

Poulan Micro 25

**CHAIN SAW
OPERATOR'S MANUAL**

Read Special
SAFETY CENTER SPREAD
each time you use
your MICRO 25

BEAIRD-POULAN / WEED EATER

Division Emerson Electric Co.
5020 Flournoy-Lucas Road
Shreveport, Louisiana 71109

CONTROLLING KICKBACK *by Lloyd Tuggle*

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Read

**SAFETY CENTER SPREAD
FREQUENTLY**

SAFETY FEATURES:

- Control Tip™ Guide Bar
- Low Kick Chain
- Hand Guard

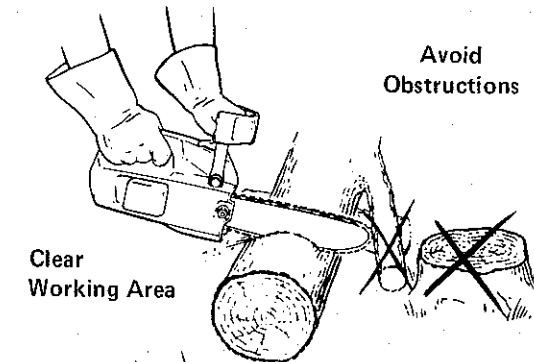
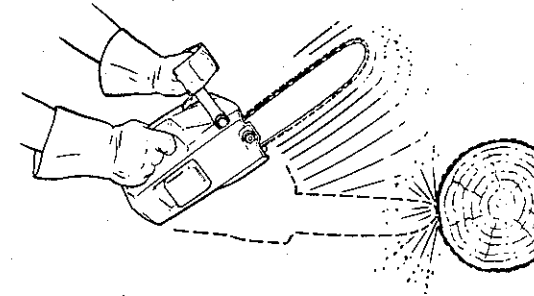
KICKBACK may happen when the nose or tip of the moving chain touches an object while the saw is operating. This contact may abruptly STOP the cutting action and in some cases may cause a lightning fast reverse REACTION, kicking the saw tip up or down and back. KICKBACK has caused some operators to lose control of the saw. The cutting chain can then cause serious injury if it comes in contact with any part of the body.

As a chain saw user you can take several steps to avoid an accident or injury due to kickback.

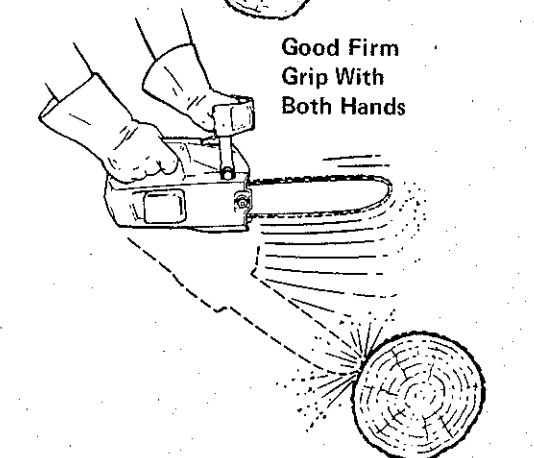
1. By simply UNDERSTANDING and knowing about kickback you take out the element of SURPRISE. It's the SURPRISE that really contributes to accidents.
2. Make sure your HAND GUARD is securely fastened to the handlebar AT ALL TIMES.
3. Make sure the area in which you are cutting is FREE FROM OBSTRUCTIONS such as other trees, branches, rocks, fences, stumps, etc. Eliminate or avoid any obstructions that your saw chain could hit while you are cutting through a particular log or branch.
4. Keep a good firm grip on the saw with BOTH hands. (Left hand completely around the front handlebar with thumb under and the right hand completely around the rear handle.) A FIRM GRIP can neutralize kickback and help you maintain control of the saw. DON'T LET GO.

Your Poulan chain saw is a reliable and powerful cutting tool. Please use it safely and carefully so that each cutting job is SUCCESSFUL AND SAFE. Controlling kickback is really a partnership between you and Poulan. GOOD CUTTING.

Lloyd Tuggle, Senior Vice President
Manufacturing and Engineering, Beard-Poulan



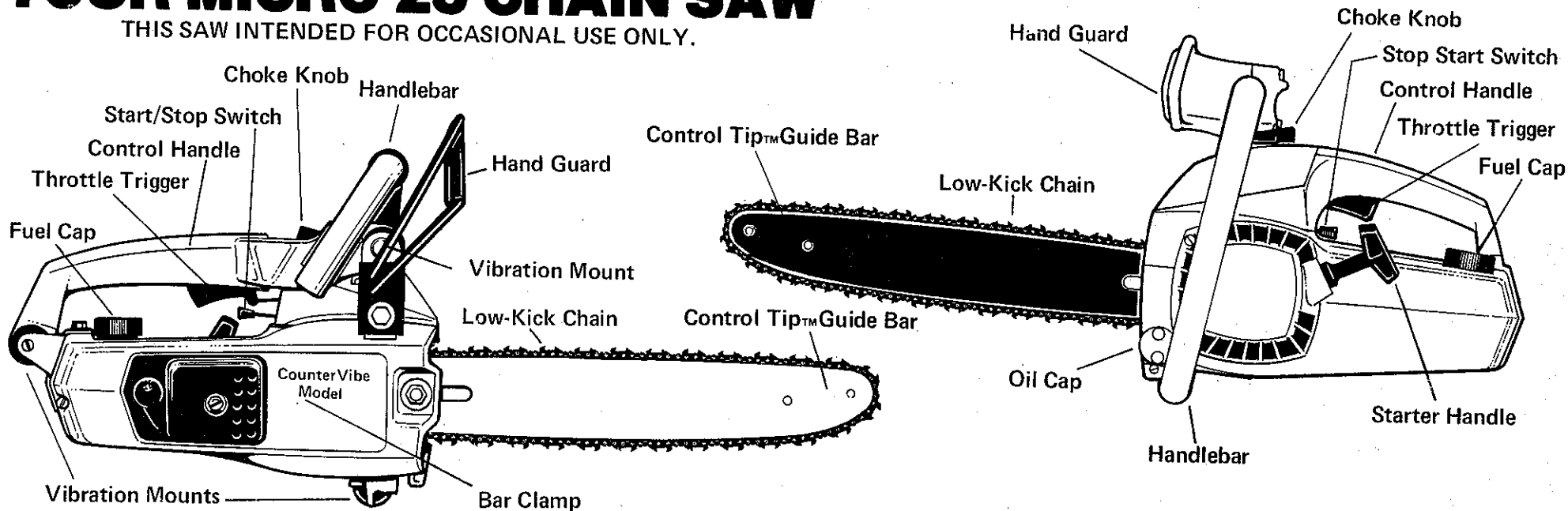
Clear
Working Area



Good Firm
Grip With
Both Hands

YOUR MICRO 25 CHAIN SAW

THIS SAW INTENDED FOR OCCASIONAL USE ONLY.



WHO SHOULD USE IT

The occasional user of a chain saw.
The non-professional.

WHAT IT SHOULD BE USED FOR

Cutting your own firewood.
Clearing wooded sites.
Cleaning up storm damage.
Light pruning at ground level.

