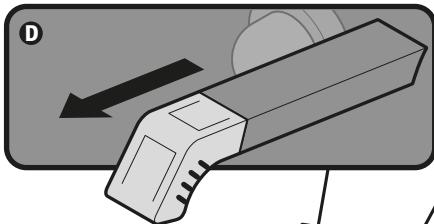
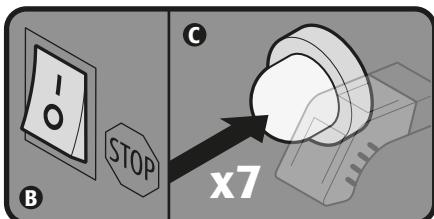
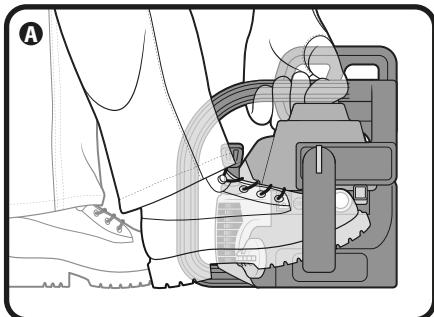
## Chain Tensioning

- Use a flat screwdriver to turn the chain tension screw (1) until the chain gets adjusted to the bar without any looseness and with the traction links inserted in the bar slot.
- Lift the cutting bar nose to verify if there is still some looseness in the chain. If that is the case, turn again the tension screw 1/2 turn. Repeat the procedure until there is no looseness between the chain and the bar.
- Keep the cutting bar nose risen while tightening the nuts with the key.
- To verify the chain is not too tight try moving it with your hand. If the chain gets stuck or is difficult to move loosen the mounting nuts again and turn the tension screw only 1/4 of a turn. Lift the bar nose and tighten the mounting nuts before checking back the chain tension.
- To check the tension in the chain when heat produced while cutting has distended it, the flat nose of the combination key shall be inserted between the bar lower side and one of the chain link to verify the looseness is 0.05" (2).



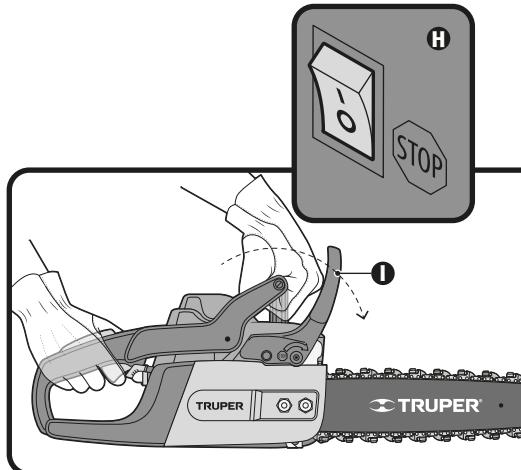
**Motor Start Up**

- Set the chainsaw onto a leveled ground where the bar and change make no contact with the ground or any other object.
- Firmly hold the front handle with your left hand, set the right foot onto the rear handle base (**A**).
- Pull the chain brake backwards to double check it is in the functioning position (see page 8).
- ⚠ CAUTION** If the chain starts while the brake is activated the chainsaw may be seriously damaged.
- Set the switch into the ON position (**B**).
- Press completely and release the primer bulb 7 times (**C**).
- Pull the choke lever all the way out (**D**).
- Pull the jack-line (**E**) until the motor seems to start, but no more than 3 times if the environment temperature is higher than 50 °F. If the temperature is lower, pull the jack-line (until the motor starts, but no more than 5 times).
- Push the choke lever all the way (**F**).
- Pull again the jack-line (**E**) until the motor starts.
- Once the motor starts leave it running 30 seconds in that position.
- Press and release the throttle trigger to run the motor idle (**G**).
- The chainsaw is now ready to cut. Hold it by both handles in the right position (see page 5) and lift it to start working.



## Shutting Off the Motor

- Release the throttle trigger and leave the motor running slow.
  - Set the switch into the OFF position (**H**).
  - Allow the chain to stop before setting the chainsaw onto the ground.
  - To gain an additional degree of safety set the chain brake (**I**) when not using the chainsaw.
  - If the chainsaw has not stopped despite being in the OFF position, pull the choke lever completely outwards (figure **D** in page 12). Activate the chain brake to shut off the motor. Go to a  **TRUPER®** Authorized Service Center to carry out repairs in the switch before using again the chainsaw and prevent unsafe working conditions and possible severe injuries.
- CAUTION** • Once the chainsaw is off release pressure in the tanks. Loosen the caps of both the oil and fuel tanks. Then tighten the caps back.
- Leave the motor cooling down before storing the unit.



## Cutting Operations

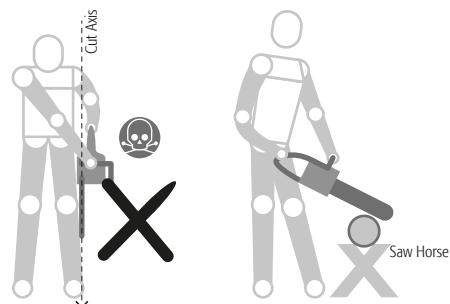
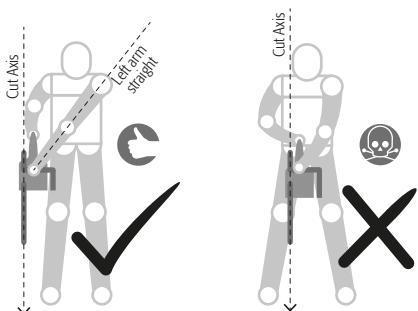
### Right Position for Cutting

- Both feet shall be supported on firm ground. Body weight well balanced. The left foot shall be slightly forward of the right foot.
- Hold the chainsaw as indicated in the Safety Warnings for chainsaws' section (see page 5).
- Keep the left arm straight. Do not bend the elbow to support in the event a kickback force sets.
- Always keep the cut axis to your right. To keep free your body to cut axis in case of kickback.
- Hold the chainsaw close to the body to prevent tension in arms and back.
- Do not try to hold the chainsaw left-handed.

### Basic Cutting Procedures

If the user has no previous experience in the use of chainsaws, practicing with small logs (not smaller than 8" diameter) is recommended. Support the log onto a sawhorse to get familiar to using the saw. Follow the following technique:

- Adopt the right position in front of the log with the chainsaw running slow.
- Press the throttle trigger to make the motor reach its maximum speed.
- Start the cut setting the chain bar onto the log.
- Keep the motor in its maximum speed at all times.
- Allow the cutting chain do its job applying slight pressure downwards with the chainsaw. Do not try to force the cut at any time, otherwise the chain, the bar or the motor could get damaged.
- Release the throttle trigger as soon as finishing the cut. This way the motor will run slow avoiding unnecessarily wearing out the chain, bar or motor.



## Restrictions for felling trees. Do not try it for any reason!



- Do not cut trees under rain or strong winds. Wait to the weather to calm down.
- Do not cut trees with people or animals in the zone. The safe distance for passersby is explained in the section "When operating the Chainsaw" in the Safety Warnings for using chainsaw (page 6).
- Do not cut trees if the felling line has not been previously calculated. Avoid being crushed by a falling tree!

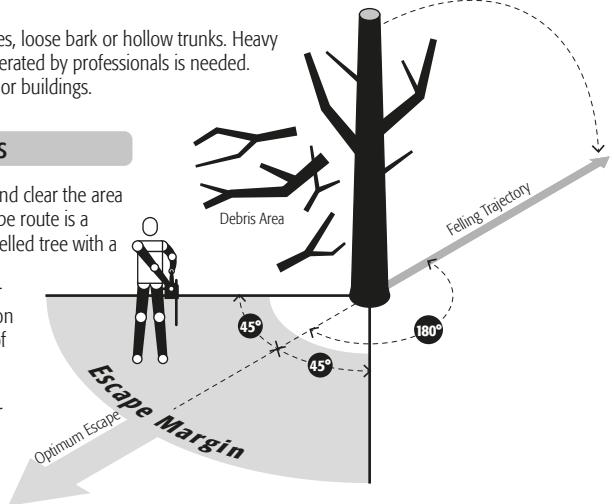
## Limits for tree felling. Leave this jobs for the professionals!



- Do not cut extremely thin trees.
- Do not cut big trees with rotten branches, loose bark or hollow trunks. Heavy-duty pushing or dragging equipment operated by professionals is needed.
- Do not cut trees close to electric wiring or buildings.

## Preparations for felling trees

- Plan ahead at least two escape routes and clear the area to prevent blockages. The optimum escape route is a 180° off the trajectory calculated for the felled tree with a 45° margin towards both sides.
- To calculate the fall of the tree, consider the wind direction and strength, inclination and balance of the tree and the placing of its larger branches.
- Double check the tree has no dead branches that could fall over the operator while cutting.



## How to cut a tree

- Cut a notch 1/3 diameter of the trunk in the side calculated it will fall.
- This notch shall be made through two cuts. The first one horizontal and the second one at 40°.

**CAUTION** • It is important to make the cuts in the previously mentioned order to prevent a piece of residual wood lean on the chain bar and trap it or shoot it with force into an undetermined direction.

• The third cut shall be made in the opposite side of the notch. It shall be horizontal and shall stay 2" minimum above the horizontal notch but not getting to it. Between the notch and the third cut there shall be a 1/10 distance off the trunk diameter to make a hinge that will control the fall of the tree. This way unexpected movement or trajectory is prevented while it falls or the violent separation of the tree from its stump.

**CAUTION** • Never make the third cut up the notch. Otherwise the tree could fall out of control.

• When cutting trees with a large diameter stop the rear cut before reaching such a depth makes the tree settled and get trap the chain bar.

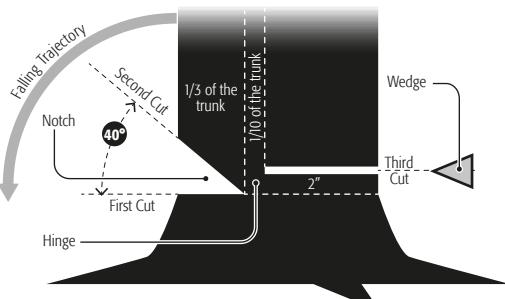
• Before going on with the cut insert little by little wooden or plastic wedges in the cut to keep it open.

- Inserting the wedges can be enough to make the tree fall. Otherwise the anti-kickback guard in the chain bar nose shall need to be disassembled to insert it in the cut without removing the wedges and continue until a hinge is formed.

**WARNING** • Install again the anti-kickback guard as soon as finishing the cut.

- When the tree starts falling, shut off the chainsaw and set it onto the ground immediately. Use the optimum escape route to get away. Do not stop paying attention in the event of an eventuality.

**WARNING** • While making the third cut watch the three crown constantly. Double check the fall keeps going in the planned direction. If for any reason the tree starts falling in the wrong direction or the chainsaw gets trapped leave it behind and run for dear life!

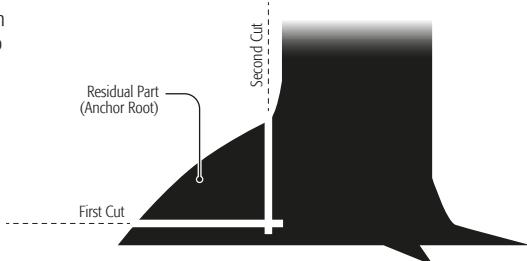


# Felling and Bucking

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## Cutting Anchor Roots

- Anchor roots are those that stick out too much from the trunk above the ground. When these roots are too big can make felling a tree very difficult. The anchor roots need to be removed before felling the tree.
  - First, make a horizontal cut through the roots, a couple of centimeter off the ground.
  - Then, make a vertical cut downwards and leveled to the trunk to separate the root without trapping the chain bar.
- CAUTION** • It is important to make the cuts in the previously mentioned order to prevent a piece of residual wood lean on the chain bar and trap it or shoot it with force into an undetermined direction.

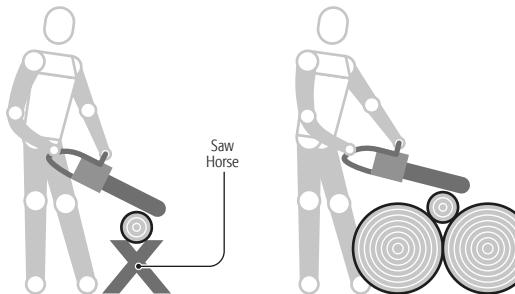


## Bucking

- Bucking is cutting the tree trunk after being felled.
- When bucking always cut one trunk at a time.
- Support small trunks onto a saw horse or between two bigger trunks put together to cut.

**WARNING** • When in the bucking area the ground is not leveled, stay always in the highest level while cutting to prevent the cut parts will roll upon you.

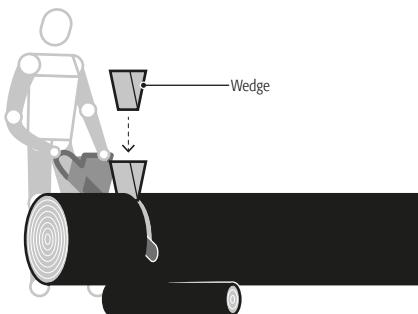
**WARNING** • Stay alert at all moments. Sometimes is hard to predict the direction the trunks will take once being cut. It is not possible to always prevent the chain bar get trapped by the trunks.



