

MAINTENANCE (Unplug Chain Saw)

1. Keep chain sharp and tensioned correctly.
2. Turn bar over periodically (5 hours use) to ensure even wear on top and bottom rails.
3. Clean accumulated sawdust and oil from passages at the base of the bar, to ensure proper lubrication of chain and bar groove.
4. Do not use fluids or cleaning agents to clean the saw. Excessive moisture can cause a short-circuit. Strong cleaning agents and solvents such as kerosene and gasoline can attach the plastic housings. Wipe the saw clean with rags and use a small brush to clean the motor cooling air inlet and exhaust slots.
5. The chain saw uses self-lubricating bearings and relubrication is not required. However, after two seasons of use we recommend a thorough cleaning and inspection at a Black & Decker Service Center.
6. If the Chain Saw fails to operate, **disconnect extension cord from power source first**, and then from the chain saw. Check service panel for blown fuse or tripped circuit breaker and examine the extension cord for damage. If chain saw still will not operate, do not attempt to repair it yourself, take it to a Black & Decker Service Center for repair.

ACCESSORIES

Use of other than specified accessories may be hazardous.

	12"	14"	16"
Model	3801-10	3802-10	3803-10
Guide Bar	38000	38001	38002
Saw Chain	38003	38004	38005
File	38006	38006	38006
File Guide	38007	38007	38007

IMPORTANT

To ensure product safety and reliability, repairs, maintenance and adjustment (other than those described in the manual) should be performed by B & D Authorized Service Centers or other qualified service organizations. Always use B & D replacement parts. Note: Use only the correct length of bar and chain types as replacements (See nameplate). An increase in length may overload and damage the motor.

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL USE WARRANTY

Black & Decker warrants this product for one year from date of purchase. We will repair without charge, any defects due to faulty material or workmanship. Please return the complete unit, transportation prepaid, to any Black & Decker Service Center or Authorized Service Station listed under "Tools Electric" in the yellow pages. This warranty does not apply to accessories or damage caused where repairs have been made or attempted by others.

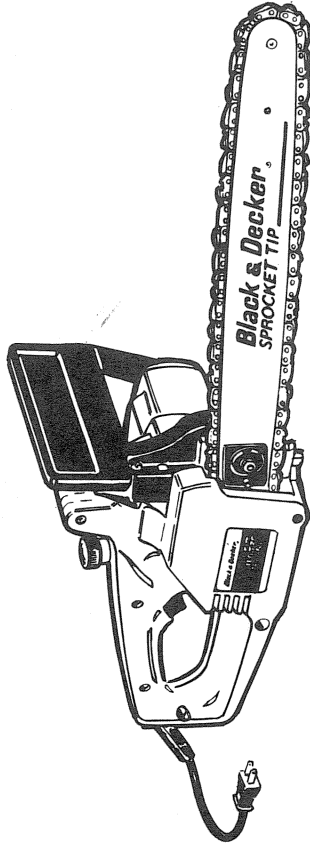
MOTOR

Your Black and Decker tool is powered by a B&D-built motor. Be sure your power supply agrees with nameplate marking. **Volts 50/60 Hz** means **Alternating Current ONLY**. **Volts DC-60 Hz** means it will also operate on **Direct Current**. Voltage decrease of more than 10% will cause loss of power and over-heating. All B&D tools are factory-tested; if this tool does not operate, check the power supply.

DO NOT CONNECT TOOL TO DC POWER SUPPLY

BLACK & DECKER (U.S.) INC.
INDUSTRIAL/CONSTRUCTION DIVISION
626 HANOVER PIKE, HAMPSTEAD, MD 21074 U.S.A.

Form No. 237595



Electric Chain Saw

Model 3801-10 - 12" Electric Chain Saw

Model 3802-10 - 14" Electric Chain Saw

Model 3803-10 - 16" Electric Chain Saw

IMPORTANT

BEFORE YOU PLUG IN YOUR BLACK & DECKER ELECTRIC CHAIN SAW ...

- Read Owner's Manual
- Check chain for proper tension
- Ensure chain brake lever is pulled back fully (Motor will not run if brake engaged.)

Black & Decker Electric Chain Saws are Double-Insulated for added protection against electric shock. This also eliminates the need for a 3 prong grounding plug.

OWNER'S MANUAL

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS (FOR ALL TOOLS)

WARNING: When using Electric Tools, basic safety precautions should always be followed to reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, and personal injury, including the following:

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS

1. KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN. Do not clutter work area.
2. CONSIDER WORK AREA ENVIRONMENT. Don't expose power tools to rain. Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations. Keep work area well lit.
3. GUARD AGAINST ELECTRIC SHOCK. Prevent body contact with grounded surfaces. For example: pipes, radiators, ranges, refrigerator enclosures.
4. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY. All visitors should be kept away from work area. Do not let visitors contact tool or extension cord.
5. STORE IDLE TOOLS. When not in use, tools should be stored in dry, and high or locked-up place-out of reach of children.
6. DON'T FORCE TOOL. It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was intended.
7. USE RIGHT TOOL. Don't force small tool or attachment to do the job of a heavy-duty tool. Don't use tool for purpose not intended.
8. DRESS PROPERLY. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. They can be caught in moving parts. Rubber gloves and nonskid footwear are recommended when working outdoors. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
9. USE SAFETY GLASSES. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty.
10. DON'T ABUSE CORD. Never carry tool by cord or yank it to disconnect from receptacle. Keep cord away from heat, oil, and sharp edges.
11. SECURE WORK. Use clamps or a vise to hold work. Both hands must be used to operate Chain Saw.
12. DON'T OVERREACH. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
13. MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE. Keep tools sharp and clean for better and safe performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories. Inspect tool cords periodically and replace if damaged have repaired by authorized service facility. Inspect extension cords periodically and if damaged. Keep handles dry, clean, and free from oil and grease.
14. DISCONNECT TOOLS. When not in use, before servicing, and when changing bar and chain.
15. REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES. Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on.
16. AVOID UNINTENTIONAL STARTING. Don't carry plugged-in tool with finger on switch. Be sure switch is off when plugging in.
17. OUTDOOR USE EXTENSION CORDS. When tool is used outdoors, use only extension cords intended for use outdoors and so marked.
18. STAY ALERT. Watch what you are doing. Use common sense. Do not operate tool when you are tired.
19. CHECK DAMAGED PARTS. Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding or moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced by an authorized service center unless otherwise indicated elsewhere in this instruction manual. Have defective switches replaced by authorized service center. Do not use tool if switch does not turn it on and off.
20. DO NOT OPERATE portable electric tools near flammable liquids or in gaseous or explosive atmospheres. Motors in these tools normally spark, and the sparks might ignite fumes.