WHAT IT SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR

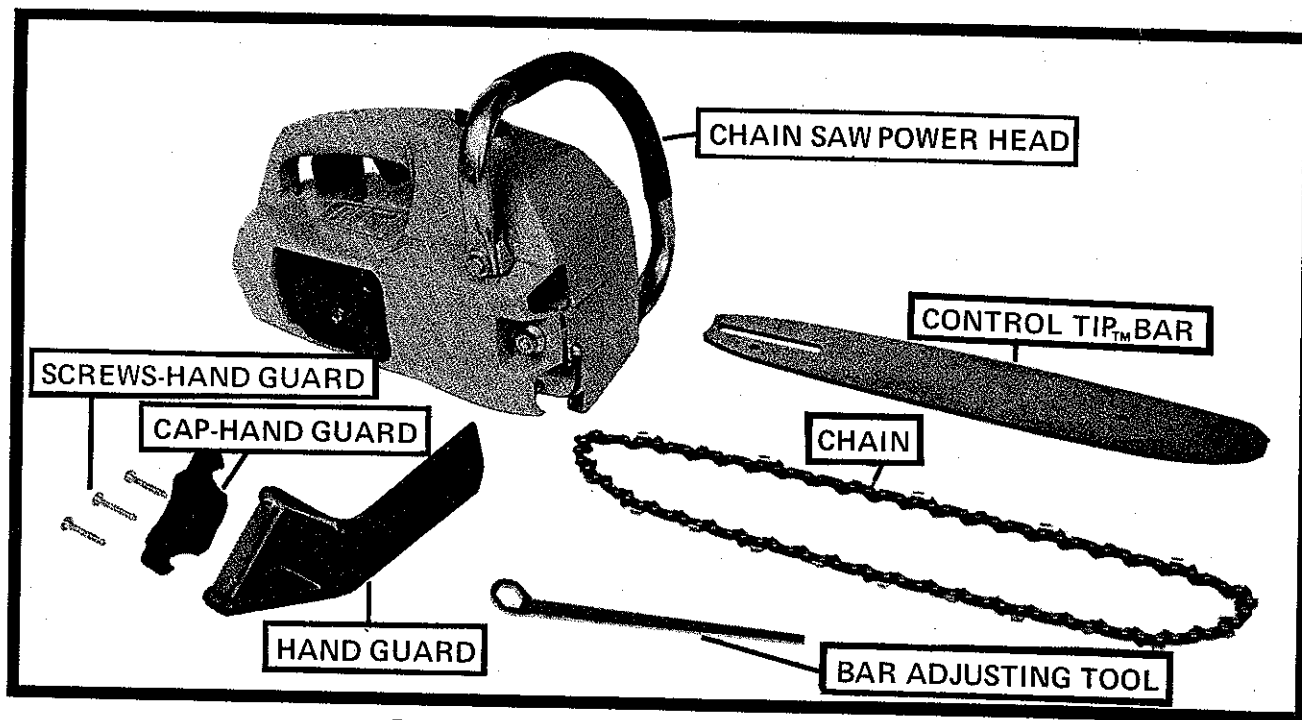
Not for commercial or heavy, continuous use.
Not for carpentry work.
Not to cut any material other than wood.

SPECIFICATIONS

	10" SAW	12" SAW	14" SAW	16" SAW
ENGINE DISPLACEMENT	2.0 Cu. In.	2.0 Cu. In.	2.0 Cu. In.	2.0 Cu. In.
SPARK PLUG	Champion CJ8	Champion CJ8	Champion CJ8	Champion CJ8
SPARK PLUG GAP	.023 to .027"	.023 to .027"	.023 to .027"	.023 to .027"
IGNITION	Solid State	Solid State	Solid State	Solid State
MODULE AIR GAP	.008 to .014"	.008 to .014"	.008 to .014"	.008 to .014"
FUEL MIX	(16:1) ½ Pt. Oil to 1 Gal. Reg. Gasoline	(16:1) ½ Pt. Oil to 1 Gal. Reg. Gasoline	(16:1) ½ Pt. Oil to 1 Gal. Reg. Gasoline	(16:1) ½ Pt. Oil to 1 Gal. Reg. Gasoline
OILER	Automatic only	Automatic only	Automatic only	Automatic only
GUIDE BAR	10" Control Tip™	12" Control Tip™	14" Control Tip™	16" Control Tip™
CHAIN	Low Profile 3/8 Pitch 40 Drive Links	Low Profile 3/8 Pitch Chrome Cutters 45 Drive Links	Low Profile 3/8 Pitch Chrome Cutters 52 Drive Links	Low Profile 3/8 Pitch Chrome Cutters 56 Drive Links
MUFFLER	Spark Arresting	Spark Arresting	Spark Arresting	Spark Arresting

ASSEMBLY – PARTS AND TOOLS

Check the box for each item shown here. If something is missing, please call place of purchase.



YOU WILL NEED:

All of the items shown here plus a large screwdriver, work gloves, uncluttered work area, approved mixing container for fuel. For CounterVibe Model, a small adjustable wrench.

YOU WILL:

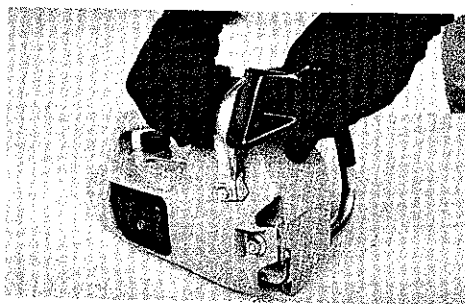
- Attach the hand guard.
- Mount the bar and chain.
- Adjust the chain.

FOR MIXING FUEL AND ADDING CHAIN OIL:

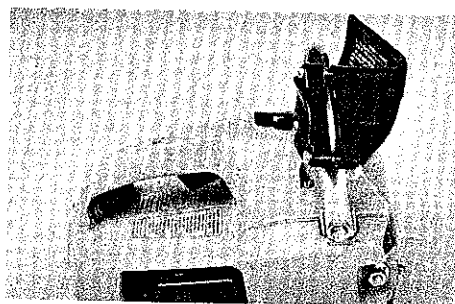
You will need the proper fuel mixture, (see the fueling section of this manual, page 6), and, bar and chain lube or clean SAE 30 oil.

ATTACHING THE HAND GUARD

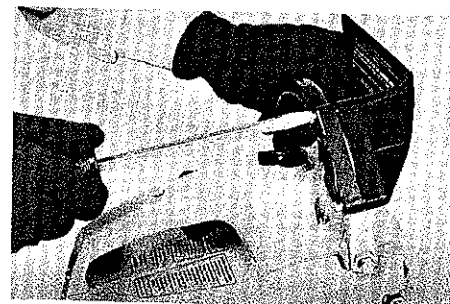
The hand guard helps prevent the hand from coming in contact with the cutting chain should your hand slip off the handlebar. It does not eliminate the possibility of injury from kickback or loss of control of the saw. Please lift and carry the chain saw by the handlebar or the control handle, NOT by the hand guard, so it will not come loose. Retighten, if it ever does come loose. DO NOT USE THE SAW WITHOUT THE HAND GUARD IN PLACE.



1. Align 2 parts of hand guard around handlebar so knob of guard fits the hole in the handlebar.

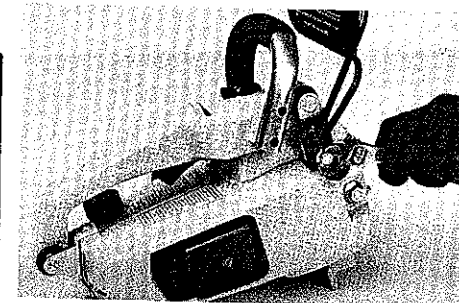


2. Insert the 3 mounting screws into the 3 holes on hand guard.



3. Turn each screw a little at a time clockwise to tighten until the two halves meet and are tight. Move from 1 screw to the next, a couple of turns to secure guard evenly.

COUNTERVIBE MODELS

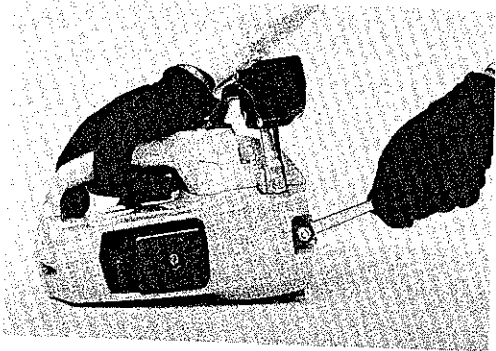


Remove 6-sided hex bolt from CounterVibe Bracket. Place hand guard base over the bracket. Tighten the bolt.

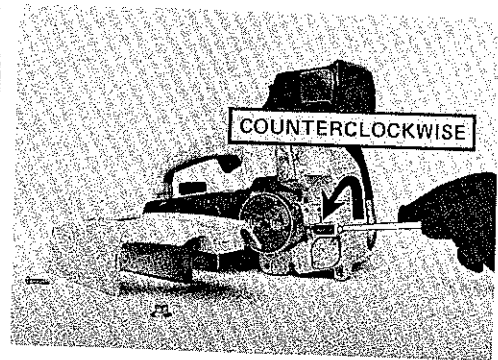
ATTACHING THE BAR AND CHAIN

Always wear your gloves when working on or with your saw. The Top Sharp Chain on your Power Sharp saw is extremely sharp and can easily cut you even when it is not moving! Your saw is equipped with a Control Tip bar and a Low-Kick chain to help avoid accidents due to kickback. When replacing these items, always use the Control Tip and Low-Kick chain designed for your particular chain saw model.