## Bucking with a Wedge

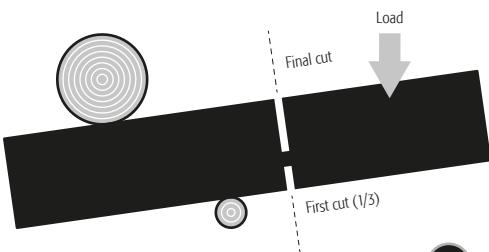
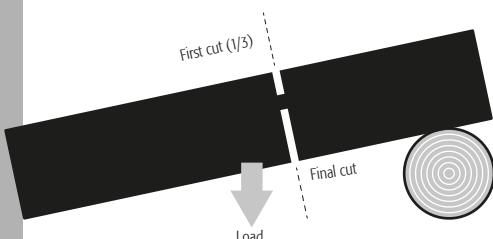
- On very thick trunks is advisable to insert wedges into the cut to prevent the chain bar getting trapped in the trunk when it sits into place while being cut.
- If the trunk diameter is too big disassemble the anti-kickback guard from the chain bar nose to insert it into the cut without removing the wedges and continue the job.

**WARNING** • Install back the anti-kickback guard as soon as finishing the cut.



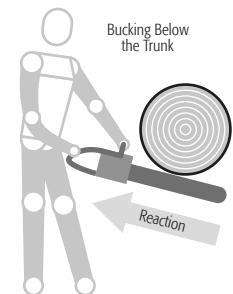
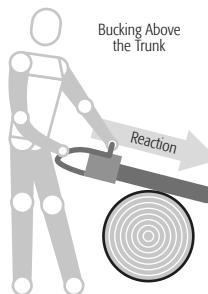
## Bucking Trunks Under Pressure

- Make first a 1/3 deep cut with regards to the trunk diameter. Finish with a second 2/3 deep cut in the opposite side. See the diagram to determine where to make the first cut preventing the chain bar gets trapped by the trunk when binding due to its own weight.



**Bucking Above the Trunk**

- Start cutting in the upper part of the trunk setting the lower side of the chain bar against the trunk.
  - Exercise slight pressure downwards.
- CAUTION** • Beware of the chainsaw reaction. The reaction force will pull the chainsaw towards the trunk.

**Bucking Below the Trunk**

- Start cutting in the lower part of the trunk setting the upper side of the chain bar against the trunk.
  - Exercise slight pressure upwards.
- CAUTION** • Beware of the chainsaw reaction. The reaction force will pull the chainsaw towards the operator.

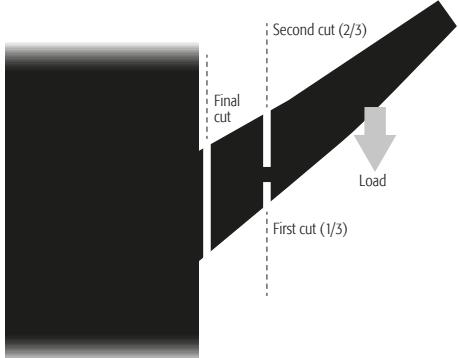
**Trimming and Pruning**

- Similar to the felling job, trimming and pruning shall be made using calm, extreme care and following the Safety Warnings (see pages 5 and 6).
- When cutting a branch, the tree shall be between the operator and the cutting chain.

**DANGER** • Never cut branches using a ladder, hanging from the tree or standing in a platform or trunk. It is extremely dangerous! Call a professional to handle the branches that are out of reach when standing on the ground and that are above your chest height.

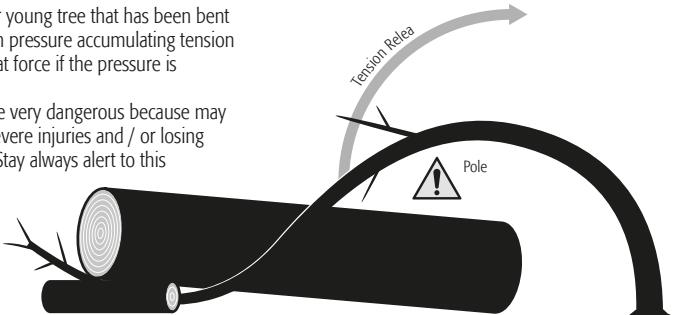
**Cutting Operation**

- When cutting a branch do not cut flush to the trunk to prevent that the branch when falling will rip the trunk's bark.
- Make the first cut 1/3 deep with regards to the branch diameter. Then, make a second 2/3 cut in the opposite side.
- Finish cutting the branch with a third cut flush to the trunk to allow bark growth and sealing the cut.
- If the branch is too big cut sections to prevent a violent detachment.

**Poles**

- Pole is a trunk, branch or young tree that has been bent by another trunk or branch pressure accumulating tension which is released with great force if the pressure is released.

**DANGER** • Poles are very dangerous because may hit the operator causing severe injuries and / or losing control on the chainsaw. Stay always alert to this possibility.



# Adjustments and Maintenance

 **TRUPER®**

- Turn off the chainsaw before carrying out any maintenance task.
- Wear heavy-duty protecting gloves.

## Cutting Chain Maintenance

- In order to the chainsaw can make fast and smooth cuts, the chain needs periodical and adequate maintenance.

### Honing the Cutting Chain

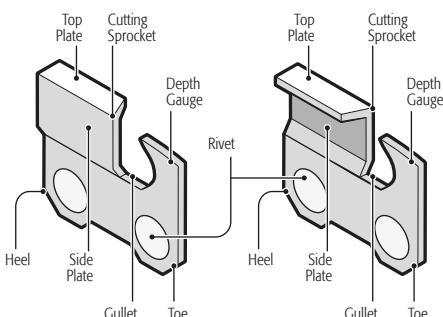
- The chain needs honing if the wood shavings generated when cutting are small and dusty. Also, if forcing the chain bar through the wood is necessary to cut or when the chain cuts sideways.
  - The chain honing shall be carried out having it mounted and tense in the chain bar (see page 11) and with the chainsaw motor off.
  - Use a round file with a 5/32" diameter
- CAUTION** • Be careful and file all the sprockets in the angles specified in the image and the same length specified. Only with uniform sprockets, an adequate and safe cut is accomplished.
- File all the sprockets one by one. First all in the right side and then all in the left side. To pass from one sprocket to the other go through the chain only a little bit so each time you file one sprocket you do it onto the middle of the chain bar.
  - Keep the file leveled to the sprocket upper plate. Avoid tilting or balancing the file. Apply soft but firm pressure moving only towards the front of the sprocket. Separate the file from the sprocket in each return movement.
  - Give only a few passes on each sprocket.
  - Using a wire brush remove the steel shavings produced while shaving.

**CAUTION** • Operating the chainsaw with a poorly honed or dull chain can damage the motor due to the excessive speed and can cause kickback.

**WARNING** • Operating the chainsaw with a damaged chain can cause severe injuries.

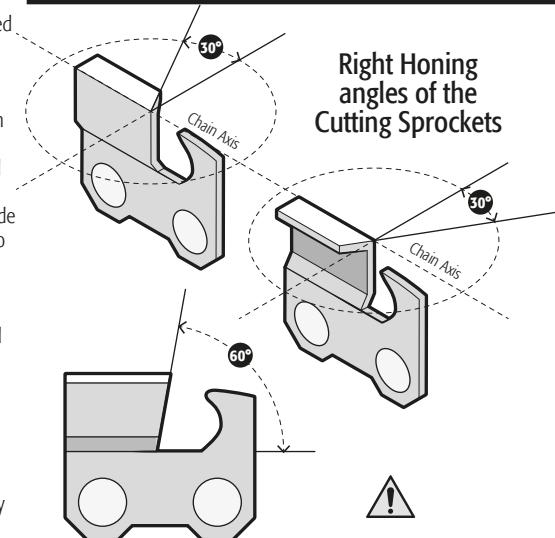
**WARNING** • The cutting chain is very sharp. Use heavy-duty protective gloves to handle it.

**CAUTION** • If the cutting chain is dull due to contacting nails or stones or due to mud or sand present in the wood, take it to a  **TRUPER** Authorized Service Center to be professionally honed.

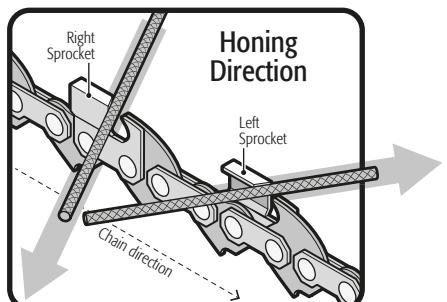


Right cutting link

Left cutting link

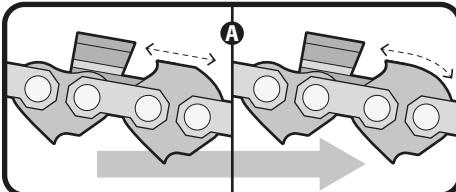
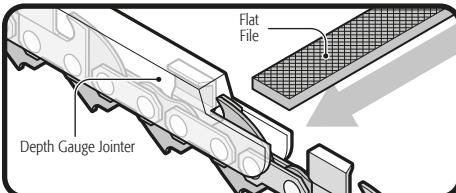
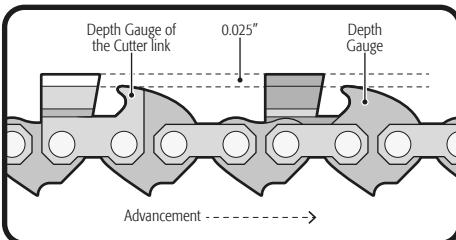


**WARNING** Any other angle different to the specified lessens the cut quality, damages the motor, the bar and chain and increases the risk of a violent kickback.



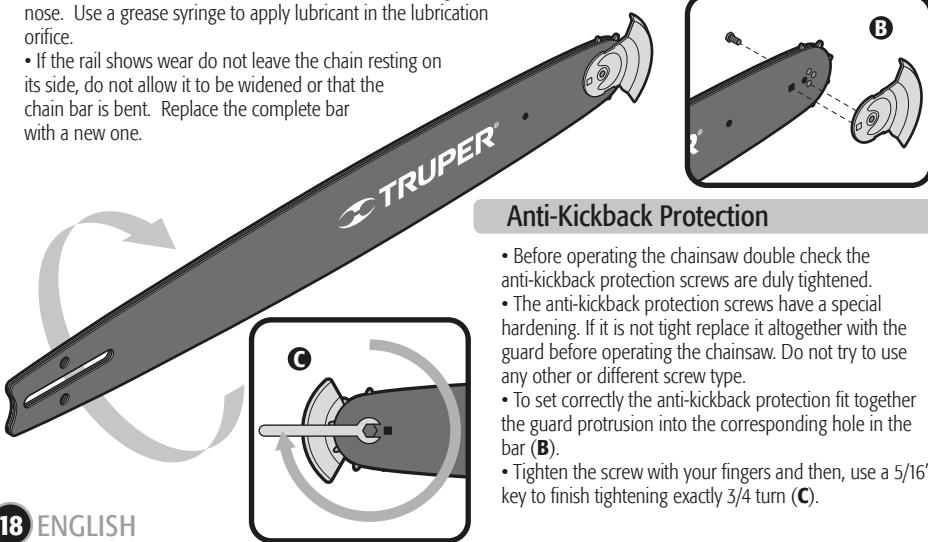
## Chain Depth Gauge

- The chain is built with drive sprockets (depth gauge) placed in front of each sprocket. These prevent the sprockets enter too deep in the wood and get stuck generating kickback.
- Depth gauge shall be checked each time the chain is honed to verify the sprockets have the right height with regards to the drive sprockets upper plate.
- The difference in height of the depth gauge and the sprockets shall always be 0.025".
- When due to normal wear and / or honing the chain, the difference is lower, use a depth gauging instrument and a flat file to make even and verify the difference to 0.025".
- File only the depth gauge. File in the same direction you filed the adjacent sprocket. Use care and do not touch the cutting tip.
- After making even the difference in all the drive, file each sprocket one by one to give them back the original shape making the front round (**A**).



## Chain Bar Maintenance

- The chain bar shall be cleaned at the end of the cutting journey. Also, checked thoroughly to identify wear or possible damage.
  - Apparition of small grooves and lumps in the bar rails are caused by the chainsaw normal use. Make them smooth with a file as soon as identified.
  - Clean all debris from the lubrication orifice and the cutting chain slot.
  - After a week's work reverse the chain bar to distribute the normal wear and make its useful life longer.
- CAUTION** Remember, the anti-kickback protection shall be set in the clutch cover side to prevent kickback when making horizontal cuts level with the ground.
- After a week's work lubricate the chain bar if it has a cogwheel in the nose. Use a grease syringe to apply lubricant in the lubrication orifice.
  - If the rail shows wear do not leave the chain resting on its side, do not allow it to be widened or that the chain bar is bent. Replace the complete bar with a new one.



