

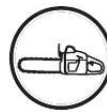


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You can read the recommendations in the user guide, the technical guide or the installation guide for HUSQVARNA 345. You'll find the answers to all your questions on the HUSQVARNA 345 in the user manual (information, specifications, safety advice, size, accessories, etc.). Detailed instructions for use are in the User's Guide.

User manual HUSQVARNA 345
User guide HUSQVARNA 345
Operating instructions HUSQVARNA 345
Instructions for use HUSQVARNA 345
Instruction manual HUSQVARNA 345

Operator's manual (EPA II)
340 345 350



Please read these instructions carefully and make sure you understand them before using the machine.

English



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Manual abstract:

Visual check. Contact of the guide bar tip with any object should be avoided. Please see pages 12-21 in your "Chain saw operator's safety manual". Protective glasses or a visor must be worn. Tip contact may cause the guide bar to move suddenly upward and backward, which may cause serious injury. Please see pages 12-21 in your "Chain saw operator's safety manual". Refuelling Chain oil and chain oil flow adjustment If your saw bears this decal it is equipped with carburettor heating. Other symbols/decals on the machine refer to special certification requirements for certain markets. 2 – English CONTENTS Before using a new saw • Read the instructions carefully. • Check cutting equipment is correctly fitted and adjusted.

See page 25. • Refuel and start the saw. Check the carburetor settings. See pages 26-29. • Do not use the saw until sufficient chain oil has reached the chain, see page 14.

IMPORTANT! If the carburetor mixture is too lean it greatly increases the risk of engine failure. Poor maintenance of the air filter will cause carbon build-up on the spark plug and lead to difficult starting. If the chain is badly adjusted it will cause increased wear or damage to the bar, drive sprocket and chain. Maintenance, replacement, or repair of the emission control devices and systems may be performed by any nonroad engine repair establishment or individual.

WARNING! Under no circumstances may the design of the machine be modified without the permission of the manufacturer.

Always use genuine spare parts/accessories. Non-authorized modifications and/or accessories can result in serious personal injury or the death of the operator or others. Your warranty may not cover damage or liability caused by the use of non-authorized accessories or replacement parts. Contents Key to symbols

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.. 33 A chain saw is a dangerous tool if used carelessly or incorrectly and can cause serious, even fatal injuries. It is very important that you read and understand these instructions. You will find the following labels on your chain saw: Technical data 340 .

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.... 35 The Emissions Compliance Period referred to on the Emissions Compliance label indicates the number of operating hours for which the engine has been shown to meet Federal emission requirements. Category C = 50 hours, B = 125 hours, A = 300 hours. Husqvarna AB has a policy of continuous product development and therefore reserves the right to modify the design and appearance of products without prior notice. English – 3 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT MOST CHAIN SAW ACCIDENTS HAPPEN WHEN THE CHAIN TOUCHES THE OPERATOR. You must wear approved safety equipment whenever you use a chain saw. Personal safety equipment cannot eliminate the risk of injury but it will reduce the degree of injury if an accident does happen.

Ask your chain saw dealer for help in choosing the right equipment. CHAIN SAW SAFETY EQUIPMENT This section explains the various safety features of

the saw, how they work, and basic inspection and maintenance you should carry out to ensure safe operation. (See the "What is what?" section to find out where these components are on Your saw). NEVER USE A CHAIN SAW THAT HAS FAULTY SAFETY EQUIPMENT! Carry out the inspection, maintenance and service routines listed in this section. • PROTECTIVE HELMET • HEARING PROTECTION • PROTECTIVE GLASSES OR VISOR • Chain brake and front hand guard • Throttle lock • PROTECTIVE GLOVES WITH SAW PROTECTION • Chain catcher • PROTECTIVE TROUSERS WITH SAW PROTECTION • Right hand guard • Vibration damping system • BOOTS WITH SAW PROTECTION, STEEL TOE-CAP AND NON-SLIP SOLE Generally clothes should be close-fitting without restricting your freedom of movement.