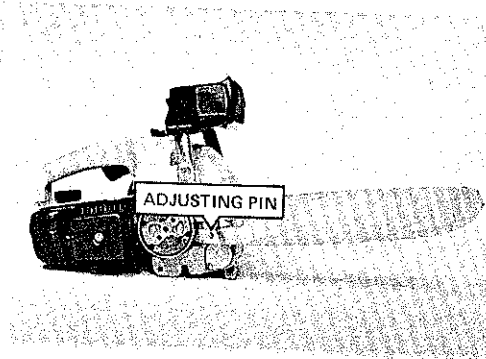
Read
SAFETY CENTER SPREAD
FREQUENTLY



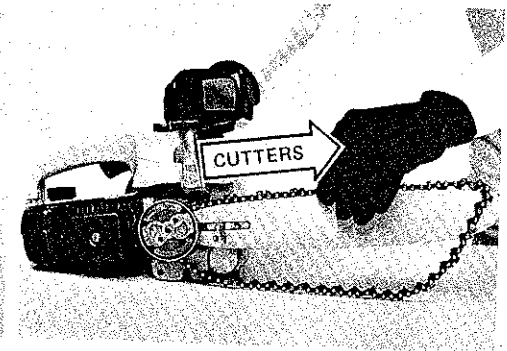
1. Remove the 6-sided hex nut near the front of the saw. Loosen by turning hex wrench counterclockwise. Remove small screw in back.



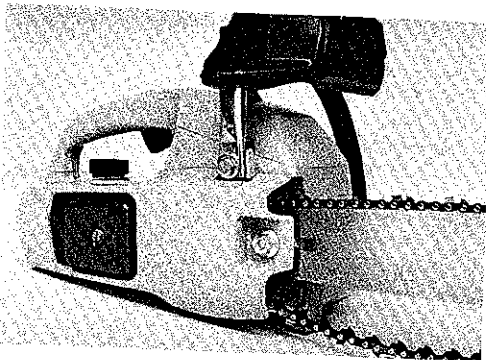
2. Remove the bar clamp. Find the small adjusting pin and screw just to the right and below the bar mounting stud (silver bolt). Turn the adjusting screw counterclockwise to position the pin nearly all the way to the rear.



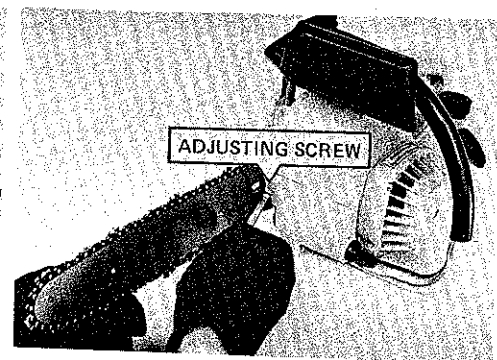
3. To install the guide bar as shown, slide the guide bar behind the clutch drum with the large bolt fitting in the slot in the bar and the small adjusting pin through the small hole in the bar. Once the guide bar is in position, keep it flat against the side of the saw during chain mounting.



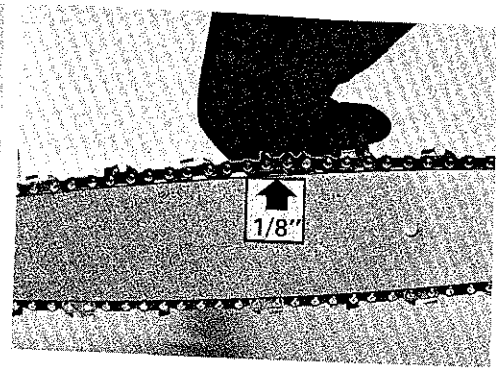
4. Pick up the chain so that the top links have the cutters facing in the direction shown above. Place the chain behind the clutch drum on the sprocket. Bring the chain along the top of the bar, setting it in the groove. If the chain does not set in easily at the tip, pull the chain forward and let the groove guide the chain around the tip.



5. Making sure the guide bar is still flat against the side of the saw and the chain is still on the sprocket, replace the bar clamp and finger tighten the hex nut. Don't tighten it down as you are going to adjust the chain before you finish tightening the nut. Replace the small bar clamp screw in back and tighten.



6. Holding the tip of the bar up, turn the adjusting screw clockwise just until the chain does not sag beneath the bar.



7. When you have the proper tension on the chain it will move freely around the bar but only lift about 1/8" from the bar as shown above. Now while holding the tip of the bar up, tighten the hex nut completely and recheck the rear screw.

NOTE: The chain stretches during use (especially when new) and it will be necessary to adjust and tighten it occasionally. Check the chain tension each time you use the saw. A loose chain will wear the bar and itself. A loose chain can also jump off the bar while you are cutting. A chain that is too tight can damage the saw and/or break. Either situation, too loose or too tight, could cause injury. Keep the chain out of the dirt. Cutting into the dirt or cutting a dirty piece of wood will immediately dull the chain.

FUELING

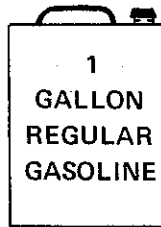
Inhaling gasoline vapors is dangerous so fuel your chain saw only outside or in a well-ventilated area. Eliminate or stay away from all sources of ignition. No smoking, no open flames, no tools nor work that could cause sparks.

Your chain saw operates on a mixture of gasoline and oil. CAUTION: Using straight gasoline will burn out your engine.

POULAN
16:1
OIL



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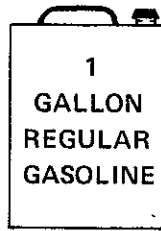


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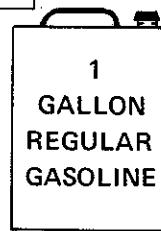
POULAN
32:1
OIL



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Mix 1/2 pt. (8 oz.) Poulan 16:1 oil with 1 gallon of regular leaded gasoline; or 1/2 pt. (8 oz.) Poulan 32:1 oil with 2 gallons of gasoline. If Poulan oil is not available, use a good grade of 2 stroke cycle air cooled engine oil and mix 1/2 pt. (8 oz.) oil with 1 gallon of gasoline. Do not use gasohol because it could have harmful effects on your engine. Pour the oil into an approved container, add the gasoline and shake mixture well. Do not try to mix the oil and gasoline directly in the saw.



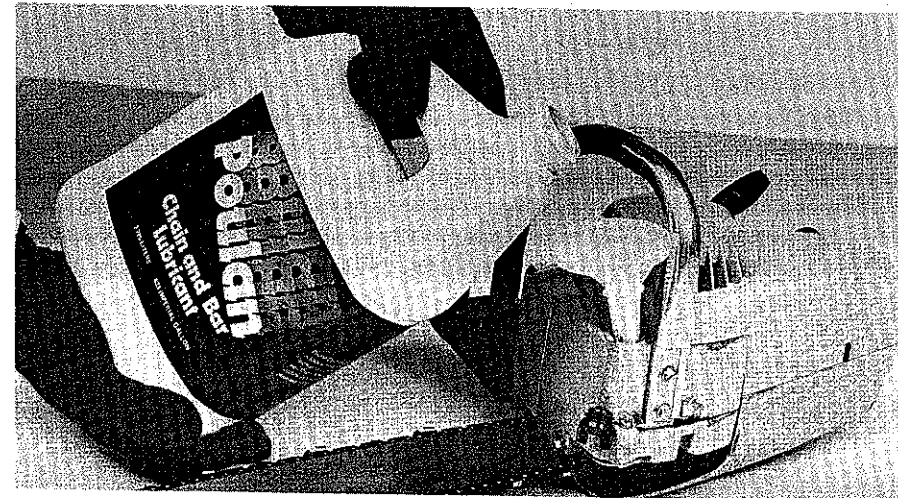
The fuel tank on your chain saw is toward the back and the fuel tank cap is marked FUEL MIX. Carefully fill the tank, but DO NOT OVERFILL. Wipe up spills.