## Anti-Kickback Protection

- Before operating the chainsaw double check the anti-kickback protection screws are duly tightened.
- The anti-kickback protection screws have a special hardening. If it is not tight replace it altogether with the guard before operating the chainsaw. Do not try to use any other or different screw type.
- To set correctly the anti-kickback protection fit together the guard protrusion into the corresponding hole in the bar (**B**).
- Tighten the screw with your fingers and then, use a 5/16" key to finish tightening exactly 3/4 turn (**C**).

## Air Filter Cleansing

- First, access the air filter by **removing the motor cover**. Follow these steps:
  - Loosen the three screws fastening the chainsaw motor cover.
  - Set the chain brake.
  - Lift the front side of the motor cover over the chain brake lever.
  - Lift the rear side of the motor cover over the rear handle.
- Then pull the choke lever completely outwards to prevent contaminating the carburetor during the cleaning process.
- When removing the air filter use compressed air or a brush in the uncovered area to eliminate soil and sawdust as much as possible.
- Remove the air filter loosening the fixing screw and turning the tip of a flat screwdriver between the filter and its base.
- Reliant on the use time, clean the filter superficially only tapping it against a smooth and flat surface to dislodge most of the sawdust and dust particles.
- The air filter can also be cleaned with compressed air. Clean on both sides.
- For a more complete cleansing wash the air filter with a soapy solution, rinse and let dry completely before installing back in the chainsaw.
- If using compressed air to dry it, blow air on both sides of the filter.
- Set back the air filter. Verify it matches and rests perfectly in the base before tightening the screw.

## General Cleaning

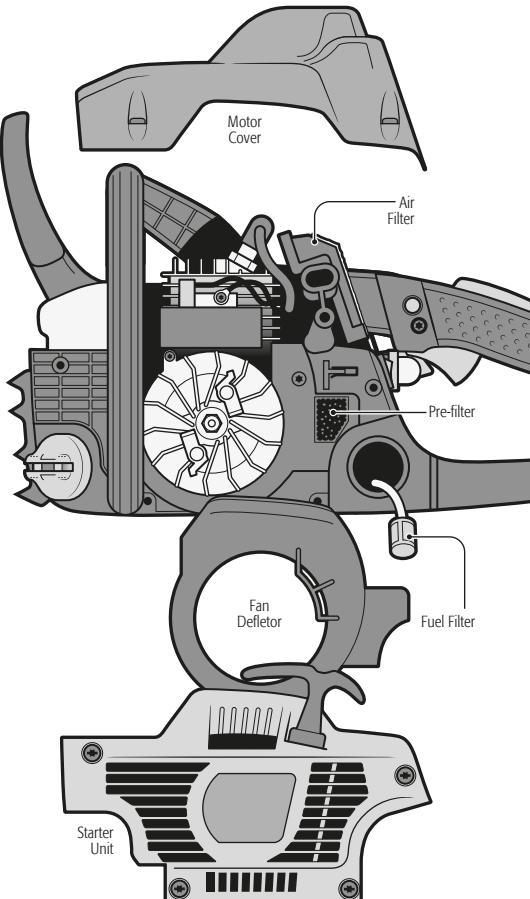
- Using a brush or compressed air clean and clear the ventilation slots in the starter unit each time is necessary.
- Likewise, clean periodically the blades in the motor cylinder and the ventilator blades to remove dirt. Otherwise the motor can get damaged due to overheating.
- Depending on the type of fuel and oil used, or the particular functioning conditions, the exhaust orifice and the muffler can be obstructed with coal deposits. If the chainsaw shows loss of power it will be necessary to eliminate such deposits to restore performance. Take the chainsaw to a  **TRUPER®** Authorized Service Center to carry out this service.

## Fuel Filter

- Check periodically the fuel filter. If contaminated or damaged, go to a  **TRUPER®** Authorized Service Center to replace it.

## Pre-filter Cleansing

- The pre-filter shall be cleaned at least each 25 tanks of fuel used.
- To gain access to the pre-filter remove the motor cover (the removal process is described in the previous paragraphs).
- Remove the starter unit loosening the four screws.
- Remove the ventilator deflector.
- The pre-filter is cube made of synthetic foam. Remove it to clean it.
- When cleaned set it back in place in the same position.
- Set back the fan deflector and the starter unit.



### **WARNING**

Never try to start the motor WITHOUT assembling first all the chainsaw parts. Otherwise the parts can get fractured and shoot out towards the operator. Can also damage the chainsaw and make the Warranty void.



## Carburetor Adjustment

- CAUTION** • Adjusting the carburetor shall only be carried out by the **TRUPER** Authorized Service Center specialists.
- Before they carry out the adjustments to the carburetor verify the air filter and the ventilation slots in the starter unit are clean (see page 19).
  - The motor shall be warm before any adjustment to the carburetor.
  - The carburetor is shipped from the factory already adjusted. It only admits limited adjustment to the "L" nozzle (moderate injection) and "H" (intense injection) within a 1/2 turn range. Do not force the nozzles beyond the range to prevent severely damaging the motor.
  - The nozzles are inside the upper orifice in the motor cover marked with an "L" and an "H" in one side of the jack line. There are plastic caps that prevent turns to the left with regards to the original adjustment.

## Idle speed Adjustment

- The idle speed screw is inside the lower orifice in the motor cover and marked with a "T" in one side of the jack-line.
  - If the motor starts, runs and accelerates but cannot run idle, turn to the right the idle screw so that the motor can run idle.
  - If the chain advances with the motor set in idle, turn the idle button to the left to reduce the speed so that the chain will not advance.
  - If the chain still moves when the motor is in idle speed after adjusting the screw, turn off the chainsaw, stop using it until is adjusted in a **TRUPER** Authorized Service Center.
- DANGER** • Using the chainsaw with the chain moving when idle can cause severe personal injuries.

## Spark Plug Replacement

- The motor need a Champion RCJ-4 spark plug with an electrode gap of 0.025". Replace the spark plug with a similar new one at least every six months.
- To replace the spark plug, remove the motor cover (see page 19).
- Using a special wrench turn left and loosen the worn spark plug and remove it.
- Insert the new spark plug. Tighten to the right using your hand
- Finally, tighten again with 1/4 turn using the spark plug wrench.

**CAUTION** • Use care to prevent damaging the spark plug thread. Otherwise the motor gets seriously damaged.

## Spark Deflector Cleansing

- Spark deflector cleansing shall be carried out by specialists in a **TRUPER** Authorized Service Center.

## Chain Brake

- Remove the clutch. Inspect and clean the chain brake components. Look for wear in the brake band. Replace it if worn to half of its original thickness 0.024" or if malformed
- Always keep the chain brake mechanism clean and lightly oiled.
- Check the chain support and replace if damaged.

## Chainsaw Storage

When storing the chainsaw one month or longer, consider the following:

- Drain all the contents of the fuel tank into a dedicated gasoline container. All the remaining oil can be used in another 2-stroke motor needing a 50:1 ratio.
- Run the motor until consuming all the fuel and it turn off. This way the residual fuel will be eliminated and will prevent gum residues that damage the fuel system.
- Drain all the oil tank contents off the bar and chain. Use a dedicated container for oil.
- Clean the chainsaw thoroughly.
- Store the unit in a ventilated space away from corrosive agents like corrosive garden chemicals or de-icing salt. Also, away from children reach.
- Comply with all the government rules regarding safety, handling and storing fuel.

Periodic Maintenance	After each use	Every 25 h	Every 50 h	Every 150 h	Every 250 h
General Cleaning	✓				
Air filter cleaning					
Carburetor cleaning *					
Spark plug inspection and adjustment *					
Fuel tank cleaning **					
Fuel filter change **					
Fuel hose replacement **					
Spark arrester cleaning					

\* Trained user or TRUPER® Authorized Service Center.

\*\* TRUPER® Authorized Service Center.

## Troubleshooting

Problem	Cause	Solution
The engine fails to start.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The switch is in the OFF position.</li> <li>There is no spark.</li> <li>The motor is flooded.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set the switch in the ON position.</li> <li>Check the spark. Remove the motor housing. Remove the spark plug from the cylinder. Connect the spark plug cable and set it onto the motor cylinder with the metal part touching the cylinder. Pull the jack-line and observe the spark in the spark plug electrode. If there is no spark repeat the test with a new spark plug.</li> <li>With the ON switch turned off remove the spark plug. Push the choke lever up to the bottom and pull the jack-line 15 to 20 times to eliminate excessive fuel in the motor. Clean the spark plug and set it back in place. Follow the normal start up procedure (see page 12). If the motor is not starting repeat the procedure using a new spark plug.</li> </ul>
The motor fails to accelerate adequately.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The carburetor "L" nozzle needs adjusting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take the chainsaw to a  TRUPER® Authorized Service Center to adjust the carburetor.</li> </ul>
The motor fails to run adequately in high speed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The carburetor "H" nozzle need adjusting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take the chainsaw to a  TRUPER® Authorized Service Center to adjust the carburetor.</li> </ul>
The motor fails to reach maximum speed and / or emits too much smoke.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The fuel and oil mix is not right.</li> <li>The air filter is soiled.</li> <li>The spark arrester screen is soiled.</li> <li>The carburetor "H" nozzle needs adjusting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replace the fuel mix with a fresh one following the specifications in page 3.</li> <li>Clean the air filter (see page 19).</li> <li>Clean the spark arrester screen (see page 20).</li> <li>Take the chainsaw to a  TRUPER® Authorized Service Center to adjust the carburetor.</li> </ul>

**Problem****Cause****Solution**

The motor starts, functions and accelerates but cannot be set in idle speed.

- The idle speed is maladjusted.

- Turn right the idle speed screw to increase speed (see page 20).

The chain runs while the motor is in idle speed.

- The idle speed is maladjusted.

- Turn left the idle speed screw to decrease speed (see page 20).

The bar and chain are very hot and releases smoke.

- The chain oil tank is empty.
- The chain is too tight.
- The lubrication system is not working.

- Fill-up the oil tank. Remember it shall be filled up each time the fuel tank is filled up.
- Lower the tension in the chain (see page 11).
- Activate the motor 30 to 45 seconds in medium speed. Stop the motor and look for signals of dripping in the anti-kickback guard or the chain bar. If there is oil present is possible the chain needs honing or the chain bar is damaged. If there is no oil dripping go to a C TRUPER® Authorized Service Center to repair the lubrication system.

The motor starts, runs but the chain fails to advance.

- The chain brake is activated.
- The chain is too tense.
- The chain and chain bar are not properly assembled.
- The chain and / or chain bar is damaged.

- Release the chain brake (see page 8).
- Lower the tension in the chain (see page 11).
- Assemble properly the chain and the chain bar (see pages 10 and 11).
- Replace the chain and / or the chain bar with other similar.