• Stop switch • Muffler • ALWAYS HAVE A FIRST AID KIT NEARBY • Cutting equipment (see "Cutting equipment" section). 4 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS 1 Chain brake and front hand guard YOUR chain saw is equipped with a chain brake that is designed to stop the chain immediately if you get a kickback. The chain brake reduces the risk of accidents, but only You can prevent them. Take care when using your saw and make sure the kickback zone of the bar never touches any object. 3a Starting The chain brake should be activated when starting.

b 1 The chain brake (A) can either be activated manually (by your left hand) or automatically by the inertia release mechanism (a freeswinging pendulum).

On most of our models the front hand guard acts as a counterweight in case of kickback. You can also use the chain brake as a temporary brake when you change position or if you put the saw down for a short time. You should also apply the chain brake manually if there is a risk of the chain accidentally hitting anyone or anything close by. B A B The brake is applied when the front hand guard (B) is pushed forwards. 4 To release the chain brake pull the front hand guard backwards, towards the front handle. This movement activates a spring-loaded mechanism that tightens the Brake Band (C) around the engine drive system (D) (Clutch Drum). 5 C D As mentioned in section A, kickback can be very sudden and violent. Most kickbacks are minor and do not always activate the chain brake. If this happens you should hold the chain saw firmly and not let go.

2 The front hand guard is not designed solely to activate the chain brake. Another important safety feature is that it prevents the chain from hitting your left hand if you lose your grip on the front handle. English – 5 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS 6 The way the chain brake is triggered, either manually or automatically, depends on the force of the kickback and the position of the chain saw in relation to the object that the kickback zone of the bar strikes. If you get a violent kickback while the kickback zone of the bar is farthest away from you the chain brake will be activated by the movement of the counterweight (INERTIA ACTIVATED). 2 Throttle lock The throttle lock is designed to prevent accidental operation of the throttle control. When you press the lock (A) (i.



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e. when you grasp the handle) it releases the throttle trigger (B). When you release the handle the throttle trigger and the throttle lock both move back to their original positions. This movement is controlled by two independent return springs.

This arrangement means that the throttle control is automatically locked at the idle setting when you release the handle. A B 3 Chain catcher If the kickback is less violent or the kickback zone of the bar is closer to you the chain brake will be activated manually by the movement of your left hand. The chain catcher is designed to catch the chain if it snaps or jumps off. This should not happen if the chain is properly tensioned (see section on "Assembly") and if the bar and chain are properly serviced and maintained. (See section on "General working instructions").

4 Right hand guard 7 During felling your left hand grasps the front handle in such a way that it cannot activate the front hand guard. In this position the chain brake can only be activated by the inertia action of the counterweight. Apart from protecting your hand if the chain jumps or snaps, the right hand guard stops branches and twigs from interfering with your grip on the rear handle. The inertia activated chain brake increases your safety but there are certain factors to remember (see point 6 above). 6 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS 5 Vibration damping system Your chain saw is equipped with a vibration damping system that is designed to minimise vibrations and make operation easier.

6 Stop switch Use the stop switch to switch off the engine. When you use a chain saw vibrations are generated by the uneven contact between the chain and the wood you are cutting. Cutting hardwoods (most broadleaf trees) creates more vibration than cutting softwoods (most conifers). Cutting with a chain that is blunt or faulty (wrong type or badly sharpened, see section D) will increase the vibration level. 7 Muffler The muffler is designed to keep noise levels to a minimum and to direct exhaust fumes away from the user. The vibration damping system reduces the vibrations transmitted from the engine and chain to the handles of the chain saw. The body of the saw, including the cutting equipment, is insulated from the handles by vibration damping units. The exhaust fumes from the engine are very hot and may contain sparks which can start a fire. Never start the saw indoors or near combustible material! In areas with a hot, dry climate there is a high risk of forest fires. These areas are sometimes controlled by legislation and requirements that among other things the muffler must be equipped with an approved type of spark arrestor mesh.

