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## CHAINSAW 2000W POWEG10100

### 1 APPLICATION

These models are intended for infrequent use by homeowners, cottagers, and campers, and for such general applications as clearing, pruning, cutting firewood, etc. They are not intended for prolonged use. If the intended use involves prolonged periods of operation, this may cause circulatory problems in the user's hands due to vibration. Not suitable for professional use.



**WARNING! Read this manual and general safety instructions carefully before using the appliance, for your own safety. Your power tool should only be passed on together with these instructions.**

### 2 DESCRIPTION (FIG. A)

- |                                   |                            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Saw chain                      | 10. Chain catcher          |
| 2. Guide bar                      | 11. Cable                  |
| 3. Chain brake lever / hand guard | 12. Safety lock-off button |
| 4. Front handle                   | 13. On/Off switch          |
| 5. Main handle                    | 14. Chain cover            |
| 6. Oil tank cap                   | 15. Locking pin            |
| 7. Bucking spike                  | 16. Sprocket               |
| 8. Bar retaining nut              | 17. Guide bar cover        |
| 9. Saw chain adjustment screw     |                            |
- LOW KICKBACK SAW CHAIN helps significantly reduce kickback, or the intensity of kickback, due to specially designed depth gauges and guard links.
  - CHAIN BRAKE is a safety feature designed to reduce the possibility of injury due to kickback by stopping a moving saw chain in milliseconds. It is activated by the Chain Brake lever.
  - CHAIN BRAKE LEVER / HAND GUARD protects the operator's left hand in the event it slips off the front handle while saw is running.
  - CHAIN CATCHER reduces the danger of injury in the event saw chain breaks or derails during operation. The chain catcher is designed to intercept a whipping chain.



**NOTE: Study your saw and be familiar with its parts.**



**WARNING: Beware of kickback. Hold chain saw firmly with both hands when using. For your own safety, please read and follow the safety precautions in this manual before attempting to operate your chain saw. Improper use can cause serious injury.**



**WARNING! When using gas tools, basic safety precautions, including the following, should always be followed to reduce the risk of serious personal injury and/or damage to the unit.**

### 3 PACKAGE CONTENT LIST

- Remove all packaging materials.
- Remove remaining packing and package inserts (if included).
- Check that the package contents are complete.
- Check the appliance, the power cord, the power plug and all accessories for transportation damage.
- Keep the packing materials as long as possible till the end of the warranty period. Dispose it into your local waste disposal system afterwards.



**WARNING: Packaging materials are not toys! Children must not play with plastic bags! Danger of suffocation!**

1 electrical chainsaw 2000 W  
1 manual  
1 chain

1 bar  
1 bar cover  
1 spanner



**If any parts are missing or damaged, please contact your dealer.**

### 4 SYMBOLS

In this manual and/or on the machine the following symbols are used:

	Denotes risk of personal injury or damage to the tool.		Wearing of protection against noise advised.
	Read manual before use.		Wearing of protection goggles advised.
	Wearing of protective shoes advised.		Always wear gloves.
	Never operate the machine in the rain or in damp or wet conditions. Moisture is an electrical shock hazard.		Remove plug from the mains immediately if the cable is damaged or cut.
	Denotes risk of electric shock.		Keep children at a distance of not less than 10 m from the work area.
	Class II - Double insulated.		In accordance with essential applicable safety standards of European directives.

## 5 GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

Read all safety warnings and instructions. Failure to heed warnings and follow instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury. Keep safety warnings and instructions for future reference. The term "power tool" in the safety warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

### 5.1 Working area

- Keep working area clean and well lit. Untidy and dark areas can lead to accidents.
- Do not operate power tools in potentially explosive surroundings, for example, in the presence of inflammable liquids, gases or dust. Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.
- Keep children and bystanders at a distance when operating a power tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control of it.