# Authorized Service Centers



In the event of any problem contacting a Truper Authorized Service Center, please see our webpage [www.truper.com](http://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	<b>DE TODO PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN</b> GRAL. BARRAGÁN #1201, COL. GREMIAL, C.P. 20030, AGUASCALIENTES, AGS. TEL.: 449 994 0537	
BAJA CALIFORNIA	<b>SUCRASAL TIJUANA</b> AV. LA ENCANTADA, LOTE #5, PARQUE INDUSTRIAL EL FLORIDO II, C.P. 22244, TIJUANA, B.C. TEL.: 664 969 5100	
CALIFORNIA SUR	<b>FIX FERRETERÍAS</b> FELIPE ANGELES ESQ. RUIZ CORTÍNEZ S/N, COL. PUEBLO NUEVO, C.P. 23670, CD. CONSTITUCIÓN, B.C.S. TEL.: 613 132 1115	
CAMPECHE	<b>TORNILLERÍA Y FERRETERÍA AAA</b> AV. ÁLVARO OBREGÓN #524, COL. ESPERANZA C.P. 24080 CAMPECHE, CAMP. TEL.: 981 815 2808	
CHIAPAS	<b>FIX FERRETERÍAS</b> AV. CENTRAL SUR #27, COL. CENTRO, C.P. 30700, TAPACHULA, CHIS. TEL.: 962 118 4083	
CHIHUAHUA	<b>SUCRASAL CHIHUAHUA</b> AV. SILVESTRE TERRAZAS #12-111, PARQUE INDUSTRIAL BAFAR, CARRETERA MÉXICO CUAUHTÉMOC, C.P. 31415, CHIHUAHUA, CHIH. TEL. 614 434 0052	
CIUDAD DE MÉXICO	<b>FIX FERRETERÍAS</b> EL MONSTRUO DE CORREGIDORA, CORREGIDORA # 22, COL. CENTRO, C.P. 06606, CUAUHTÉMOC, CDMX. TEL: 55 5522 5031 / 5522 4861	
COAHUILA	<b>SUCRASAL TORREÓN</b> CALLE METAL MECÁNICA #280, PARQUE INDUSTRIAL ORIENTE, C.P. 27278, TORREÓN, COAH. TEL.: 871 209 6823	
COLIMA	<b>BOMBAS Y MOTORES BYMTESA DE MANZANILLO</b> BLVD. MIGUEL DE LA MADRID #190, COL. 16 DE SEPTIEMBRE, C.P. 28239, MANZANILLO, COL. TEL.: 314 332 1986 / 332 2013	
DURANGO	<b>TORNILLOS ÁGUILA, S.A. DE C.V.</b> MAZURIÓ #200, COL. LUIS ECHEVERRÍA, DURANGO, DGO.TEL.: 618 817 1946 / 618 818 2844	
ESTADO DE MÉXICO	<b>SUCRASAL CENTRO JILOTEPEC</b> PARQUE INDUSTRIAL # 1, COL. PARQUE INDUSTRIAL JILOTEPEC, JILOTEPEC, EDO. DE MÉX. C.P. 54257 TEL: 761 782 9101 EXT. 5728 Y 5102	
GUANAJUATO	<b>CÍA. FERRETERA NUEVO MUNDO S.A. DE C.V.</b> AV. MÉXICO - JAPÓN #225, CD. INDUSTRIAL, C.P. 38010, CELAYA, GTO. TEL.: 461 617 7578 / 79 / 80 / 88	
GUERRERO	<b>CENTRO DE SERVICIO ECLIPSE</b> CALLE PRINCIPAL MZ.1 LT. 1, COL. SANTA FE, C.P. 39010, CHILPANCINGO, GRO. TEL: 747 478 5793	
HIDALGO	<b>FERREPRESOS S.A. DE C.V.</b> LIBERTAD ORIENTE #504 LOCAL 30, INTERIOR DE PASAJE ROBLEDO, COL. CENTRO, C.P. 43600, TULANCINGO, HGO. TEL.: 775 753 6615 / 775 753 6616	
JALISCO	<b>SUCRASAL GUADALAJARA</b> AV. ADOLFO B. HORN # 6800, COL: SANTA CRUZ DEL VALLE, C.P.: 45655, TLAJOMULCO DE ZUÑIGA, JAL. TEL.: 33 3606 5285 AL 90	
MICHOACÁN	<b>FIX FERRETERÍAS</b> AV. PASEO DE LA REPÚBLICA #3140-A, COL. EX-HACIENDA DE LA HUERTA, C.P. 58050, MORELIA, MICH. TEL.: 443 334 6858	
MORELOS	<b>FIX FERRETERÍAS</b> CAPITÁN ANZURES #95, ESQ. JOSÉ PERDIZ, COL. CENTRO, C.P. 62740, CUAUTLA, MOR. TEL.: 735 352 8931	
NAYARIT	<b>HERRAMIENTAS DE TEPIC</b> MAZATLÁN #117, COL. CENTRO, C.P. 63000, TEPIC, NAY. TEL.: 311 258 0540	
NUEVO LEÓN	<b>SUCRASAL MONTERREY</b> CARRETERA LAREDO #300, 1B MONTERREY PARKS, COLONIA PUERTA DE ANÁHUAC, C.P. 66052, ESCOBEDO, NUEVO LEÓN, TEL.: 81 8352 8791 / 81 8352 8790	
OAXACA	<b>FIX FERRETERÍAS</b> AV. 20 DE NOVIEMBRE #910, COL. CENTRO, C.P. 68300, TUXTEPEC, OAX. TEL: 287 106 3092	
PUEBLA	<b>SUCRASAL PUEBLA</b> AV. PERIFÉRICO #2-A, SAN LORENZO ALMECATLA, C.P. 72710, CUAUTLACINGO, PUE. TEL: 222 282 8282 / 84 / 85 / 86	
QUERÉTARO	<b>ARU HERRAMIENTAS S.A. DE C.V.</b> AV. PUERTO DE VERACRUZ #110, COL. RANCHO DE ENMEDIO, C.P. 76842, SAN JUAN DEL RÍO, QRO. TEL.: 427 268 4544	
QUINTANA ROO	<b>FIX FERRETERÍAS</b> CARRETERA MÉDIA MZ. 46 LT. 3 LOCAL 2, COL. EJIDAL, C.P. 77710 PLAYA DEL CARMEN, Q.R. TEL.: 984 267 3140	
SAN LUIS POTOSÍ	<b>FIX FERRETERÍAS</b> AV. UNIVERSIDAD #1850, COL. EL PASEO, C.P. 78320, SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, S.L.P.TEL.: 444 822 4341	
SINALOA	<b>SUCRASAL CULIACÁN</b> AV. JESÚS KUMATE SUR #4301, COL. HACIENDA DE LA MORA, C.P. 80143, CULIACÁN, SIN. TEL.: 667 173 9139 / 173 8400	
SONORA	<b>FIX FERRETERÍAS</b> CALLE 5 DE FEBRERO #517, SUR LT. 25 MZ. 10, COL. CENTRO, C.P. 85000, CD. OBREGÓN, SON. TEL.: 644 413 2392	
TABASCO	<b>SUCRASAL VILLAHERMOSA</b> CALLE HELIO LOTES 1, 2 Y 3 MZ. #1, COL. INDUSTRIAL, 2A ETAPA, C.P. 86010, VILLAHERMOSA, TAB. TEL.: 993 353 7244	
TAMAULIPAS	<b>VM ORINGS Y REFACCIONES</b> CALLE ROSITA #527 ENTRE 20 DE NOVIEMBRE Y GRAL. RODRÍGUEZ, FRACC. REYNOSA, C.P. 88780, REYNOSA, TAMS. TEL.: 899 926 7552	
TLAXCALA	<b>SERVICIOS Y HERRAMIENTAS INDUSTRIALES</b> PABLO SIDAR #132, COL . BARROJO DE SAN BARTOLOMÉ, C.P. 90970, SAN PABLO DEL MONTE, TLAX. TEL.: 222 271 7502	
VERACRUZ	<b>LA CASA DISTRIBUIDORA TRUPER</b> BLVD. PRIMAVERA. ESQ. HORTENSIA S/N, COL. PRIMAVERA C.P. 935308, POZA RICA, VER. TEL.: 782 823 8100 / 826 8484	
YUCATÁN	<b>SUCRASAL MÉRIDA</b> CALLE 33 #600 Y 602, LOCALIDAD ITZINCAB Y MULSAY, MPIO. UMÁN, C.P. 97390, MÉRIDA, YUC. TEL.: 999 912 2451	

Codes	Models	Brand
16615	MOT-3314	 <b>TRUPER®</b>
16620	MOT-4516	
16625	MOT-4518	
16627	MOT-4520	
16628	MOT-5120	

**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 22, 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.



Stamp of the business. Delivery date:

**Poliza de  
Garantía**

**TRUPER®**

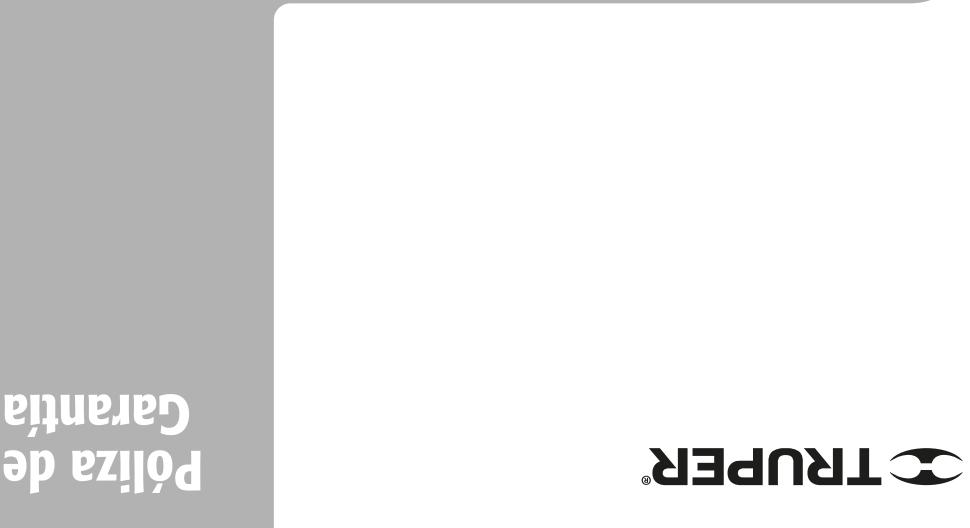
**ANO**



Sello del establecimiento comercial. Fecho de entrega:

1, Parque Industrial Jilotpec, Jilotpec, Edo. de Mex. C.P. 54257, Tel. 761 782 9100.  
su red de servicios, incluye los gastos de transportación del producto que deviven de su cumplimiento de consumibles y accesorios, en Corregidora 22, Centro, Querétaro, CDMX, 06060, donde también podrás adquirir partes, componentes, en Corregidora 22, Centro, Querétaro, CDMX, 06060, donde también podrás adquirir partes, componentes, presentes en el producto, poliza sellada o factura o recibo o comprobante donde lo compró o instala; te ofrecerá o preparado por personal no autorizado por Truper®. Para hacer efectiva la garantía funcionalmente, excepto si se uso en condiciones distintas a las normales; cuando no fue operado conforme a su función, Duración: 1 año. Cobertura: piezas, componentes y mano de obra contra defectos de fabricación o uso.

Códigos	Modelos	Marca	TRUPER®
16620	MOT-4516		
16625	MOT-4518		
16627	MOT-4520		
16628	MOT-5120		





## Solución de problemas

## Problema

esnæ

1

- Giare a la derecha el terminal de la marcha lenta para aumentar la misma (consulte la página 20).
- Giare a la izquierda el terminal de la marcha lenta para disminuir la misma (consulte la página 20).

• La marcha lenta se encuentra  
mal ajustada.

La cadena avanza estando el motor en marcha lenta.

- Línea el tanque de aceite. Recuerde que debe ser llenado cada vez que lleve el tanque de combustible.
- Dismayu el tensado de la cadena (consulte la sección 11).

La cadena es ta demasiado tensa.

- El tanque de aceite de la cadena La barra y la cadena están muy calientes y

Para preparar el sistema de liberación.  
**TRUPER**  
Servicio Autorizado

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- Dismiñuyendo el tiempo de la cedena (consiste en 10 páginas).
- Usar el tiempo de la cedena (consiste en 10 páginas).
- Dismiñuyendo el tiempo de la cedena (consiste en 10 páginas).
- Resemplazando la cedena y/o la barra guía por otra(s) igual(es).

- La cadena Y/O la barra guía están dadas.
- La cadena Y la barra guía no están bien ensambladas.
- La cadena está demasiado tensa.
- La cadena está demasiado floja.

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## Ajustes y mantenimiento

## Problema

Lausa

- El motor no arranca.
  - Coloque el interruptor en la posición de apagado.
  - Coloque el interruptor en la posición de arranque.

## Solución

# Solución de problemas

\* Usar el separador o centro de servicio autorizado  \*\* Centro de Servicio Autorizado

- Reverse la chispa. Retire la cubierta del motor. Retire la bujía del cilindro.
- Conecte el cable de la bujía y colóquela sobre el cilindro del motor con su parte metálica tocando el cilindro. Tire del mangos del arrancador y observe la chispa entre el electrodos de la bujía. Si no la hay, repita la prueba con una bujía nueva.
- Tenga en cuenta que si la bujía es de níquel, debe interrumpir el contacto de níquel para que la chispa sea más fuerte.
- Ponga la bujía en su posición original y arranque el motor. Si el motor arranca, significa que el procedimiento de arranque es correcto.
- Si el motor no arranca, retire la bujía y limpie la terminal de conexión.
- Si el motor sigue sin arrancar, repita el procedimiento de arranque.

- La esperal "L" del capurro de la moto no acelera adecuadamente.
- La moto se estanca al arrancar.
- La moto se estanca al arrancar.

- Recuerde la medida de combustible por una nueva sifonado las especificaciones de la Página 3.
- Limpie el filtro del aire (consulte la Página 19).
- Lleve la motosierra a un Centro de Servicio Autorizado.

- La mezcla de combustible y aceite es inocreada.
- El motor no alcanza la máxima velocidad y/o desempeño demasiado humo.
- La parte inferior del carburador se atasca.
- La mezcla de aire es demasiado seca.

- Lleve la motosierra a un Centro de Servicio Autorizado  para ajustar el carburador.

- La espira "H" del carburador aduce a la necesaria ajuste.

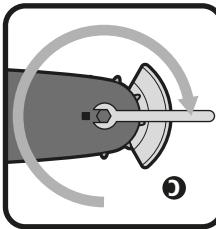
- Lleve la motosierra a un Centro de Servicio Autorizado para ajustar el carburador.

- El motor no acelera
- La espesa "L" del carburador necesita ajuste.

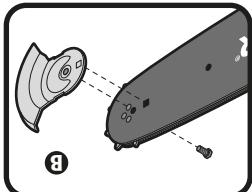




- Apriete el tornillo con los dedos y despus utilice una llave de  $\frac{5}{16}$ " (8 mm) para terminar de apretarlo.
- Apriete el tornillo con los dedos y despus utilice una llave de  $\frac{3}{4}$ " (19 mm) para apretarlo.
- Para colocarla correctamente protección antirretroceso en la saliente de la barra (B).
- Para colocarla correctamente protección antirretroceso con la guarda en el hueco.
- Ese tornillo de la protección antirretroceso es especial para proteger la cadena de la barra.
- Los tornillos de la protección antirretroceso están debidamente apretados.
- Antes de operar la motosierra verifique siempre que los tornillos de la protección antirretroceso estén debidamente apretados.