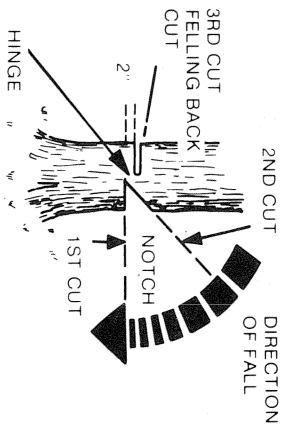


FIG. 26

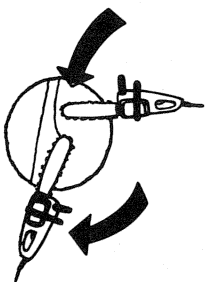


FIG. 27

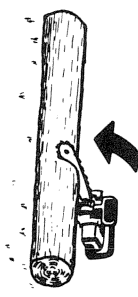


FIG. 28

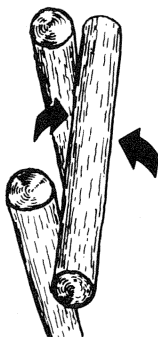


FIG. 29

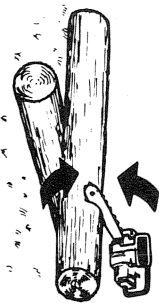


FIG. 30

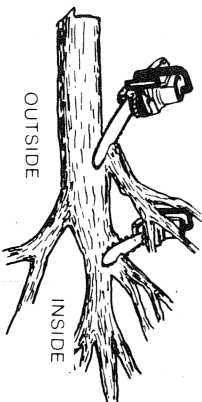


FIG. 31

Bucking

1. Work from uphill side, if log lies on a slope. (FIG. 7).
2. Make sure you have firm footing with weight on both feet.
3. When possible raise log and support clear of ground to avoid touching ground with saw chain.
4. Log Supported along Entire Length. Cut from top (overbuck) being careful to avoid cutting earth. (FIG. 28)
5. Log Raised at One End. First, cut from bottom (underbuck) for 1/3 of diameter of log to avoid splintering. (FIG. 30). Second, cut from top (overbuck) to meet the first cut. (FIG. 29). Second, cut from top (overbuck) for 1/3 of diameter of log.
6. Log Supported on Both Ends. First, cut from top (overbuck) for 1/3 of diameter of log. (FIG. 29). Second, cut from bottom (underbuck) to meet the first cut and avoid pinching the guide bar.

GENERAL CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Before using chain saw, review the Safety instructions listed in this Manual and be aware of local regulations covering the operation of your saw.
2. For all types of cutting always hold the saw firmly in both hands, with thumbs fingers encircling the handles. (FIG. 25).
3. Ensure work area is clear, and that you have firm footing.
4. When cutting through the log, reduce the cutting pressure near the end of the cut without relaxing your grip on the chain saw to maintain complete control.
5. After completing cut, allow saw chain to stop before moving saw, or moving to another tree.

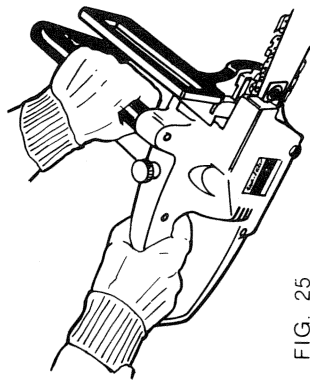


FIG. 25

Felling

1. When felling and bucking operations are being performed by two or more persons at the same time, the felling operation should be separated from the bucking operation by a distance of at least twice the height of the tree being felled.
2. Trees should not be felled in a manner that would endanger any person, strike any utility line or cause any property damage. If the tree does contact a utility line notify the utility company without delay.
3. Before felling is started clear your retreat path diagonally away from the expected line of the fall. (FIG. 6).
4. Remove dirt, stones, loose bark, nails, staples and wire from the tree where the felling cuts are to be made.
5. Notching Undercut should be 1/3 the thickness of the tree at right angles to the direction of the fall (FIG. 26).
6. Make the horizontal notching cut first, to help avoid pinching of saw chain or guide bar when the second notching cut is made.

Felling back cut. Should be 2" above the horizontal notching cut. (FIG. 26). Do not cut through the hinge which will stop the tree from twisting and falling in the wrong direction.

As the felling back cut nears the hinge, the tree should begin to fall. If the tree tends to rock backwards, to avoid pinching the guide bar and chain use hard wedges to hold the cut open and drop the tree in the right direction. When the tree begins to fall, withdraw the chain saw from the cut, release the trigger, put the saw down and retreat along the planned path. Be alert for over limbs dropping and watch your footing.