### 5.2 Electrical safety



**Always check that the power supply corresponds to the voltage on the rating plate.**

- Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use adapter plugs with earthed power tools. Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce the risk of an electric shock.
- Avoid body contact with earthed surfaces such as pipes, radiators, kitchen ranges and refrigerators. There is an increased risk of an electric shock if your body is earthed.
- Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. If water gets inside a power tool, it will increase the risk of an electric shock.
- Do not damage the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep the cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of an electric shock.
- When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cable suitable for outdoor use. Using a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of an electric shock.
- If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a power supply protected by a residual current device (RCD). Using an RCD reduces the risk of an electric shock.

### 5.3 Personal safety

- Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool when you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. A moment of inattention when operating a power tool may result in serious personal injury.
- Use safety equipment. Always wear eye protection. Using safety equipment such as a dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, a hard hat, or hearing protection whenever it is needed will reduce the risk of personal injury.
- Avoid accidental starts. Ensure the switch is in the off position before inserting the plug. Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or plugging in power tools when the switch is in the on position makes accidents more likely.
- Remove any adjusting keys or spanners before turning on the power tool. A spanner or key left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.
- Do not reach out too far. Keep your feet firmly on the ground at all times. This will enable you retain control over the power tool in unexpected situations.
- Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from the power tool. Loose clothes, jewellery or long hair can become entangled in the moving parts.
- If there are devices for connecting dust extraction and collection facilities, please ensure that they are attached and used correctly. Using such devices can reduce dust-related hazards.

**5.4 Power tool use and care**

- Do not expect the power tool to do more than it can. Use the correct power tool for what you want to do. A power tool will achieve better results and be safer if used in the context for which it was designed.
- Do not use the power tool if the switch cannot turn it on and off. A power tool with a broken switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
- Disconnect the plug from the power source before making adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools. Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.
- Store power tools, when not in use, out of the reach of children and do not allow people who are not familiar with the power tool or these instructions to operate it. Power tools are potentially dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
- Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or jammed moving parts, breakages or any other feature that might affect the operation of the power tool. If it is damaged, the power tool must be repaired. Many accidents are caused by using poorly maintained power tools.
- Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to jam and are easier to control.
- Use the power tool, accessories and cutting tools, etc., in accordance with these instructions and in the manner intended for the particular type of power tool, taking into account the working conditions and the work which needs to be done. Using a power tool in ways for which it was not intended can lead to potentially hazardous situations.

**5.5 Service**

- Your power tool should be serviced by a qualified specialist using only standard spare parts. This will ensure that it meets the required safety standards.

**6 CHAIN SAW SAFETY WARNINGS**

- Keep all parts of the body away from the saw chain when the chain saw is operating. Before you start the chain saw, make sure the saw chain is not contacting anything. A moment of inattention while operating chain saws may cause entanglement of your clothing or body with the saw chain.
- Always hold the chain saw with your right hand on the rear handle and your left hand on the front handle. Holding the chain saw with a reversed hand configuration increases the risk of personal injury and should never be done.
- Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. Further protective equipment for head, hands, legs and feet is recommended. Adequate protective clothing will reduce personal injury by flying debris or accidental contact with the saw chain.
- Do not operate a chain saw in a tree. Operation of a chain saw while up in a tree may result in personal injury.
- Always keep proper footing and operate the chain saw only when standing on fixed, secure and level surface. Slippery or unstable surfaces such as ladders may cause a loss of balance or control of the chain saw.
- When cutting a limb that is under tension be alert for spring back. When the tension in the wood fibres is released the spring loaded limb may strike the operator and/or throw the chain saw out of control.
- Use extreme caution when cutting brush and saplings. The slender material may catch the saw chain and be whipped toward you or pull you off balance.
- Carry the chain saw by the front handle with the chain saw switched off and away from your body. When transporting or storing the chain saw always fit the guide bar cover. Proper handling of the chain saw will reduce the likelihood of accidental contact with the moving saw chain.
- Follow instructions for lubricating, chain tensioning and changing accessories. Improperly tensioned or lubricated chain may either break or increase the chance for kickback.
- Keep handles dry, clean, and free from oil and grease. Greasy, oily handles are slippery causing loss of control.