### Protección antirretroceso

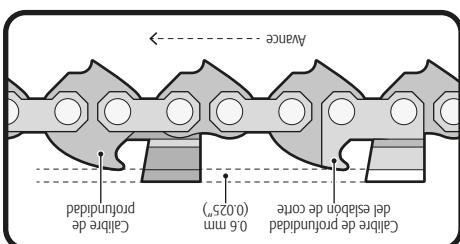
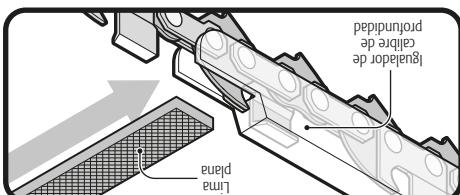
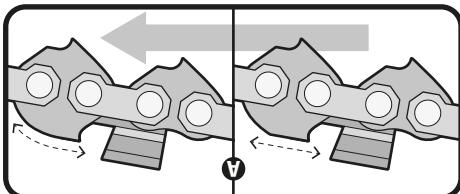


- En caso de que el revestimiento de la barra se dañe o se desgaste, puede aplicar el lubricante en el trozo de la barra que se ha dañado.
- Después de una semana de trabajo horizontal de los lados de la barra, se recomienda limpiar la barra con una esponja humedecida en agua.
- Una vez que la barra se ha limpiado, se debe aplicar el lubricante en el trozo de la barra que se ha dañado.
- La aplicación de aceite mineral o aceite de motorizada es recomendada en los rodillos de la barra para detener la corrosión.
- Limpiar todos los impulsos del oficial de lubricación y la ranura de la cadena de cortar.
- Después de una semana de trabajo inverso a la barra gilí para distribuir su desgaste natural y prolongar al máximo su vida útil.

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- Limpiar la barra y la cadena de la sierra de la suciedad y las impurezas del oficial de lubricación.
- Después de limpiar la barra y la cadena de la sierra de la suciedad y las impurezas del oficial de lubricación.
- Limpiar la barra y la cadena de la sierra de la suciedad y las impurezas del oficial de lubricación.
- La aplicación de aceite mineral o aceite de motorizada es recomendada en los rodillos de la barra para detener la corrosión.
- La barra gilí debe de ser limpia y también debe ser revisada minuciosamente para identificar si desgaste o posibles daños.
- La barra gilí debe de ser limpia al final de la jornada de trabajo y también debe ser revisada minuciosamente para identificar si desgaste o posibles daños.

### Mantenimiento de la barra guía



- Si por el desgaste normal /o al lado de la cadena la profundidad es menor, utilice un instrumento de calibración misma dirección en que limó el diente de corona desgastado.
- Lame solo los dientes de profundidad. Hágalo en la misma dirección en que limó el diente de corona desgastado.
- Después de limpiar la barra gilí de los dientes de profundidad no tocar su esquina de corne.
- Limpiar los dientes de profundidad de la barra gilí de los dientes de profundidad.

- Si por el desgaste normal /o al lado de la cadena la profundidad es menor, utilice un instrumento de calibración misma dirección en que limó el diente de corona desgastado.
- La diferencia en altura de los dientes de profundidad debe ser menor de 0.6 mm (0.25").

- La diferencia en altura de los dientes de profundidad debe ser menor de 0.6 mm (0.25").
- La diferencia en altura de los dientes de profundidad debe ser menor de 0.6 mm (0.25").

- Los calibres de profundidad deben de ser revisados cada vez que file la cadena para verificar que tengan la altura especifica a la placa superior de los dientes de profundidad.
- Los calibres de profundidad deben de ser revisados para evitar que estos estén dentro de la cadena para garantizar que tengan la altura especifica a la placa superior de los dientes de profundidad.

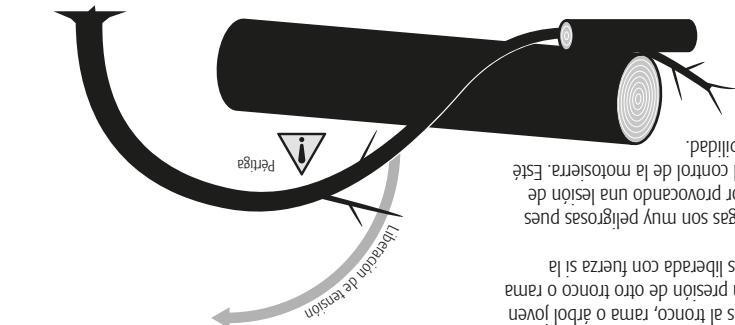
- La cadena centra con dientes limpiadores (calibres de profundidad) si estos quedan demasiado en la madera y se atasquen generando un contagolpe.

### Calibre de profundidad de la cadena

## Ajustes y mantenimiento

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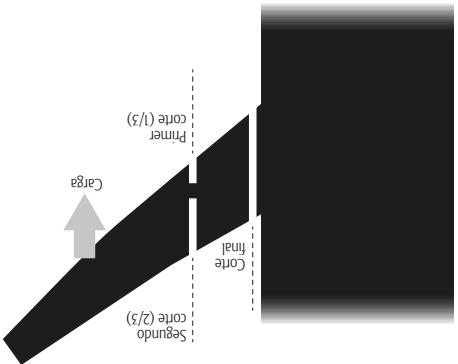




- A PELIGRO** • Las petugas son muy peligrosas pues suerte que el operador provoca una lesión de gravedad golpear al operario de control de la motosierra. Este siempre aletato a esta posibilidad.

- Por petugas nos referimos al tronco, ramo o árbol que se acuñando tensión que es liberada con fuerza si la que ha sido doblado por la presión de otro tronco o rama

### Petugas

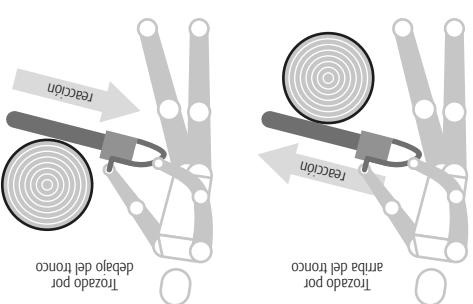


- Corte por secciones para evitar un desprendimiento.
- En caso de que la rama sea demasiado grande haga el tronco para dejar que la corta caiga y salte el concreto.
- Finalice el corte de la rama con un trecer corta a ras del diámetro de la rama. Despues realice un segundo corte de 2/3 del lado opuesto.
- Ejecute un primer corte con una profundidad de 1/3 del diámetro de la rama. Despues realice un segundo corte de 2/3 del lado opuesto.
- Cuando corte una rama no haga el corte a ras del tronco.

### Operación de corte

- La cadena de corte.
- Cuando corte una rama mantenga el árbol entre usted y el corte.
- Al igual que la tabla el tablón de poda y desramado debe hacerse con calma, sumo cuidado y siguiendo las normas establecidas (consulte las páginas 5 y 6).
- Siempre corte una rama mantenga el árbol entre usted y el corte.
- La cadena de corte.
- Cuando corte una rama mantenga el árbol entre usted y el corte.
- Al igual que la tabla el tablón de poda y desramado debe hacerse con calma, sumo cuidado y siguiendo las normas establecidas (consulte las páginas 5 y 6).
- Siempre corte una rama mantenga el árbol entre usted y el corte.

## Desrama Y Poda



- **A ATENCIÓN** • Mantenga distancia a la reacción de la motosierra, la fuerza de reacción la jalar hacia el operador.
- Ejecuta presión leve hacia arriba.
- Comience el corte por el lado inferior del tronco con la parte superior de la barra gubia contra el tronco.

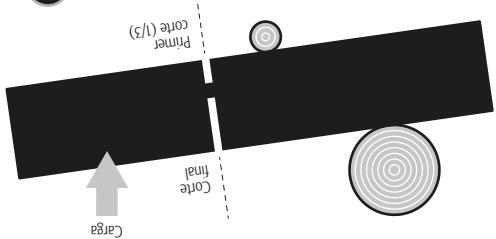
### Tronzado por debajo del tronco

- **A ATENCIÓN** • Mantenga distancia a la reacción de la motosierra, la fuerza de reacción la jalar hacia el operador.
- Ejecuta presión leve hacia abajo.
- Comience el corte por el lado superior del tronco con la parte inferior de la barra gubia contra el tronco.

### Tronzado por arriba del tronco

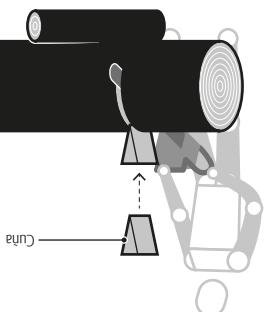
## Tala Y Tronzado

**C TRUPER®**



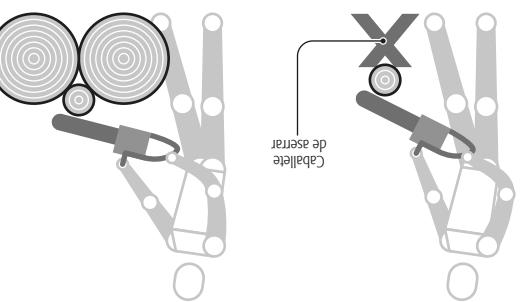
- Efectúe un primer corte con una profundidad de  $\frac{1}{3}$  del diámetro del tronco. Despues termíne con un segundo corte de  $\frac{2}{3}$  del lado opuesto. Consiste el diagrama para determinar dónde realizar el primer corte y evitar que la barra guía sea atrapada por el doblece.

### Tronzado de troncos bajo presión



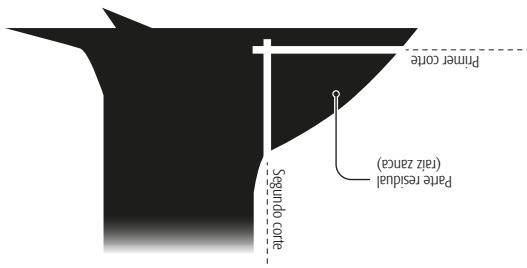
- Si el diámetro del tronco es demasiado grande habrá que desmontar la protección y introducir en el corte sin retirar la barra guía para poder introducir la protección.
- En el caso de presentarse en su lugar minutas es cortado.
- En troncos muy gruesos es conveniente introducir chasis entre los cortes para evitar que la barra guía sea atrapada por el tronco.

### Tronzado con cuchas



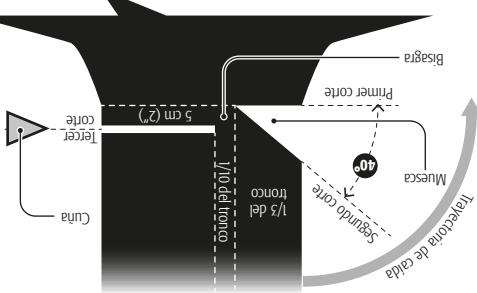
- Mantenga la fuerza en todo momento, pues a veces es difícil predecir la dirección que tomarán los troncos al ser cortados y no siempre es posible evitar que la barra guía sea atrapada por los cortados o rueden sobre usted.
- Si el terreno es liso desvialo en el lado más alto de la zona donde se realizó el corte para evitar que las partes menores realicen un movimiento similar.
- Apoye los troncos pedazos en un tablón que esté debajo de aserrar.
- Durante el tronzado corte siempre en un tronco a la vez.
- Por tronzado nos referimos al corte de un tronco de alrededor de haber sido talado.

### Tronzado



- Por razones zancas nos referimos a las raíces que son muy gruesas pueden dificultar el taladro del tablón, por lo que deben de ser removidas antes del taladro.
- Primero se debe de hacer un corte horizontal a travé de la raíz a algunos centímetros del suelo.
- Despues realice un corte vertical hasta sobre el ras del tronco para separar la raíz sin que afecte la barra guía.
- Es importante realizar los cortes en un orden para evitar que la pluma de la sierra golpee la barra guía.
- Apoye los troncos pedazos en un tablón que esté debajo de aserrar.

### Corte de raíces zancas



**A ADVERTENCIA** - Durante el tener control de fijese en el comportamiento de la cada del alcohol consumiéndole para desearse una noche de diversión. Por si se presenta una emergencia de salud, no se le debe dar alcohol a nadie.

• Difundirte el tenerce café en  
por si se presenta una emergencia.

- En cuanto el aljol comience a carer, apague la antitercocoosa tan pronto termine el corte.

**ADVETENCIAS** • Instale de nuevo la protección  
contínuo hasta formar la bisagra.

- E. Introducir las cuñas puede ser suficiente para desembalar el abollo, lo contrario habrá que desmontar la protección anatómico de la punta de la barra guía para poder introducir en el corte sin retílar las cuñas y

- Cuando corté árboles de diámetro grande dejéngala el forma incontable.
- Corte árboles que dejasen la madera blanca.
- Antes de cortarlos con el corte introduzca una cuña que dé alrededor de 45°.
- Antes de cortarlos con el corte aplique la barra guía.
- de madera o plástico poco a poco en el corte para manejarlo bien.