Limbing. Leave the large lower limbs to support the trunk of the tree on the ground. Remove other limbs in preparation for bucking the trunk to required lengths. (FIG. 31).

Note: Limbs under load will pinch and trap the guide bar if cut from the inside. Always cut from the outside.

READ ALL SECTIONS OF THIS MANUAL BEFORE PREPARING AND USING YOUR CHAIN SAW

CHAIN SAW NAMES & TERMS

Become familiar with these particular names and terms, so that you will fully understand the advice contained in this Manual.

BORING - The process involved in cutting with the Saw Chain at the nose of the Guide Bar in order to make a hole. (Boring should only be attempted by experienced operators who have been specifically trained. See Sawing Precautions Page 3).

BUCKING - The process of cross cutting a felled tree, or log, into lengths.

CHAIN BRAKE - A device designed to stop the saw chain when kickback occurs.

CLUTCH - A mechanism connecting and disconnecting the chain from a rotating source of power.

FELLING - The process of cutting down a tree.

FELLING BACK CUT - The final cut in the felling process, made on the opposite side of the tree from Notching Undercut.

FRONT HANDLE - The handle located toward the front of the chain saw normally gripped by the left hand.

GUIDE BAR - A solid railed structure which supports and guides the saw chain.

HANDGUARD - A shield located ahead of the front handle to protect the left hand, and prevent the hand from contacting the saw chain should it slip off the handle.

KICKBACK - The backward and/or upward motion of the guide bar resulting from nose contact of the guide bar, or pinching of the saw chain in the cut. (See Page 3 for advice on the avoidance of Kickback).

LIMBING - The process of removing the branches from a felled tree.

NORMAL CUTTING POSITION - The position assumed in performing the Bucking or Felling Cuts.

NOTCHING UNDERCUT - A notch cut in a tree which directs the fall of the tree.

OILER - A system for oiling the guide bar and saw chain.

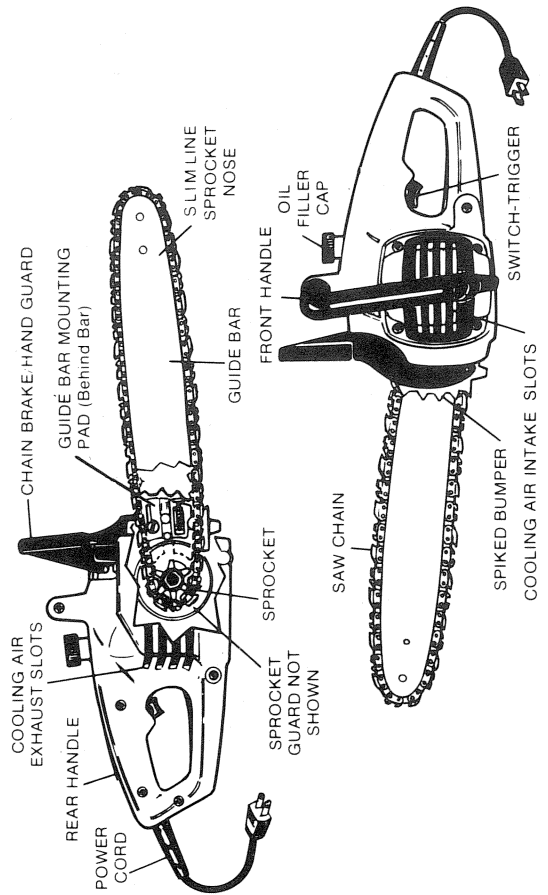
REAR HANDLE - The handle located toward the rear of the chain saw, normally gripped by the right hand.

SAW CHAIN - A loop of chain with teeth for cutting wood.

SPIKED BUMPER (Spike) - The pointed projections located at the front of the chain saw beside the guide bar, on which the chain saw pivots when felling or bucking.

SPROCKET - The toothed part that drives the saw chain.

SWITCH - A device which can complete, or interrupt, an electrical power circuit to the motor.



EXTENSION CORDS

Double insulated tools have 2 wire cords, and can be used with 2 wire or 3 wire extension cords. Only round jacketed extension cords should be used, and we recommend that they be listed by Underwriters Laboratories (U.L.). If the extension will be used outside, the cord must be suitable for outdoor use. Any cord marked as outdoor can also be used for indoor work.

An extension cord must have adequate wire size (AWG or American Wire Gauge) for safety, and to prevent loss of power and overheating. The smaller the gauge number of the wire, the greater the capacity of the cable, that is 16 gauge has more capacity than 18 gauge. When using more than one extension to make up the total length, be sure each individual extension contains at least the minimum wire size.

To determine the minimum wire size required, refer to the chart below.

CHART FOR MINIMUM WIRE SIZE (AWG) OF EXTENSION CORDS

NAMEPLATE RATING - AMPS	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200
0-10.0	18	18	16	16	14	14	12	12
10.1-13.0	16	16	14	14	14	12	12	12
13.1-15.0	14	14	12	12	12	12	12	-

Before using an extension cord, inspect it for loose or exposed wires, damaged insulation, and defective fittings. Make any needed repairs or replace the cord if necessary. Black & Decker has extension cords available that are U.L. listed for outdoor use.

DOUBLE INSULATION

Your Chain Saw is DOUBLE INSULATED.

This means that it is constructed throughout with TWO separate "layers" of electrical insulation or one DOUBLE thickness of insulation between you and the tool's electrical system. Tools built with this insulation system are not intended to be grounded. As a result the extension cord used with your saw can be plugged into any conventional 120 Volt electrical outlet, without concern for maintaining a ground connection.

