



ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS

Contents

Contents Page.....	1
Safety Warnings.....	2
Machine Diagram.	3
Preparation & Use.....	4-10
Technical.....	11
Maintenance	12
Declaration.	17

Safety Warnings

A. Kickback Safety Precautions

Warning!

Kickback may occur when the nose or tip of the guide bar touches an object, or when the wood closes in and pinches the saw chain in the cut. Tip contact in some cases may cause a lightning fast reverse reaction, kicking the guide bar up and back towards the operator. Pinching the saw chain along the top of the guide bar may push the guide bar rapidly back towards the operator. Either of these reactions may cause you to lose control of the saw which could result in serious personal injury.

take several steps to keep your cutting jobs free from accident or injury.

1. With a basic understanding of kickback, you can reduce or eliminate the element of surprise. Sudden surprise contributes to accidents.
2. Keep a good firm grip on the saw with both hands, the right hand on the rear handle, and the left hand on the front handle, when the engine is running. Use a firm grip with thumbs and fingers encircling the chainsaw handles. A firm grip will help you reduce kickback and maintain control of the saw. Don't let go.
3. Make sure the area in which you are cutting is free from obstructions. Do not let the nose of the guide bar contact a log, branch, or any other obstruction while you are operating the saw.
4. Cut at high engine speeds.
5. Do not overreach or cut above shoulder height.

6. Follow manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain.
7. Only use replacement bars and chains specified by the manufacturer or the equivalent.
8. Reduced kickback bars and low kickback chains are designed to reduce the risk of kickback injury.

B. Other Safety Precautions

1. Do *not* operate a chainsaw with one hand! Serious injury to the operator, helpers, bystanders, or any combination of these persons may result from one-handed operation. A chainsaw is intended to be used with two hands.
2. Do not operate a chainsaw when you are fatigued.
3. Use safety footwear; snug-fitting clothing; protective gloves; and eye, hearing, and head protection devices.



Clothing must be sturdy and snug-fitting, but allow complete freedom of movement. Avoid loose-fitting jackets, scarfs, neckties, jewelry, flared or cuffed pants, unconfined long hair or anything that could become entangled with the saw or brush. Wear overalls or jeans with a reinforced cut retardant insert or cut retardant chaps.

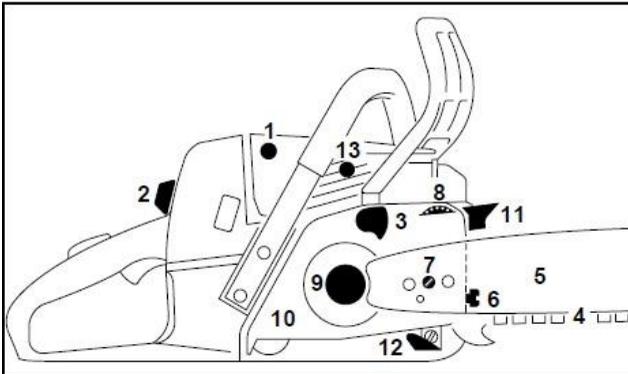


Protect your hands with gloves when handling saw and saw chain. Heavyduty, nonslip gloves improve your grip and protect your hands.



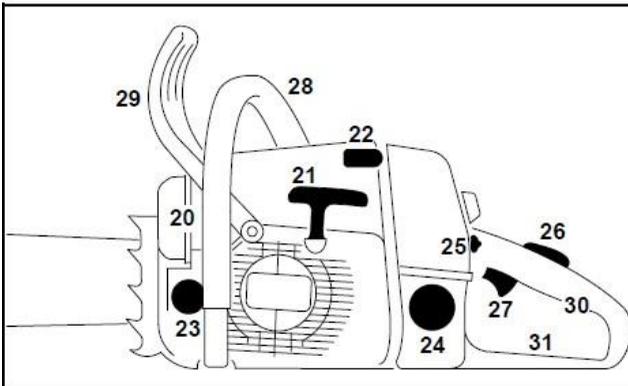
Good footing is most important in chainsaw work. Wear sturdy boots with nonslip soles. Steel-toed safety boots are recommended.