**ATENCIÓN** • Nunca realice el trécer corté hasta llegar a la muesca, de lo contrario el árbol podría caer d

- Introducción  
La tercera corta debe hacerse en el lado opuesto a la que se ha hecho la primera. La longitud de la tercera corta debe ser horizontal y deberá tener una anchura de 5 cm (2") por arriba del corte horizontal de la medida a que se ha hecho la primera. La tercera corta debe tener una anchura de 5 cm (2") por arriba del corte horizontal de la medida a que se ha hecho la primera. La tercera corta debe tener una anchura de 5 cm (2") por arriba del corte horizontal de la medida a que se ha hecho la primera. La tercera corta debe tener una anchura de 5 cm (2") por arriba del corte horizontal de la medida a que se ha hecho la primera.

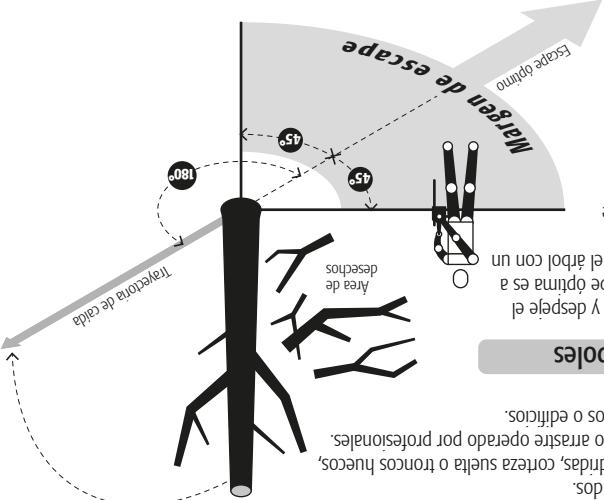
se apoye en la barra guía atrapándola o sea lanzada con

**A ATENCIÓN** • Es importante realizar los cortes en el plástico horizontal y en seguidas a 40 cm de orden para evitar que el pedazo de madera residual

- Esta muestra se debe realizar por medio de dos cortes, uno cada lado del capital y el otro cada  $\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{1}{4}$  m.

- Corte una muesca de  $\frac{1}{3}$  del diámetro del tronco del lado calzado para su cadera

## Como cortar un árbol



- Planifique el menor de nubes que escape y despegue el área para no bloquearlas. La ruta de escape optima es a 180° de la trayectoria calculada de salida del avión con un margen de 45° hacia ambos lados.
- Para calcular la caída del avión considere la dirección y fuerza del viento, la ubicación de sus rutas y el efecto de la gravedad.
- Reise el alerón no rompa el sistema de frenos.
- Muéstre que puede carretera sobre usada mientras esté corriendo.

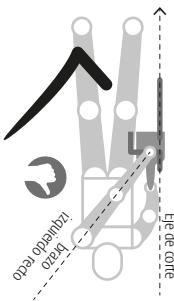
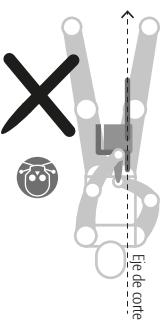
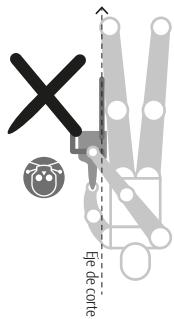
## Preparativos para tala de árboles

- No corte árboles cerca de cables eléctricos o edificios.
  - No cortar árboles grandes con ramas podridas, cortezas se necesaaria de equipo pesado de mpuje o arrastre opera-
  - No cortar árboles extremadamente débiles.

Límites para tala de árboles. ¡Deje estas tareas a profesionales!

- No corre alrededores con personas o animales en la zona - la distancia segura para los transeúntes se explica en el apartado "Al operar la motocicleta" de las Normas de Seguridad para los motociclistas en la página 6.
- No corre alrededores sin calcular previamente su linea de celda para evitar ser aplastado.

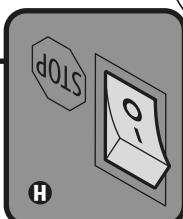
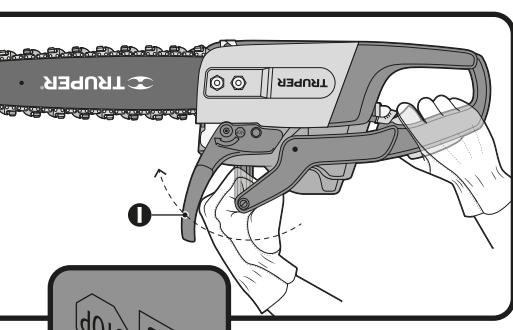
The logo for Trubel features a large, bold, italicized 'T' and 'R' intertwined. Below the letters, the words 'Tala y Trubel' are written in a smaller, sans-serif font. A horizontal bar above the text contains the Spanish phrase 'Restricciones para tala de árboles. ¡No lo haga por ningún motivo!' in white. To the left of the main logo is a small icon of a tree with a circular arrow around its trunk.



#### Procedimientos básicos de corte

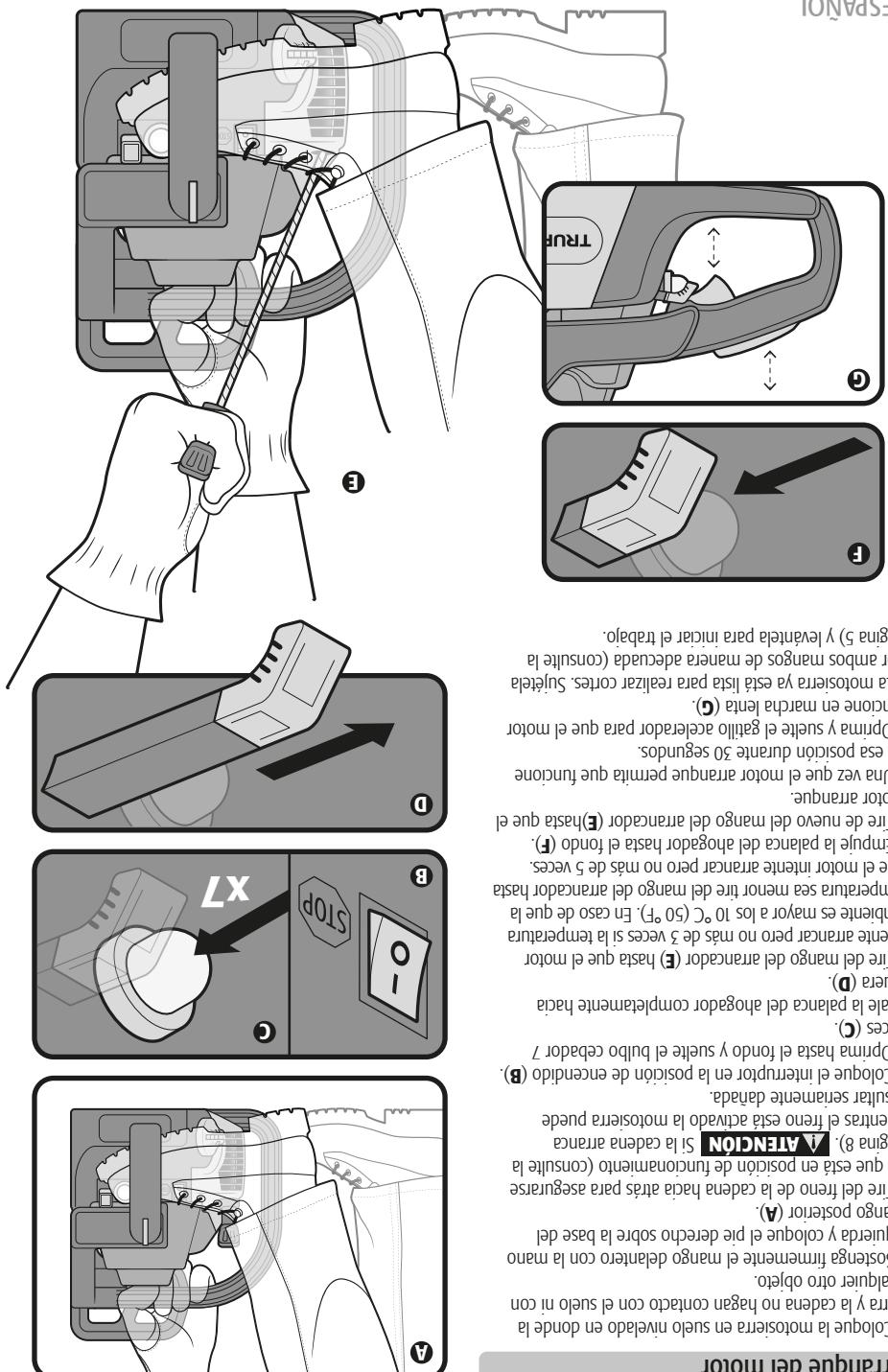
Postura correcta para el corte

# Operación de corte



- Suelté el gatillo del acelerador y permítala que el motor funcione en marcha lenta.
  - Cuando el interruptor se encuentra en la posición de apagado (H).
  - Permita que la cadena se drene a través de los orificios de la motosierra en el piso.
  - Para tener que la cadena se drene a través de los orificios de la motosierra en el piso.
  - Siempre que la cadena se drene a través de los orificios de la motosierra en el piso.

Apagado del motor



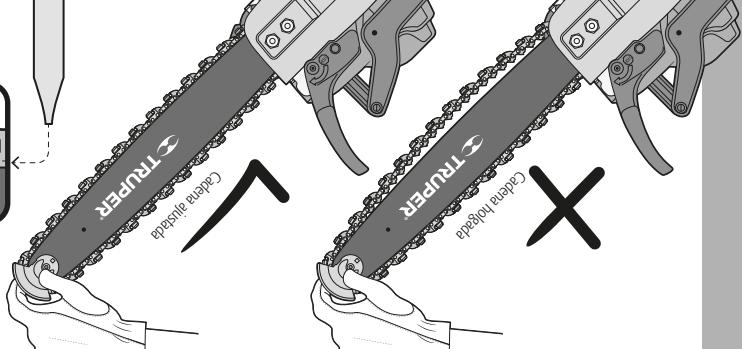
**TRUPER®**

Arrendue del motor

Encendido



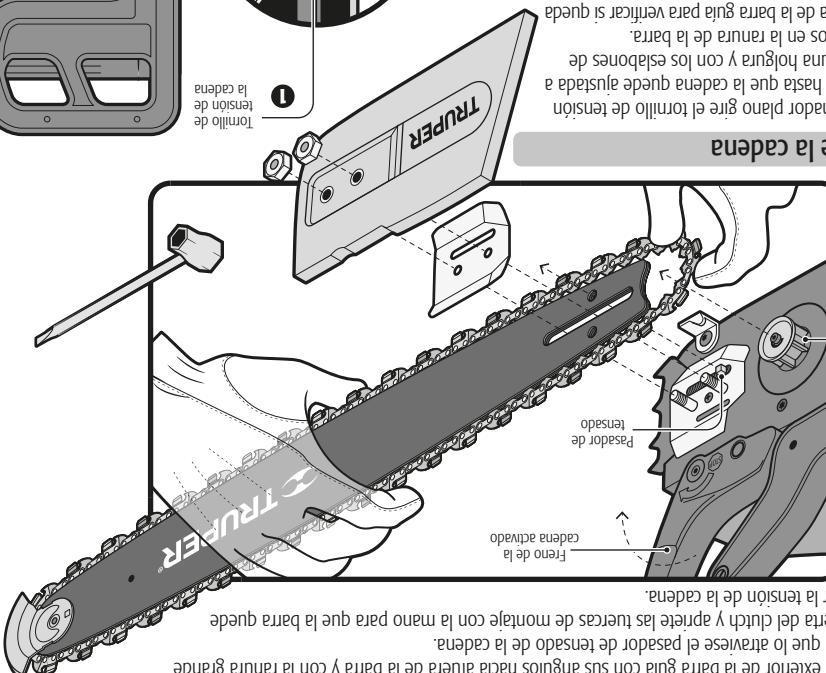
2



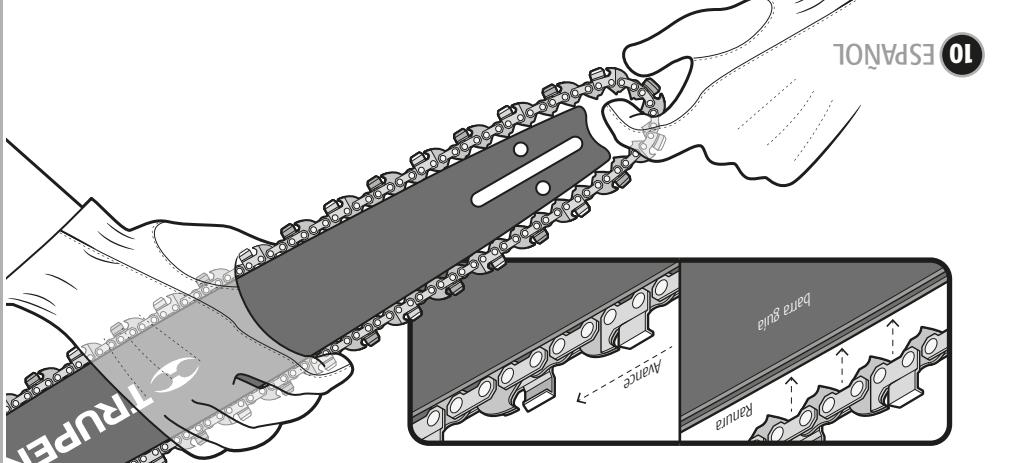
Para revisar la tensión de la cadena dilatada por el calor producido por el efecto de la combinación de la temperatura ambiente y la temperatura del agua en el tubo se debe introducir entre la parte interior de la barra y una de los eslabones de la cadena para verificar que la holgura sea de 1.25 mm (0.05") (2).