Note: DOUBLE INSULATION does not take the place of normal safety precautions when operating this saw. The insulation system is for protection against injury resulting from a possible electrical insulation failure within the saw.

Caution: When servicing Double Insulated Tools, USE ONLY IDENTICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS. Replace or repair damaged cords.

Warning: When using an electric chain saw these basic safety precautions should always be followed to reduce the risk of fire, electric shock and personal injury. READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS.

ELECTRICAL PRECAUTIONS

SECURE CORDS as shown (FIG. 2) to prevent disconnection.

AVOID ENTANGLEMENT. Keep cords clear of operator, saw chain and branches at all times.

GUARD AGAINST ELECTRIC SHOCK. Avoid body contact with any grounded conductor such as metal pipes and wire fences.

INSPECT EXTENSION CORDS periodically and replace if damaged.

Inspect Tool Cords periodically and if damaged have repaired by Black & Decker Authorized Service Center.

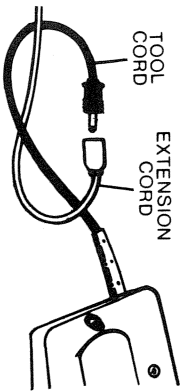


FIG. 2

SAW CHAIN MAINTENANCE

1. Keep the saw chain sharp at all times.
2. A dull chain needs heavy pressure, and overloads the motor and bar.
3. Cuttings (sawdust) should be in the form of chips.
4. Should they change to powder and the motor labors, unplug the saw and sharpen the chain.

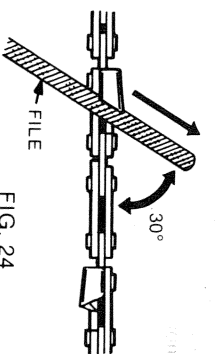


FIG. 24

CHAIN SHARPENING - REGULAR CHAIN

Black & Decker saw chain is a precision manufactured cutting attachment and requires regular inspection and care to maintain peak cutting efficiency. Touch up sharpening may be required once or twice during a day's wood cutting. In some areas where sand or other abrasives have become embedded in the bark of trees, cutter teeth dull more rapidly and more frequent sharpening may be required. As illustrated on FIG. 8, remove the bar nut, flat washer, and bar plate. Using gloves, tilt bar so chain clears the sprocket assembly and remove.

1. Chain can be sharpened on saw by replacing the bar in a bench vise while resting the saw on the bench.
2. Use a 5/32 inch (3.9 mm) round file and guide marked for a 30° top filing angle. P/N 38007.
3. Align the file guide at 30° angle, apply pressure against the face of the tooth, and push the file toward the outside of the tooth. Release pressure on the cutting edge on the return stroke.
4. Repeat sharpening stroke until tooth is sharp.
5. Sharpen all teeth on one side of chain before sharpening teeth on the other side. Use same number of strokes on each tooth to help keep all teeth the same length.

NOTE: Most chain problems are caused by incorrect filing, lack of lubrication, and/or loose chain tension. Refer to troubleshooting chart for common filing errors. This chart illustrates some of the most common signs to look for if the saw chain is not functioning properly.

COMMON FILING ERRORS

All of these errors must be corrected by refiling.	Cutter Fault	Cause	Result
Hook		(a) File too small.	Dulls quickly and will not cut
		(b) Handle held too high.	smoothly.
Backslope		(a) File too large.	Cuts slowly and requires extra pressure.
		(b) Handle held too low.	pressure.
Depth Gauges too high		Not filed down.	Cuts slowly, requires extra pressure and leads to cutter damage.
		Depth Gauges too low.	Rough cutting, requires more power (cuts too deep)

The delivery of oil to the bar and chain is preset at the factory, and for normal use is unlikely to need altering. If adjustment is required, the regulator is located in the bar mounting pad (FIG. 22). Turn the screw in $\frac{1}{4}$ turn steps, clockwise to decrease or counterclockwise to increase the oil flow. Ensure adequate supply of oil to the bar and chain by cleaning accumulated sawdust from oilways in bar and bar mounting pad after use. (FIG. 21)