For mufflers it is very important that you follow the instructions on checking, maintaining and servicing your saw (see the section on "Inspecting, maintaining and servicing chain saw safety equipment"). Overexposure to vibration can lead to circulatory damage or nerve damage equipment recommended by us! See the "Technical data" section. If the muffler on your saw is fitted with a spark arrestor mesh this must be cleaned regularly. A blocked mesh will cause the engine to overheat and may lead to serious damage. Never use a muffler if the spark arrestor mesh is missing or defective. 2 Keep the chain cutting teeth properly sharpened! Follow our instructions and use the recommended file gauge. A damaged or badly sharpened chain increases the risk of accidents. 3 NEVER USE A CHAIN SAW WITH FAULTY SAFETY EQUIPMENT. CARRY OUT THE CHECKS AND MAINTENANCE MEASURES DESCRIBED IN THIS SECTION. IF YOUR CHAIN SAW FAILS ANY OF THESE CHECKS CONTACT YOUR SERVICE AGENT TO GET IT REPAIRED.

4 Maintain the correct raker clearance! Follow our instructions and use the recommended raker gauge. Too large a clearance increases the risk of kickback. Keep the chain properly tensioned! If the chain is slack it is more likely to jump off and lead to increased wear on the bar, chain and drive sprocket. 5 Keep cutting equipment well lubricated and properly maintained! A poorly lubricated chain is more likely to break and lead to increased wear on the bar, chain and drive sprocket. 10 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS 1 Cutting equipment designed to minimise kickback Faulty cutting equipment or the wrong combination of bar and chain increases the risk of kickback.

Use only the bar and chain combinations recommended in the "Technical data" section. The only way to avoid kickback is to make sure that the kickback zone of the bar never touches anything. By using cutting equipment with "built-in" kickback protection and keeping the chain sharp and well-maintained you can reduce the effects of kickback. C Some terms that describe the bar and chain When the cutting equipment supplied with your saw becomes worn or damaged you will need to replace it. Use only the type of bar and chain recommended by us.

See the "Technical data" section to find out which equipment is recommended for your saw. Bar • LENGTH (inches/cm) • NUMBER OF TEETH ON BAR TIP SPROCKET (T). Small number = small tip radius = low-kickback • CHAIN PITCH (inches) The spacing between the drive links of the chain must match the spacing of the teeth on the bar tip sprocket and drive sprocket. • NUMBER OF DRIVE LINKS The number of drive links is determined by the length of the bar, the chain pitch and the number of teeth on the bar tip sprocket. • BAR GROOVE WIDTH (inches/mm) The groove in the bar must match the width of the chain drive links. • SAW CHAIN OIL HOLE AND HOLE FOR CHAIN TENSIONER The bar must be matched to the chain saw design. A Bar The smaller the tip radius the smaller the kickback zone and the lower the chance of kickback. B Saw chain A saw chain is made up of a number of links, which are available in standard and low-kickback versions. None CUTTING LINK Standard Low-kickback DRIVE LINK SIDE LINK Combining these links in different ways gives different degrees of kickback reduction. In terms of kickback reduction alone, four different types of link are available.

Kickback reduction LOW Cutting link Drive link Side link Saw chain • SAW CHAIN PITCH (=PITCH) (inches) • DRIVE LINK WIDTH (mm/ inches) STANDARD HIGH EXTRA HIGH • NUMBER OF DRIVE LINKS • LEVEL OF KICKBACK REDUCTION The level of kickback reduction offered by a chain is indicated by its model number. See the "Technical data" section to find the model numbers of chains that are recommended for use with your saw. English – 11 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS 2 Sharpening your chain and adjusting raker clearance The risk of kickback is increased with a badly sharpened chain! It is very difficult to sharpen a chain correctly without the right equipment. We recommend you use a file gauge. This will help you obtain the maximum kickback reduction and cutting performance from your chain. A General information on sharpening cutting teeth • Never use a blunt chain.



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When the chain is blunt you have to exert more pressure to force the bar through the wood and the cuttings will be very small. If the chain is very blunt it will not produce any cuttings at all, just wood powder. • A sharp chain eats its way through the wood and produces long, thick cuttings. The following faults will increase the risk of kickback considerably.