Machine Info & Diagram



- 1 = Fuel pump (easy start*)
- 2 = Twist lock
- 3 = Chain brake
- 4 = Oilomatic saw chain
- 5 = Guide bar
- 6 = Front chain tensioner
- 7 = Side chain tensioner
- 8 = Adjusting wheel of quick tensioner*)
- 9 = Chain sprocket
- 10 = Chain sprocket cover
- 11 = Bumper spike
- 12 = Chain catcher
- 13 = Decompression valve (easy start*)

*) Special option



- 20 = Muffler
- 21 = Starter grip
- 22 = Spark plug terminal
- 23 = Oil filler cap
- 24 = Fuel filler cap
- 25 = Master control lever
- 26 = Throttle trigger interlock
- 27 = Throttle trigger
- 28 = Front handle
- 29 = Front hand guard
- 30 = Rear handle
- 31 = Rear hand guard

Preparation and Use



Warning!

Unit vibrations can cause an improperly tightened fuel filler cap to loosen or come off and spill quantities of fuel. In order to reduce the risk of fuel spillage and fire, tighten fuel filler cap by hand with as much force as possible.



wrench or other similar tool can be used as an aid in tightening slotted fuel filler caps.

Starting

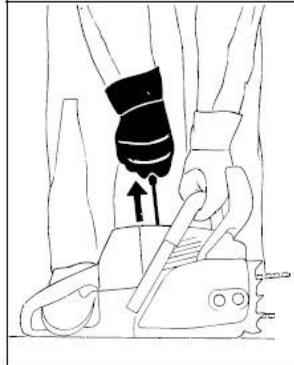
The chain brake must be engaged when starting the saw.



Warning!

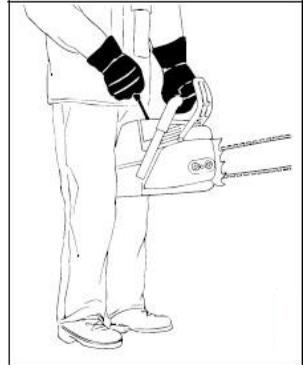
Your chainsaw is a one-person saw. Do not allow other persons to be near the running chainsaw. Start and operate your saw without assistance. For specific starting instructions, see the appropriate section of the Owner's Manual. Proper starting methods reduce the risk of injury. Do not drop start. This method is very dangerous because you may lose control of the saw.

There are two recommended methods for starting your chainsaw.

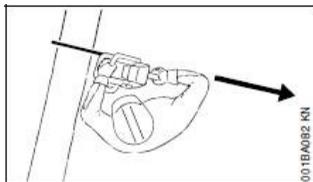


With the **first method**, the chainsaw is started on the ground. Make sure the chain brake is engaged (see "Chain Brake" chapter in your Owner's Manual) and place the chainsaw on firm ground or other solid surface in an open area. Maintain good balance and secure footing.

Grip the front handlebar of the saw firmly with your left hand and press down. For saws with a rear handle level with the ground, put the toe of your right foot into the rear handle and press down. With your right hand pull out the starter grip slowly until you feel a definite resistance and then give it a brisk, strong pull.



The **second recommended method** for starting your chainsaw allows you to start the saw without placing it on the ground. Make sure the chain brake is engaged, grip the front handle of the chainsaw firmly with your left hand. Keep your arm on the front handle in a locked (straight) position. Hold the rear handle of the saw tightly between your legs just above the knees. Maintain good balance and secure footing. Pull the starting grip slowly with your right hand until you feel a definite resistance and then give it a brisk, strong pull.



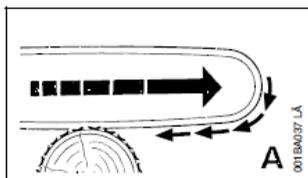
Position the chainsaw in such a way that your body is clear of the cutting attachment whenever the engine is running. Stand to the left of cut while bucking.