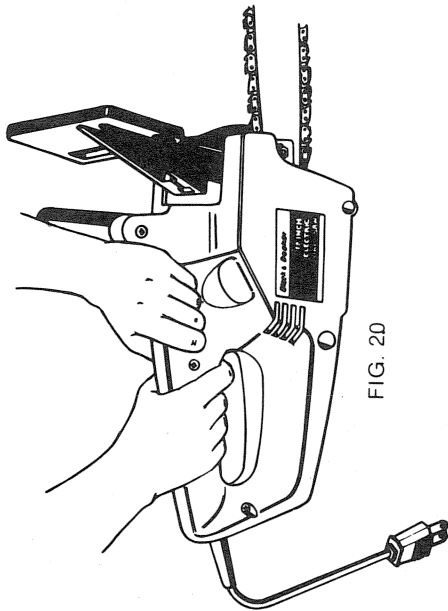


FIG. 20

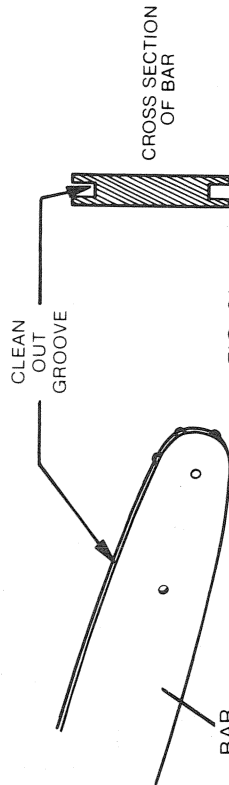


FIG. 21

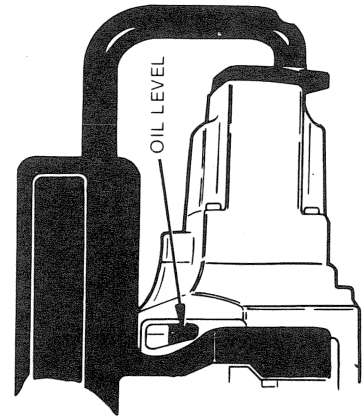


FIG. 23

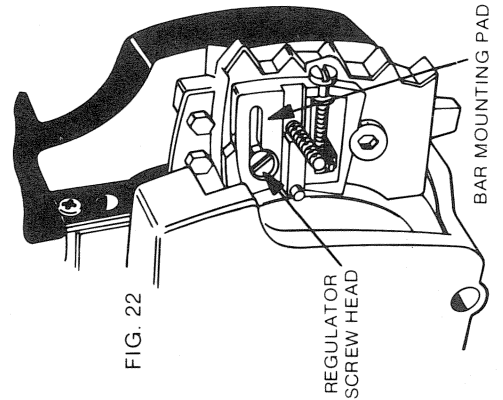


FIG. 22

PERSONAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

FATIGUE, DRUGS AND ALCOHOL. Do not operate chain saw when fatigued or under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

USE A SAFETY HARD HAT when working with branches overhead.

USE HEARING PROTECTION

DISCONNECT CHAIN SAW WHEN IDLE, and before adjusting or servicing the bar and chain.

REMOVE TOOLS. Check that all hand tools have been removed before using saw.

AVOID UNINTENTIONAL STARTING. Make a habit of keeping your finger off the trigger until you are ready to start a cut.

CARRY THE CHAIN SAW BY THE FRONT HANDLE, with finger off the trigger and the bar and chain pointed to the rear.

KEEP CLEAR. Keep all parts of your body away from the saw chain whenever the saw is connected to power.

BEFORE STARTING THE SAW ensure the saw chain is not touching anything.

SAW IN GOOD CONDITION. Never use a chain saw that is damaged, improperly adjusted or not completely assembled. Be certain that saw chain stops moving when trigger is released.

STORE IDLE SAW. Chain Saw should be stored in a carrying case or with a scabbard over the saw chain, locked up in a high place out of reach of children.

SAWING PRECAUTIONS

USE BOTH HANDS. When the motor is running always hold the chain saw with both hands, keeping the left arm as straight as possible. Grip firmly, with thumbs and fingers encircling the handles. (FIG. 4) Never hold log with one hand while sawing, if necessary clamp the log to free both hands to hold the chain saw.

CLEAN HANDLES. Keep handles dry and oil free.

NOT ALOFT. Do not operate a chain saw in a tree unless specifically trained to do so. **DON'T OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Never run chain saw while standing on an unstable surface.

MAINTAIN CHAIN SAW. Keep saw chain sharp, oiled and properly tensioned for safest operation. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories. For information about chain brake see pages 9, 10, & 11.

DON'T FORCE THE CHAIN SAW TO CUT. It will do the job better and more safely at the rate for which it was designed.

USE RIGHT TOOL. Never cut plastics, sheet metal or any non-wood substance. Don't force a small chain saw to do the job of a heavy duty saw.

CUT AT FULL SPEED ONLY. Always have chain moving at full speed before touching the wood and starting to cut. A slow moving chain will catch in the wood and may pull you off balance.

SPRINGY SAPLINGS. Use extreme caution when cutting small saplings, branches or brush, because the whippy material tends to catch the saw chain and pull or throw the saw.

WATCH FOR SPRING BACK when sawing a limb under tension, so that you will not be struck when the tension in the limb is released.

GUARD AGAINST KICKBACK. Kickback is the fast upward motion of the guide bar which occurs when the saw chain at the nose of the guide bar contacts an object (FIG. 3). Kickback can cause dangerous loss of control of the chain saw.

TO AVOID KICKBACK

- Hold the chain saw firmly with both hands.
- Don't overreach.
- Prevent the nose of the guide bar (FIG. 5) from contacting a log, branch, ground or other obstruction.
- Don't cut above shoulder height.
- Keep saw chain sharp and in proper adjustment.
- Follow instructions for lubrication and guide bar maintenance.
- Do not use chain saw without all safety features functioning.
- When bucking (cutting as illustrated in FIG. 5 & 7) always grip front handle directly behind the chain brake hand guard lever - see FIG. 4