- 
  - Cada que desarmas el volante giro el volante de tensión de la barra sin ninguna holgura y con los tornillos de trinquete insercados en la barra.
  - Levante la punta de la barra gire la barra para verificar si queda alineada horizontalmente en la cedena y la barra.
  - Mantenga la elevación entre la cedena y la barra. Repita el procedimiento hasta que no exista desviación y /2 vuelta. De ser así gire de nuevo el tornillo que mantiene la horizonteza en la cedena y la barra.
  - Para volver a la cedena no esas demasiado apretada intente que las tuercas con la llave.
  - Puede mover la cedena con la mano. Si la cedena se sienta trabado moverla desperezada con la mano. Si la cedena se siente trabado por el peso de la cedena de revisión de la tensión de la barra y el tornillo de tensión de la barra.
  - Una vez que la tensión de la cedena esté establecido quite la cedena y la barra.

#### Lensado de la cadena



- Levante la barra con la cadena y colóquela en la sierra hachetudo. Pase los pernos de montaje por la ranura de la barra, y el espaldón hachetudo entre la barra y la cadena alineador de la cadena. Alinee la barra en los pernos, asegúrese de que cada uno esté en su posición correcta y apriete los pernos de la barra.
- Monte la cadena en la barra y la sierra hachetudo. Al colocar la barra en los pernos, asegúrese de que la cadena esté centrada en la barra y la sierra hachetudo en la barra.
- Monte la cadena en la barra y la sierra hachetudo. Al colocar la barra en los pernos, asegúrese de que la cadena esté centrada en la barra y la sierra hachetudo en la barra.
- Monte la cadena en la barra y la sierra hachetudo. Al colocar la barra en los pernos, asegúrese de que la cadena esté centrada en la barra y la sierra hachetudo en la barra.



- Acomode la cadena de tal forma que quede holgada en la parte posterior de la barra.

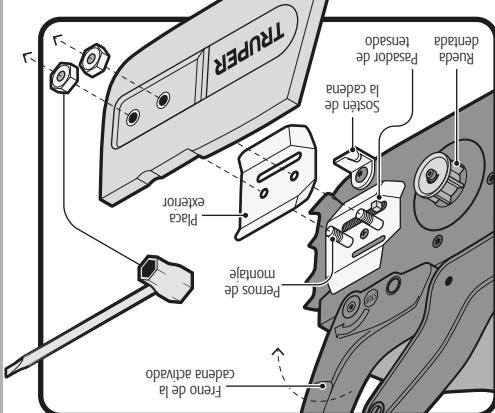
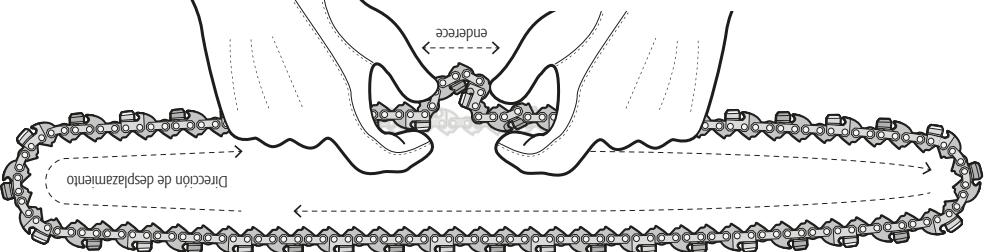
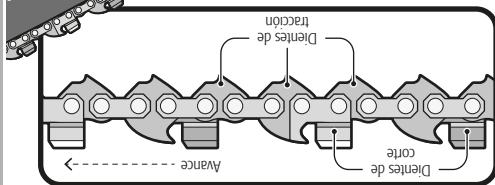
- Coloque los dientes de tracción de la cadena en la ranura de la barra.

de lo contrario invertir la posición de la cadena,

cualquier eslabón retrocederá. Los dientes de corte deben

formando un doble junta a la barra guía y evitando

que entre en una superficie plana y limpia



- Retire la cubierta del clutch y la placa exterior de la barra  $5/8''$  (16 mm).

- Retire las tuercas para montaje de la barra con ayuda de la llave de combimachín o de una llave hexagonal de

- Retire el freno de manipular la cadena con seguridad y evite cortes.

- Retire los ganchos para proteger la cadena con seguridad y trabaje pasando para manipular la cadena con seguridad y evite cortes.

#### A ATENCIÓN • Utilice guantes protectores para

- Tire del freno de la cadena hasta que se agriese de que está en posición de funcionamiento (consulte la página 8).

- Tire del freno de la cadena hasta que se agriese de que está en posición de funcionamiento (consulte la página 8).

- Coloque el interruptor de operador a una posición segura.

- Coloque el dispositivo de liberación de la cadena y el dispositivo de liberación de la cadena.

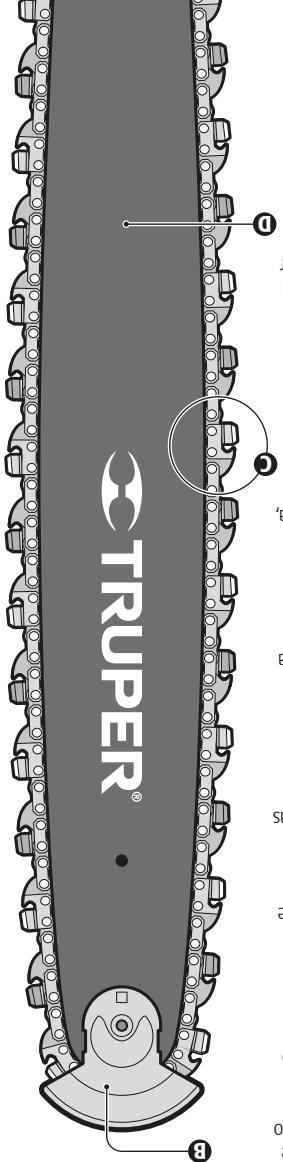
- Quite la cadena de la barra y cadena y el tambores de corte. Si aún tiene partes en la barra y cadena y el tambores de corte, la cadena debe restituirse en la barra guía, la cadena debe de cortar, la cadena debe restituirse en la barra guía, la cadena debe de cortar, la

## Montaje de la barra y la cadena

**TRUPER®**

#### A ADVERTENCIA • Nunca arranque el motor sin





# Dispositivos de seguridad

**TRUPER**

Freno de la cadena

- El freno de la cadena (**A**) tiene la función de detener con rapidez el desplazamiento de la cadena y brindar protección a la mano en caso de un contratiempo (consulte la Figura 5). Esta disminución considerando el movimiento limitado predecible que genera la cadena gira hacia arriba y hacia el operario, de manera similar a como lo hace el freno de mano en automóviles.

**ATENCIÓN** • Pruebe el freno de la cadena cada vez que encienda la motocicleta y antes de comenzar a correr. • Con el motor en marcha aprieteando el gatillo acelerador empuje con el dorso de la mano Izquierda el pedal de freno de la cadena para liberar la tensión del sistema.

**ADVERTENCIA** • Si por alguna razón el freno no detiene la cadena, NO use la pieza de repuesto. prepárela a un Centro de Servicio Autorizado en su área de residencia, sólo si tiene la certificación de que es compatible con su modelo.

- Si el freno trunca concretamente la cadena de corte se detendrá inmediatamente.
- Para poder frenar en posición de freno con una sola mano, es necesario que la palanca de freno esté bien situada en la cadena y tire hacia atrás hasta escuchar un chasquido.
- Recuerde que el freno de la cadena no evita el choque de la rueda trasera con el suelo.

**A ADVERGNCIA** Producido en su contraopue.

• La punta de la barra que gira, zona que genera contragolpes al hacer contacto con un obstáculo, cuenta con una protectora antirretroceso (**B**).

• La punta de la barra que gira, zona que genera contragolpes al hacer contacto con un obstáculo, cuenta con una protectora antirretroceso (**B**).

• E. protector siempre debe quedar del lado de la cubierta de la barra y caída para evitar contragolpes durante cortes horizontales al ras del piso.

• F. Personas impresas jamás deben operar la motosierra sin

- Este tipo de cadena con difrentes limpiaidores (cables de profundidad) estudios ademas de la cadena de la parte de la correa para evitar que estos entren demasiado en la medida y se desgastan generando un contragolpe.
- Una cadena con limpiadores (cables de profundidad) moderada por el uso normal o el proceso de alisado va perdiendo su capacidad para disminuir la posibilidad de un contragolpe y dejar tener mayor pr韆ctica.

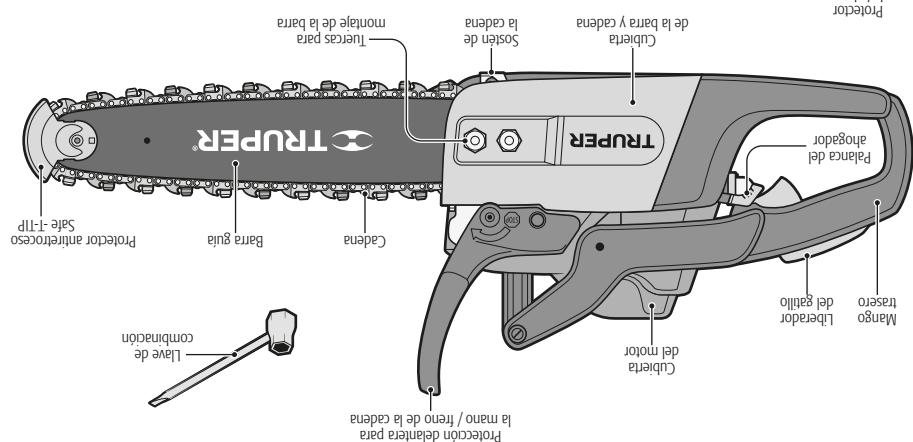
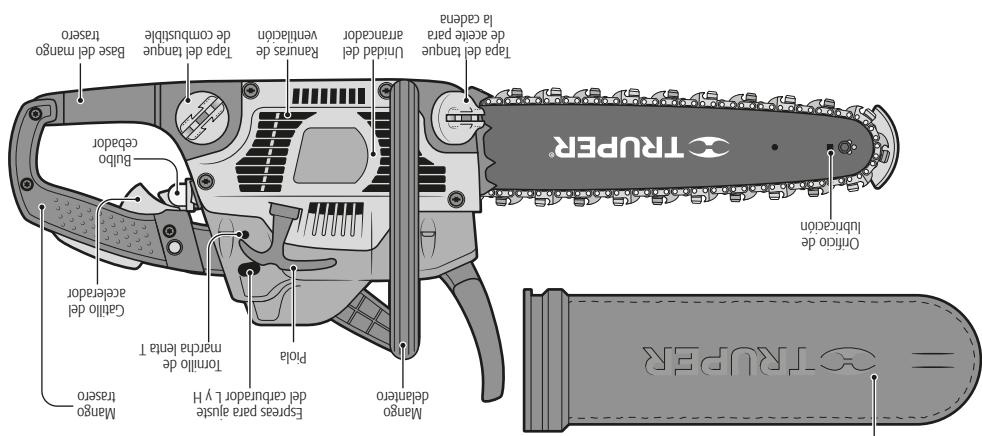
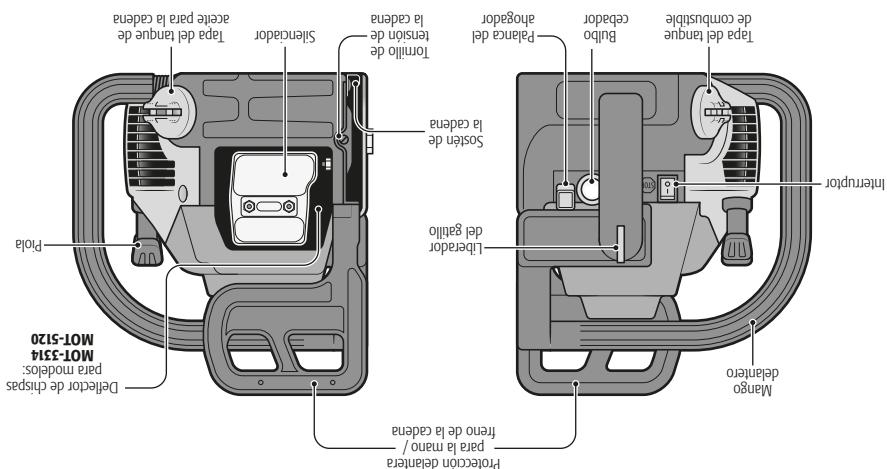
Cadena de corte de contragolpe moderado (C)

Barra Guia

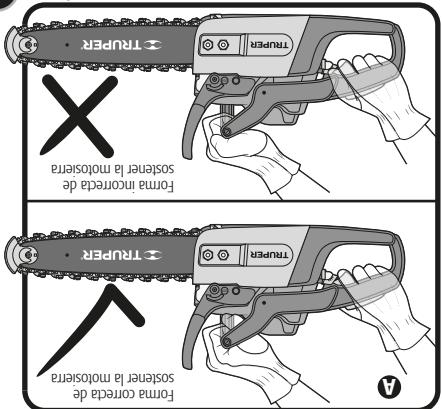
**A ADVERTENCIA** • Kemeplace las barras guia (D) solo por otra identica con protector para evitar cortafuegos montada en la Punta marca **TRUPER**. **ATENCION** • Entre menor sea el radio de la punta de la barra guia su

capacidad de disminuir la posibilidad de un contagio sea menor.