Don't put pressure on the saw when reaching the end of a cut. The pressure may cause the bar and rotating chain to pop out of the cut or kerf, go out of control and strike the operator or some other object. If the rotating chain strikes some other object, a reactive force may cause the moving chain to strike the operator.

Reactive forces including kickback

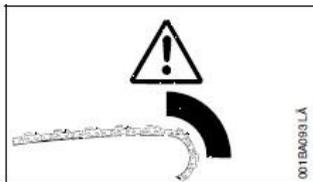


Warning! Reactive forces may occur any time the chain is rotating. Reactive forces can be dangerous! In any chainsaw, the



A = Pull-in:

Pull-in occurs when the chain on the bottom of the bar is suddenly stopped when it is pinched, caught or encounters a foreign object in the wood. The reaction of the chain pulls the saw forward and may cause the operator to lose control.



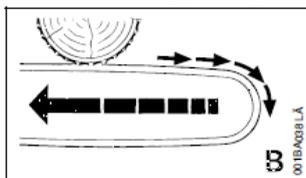
powerful force used to cut wood can be reversed (and work against the operator). If the rotating chain is suddenly stopped by contact with any solid object like a log or branch or is pinched, the reactive forces may occur instantly. These reactive forces may result in loss of control which may, in turn, cause serious or fatal injury. An understanding of the causes of these reactive forces may help you avoid loss of control.

The most common reactive forces are
 – kickback,
 – pushback,
 – pull-in.

Kickback:

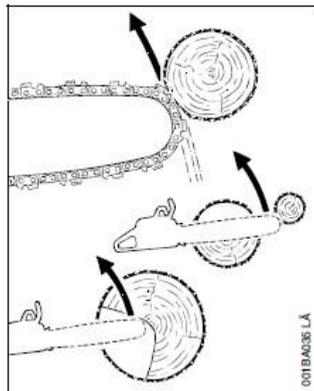


Kickback may occur when the moving saw chain near the upper quadrant of the bar nose contacts a solid object or is pinched.



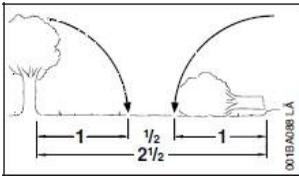
B = Pushback:

Pushback occurs when the chain on the top of the bar is suddenly stopped when it is pinched, caught or encounters a foreign object in the wood. The reaction of the chain drives the saw straight back toward the operator and may cause loss of saw control.



The reaction of the cutting force of the chain causes a rotational force on the chainsaw in the direction opposite to the chain movement. This may fling the bar up and back in an uncontrolled arc mainly in the plane of the bar. Under some cutting circumstances the bar moves towards the operator, who may suffer severe or fatal injury.

Kickback may occur when the nose of the guide bar is pinched unexpectedly, unintentionally contacts solid material in the wood or is incorrectly used to begin a plunge or boring cut.



Felling Instructions:

When felling, maintain a distance of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ tree lengths from the nearest person.

When felling in the vicinity of roads, railways and power lines, etc., take extra precautions. Inform the police, utility company or railway authority before beginning to cut.



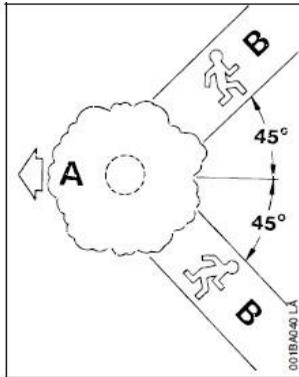
Warning!

The noise of your engine may drown any warning call.



Warning!