- Cut wood only. Do not use chain saw for purposes not intended. For example: do not use chain saw for cutting plastic, masonry or non-wood building materials. Use of the chain saw for operations different than intended could result in a hazardous situation.

## 7 CAUSES AND OPERATOR PREVENTION OF KICKBACK

- 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 sudden 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. Do not rely exclusively upon the safety devices built into your saw. As a chain saw user, you should take several steps to keep your cutting jobs free from accident or injury.
- Kickback is the result of tool misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below:
  - Maintain a firm grip, with thumbs and fingers encircling the chain saw handles, with both hands on the saw and position your body and arm to allow you to resist kickback forces. Kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken. Do not let go of the chain saw.
  - Do not overreach and do not cut above shoulder height. This helps prevent unintended tip contact and enables better control of the chain saw in unexpected situations.
  - Only use replacement bars and chains specified by the manufacturer. Incorrect replacement bars and chains may cause chain breakage and/or kickback.
  - Follow the manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain. Decreasing the depth gauge height can lead to increased kickback.

### 7.1 Recommended

- Use a residual current device with a tripping current of 30 mA or less.
- During the cutting operation, the supply cord must be securely positioned to prevent the cord from snagged on branches and the like.
- The first-time user should, as a minimum practice, cutting logs on a saw-horse or cradle.

## 8 LUBRICATION SYSTEM

- The chain is automatically lubricated.
- Use only new chain oil specifically formulated for chainsaws.



**Never use wasted oil, low quality oil, or insufficient oil. This could damage the pump; the bar and the chain may result in serious personal injury.**

- Check oil level before each work session, refill if less than ¼ full.
- If the lubrication system does not work properly, check if the oil filter and all oil-ways are clean and free from obstructions. If it is still not working, contact an authorised service centre.

## 9 SAFETY CHAIN BRAKE

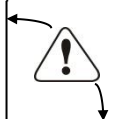
### 9.1 Kickback

Kickback is a phenomenon whereby the tip of the saw flies quickly and uncontrollably upwards towards the operator. It happens with little or no warning and can be caused by cutting with the blade tip, if the saw gets pinched in its cut, or if the saw contacts debris.

The risk of kickback can never be completely eliminated but it can be reduced by:

- Ensuring the work area is free of debris.
- Not allowing the chain to get pinched.

- Not cutting with the danger area at the tip of the saw .see illustration below.



In the event of a kickback occurring, the left hand should come into contact with the chain brake stopping the chain immediately by moving it to position '0'. See fig 1.

The operation of the chain brake must be checked prior to each use.

To reset the chain brake disconnect from the mains switch and snap it backwards (towards the operator) into position '1'. See Fig 1.

Re-check the chain tension before re-starting.

## 10 ASSEMBLY

### 10.1 To assemble the chain and bar

Ensure that the chainsaw is unplugged from the mains supply, place the chainsaw on a stable surface. Pull the chain brake towards the front handle to check that the chain brake is off.

- Using the spanner undo the Clamp Nut (8) and remove the chain cover (14).
- Ensure the chain tensioning screw (9) is slackened sufficiently to allow the locking pin (15) maximum travel.
- Wearing thick protective gloves, drape the chain (1) over the guide bar (2) ensuring the direction of travel is as marked on the chain cover and it is fully engaged in the guide bar sprocket.
- Offer the bar/chain assembly up to the locking pin and tensioning screw ensuring it is fully engaged on the drive sprocket (16).
- Refit the cover and nut, but do not fully tighten the nut.
- Using the hex wrench, tighten the tensioning screw until the chain has approximately 2 mm of slack.
- Fully tighten clamp nut.