Read
**SAFETY CENTER SPREAD
FREQUENTLY**

Do not leave fuel in the fuel tank for more than 8 weeks. This will cause hard starting and can damage the engine. Remove old fuel mixture or allow the saw to run out of fuel before storing.

BAR AND CHAIN OIL

The bar and chain oil tank is in front of the saw. Keep it full to lubricate the bar and chain or both can be damaged. Use straight bar and chain lube above 30° Fahrenheit. If bar and chain lube is not available use a good grade SAE 30 oil. Between 30° F and 0° F use a mixture of 95% bar and chain lube and 5% either kerosene or # 1 diesel fuel. For below 0° F operation increase the kerosene or diesel fuel to 10%.



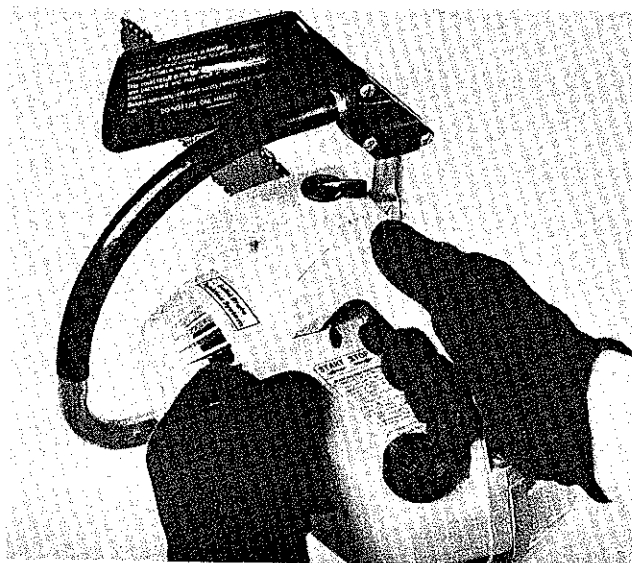
Turn the saw on its side with the oil cap UP. Remove the cap. Fill the oil tank. Wipe up any spills.

Fill the bar and chain oil tank each time you refuel. As long as you see oil lubricating the bar and chain during saw operation, your oil supply is adequate. If you are using less oil and the oil tank is full, the oil hole on the guide bar might be blocked. Remove the bar clamp and bar and chain. Clear the oil hole in the bar and replace the bar, chain, and bar clamp.

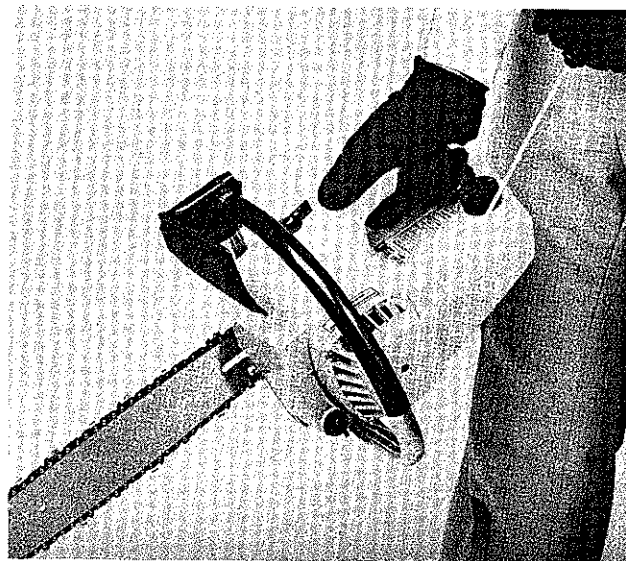
After you have turned off the saw, a small amount of oil may appear under the saw. This is normal, oil will drain from the bar and chain after use.

STARTING YOUR CHAIN SAW

IMPORTANT: Make sure you have read and understand the entire safety center spread and the information on kickback (pg. 2) before starting or using your chain saw. Now, move away from the area in which you fueled your saw. Make sure you are on solid footing. Make sure the saw handles are free of gas and oil, and that you have the proper chain tension. Don't forget to wear your protective gear.



1. Move the choke lever to your right, to the CHOKE position. Move the START/STOP switch to START. Hold the control handle in your right hand and squeeze the throttle trigger. Firmly grip the starter rope handle in your left hand.



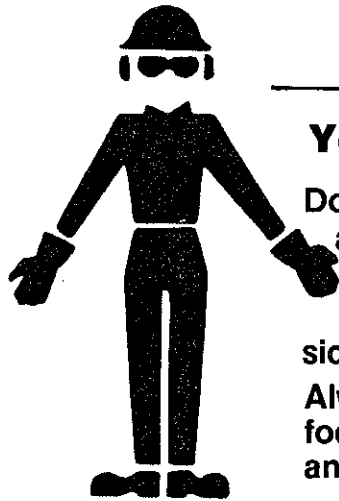
2. Now, push the saw away from you with your right hand while holding the starter handle stationary. Make short, 12" to 14" strokes. Hold the saw and the rope firmly. Do not let the rope snap back into the saw. Let it rewind slowly. After a few pulls the engine should fire, when it does, return the choke to its original position. While again squeezing the throttle trigger, pull the starter rope until the engine runs. If engine does not fire after 5 to 6 pulls, it may be flooded. Push choke off (clockwise) and pull starter several times while holding trigger at wide open throttle. If saw has run out of fuel, 8 to 10 pulls with choke on may be required to restart engine. When restarting a hot engine, or one which has just been refueled, you may have to choke the engine for one or two pulls.



3. To stop your chain saw, push the START/STOP switch to STOP.

Do not run the engine at high speed when not in a cut. Squeeze the throttle trigger just before entering the cut and keep the saw at full throttle the entire time you are cutting.

SPECIAL SAFETY



Your Planning and Preparation

Do not handle or operate a chain saw when you are fatigued, tired, or upset; or if you are under the influence of alcoholic beverages, medication, or drugs. You must be in good physical condition and mentally alert.

Always wear personal protective gear. Wear safety footwear, protective gloves, snug-fitting clothing, and eye, hearing and head protection devices.

Use caution when handling fuel. No smoking when fueling or operating the saw. Handle fuel only in open, well-ventilated areas. Wipe up spills.

Keep the handles dry, clean and free of oil or fuel mixture.

All chain saw service other than the items listed in the operator's manual maintenance instructions, should be performed by competent chain saw service personnel.

Do not operate a chain saw that is damaged, is improperly adjusted, or is not completely and securely assembled. Keep all screws and fasteners tight.

Move the chain saw at least 10 feet (3m) from the fueling point, before starting the engine.

Make sure chain is sharp and at proper tension.

Carry the chain saw with the engine stopped, the guide bar and chain covered and to the rear, and the muffler away from your body.

Before you let anyone use your saw, be certain the person understands and can apply the safety rules, precautions, and operating instructions found in this manual.

Conditions in Your Work Area

Do not attempt to cut if the weather is bad—strong wind, rain, snowing, or other adverse weather conditions. You need good visibility, so don't cut at night.

Operate the chain saw only in well-ventilated areas. Don't operate it in an enclosed, confined area because you need room to perform the cutting and good ventilation.

Do not start cutting until you have a clear work area, secure footing, and a planned retreat path from the falling tree (if you are cutting down trees).

Do not allow other persons to be near the chain saw when starting or cutting with the chain saw. Keep bystanders and animals out of the work area.

Operate the chain saw on level, solid ground. **DO NOT** operate the saw from a ladder.

Do not operate the chain saw in a tree unless you have been specifically trained to do so.

Never carry your saw while climbing. You need both hands for safe climbing.

CENTER SPREAD

OPERATING YOUR CHAIN SAW

Wear your protective gear.

Before you start the engine, make sure the saw chain is not contacting anything.

Keep all parts of your body away from the saw chain when the engine is running.

Hold the chain saw firmly with both hands when the engine is running. Use a firm grip with thumbs and fingers encircling the chain saw handles. Keep your left hand on the front handle and your right hand on the rear handle.

Do not let the nose of the guide bar contact a log, branch, the ground, or any other obstruction, to help prevent kickback.

Guard against kickback. Kickback is the upward motion of the guide bar which occurs when the saw chain at the nose of the guide bar contacts an object. Kickback can lead to dangerous loss of control of the chain saw.

Do not overreach. You might lose your balance.