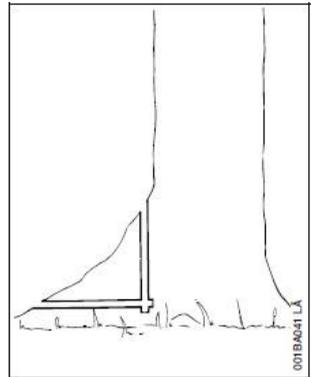
There are a number of factors that may affect and change the intended direction of fall, e.g. wind, lean of tree, sloping ground, one-sided limb structure, wood structure, decay, snow load, etc. To reduce the risk of severe or fatal injury to yourself or others, look for these conditions prior to beginning the cut, and be alert for a change in direction during fall.



Escape path

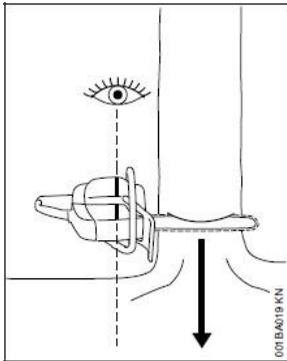
First clear the tree base and work area from interfering limbs and brush and clean its lower portion with an ax.

Then, establish two paths of escape (B) and remove all obstacles. These paths should be generally opposite to the planned direction of the fall of the tree (A) and about at a 45° angle. Place all tools and equipment a safe distance away from the tree, but not on the escape paths.



Buttress roots

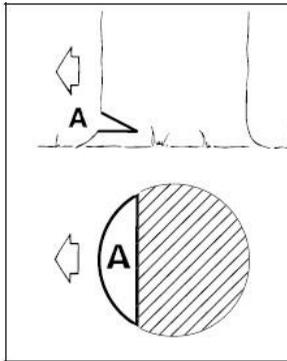
If the tree has large buttress roots, cut into the largest buttress vertically first (horizontally next) and remove the resulting piece.



Gunning sight

When making the felling notch, use the gunning sight on the shroud and housing to check the required direction of fall:

- Position the saw so that the gunning sight points exactly in the direction you want the tree to fall.

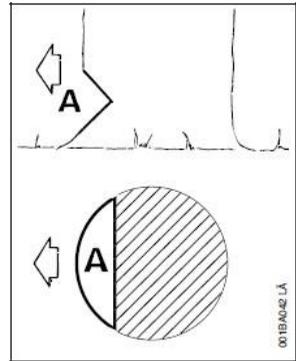


Conventional cut

A = felling notch - determines the direction of the fall

For a conventional cut:

- Properly place felling notch perpendicular to the line of fall, close to the ground
- Cut down at app. 45-degree angle to a depth of about 1/5 to 1/4 of the trunk diameter
- Make second cut horizontal
- Remove resulting 45-degree piece

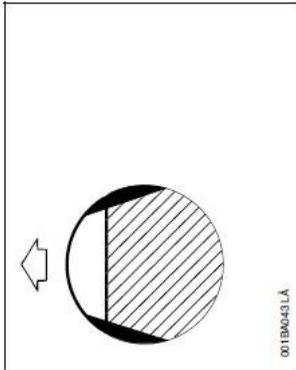


Open-face technique

A = felling notch - determines the direction of the fall

For an open-face cut:

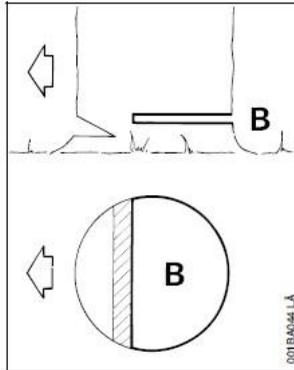
- Properly place felling notch perpendicular to the line of fall, close to the ground
- Cut down at app. 50-degree angle to a depth of app. 1/5 to 1/4 of the trunk diameter
- Make second cut from below at app. 40 degree angle
- Remove resulting 90-degree piece



Making sapwood cuts

- For medium sized or larger trees make cuts at both sides of the trunk,
- at same height as subsequent felling cut.
- Cut to no more than width of guide bar.

This is especially important in soft wood in summer - it helps prevent sapwood splintering when the tree falls.