### 10.2 Lubricating oil for the saw chain

- Before starting up your new chain saw, the container must be filled with chain saw oil. (Available in our product range: POWOIL003 - 1L & POWOIL006 - 5L)
- It allows operating the chain saw at ambient temperatures down to as low as -15 °C.
- Never use waste oil for lubricating the saw chain.
- To top the saw up with lubricating oil unscrew the filler cap (6). Make sure that no dirt gets into the oil container while filling up. The oil level can be checked through the gauge glass.

## 11 POWER SUPPLY CONNECTION

- The chain saw has purposely been fitted with a comparatively short power lead to reduce the risk of the lead being cut by the saw chain while working with the tool.
- It is best to fit the strain relief strap supplied between the plug on the saw's power lead and the coupler socket on the extension cord, to prevent the plug from being unintentionally pulled out of the coupler socket.
- Before plugging the extension cord into the supply socket check the cord for damage and deterioration. Never operate the chain saw if the supply lead is not in perfect condition.
- The electricity supply where the chain saw is connected to should be provided with an earth leakage or residual current device with a tripping current of not more than 30 mA.

## 12 OPERATION

### 12.1 Switching on and off

- Connect the tool to a mains power supply.
- Depress the safety lock off button (12) whilst squeezing the main switch (13).
- Release the main switch to stop the tool.

## 13 HOW TO WORK WITH THE CHAIN SAW

### 13.1 General cutting instructions

#### 13.1.1 Felling

Felling is the term for cutting down a tree. Small trees up to 6-7 inches (15-18 cm) in diameter are usually cut in a single cut. Larger trees require notch cuts. Notch cuts determine the direction the tree will fall.

Felling a tree:



**Warning:** a retreat path (A) should be planned and cleared as necessary before cuts are started. The retreat path should extend back and diagonally to the rear of the expected line of fall, as illustrated in Fig. 2



**Caution:** if felling a tree on sloping ground, the chain saw operator should keep on the uphill side of the terrain, as the tree is likely to roll or slide downhill after it is felled.



**Note:** direction of fall (B) is controlled by the notching cut. Before any cuts are made, consider the location of larger branches and natural lean of the tree to determine the way the tree will fall.



**Warning:** do not cut down a tree during high or changing winds or if there is a danger to property. Consult a tree professional. Do not cut down a tree if there is a danger of striking utility wires; notify the utility company before making any cuts.

General guidelines for felling trees:

Normally felling consists of 2 main cutting operations, notching (C) and making the felling cut (D). Start making the upper notch cut (C) on the side of the tree facing the felling direction (E). Be sure you don't make the lower cut too deep into the trunk.

The notch (C) should be deep enough to create a hinge (F) of sufficient width and strength.

The notch should be wide enough to direct the fall of the tree for as long as possible.



**WARNING:** Never walk in front of a tree that has been notched. Make the felling cut (D) from the other side of the tree and 1.5 - 2.0 inches (3-5 cm) above the edge of the notch (C) (Fig. 3)

Never saw completely through the trunk. Always leave a hinge. The hinge guides the tree. If the trunk is completely cut through, control over the felling direction is lost.

Insert a wedge or felling lever in the cut well before the tree becomes unstable and starts to move. This will prevent the guidebar from binding in the felling cut if you have misjudged the falling direction. Make sure no bystanders have entered the range of the falling tree before you push it over.



**Warning:** before making the final cut, always recheck the area for bystanders, animals or obstacles.

Felling cut:

- Use wooden or plastic wedges (A) to prevent binding the bar or chain (B) in the cut. Wedges also control felling (Fig. 4).
- When diameter of wood being cut is greater than the bar length, make 2 cuts as shown (Fig. 5).



**WARNING: As the felling cut gets close to the hinge, the tree should begin to fall. When tree begins to fall, remove saw from cut, stop engine, put chain saw down, and leave area along retreat path (Fig. 2).**

### 13.1.2 Limbing

Limbing a tree is the process of removing the branches from a fallen tree. Do not remove supporting limbs until after the log is bucked (cut) into lengths (Fig. 6).