Do not cut above shoulder height. Don't cut overhead, since you would have poor control of the saw and the saw would be too close to your face and body.

When cutting a limb that is under tension be alert for springback, so that you will not be struck by the limb when the tension in the wood fibers is released.

Be sure that the saw chain stops moving when the throttle control trigger is released. If the chain does not stop moving, refer to the maintenance section and adjust the carburetor as outlined.

After cutting, shut off the engine before setting the saw down.

Let the saw cool in a non-combustible area, not on dry leaves or paper.

Wipe off oil before storing the chain saw. Do not store your chain saw in any room with any type open flame heater or stove. Store the saw in a locked area or in an area away from children.

Follow manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain.

Always do your cutting at high engine speed.

Please read message on kickback from Lloyd Tuggle, Senior Vice President, Engineering, Beard-Poulan. This illustrated message is located on the inside front cover of this manual.

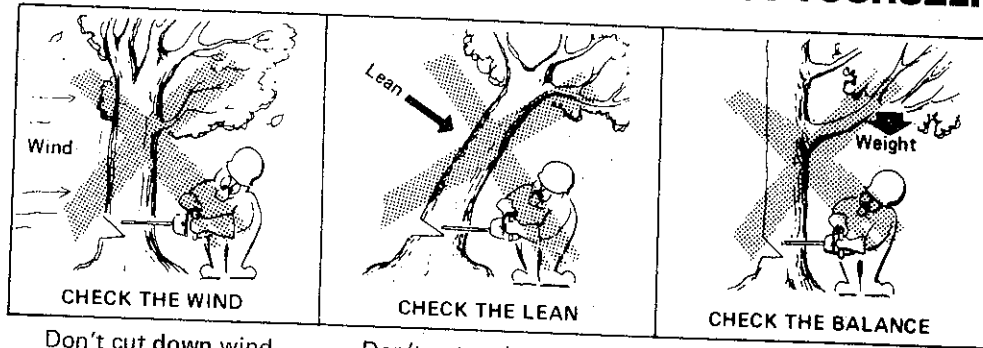
TYPES OF CUTTING *for the occasional chain saw user*

There are several types of wood cutting you can do successfully and safely. Please read the Safety Center Spread for safe preparation of your saw and your work area, and for safe operation of the saw. If the weather is bad delay cutting until it improves.

**Read
SAFETY CENTER SPREAD
FREQUENTLY**

FELLING A TREE

DON'T PUT YOURSELF IN THESE POSITIONS



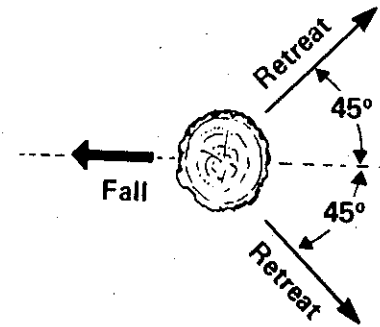
Don't cut down wind.

Don't cut on lean side.

Don't cut on weighted side.

If you cannot determine direction of fall, or if you are considering working near electrical wires, buildings or other structures, leave it to the professional.

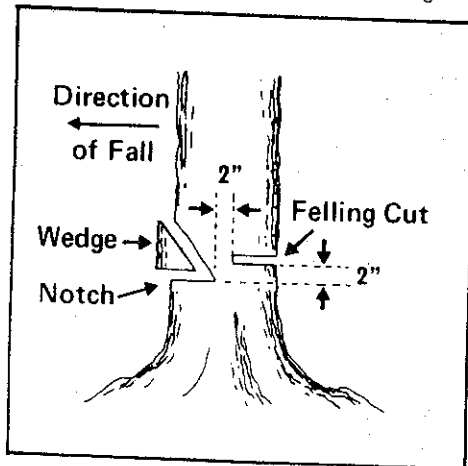
Plan or determine the direction the tree will fall by studying its lean, wind conditions and weight of the branches (to one side or another), and whether or not the tree is on a hill. Make sure there is enough room for the tree to fall. Make sure the area you are going to stand and work in is free from obstacles. Plan a clear retreat path in the opposite direction of the fall.



WEAR YOUR PROTECTIVE GEAR

SMALL TREES — Less than 8" across. If you know the direction of fall make a single felling cut on the side away from the direction of fall. Cut all the way through. When the tree starts to fall, stop the saw, put it down and GET AWAY QUICKLY. If you are not sure which way the tree will fall, use the NOTCH METHOD shown here.

LARGE TREES — 8" or larger across.



NOTCH METHOD

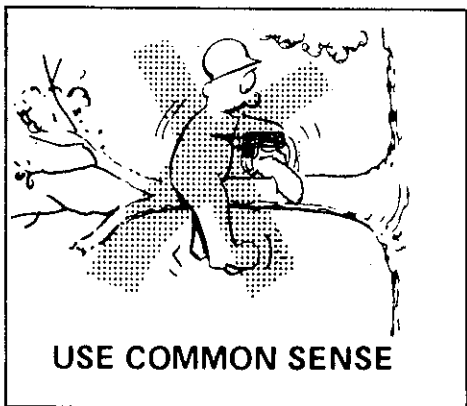
You notch a tree to get the tree to fall in that direction. The tree will fall into the notch, on the notch side.

1. Make the bottom cut of the notch first, about 1/3 to 1/2 way into the tree. Complete the notch by making slant cut. Remove the wedge.
2. Make your felling cut on the opposite side of the notch about 2" higher than the bottom of the notch. DO NOT cut through the notch.
3. As the tree starts to fall, stop the saw, put it down and GET AWAY QUICKLY.

BE CAREFUL WHEN IN THE WOODS. DON'T START FOREST FIRES!

DEBRANCHING

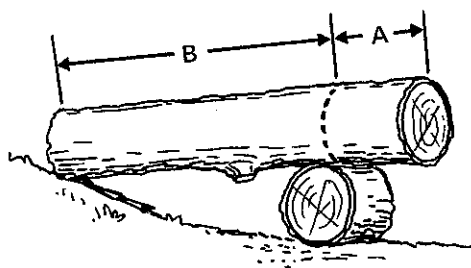
Never debranch in a tree. It's too dangerous. Once the tree is down debranching can be done properly and safely. Keep chain out of dirt.



Cut from the side of the tree opposite the branch you are cutting. Do not let the tip of the cutting bar touch anything that might cause kickback. Keep a firm grip on the saw, left hand around the handlebar, right hand around the control handle. Do not cut overhead. Limit your debranching to chest level or below. Work slowly, watching out for branches that are bent or under pressure, and for supporting limbs. **BE ALERT FOR SPRINGBACK** – the release of tension a branch or even a whole tree might be under. Keep your body clear of possible springback. Frequently clear branches out of the way so you won't trip over them.

BUCKING

Bucking is cutting a fallen tree to desired log size. It can be done when a tree section is resting on another log, or when a tree section is placed on a bucking stand. Use both hands – grip the saw firmly. Stand uphill because a log that is cut loose will roll downhill.

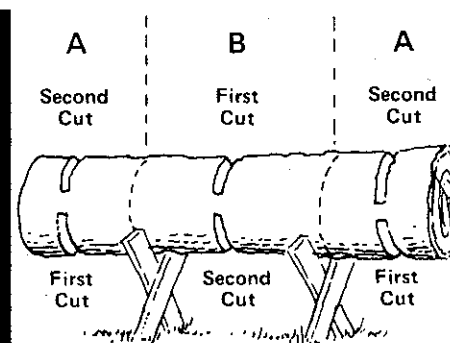


In area "A", come up from the bottom 1/3 of the way. Finish by coming down from the top.

In area "B", come down from the top 1/3 of the way. Finish by coming up from the bottom.

Do not turn the saw upside down to undercut. Position the guide bar under the log and exert light pressure upward.

WARNING: When coming up from the bottom using the top of the bar (undercutting) the saw will push back at you, hold it firmly.