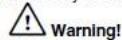


B = Felling cut

Conventional and open-face technique:

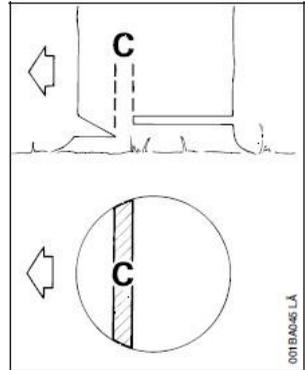
- Begin 1 to 2 inches higher than center of felling notch
- Cut horizontally towards the felling notch
- Leave approx. $\frac{1}{10}$ of diameter uncut. This is the hinge
- Do not cut through the hinge – you could lose control of the direction of the fall

Drive wedges into the felling cut where necessary to control the fall.



Warning!

If the tip of the bar contacts a wedge, it may cause kickback. Wedges should be of wood or plastic – never steel, which can damage the chain.



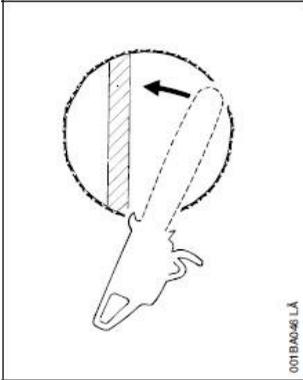
C = Hinge

- Helps control the falling tree
- Do not cut through the hinge - you could lose control of the direction of the fall



Warning!

In order to reduce the risk of personal injury, never stand directly behind the tree when it is about to fall, since part of the trunk may split and come back towards the operator (barber-chairing), or the tree may jump backwards off the stump. Always keep to the side of the falling tree. When the tree starts to fall, withdraw the bar, shut off the engine and walk away on the preplanned escape path. Watch out for falling limbs.

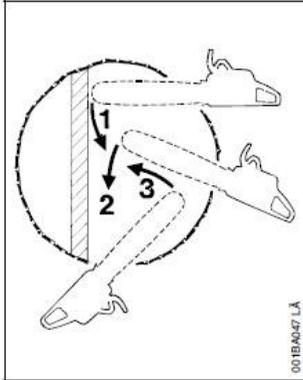


⚠ Warning!

Be extremely careful with partially fallen trees which are poorly supported. When the tree hangs or for some other reason does not fall completely, set the saw aside and pull the tree down with a cable winch, block and tackle or tractor. If you try to cut it down with your saw, you may be injured.

Felling cut for small diameter trees: simple fan cut

Engage the bumper spikes of the chainsaw directly behind the location of the intended hinge and pivot the saw around this point only as far as the hinge. The bumper spike rolls against the trunk.



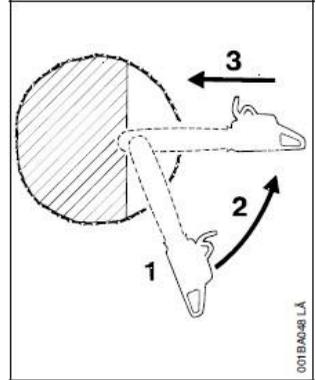
Felling cut for large diameter trees:

⚠ Warning!

Felling a tree that has a diameter greater than the length of the guide bar requires use of either the sectioning felling cut or plunge-cut method. These methods are extremely dangerous because they involve the use of the nose of the guide bar and can result in kickback. Only properly trained professionals should attempt these techniques.

Sectioning method

For the sectioning method make the first part of the felling cut with the guide bar fanning in toward the hinge. Then, using the bumper spike as a pivot, reposition the saw for the next cut.



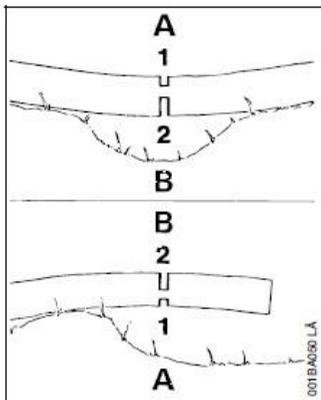
Avoid repositioning the saw more than necessary. When repositioning for the next cut, keep the guide bar fully engaged in the kerf to keep the felling cut straight. If the saw begins to pinch, insert a wedge to open the cut. On the last cut, do not cut the hinge.