KICKBACK REACTION ZONE

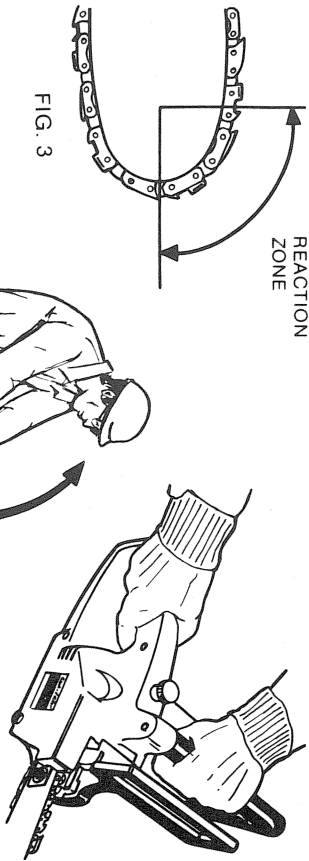


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

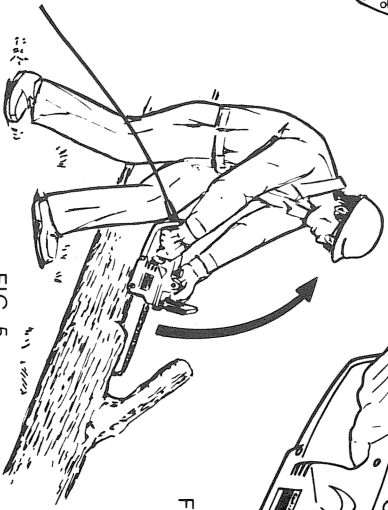


FIG. 5

CUTTING AREA PRECAUTIONS

- KEEP AREA CLEAR. Cluttered work areas invite injuries. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY. Do not permit onlookers in the work area or to contact the extension cord.
- DON'T START CUTTING UNTIL YOU HAVE A CLEAR WORK AREA, secure footing and a planned retreat path from the falling tree (FIG.6).
- AVOID SNAGS. Keep extension cord away from saw chain, and clear of branches and the like while cutting.
- STAND ON UPHILL SIDE when bucking a log or felling a tree so that sections will roll or slide away from you. (FIG. 7)
- KEEP FEET CLEAR when cutting logs suspended off the ground.
- AVOID POWER LINES. Do not fell a tree that has power or telephone lines running through it or close by.
- SIZE UP TREE to determine if it can be safely felled in the desired direction. Consider the lean of the tree, unbalanced branches and wind direction/strength (See General Cutting Instructions).
- NOBODY NEAR. When felling allow no one closer than twice the height of the tree being felled.
- KEEP WORK AREA WELL LIT.

IMPORTANT

- DO NOT HOLD THE SAW BY THE HANDGUARD/CHAIN BRAKE LEVER.
- Carry only by front handle.

NOTE: When the Chain Brake has been actuated, before you can continue to saw, you must:

1. Release trigger.
2. Disengage Chain Brake by pulling Handguard/Lever backwards until it locks.
3. When ready to operate, squeeze the trigger.

CHAIN BRAKE CHECKLIST

When the chain brake is engaged (lever pushed forward) the saw will not run. The chain brake lever must be pulled back to lock before the saw will run again. See "Chain Brake Operation" on pages 9, 10, & 11 of the Owners Manual.

If saw will not run, check

1. That chain brake lever is pulled back.
2. Extension cord is properly connected at each end.
3. Fuse for power outlet is not blown

CHAIN BRAKE MAINTENANCE

The clutch drum and chain brake should be kept as clean and free of sawdust as possible to allow free movement and full contact of the brake hand. Clean out the areas shown in FIG. 19.

We also recommend that the entire chain brake mechanism be checked for wear at a Black & Decker Service Center every year, or after 10 hours of actual chain saw running time, whichever occurs first.

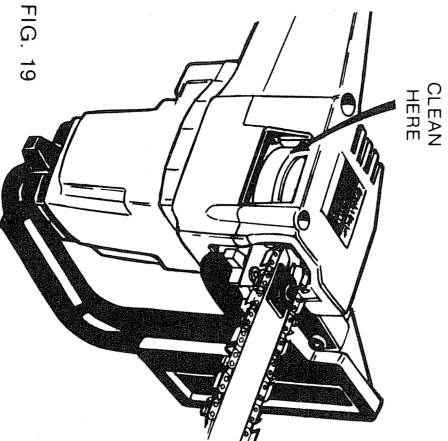


FIG. 19

CHAIN OILING - SAE 30W OIL IS RECOMMENDED

The chain on your saw requires lubrication while in use, to minimize friction with the guide bar.

1. The tank holds enough oil for 15-30 minutes sawing.
2. The level of the oil in the tank can be checked in the slot provided (FIG. 23). When the oil is level with the bottom of the slot the oil tank should be refilled.

NOTE: Models 3801-10, 3802-10, and 3803-10 when used for felling (saw on its side) should not have less than 1/2 tank of oil to avoid starving the chain.

Avoid spilling oil over the saw. Use a funnel when filling the tank and wipe up any spills. Do not let sawdust or other dirt enter the oil tank. The oil filler cap is located adjacent to the front handle. The cap must be tight to ensure proper operation of the oil pump.

An automatic pump delivers oil to the bar and chain whenever the chain saw is operated. When new and after the tank has been emptied, or **after periods of disuse**, it may be necessary to prime the pump. This is done by using the right hand to continually run the saw, and at the same time pressing down on the filler cap with the heel of your left hand covering the small venthole for 5 seconds. **Observe all safety precautions.** See FIG. 20.

CHAIN BRAKE OPERATION

The brake is actuated if pressure is applied against the lever when, as in the event of "kickback," the operator's hand strikes the lever. When the brake is actuated, chain movement stops abruptly and the power supply to the motor is cut off.

CAUTION: Purpose of the CHAIN BRAKE is to reduce the possibility of injury due to "kickback" but it cannot provide the measure of protection intended if the saw is operated carelessly.

CAUTION: Hand placement is important. ALWAYS grip front handle directly behind the handguard/chain brake lever (See FIG. 16).