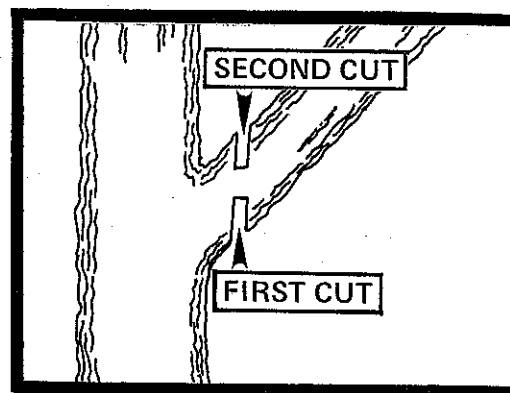
Using a bucking stand, in area A come up from bottom 1/3 of the way first. Finish by cutting down from the top. In area B come down from top 1/3 of the way. Finish by cutting up from bottom.

If saw becomes wedged in a log, don't try to force it out. Stop the saw and drive in a wedge until saw can be removed easily. Be careful not to damage the chain with the wedge.

PRUNING

Cutting branches off a tree while the tree is still standing can be done safely by the non-professional when branches are shoulder height or lower. If they are higher, get a professional. Never climb into a tree to debranch, nor work overhead.

Keep both hands on the saw with firm grips, be sure of your footing and balance. Do not turn saw upside down to cut, watch out for springback and where the branch will fall. Clear fallen branches frequently so you don't trip over them.



Using **top** side of bar and chain, make first cut from bottom. Make finishing cut from top. **Do not** turn the saw upside down.

ADJUSTING THE CARBURETOR

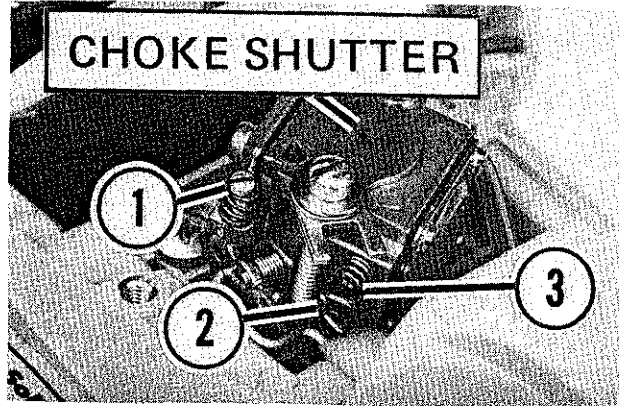
CAUTION: The chain could be moving during this procedure. Wear your protective gear and observe all of your safety precautions.

The carburetor has been carefully adjusted at the factory but due to changes in altitude and operating conditions, your carburetor may require additional adjustments.

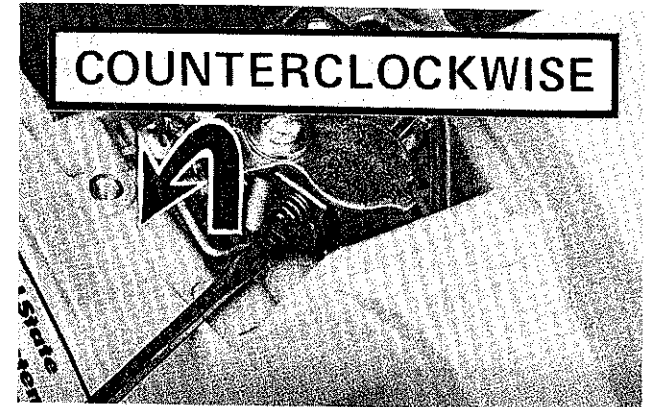
PRELIMINARY: Stop the engine. Be sure you have fresh fuel mix at the proper gasoline/oil ratio (see mixing instructions), and a screwdriver.



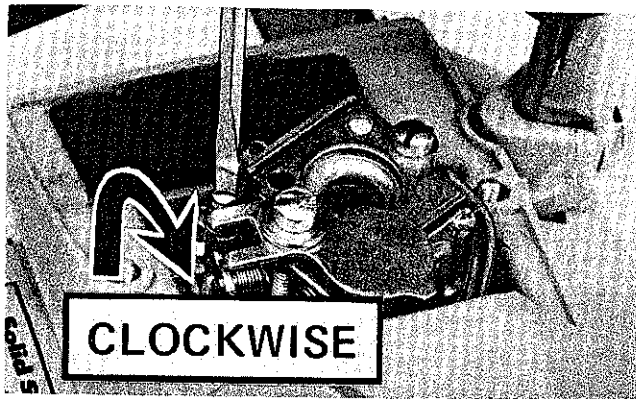
1. Remove the carburetor cover by loosening and removing the 2 screws on either side of the choke knob.



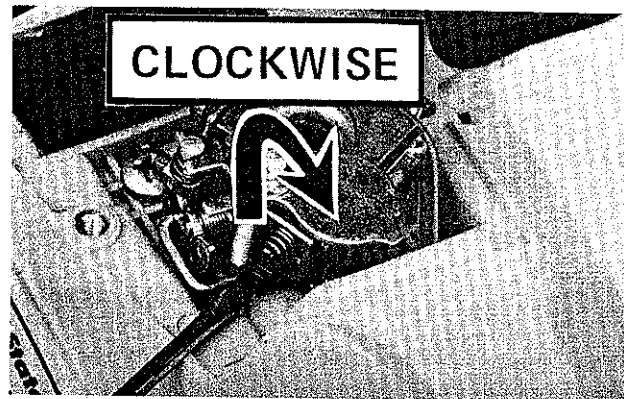
2. Find the 3 adjusting screws: idle speed screw (1), low speed mixture screw (2) and high speed mixture screw (3). Turn the low speed mixture screw and the high speed mixture screw clockwise just until they stop. (DO NOT TIGHTEN. YOU MAY DAMAGE THE NEEDLE SEATS.)



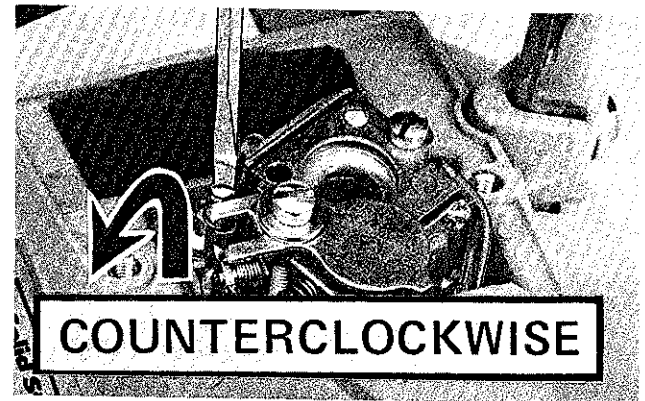
3. Turn both screws — Low speed mixture screw and high speed mixture screw one full turn counterclockwise. Start the engine. If the engine stops, when the trigger is not squeezed (idle position)



4. Turn the idle speed screw 1/2 turn clockwise. (The engine should idle without the chain turning when you start the engine). Turning the idle speed screw clockwise increases idle speed. Turning it counterclockwise decreases idle speed. Run the engine for a few minutes to bring it up to operating temperature for the best carburetor adjustment.

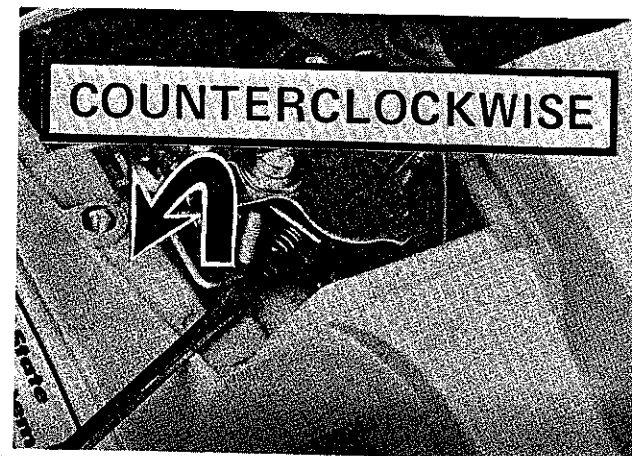
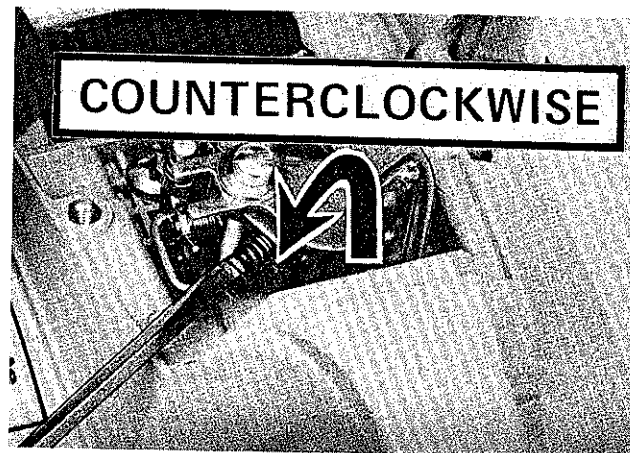
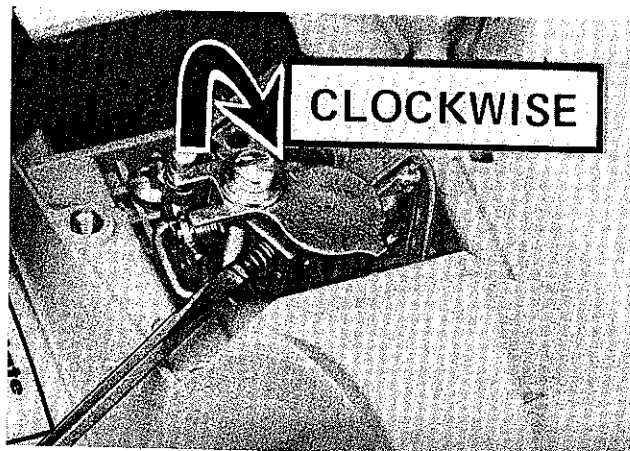