Plunge-cut method

Timber having a diameter more than twice the length of the guide bar requires the use of the plunge-cut method before making the felling cut.

Warnings!

1. When bucking, do not stand on the log. Make sure the log will not roll downhill. If on a slope, stand on the uphill side of the log. Watch out for rolling logs.



MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND STORING

Maintenance, replacement, or repair of the emission control devices and systems may be performed by any nonroad engine repair establishment or individual. However if you claim warranty for a component which has not been serviced or maintained properly or if nonapproved replacement parts were used

Never operate a chainsaw that is damaged, improperly adjusted or not completely or securely assembled. Follow the maintenance and repair instructions in the appropriate section of your Owner's Manual, especially those in the chapters "Mounting the Bar and Chain", "Maintaining and Sharpening" and "Chain Brake".

2. Cut only one log at a time.
3. Shattered wood should be cut very carefully. Sharp slivers of wood may be caught and flung in the direction of the operator of the saw.
4. When cutting small logs, place log through "V" - shaped supports on top of a sawhorse. Never permit another person to hold the log. Never hold the log with your leg or foot.
5. Logs under strain: Risk of pinching! Always start relieving cut (1) at compression side (A). Then make bucking cut (2) at tension side (B). If the saw pinches, stop the engine and remove it from the log.
6. Only properly trained professionals should work in an area where the logs, limbs and roots are tangled. Working in blowdown areas is extremely hazardous.
7. Drag the logs into a clear area before cutting. Pull out exposed and cleared logs first.

Technical Data

- Maximum Engine Power	1.2 kW
- Horse Power	1.6HP
- Motor Type	2 STROKE
- Displacement	38cc
- Fuel Capacity	310ml
- Oil Capacity	180ml
- Feeding System	Automatic
- Noise Level	111dB
- Spark Plug	L8RTC
- Sprocket (T x P)	6T x 3/8"
- Chain Oil	10W - 30

Maintenance

Maintenance Hints

- Only use original replacement parts and original accessory. The use of unapproved accessories and cutting tools increases the risk of accidents.
- Incorrect repair and poor maintenance can shorten the life of the machine and increase the risk of accidents. Do not perform any modifications to the machine as this will endanger your safety.
- The condition of the cutting tool, the protective hood and the shoulder harness must be checked before starting work. Particular attention is to be paid to the cutting tool, which must be correctly sharpened.
- Turn off the engine and remove the spark plug cap when replacing or sharpening the cutting tool, and also when cleaning the cutting tool.
- Never straighten or weld damaged cutting tools.
- Clean the machine at regular intervals and check all screws and nuts are well tightened.
- Never service or store the machine in the vicinity of open flames.
- When cleaning, servicing and storing the machine, always attach the cutter blade protection.

Maintenance after each Operation

ATTENTION! Before cleaning, inspecting or maintaining the motor unit, make sure that the engine has stopped and is cooled down. The engine will heat up during operation. Do not touch the exhaust system. There is risk of burns!

Before working on the machine (transport, mounting, dismounting, cleaning and servicing) and if not in use, remove the spark plug cap or disconnect the gear shaft from the motor unit!

Declaration

Toolsave
Unit C, Manders Ind Est.
Old Heath Rd,
Wolverhampton
WV1 2RP
Tel: 01902450470

Declares that the Chainsaw GCS38C
Is in compliance with the regulations including in the directives:2006/95/EC

EC DECLARATION OF COFORMITY

Certificate for EC-type examination delivered by BV LCIE China, Building4,No.
518 Xin Zhuan Rd, CaoHejing Songjiang High-Tech Park, Shanghai 201612,
China. (Verification No. 1666AF10WAR22482) Person who declares: Bill Evans

CE

The Director



06/08/2020