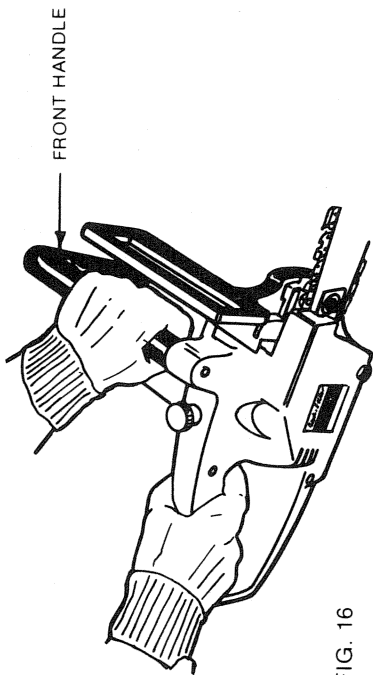


FIG. 16

The CHAIN BRAKE is disengaged (the chain can move) when the brake lever is pulled back and locked (FIG. 17). This is the normal running position. The CHAIN BRAKE is engaged (chain is stopped) when the brake lever is in the forward position. (FIG. 18)

Before cutting with your saw, test the CHAIN BRAKE as follows:

1. Place the saw on a firm flat surface.
 2. Follow the correct procedures to operate the saw.
 3. Grasp the rear handle firmly with the right hand.
 4. With the left hand, hold the front handle (not the CHAIN BRAKE lever) firmly. (FIG. 16)
 5. Squeeze the trigger so that the chain begins to move, then activate (push forward) the CHAIN BRAKE lever (FIG. 18).
- CAUTION:** Activate the CHAIN BRAKE SLOWLY and DELIBERATELY. Be careful to keep the chain from touching any surface; don't let saw tip forward.

6. The chain should stop abruptly.
NOTE: If the chain doesn't stop, shut off the motor. Take the saw to your B & D dealer for repair or replacement of the CHAIN BRAKE.

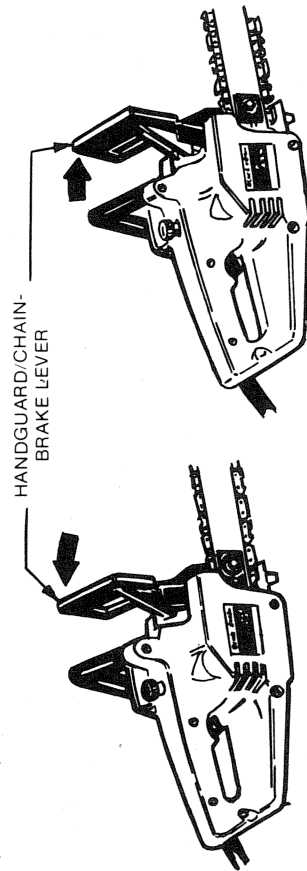


FIG. 17

FIG. 18

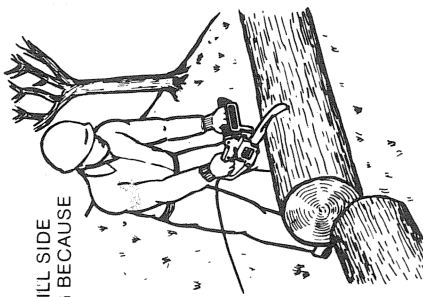


FIG. 7

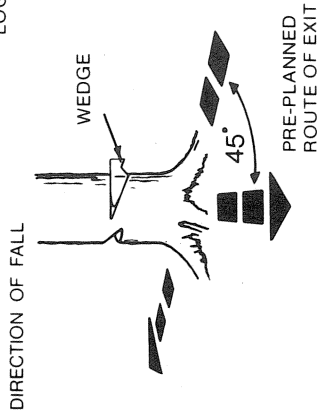


FIG. 6

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS BAR & CHAIN INSTALLATION

All Models.

REMOVE LOOSE PARTS from the plastic bag. The combination wrench is the only tool you need.

STUDY THE ILLUSTRATIONS to become familiar with the parts and their positions (FIG. 8).

BE CERTAIN SAW IS UNPLUGGED from power supply.

SUPPORT SAW on its side with sprocket facing up.

CHECK THAT THE ADJUSTER SCREW ASSEMBLY IS IN ITS SLOT. Ensure that the adjuster nut is positioned as far to the rear as possible with the lug pointing outwards ready to engage in the hole in the guide bar. (FIG. 9) Wearing gloves, mount the chain on the guide bar with the cutters facing forward on the top of the bar (FIG. 11)

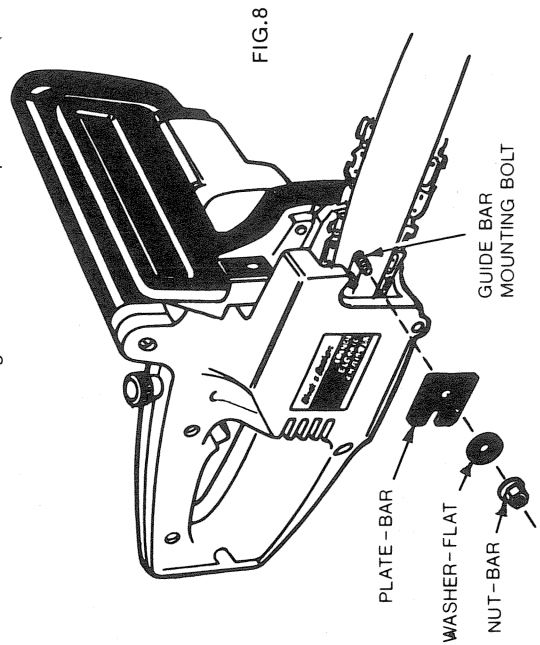


FIG. 8

ENSURE ADJUSTER NUT IS POSITIONED at the rear of the slot.
 HOLD THE CHAIN SNUGLY on the guide bar with one hand (FIG. 12).
 WITH THE GUIDE BAR AT A SLIGHT UPWARD ANGLE to clear the mounting bolt, enter the loop end of chain into the housing and over the sprocket. If necessary, guide the loop of chain with a finger of your other hand.
 SLIP THE GUIDE BAR DOWN over the mounting bolt and set it on the mounting pad. MAKE SURE THAT THE LUG ON THE ADJUSTER NUT ENTERS THE HOLE in the guide bar. (**Severe damage will result if the lug is not properly located**).
 INSTALL BAR PLATE AND WASHER on bar bolt, and secure with hex nut finger tight. STAND SAW UPRIGHT and turn adjuster screw clockwise to move bar outwards and tighten chain (FIG. 10)
 YOU ARE NOW READY to adjust chain tension.