5. Turn the low speed mixture screw slowly clockwise until the RPM starts to drop. Then turn the low speed mixture screw counterclockwise until the RPM speeds up and then starts to drop again. Position the low speed mixture screw at the mid point.



6. If the chain is turning at the best idle setting, turn the idle speed screw counterclockwise until the chain stops. It may be necessary to recheck the low speed mixture screw for the best idle, after the idle speed has been reduced.

**Read
SAFETY CENTER SPREAD
FREQUENTLY**



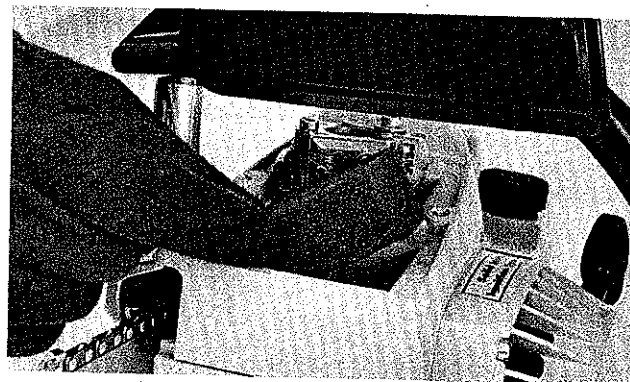
7. When the idle speed has been adjusted, squeeze the throttle trigger. If the saw accelerates **without** hesitating, make a test cut. Be careful to keep chips and dirt out of the carburetor. If the saw seems to smoke or have low power in the cut it is set too rich. Turn the high speed mixture screw 1/16th of a turn clockwise and repeat the test cut. Repeat this adjustment until the saw runs smoothly.

8. If the engine does not have power in the test cut, and quits, it is set too lean. Turn the high speed mixture screw 1/16th turn counterclockwise. Test cut again. Repeat adjustment until saw runs smoothly.

9. When you have completed these adjustments, recheck for proper idle mixture screw setting per instructions in views No. 5, 6, and 7. Check for acceleration. If there is a slight hesitation, turn the low speed mixture screw 1/16 turn counterclockwise at a time until you have smooth acceleration.

10. Be sure the idle speed screw is set properly and the chain is **not** turning. Before replacing the carburetor cover, clean the mating surfaces of the housing and cover. Move the choke knob all the way to the choke position and move the choke shutter to the choke position and replace cover. (Refer to Fig. 1, Page 12). **CAUTION: NEVER SET THE HIGH SPEED MIXTURE LESS THAN 7/8THS TURN OPEN. A LEAN SETTING WILL RUIN YOUR ENGINE.**

CLEANING AIR FILTER



The air filter, located in front of the carburetor, captures dirt and dust and prevents it from entering the engine. It is oil coated. The filter should be cleaned after every 10 tanks of fuel or every 5 hours of operation.

Wash the air filter with soap and water. Do **not** use gasoline or other flammable liquid. Squeeze dry and add a small amount of oil to coat, but not to soak the filter. Squeeze out any excess oil. Replace the filter in housing, tuck in edges, and smooth it flush with the housing. Replace carburetor cover.

SHARPENING THE CHAIN

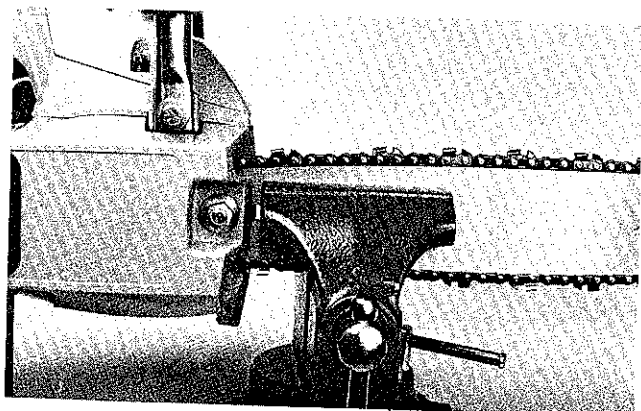
Remember to wear your gloves!

A sharp chain will make your cutting chores much easier. The wood chips your saw makes should be about the size of the teeth of the chain. If, instead they are small and powdery, the chain is dull and needs sharpening. When the chain is cutting well, light pressure should be enough. If you have to force the saw through the cut with heavy pressure or if the saw cuts to one side, the chain is dull or the guide bar worn or both.

To sharpen your chain you will need:

- Your gloves
- 5/32" file
- 6" file holder
- Medium flat file
- Gaugit

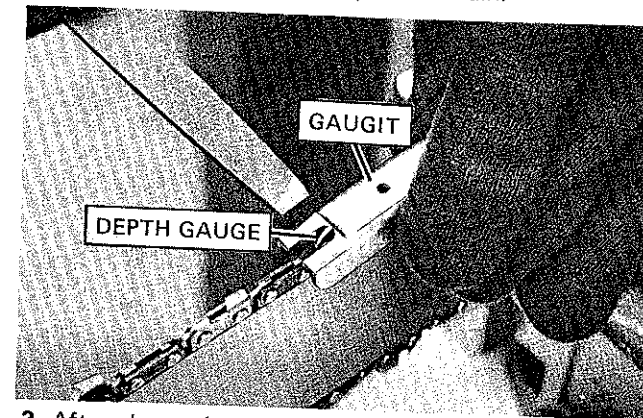
Your Poulan dealer has everything listed. You will also need a vise to hold the guide bar as you sharpen the chain.



1. Adjust the tension as tightly as you can and still be able to move the chain around the bar. Place guide bar in a vise, clamping the center of the bar.

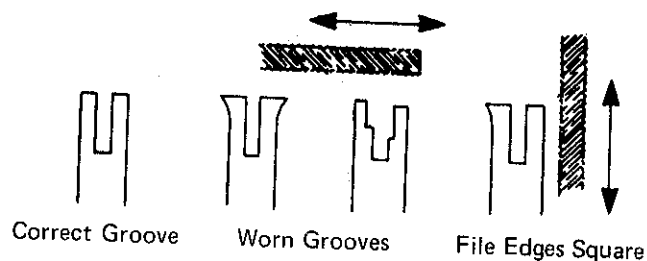


2. Sharpen all the cutting edges on one side first. Then sharpen the cutting edges on the other side. Mark your starting point so you will know when you have finished. File in 1 direction only – 2 or 3 strokes per cutting edge is sufficient.



3. After sharpening the cutting edges, place the gaugit over the depth gauge. If the depth gauge sticks out, file it off with the flat file. Do this for each depth gauge. Your chain should now be sharp.

GUIDE BAR MAINTENANCE



Wear your gloves. Work in a lighted area with chain cooled off. A worn guide bar will damage the chain and make cutting harder.