Branches under tension should be cut from the bottom up to avoid binding the chain saw.



**WARNING: Never cut tree limbs while standing on tree trunk.**

### 13.1.3 Bucking

Bucking is cutting a fallen log into lengths. Make sure you have a good footing and stand uphill of the log when cutting on sloping ground. If possible, the log should be supported so that the end to be cut off is not resting on the ground. If the log is supported at both ends and you must cut in the middle, make a downward cut halfway through the log and then make the undercut. This will prevent the log from pinching the bar and chain. Be careful that the chain does not cut into the ground when bucking as this causes rapid dulling of the chain. When bucking on a slope, always stand on the uphill side.

- Log supported along entire length: Cut from top (overbuck), being careful to avoid cutting into the ground (Fig. 7).
- Log supported on 1 end: First, cut from bottom (underbuck) 1/3 diameter of log to avoid splintering. Second, cut from above (overbuck) to meet first cut and avoid pinching (Fig. 8).
- Log supported on both ends: First, overbuck 1/3 diameter of log to avoid splintering. Second, underbuck to meet first cut and avoid pinching (Fig. 9).



**NOTE: The best way to hold a log while bucking is to use a sawhorse. When this is not possible, the log should be raised and supported by the limb stumps or by using supporting logs. Be sure the log being cut is securely supported.**

### 13.1.4 Bucking using a sawhorse

For personal safety and ease of cutting, the correct position for vertical bucking is essential (fig. 10).

Vertical cutting:

- Hold the saw firmly with both hands and keep the saw to the right of your body while cutting.
- Keep the left arm as straight as possible.
- Keep weight on both feet.



**Caution: while the saw is cutting, be sure the chain and bar are being properly lubricated.**

## **14 CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE**

### **14.1 Re-tensioning the saw chain**

When working with the chain saw, the chain expands as a result of the warming. It then becomes slack and may slip off the guide bar.

If the saw chain is tensioned in this condition, it is very important to release the tension once the saw work is finished, as otherwise the chain may contract so much on cooling that it will be excessively tight.

### **14.2 Insufficient chain lubrication**

If after running the chain saw for about 20 minutes only a little lubricating oil has left the container, the cause may be blockage of the oil duct in the saw and/or the oil hole in the guide bar. If so, they should be cleaned.

To clean the oil duct the cover plate (14) can be removed, if necessary, after unscrewing its fastening screw.

### **14.3 To carry the chain saw**

After use, the guide bar and chain should be covered with the chain guard that is supplied with the tool.

### **14.4 Saw chains**

Working with a blunt saw chain causes the chain, guide bar and drive sprocket to wear rapidly and may even lead to the chain breaking and so it is important that the saw chain be sharpened in good time.

It is advisable to have the chain be re-sharpened by a competent workshop.

The relevant angles on the saw-chain cutters are:

- side-plate filing angle 85°,
- top-plate cuffing angle 60°,
- top-plate angle 30°.

A 4 mm dia. round file should be used for sharpening the chain.

### **14.5 Guide bar**

A small amount of ball-bearing grease should be fed occasionally with a grease gun through the grease holes situated near the four rivets holding the nose sprocket on the guide bar.

The bottom edge of the bar is exposed to relatively heavy wear and so the bar should be turned top to bottom whenever the chain is sharpened and at the same time the groove in the bar and the oil holes should be cleaned.

### **14.6 Drive sprocket**

If the teeth of the drive sprocket (16) show any signs of wear, the sprocket should be replaced. The drive sprocket should be changed with every second replacement of the chain.