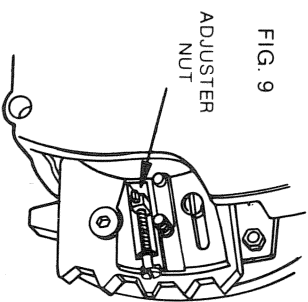


FIG. 9

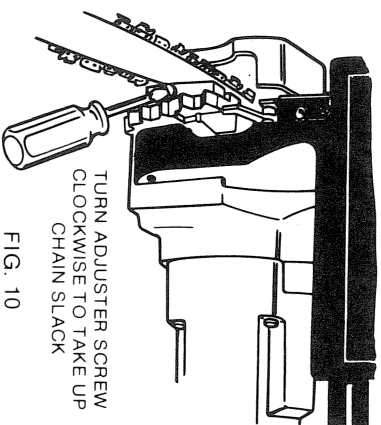


FIG. 10



FIG. 11

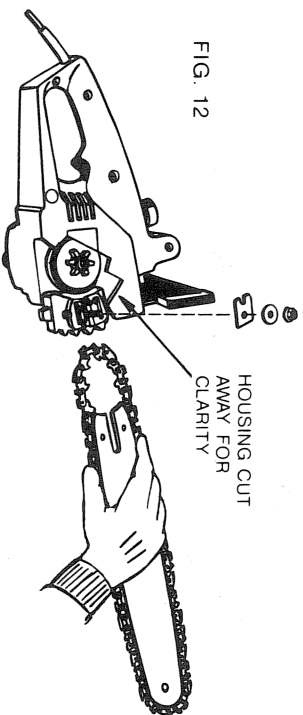


FIG. 12

ADJUST CHAIN TENSION

With saw unplugged, using gloves and with the bar nut finger tight so that bar can move: DRAW THE CHAIN along the bar rails by hand while turning the adjuster screw clockwise to increase the chain tension. Cold tension is correct when the chain side links are touching the bar rails, and the chain can be pulled along the bar without binding. (FIG. 13)

TIGHTEN MOUNTING NUT with wrench to lock the bar at proper chain tension.

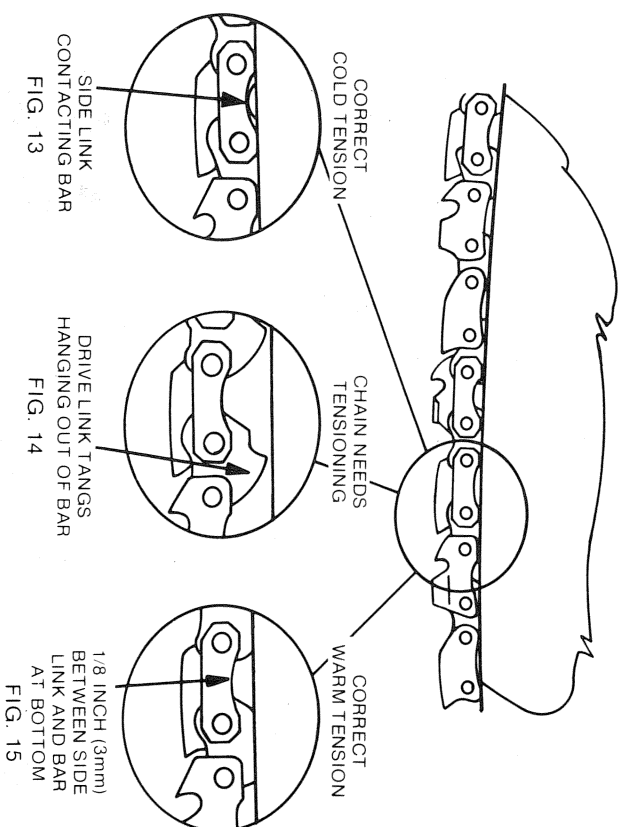
MAINTAIN CHAIN TENSION

A new chain and bar will break in and need re-adjustment after as little as five cuts. This is normal, and the interval between adjustments will lengthen quickly.

Patience, to unplug the saw and adjust the chain, will result in longer life and improve cutting performance.

After the break-in period, the chain will tend to droop when hot. This is normal and the chain should **not** be adjusted unless the drive links are close to coming out of the bar grooves. (See FIG. 14). When this occurs, unplug the saw, loosen bar mounting nut, adjust tension of warm chain to a maximum droop of $\frac{1}{8}$ " (FIG. 15). Tighten nut.

Note: Correct chain tension is important for long life. If a chain is too loose or too tight, the bar, chain and saw bearing will wear more rapidly.



SIDE LINK CONTACTING BAR
 FIG. 13

DRIVE LINK TANGS HANGING OUT OF BAR
 FIG. 14

1/8 INCH (3mm) BETWEEN SIDE LINK AND BAR AT BOTTOM
 FIG. 15

CHAIN BRAKE AND HANDGUARD

Handguards on Models 3801-10, 3802-10, and 3803-10 also serve as chain brake actuating lever.

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