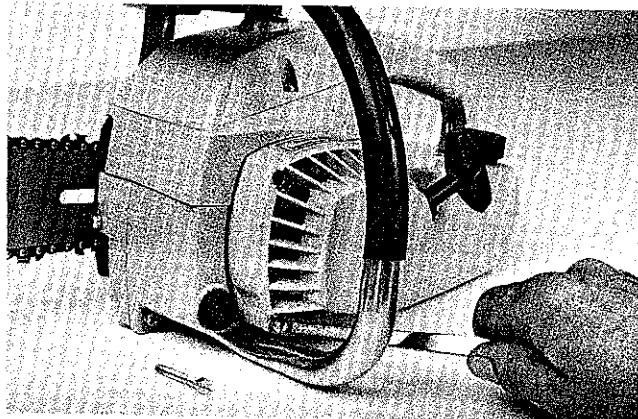
Check the underside of the chain for wear which could be causing wear to the guide bar. A lack of OIL in the chain oil tank can damage both the chain and the bar. Make sure there is oil in the tank and that you have proper tension on the chain. Improper tension will also cause excessive wear to guide bar.

The figure on the left shows a cross-section of the guide bar groove. Check the tip and rails of the guide bar often for wear. If the inside groove of the guide bar rail or nose is worn replace the guide bar.

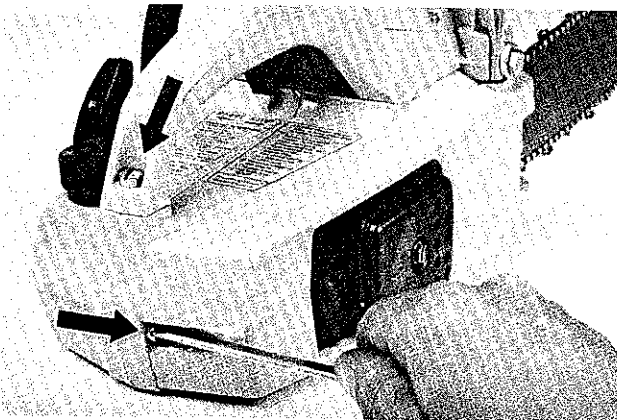
STARTER ROPE MAINTENANCE

Repairing the recoil starter rope requires a certain degree of mechanical skill. You may decide to let your dealer handle this procedure. If you do try the procedure and the pulley spring pops out, take the unit to your dealer.

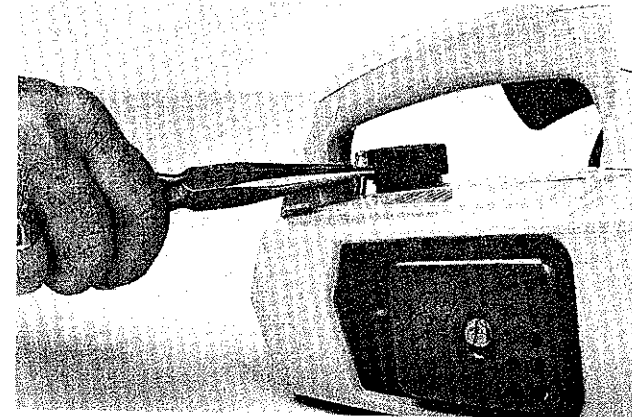
Read
**SAFETY CENTER SPREAD
FREQUENTLY**



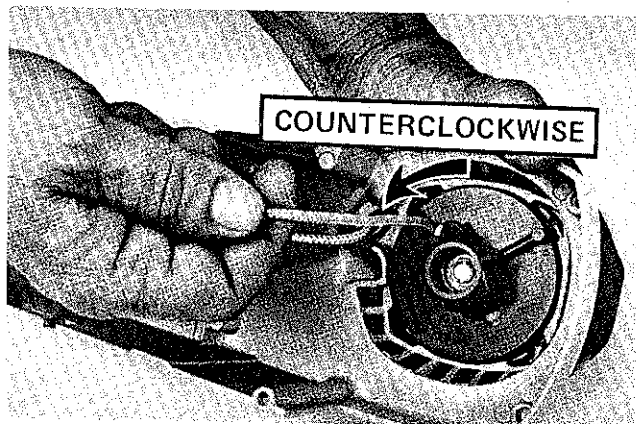
1. Remove the two screws on the side of the fan housing.



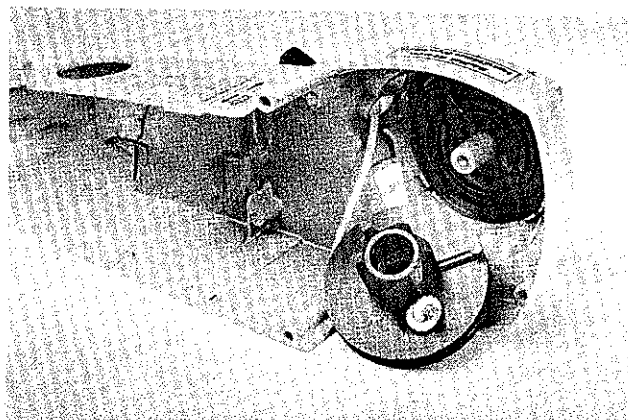
2. Then, remove the large screw at the rear of the control handle and the small screw directly below it.



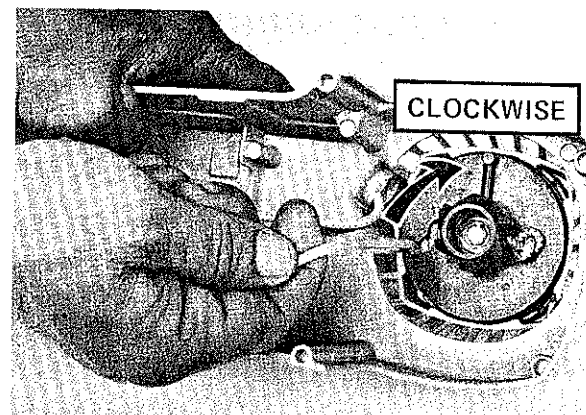
3. Pull the gas line off the fitting going into the saw handle. Pull off the fan housing. Remove the fuel cap, slide the fuel tank from the fan housing, replace the cap and set it aside.



4. If the starter rope has broken, the tension on the starter spring, which is located under the pulley, will be released. If rope is not broken, release the spring tension by pulling about 10 inches of rope from the pulley and catch the rope in the notch as shown. Turn the pulley counterclockwise until the spring tension is released. Remove the pulley screw in the center of the pulley. Carefully lift the pulley while gently twisting it counterclockwise. Remove the old rope.



5. Move away from the fuel tank and burn the end of the new rope which is going into the pulley. Pull the burnt end through a rag while still hot, to smooth it. Feed the rope through the housing and through the round starter hole. Put the rope into the pulley groove and up through the hole. Tie a knot into the end of the rope and pull it tightly against the pulley. Rewind all the rope onto the pulley, turning counterclockwise.



6. Set the pulley into the housing, push it down and engage the spring. Replace and tighten the pulley screw. Pull out 10" of rope and catch the rope in the slot in the pulley. Turn the pulley 2 complete turns clockwise winding up the spring. Holding the pulley, pull the starter rope to the full extent and then let the rope rewind slowly. Replace the fuel tank in the fan housing and replace the housing. Make sure the fuel line is not pulled loose or pinched. Replace the four screws and the fuel line over the fitting.

PARTS AND SERVICE

Your POULAN Chain Saw has been expertly engineered and carefully manufactured with rigid quality standards. As with all mechanical products, some adjustment or part replacement may be necessary during the life of your unit.

FOR SERVICE OR REPLACEMENT PARTS:

1. Consult the yellow pages of your phone directory for the name of the nearest Beaird-Poulan/Weed Eater Master Service Center (under Saws) or Skil Service Center (under tools-electric).
2. For replacement parts, have available the following information:
 - a. Name of the unit
 - b. Model number
 - c. Description of part.

NOTE: Beaird-Poulan/Weed Eater provides parts and service through its authorized distributors and dealers. All requests for parts and service should be directed to your local dealer(s). Your dealer can keep you informed about improvements in our products as they are placed on the market also. Parts and repair service are not available directly from Beaird-Poulan/Weed Eater, Division Emerson Electric Co.

BEAIRD-POULAN / WEED EATER

Division Emerson Electric Co.

Attn: Accessory Manager

P.O. Box 9329

Shreveport, Louisiana 71129