## Vista frontal







por TRUPER®

- Solo utilizar barras y cadenas de repuesto específicas en condiciones.
  - Mantenga la cadena de corde alíada y en óptimas condiciones.
  - Utilice de sualance las aristas de la alitura del pedo.
  - La trote de liberar la cadena de corde estable.
  - APELIGRO • La aceleración de la velocidad una velocidad una velocidad completa de gatillo del motor.
  - Siempre corta con el motor funcionando a máxima velocidad.
  - Modosstra.

**A PELIGRO** . NO permita que la pluma de la barra se convierta en un arma letal. La pluma de la barra es una herramienta peligrosa que puede causar daños graves si no se maneja adecuadamente.

- Operé la motosierra con el brazo izquierdo rígido y de la motosierra que un concha tipo:

- Coloque la mano derecha en el mango trasero y la izquierda en el mango delantero, ambas mangos deben estar rodeados por los dedos con los pulgares dobrados sobre los mangos (**A**). Esta forma de sujetarlo es la que mejor rodeadros para los dedos con los pulgares dobrados mantiene los dedos al mismo lado que el resto de los dedos es más fácil de deslizar al mismo tiempo en gran medida el control de la motocicleta ante las situaciones de emergencia.

**△ ADVERTENCIA** • Sostenga firmemente con ambas

- Al operar la motoseira mantenéase siempre alerta y no permita que la máquina se acerque más de lo necesario. Manténgase en el buen estado y en su lugar todos los guardas y dispositivos de seguridad incorporados a la motoseira.

El punto de la Dard Guid Lock es útil para evitar que el material se corte es arreñada por el material a cortar. Para evitarlo se

- Por contragolpe nos refimos al movimiento repetitivo y con fuerza que surge en la hermanela en fundoambiente hacia el suelo del corredor de operador, que

For more information about the study, please contact Dr. John P. Morrissey at (212) 923-2600 or via email at [jmorrissey@nyp.edu](mailto:jmorrissey@nyp.edu).

- Bajo ninguna circunstancia quemé el combustible.
- Nunca arranque el motor sin combustible.

- Inmediatamente con aguja limpia. Si persiste la irritación seca da un medicio.
  - Mezcle y almánece en el combustible en un recipiente que dure al libre lejos de calor.
  - Mezcle el combustible para tal fin.
  - Chispa o llama.
  - Antes de reabastecer la motosierra de combustible apague el motor, coloque la en seco y espere un quiebre de motor es seguro.
  - Limpie todo el combustible que pueda haber caido en la motosierra antes de operarla.
  - Revise si hay fugas de combustible, de ser así corríjalas antes de usar la motosierra, para evitar incendios o quemaduras.

- Proyectase los ojos para evitar salpicaduras de la gasolina con la piel.

- Nunca tome cerca del combustible, ni de la gasolina, ni de la zona en donde se establece la gasolinera, ni donde prepara la mezcla con el aceite, ni si opera la motocicleta.
  - Para reducir el riesgo de incendio o quemadura manege el combustible con cuidado, es muy inflamable.
  - No permita que la gasolina o el aceite tengan contacto

## Manejo de combustible

- Dede la motosierra solo cuando la visibilid y las condiciones de luz seaan adecuadas para ver claramente.
  - Jam s permita que las personas sin la instrucci n adecuada operen la motosierra.

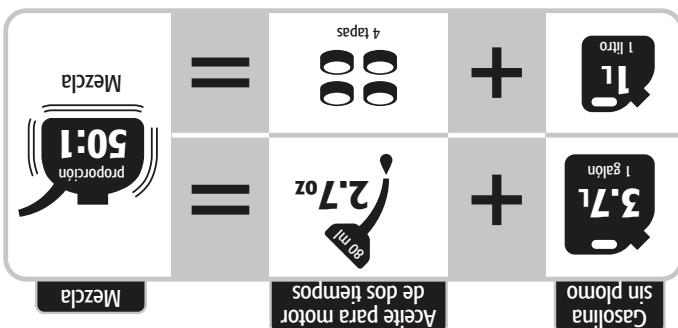
Para evitar contragolpes

## Generales

para uso de motosierras



Para alargar la vida útil del motor use aceite sintético **TRUPER** para motores de dos tiempos (ACES-2, ACES-5 o ACES-20).



- A ADVERTENCIA** Nunca sume aceite para el motor en la zona de combustible, ni de la gasolina en donde se abastezca de la gasolina, ni donde se prepare la mezcla con el aceite, ni al operar la motosierra.
- La mezcla debe de ser de 50 tiempos de gasolina mezcla antes de agregarla al motor.
  - NO use aceite de uso automotor ni aceite para motores fuera de 2 tiempos.
  - El motor está certificado para funcionar con gasolina sin plomo para vehículos con un octanaje de 87 ([R+M]/2) o más.
  - Automezclante de alta calidad con estabilizador de combustible específico para motor de dos tiempos estándar por arie.
  - La motosierra tiene un motor de 2 tiempos enfriado por aire que utiliza una mezcla de gasolina sin plomo y aceite.

## Especificaciones de combustible

Ciclo de trabajo •	30 minutos de descanso por cada tanque consumo.		
Vibración (ISO 7205) manoglo desarrío •	4 m/s <sup>2</sup>	3.5 m/s <sup>2</sup>	7.7 m/s <sup>2</sup>
Tanque de aceite de cadena •	350 ml (11.83 oz)	575 ml (19.4 oz)	750 ml (11.83 oz)
Tanque de combustible •	De 2 600 r/min a 3 400 r/min	De 2 600 r/min a 3 400 r/min	De 2 600 r/min a 3 400 r/min
Velocidad max. del motor •	12 500 r/min	24.1 m/s	23.8 m/s
Velocidad de la cadena •	51 cm <sup>3</sup>	45 cm <sup>3</sup>	33 cm <sup>3</sup>
Potencia nominal •	1 119 W	1 640 W	2 013 W
Velocidad max. del impulsión •	de 7 dientes	de 6 dientes	de la cadena
Calibre de la cadena •	13 mm (0.50")	13 mm (0.50")	9.5 mm (3/8")
Paso de la cadena •	8.2 mm (0.325")	8.2 mm (0.325")	5.5 cm (20")
Longitud de la barra •	46 cm (18")	40 cm (14")	35 cm (16")
Peso neto (sin la barra) •	5.3 kg	5 kg	4.6 kg
Descripción •	Motosierra	Motosierra	Motosierra
Código •	MOT-3314	MOT-4516	MOT-4520
	16628	16627	16625
	16615	16620	16625

**REALICE MANTENIMIENTO** periódico a su máquina (página 17).

**SIEMPRE** opere su motosierra a **MAXIMA POTENCIA** con el gatillo **TOTALMENTE** apretado.

No usar **MEZCLA** de combustible de más de 15 días.

**DE 2 TIEMPOS**. Utilice mezcla con **ACEITE** para motor ocasionalmente costosas reparaciones!

Utilice gasolina mezclada con **ACEITE** para motor que la motosierra se desbile,

**4 tazas** + **1 litro** = **50:1**

mezcla de aceite de gasolina mezcla de aceite de gasolina



## RECOMENDACIONES DE USO Y CUIDADOS

Los gráficos de este instructivo son para referencia, pueden variar del aspecto real de la herramienta.

Guarde este instructivo para futuras referencias.

Para poder sacar el máximo provecho de la herramienta, alargar su vida útil, hacer válida la garantía en caso de ser necesario y evitar riesgos o lesiones fatales, es fundamental leer y comprender este instructivo por completo antes de usar la herramienta.

### A) ATENCIÓN

- 12 Encendido
- 12 Montaje de la barra y la cadena
- 10 Abastecimiento de combustible y aceite
- 9 Soluciones de problemas
- 8 Dispositivos de seguridad
- 7 Partes
- 5 Para uso de motosierras
- 4 Advertencias de seguridad
- 3 Especificaciones de combustible
- 3 Especificaciones técnicas
- 12 Encendido
- 16 Desarranado y Poda
- 17 Ayustes y Mantenimiento
- 21 Solución de problemas
- 23 Centros de Servicio Autorizados
- 24 Poliza de Garantía

Lea este instructivo por completo  
antes de usar la herramienta.

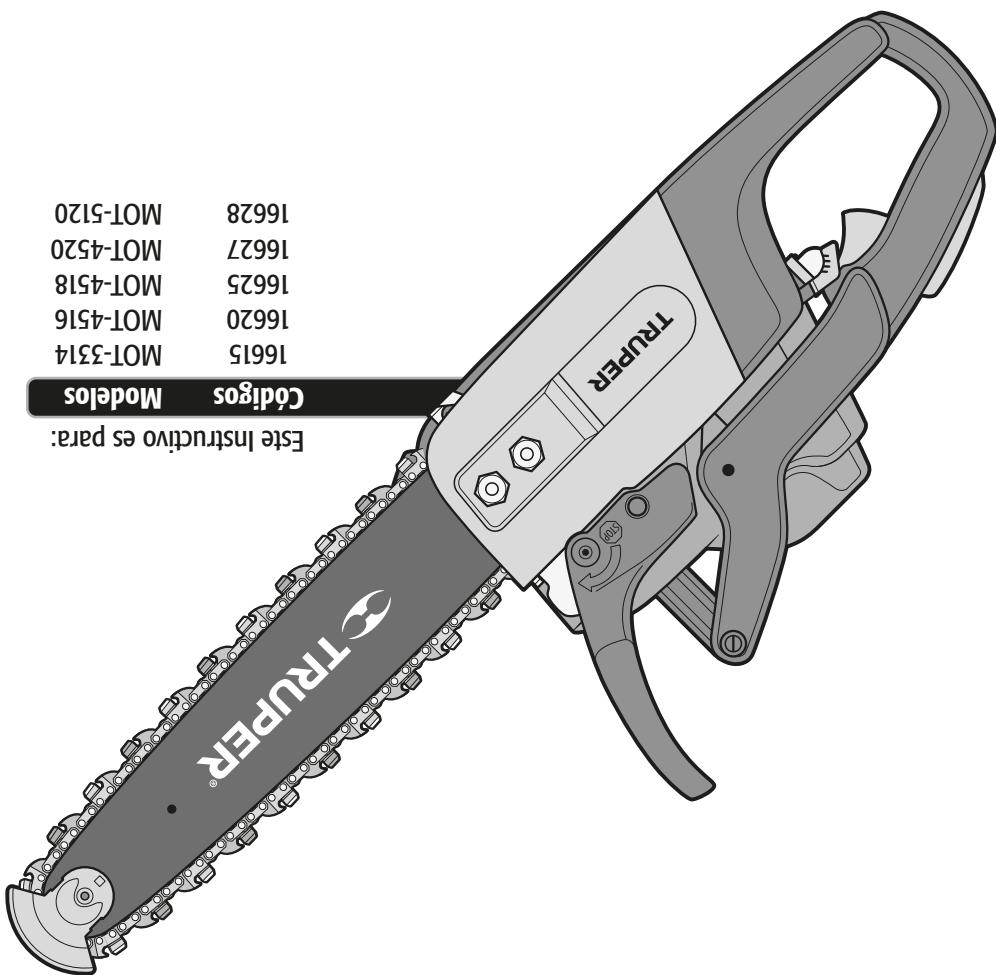
## ¡ATENCIÓN



16628	MOT-5120
16627	MOT-4520
16625	MOT-4518
16620	MOT-4516
16615	MOT-3314

### Códigos Modelos

Este instructivo es para:



12500 r/min

Velocidad

## Motosierra

Instructivo de

**TRUPER®**

ESPAÑOL  
ENGLISH