**15 TECHNICAL DATA**

Rated voltage	230-240V
Rated frequency	50 Hz
Rated power	2000 W
Rotation speed	8000min <sup>-1</sup>
Protection class	II
Bar size	350mm
Cutting length chain saw	350 mm
Cable length	0.35 m
Chain oil tank capacity	0.28 l
Quick stop	Yes
Chain speed	15 m/s
Automatic chain oilier	Yes
Low kickback	Yes
Bar type	Oregon
Electric motor type	Brushed
Chain type	Oregon
Oil level indicator	Yes
Safety guard	Yes

**16 NOISE**

Noise emission values measured according to relevant standard. (K=3)

Acoustic pressure level LpA	89dB(A)
Acoustic power level LwA	108dB(A)



**ATTENTION! Wear hearing protection when sound pressure is over 85 dB(A).**

aw (Vibration)	6.1m/s <sup>2</sup>	K = 1.5 m/s <sup>2</sup>
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## 17 WARRANTY

- This product is warranted as provided by law for a 24 -month period effective from the date of purchase by the first user.
- This warranty covers all material or production flaws excluding : batteries, chargers, defective parts subject to normal wear & tear such as bearings, brushes, cables, and plugs, or accessories such as drills, drill bits, saw blades, etc. ; damage or defects resulting from maltreatment, accidents or alterations; nor the cost of transportation.
- Damage and/or defects resulting from inappropriate use also do not fall under the warranty provisions.
- We also disclaim all liability for any bodily injury resulting from inappropriate use of the tool.
- Repairs may only be carried out by an authorised customer service centre for Powerplus tools.
- You can always obtain more information at the number 00 32 3 292 92 90.
- Any transportation costs shall always be borne by the customer, unless agreed otherwise in writing.
- At the same time, no claim can be made on the warranty if the damage of the device is the result of negligent maintenance or overload.
- Definitely excluded from the warranty is damage resulting from fluid permeation, excessive dust penetration, intentional damage (on purpose or by gross carelessness), inappropriate usage (use for purposes for which the device is not suitable), incompetent usage (e.g. not following the instructions given in the manual), inexpert assembly, lightning strike, erroneous net voltage. This list is not exhaustive.
- Acceptance of claims under warranty can never lead to the prolongation of the warranty period nor commencement of a new warranty period in case of a device replacement.
- Devices or parts which are replaced under the warranty therefore remain the property of Varo NV.
- We reserve the right to reject a claim whenever the purchase cannot be verified or when it is clear that the product has not been properly maintained. (Clean ventilation slots, carbon brushes serviced regularly, etc.).
- Your purchase receipt must be kept as proof of date of purchase.
- Your appliance must be returned undismantled to your dealer in an acceptably clean state, (in its original blow-moulded case if applicable to the unit), accompanied by proof of purchase.

## 18 ENVIRONMENT



Should your appliance need replacement after extended use, do not dispose of it with the household refuse, but in an environmentally safe way.

Waste produced by electrical machine items should not be handled like normal household rubbish. Please recycle where recycle facilities exist. Check with your Local Authority or retailer for recycling advice.

**19 DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY**

VARO – Vic. Van Rompuy N.V. – Joseph Van Instraat 9 – 2500 Lier – Belgium, declares that,

Product: CHAINSAW 2000W  
trade mark: PowerPlus  
model: POWEG10100

is in conformity with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of the applicable European Directives, based on the application of European harmonized standards.

Any unauthorized modification of the apparatus voids this declaration.

European Directives (including, if applicable, their amendments up to the date of signature):

2011/65/EU

2006/42/EC

2014/30/EU

2000/14/EC

Annex V

LwA

Measured 100 dB(A)

Guaranteed 108 dB(A)

European harmonized standards (including, if applicable, their amendments up to the date of signature):

EN60745-1 : 2009

EN60745-2-13 : 2009

EN55014-1 : 2017

EN55014-2 : 2015

EN IEC 61000-3-2 : 2019

EN61000-3-11 : 2000

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The undersigned acts on behalf of the company CEO,

Philippe Vankerkhove  
Regulatory Affairs – Compliance Manager  
20/01/2021, Lier - Belgium