• **FILE ANGLE TOO LARGE • CUTTING ANGLE TOO SMALL** • The cutting part of the chain is called the **CUTTING LINK** and this consists of a **CUTTING TOOTH (A)** and the **RAKER LIP (B)**. The cutting depth is determined by the difference in height between the two. A B • **FILE DIAMETER TOO SMALL B** Sharpening cutting teeth • When you sharpen a cutting tooth there are five important factors to remember. **FILING ANGLE** To sharpen cutting teeth you will need a **ROUND FILE** and a **FILE GAUGE**. See the "Technical data" section for information on the size of file and gauge that are recommended for your saw chain.

1 **CUTTING ANGLE** Check that the chain is correctly tensioned. A slack chain is difficult to sharpen correctly. **FILE POSITION** 2 Always file cutting teeth from the inside face, reducing the pressure on the return stroke. File all the teeth on one side first, then turn the saw over and file the teeth on the other side.

ROUND FILE DIAMETER min 4 mm (0,16") **FILE DEPTH** 3 1 5 See the "Technical data" section for information about sharpening your saw chain.

File all the teeth to the same length. When the length of the cutting teeth is reduced to 4 mm (0,16") the chain is worn out and should be replaced. 12 – English **SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS C** General advice on setting raker clearance • When you sharpen the cutting teeth you reduce the **RAKER CLEARANCE** (cutting depth). To maintain cutting performance you must file back the raker teeth to the recommended height. See the "Technical data" section to find the raker clearance for your saw chain. • On a low-kickback cutting link the front edge of the raker lip is rounded. It is very important that you maintain this radius or bevel when you adjust the raker clearance. • We recommend the use of a raker gauge to achieve the correct clearance and bevel on the raker lip. D **Setting the raker clearance** • Before setting the raker clearance the cutting teeth should be newly sharpened. We recommend that you adjust the raker clearance every third time you sharpen the chain.

NOTE! This recommendation assumes that the length of the cutting teeth is not reduced excessively. • To adjust the raker clearance you will need a **FLAT FILE** and a **RAKER GAUGE**. • Place the gauge over the raker lip. • Place the file over the part of the lip that protrudes through the gauge and file off the excess. The clearance is correct when you no longer feel any resistance as you draw the file over the gauge. The risk of kickback is increased if the raker clearance is too large! 3 **Tensioning the chain** A slack chain may jump off and cause serious or even fatal injury. • The more you use a chain the longer it becomes. It is therefore important to adjust the chain regularly to take up the slack. • Check the chain tension every time you refuel. **NOTE!** A new saw chain has a running-in period during which you should check the tension more frequently.

• **Tension the chain** as tightly as possible, but not so tight that you cannot pull it round freely by hand. English – 13 **SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS 4** Lubricating cutting equipment 1 Undo the bar nuts that hold the clutch cover and chain brake, using the combination spanner. Then tighten the nuts by hand as tight as you can. Poor lubrication of cutting equipment may cause the chain to snap and lead to serious, even fatal injuries. A Chain oil • Chainsaw chain oil must demonstrate good adhesion to the chain and also maintain its flow characteristics regardless of whether it is warm summer or cold winter weather.

• As a chainsaw manufacturer we have developed an optimal chain oil which has a vegetable oil base. We recommend the use of our own oil for both maximum chain life and to minimise environmental damage. • If our own chain oil is not available, standard chain oil is recommended. • In areas where oil specifically for lubrication of saw chains is unavailable, ordinary EP 90 transmission oil may be used. 2 Raise the tip of the bar and stretch the chain by tightening the chain tensioning screw using the combination spanner.

Tighten the chain until it not hang slack on the underside of the bar. 3 Use the combination spanner to tighten the bar nuts while lifting the tip of the bar at the same time. Check that you can pull the chain round freely by hand and that it is not slack on the bottom of the bar. The position of the chain tensioning screw varies from model to model. See the "What is what" section to find out where it is on your saw. • Never use waste oil! This is dangerous for yourself, the saw and the environment. B Filling with chain oil • All our chain saws have an automatic chain lubrication system. On some models the oil flow is also adjustable. • The sizes of the chain oil tank and fuel tank have been chosen so that the saw will run out of fuel before running out of oil. This means that you should never run with a dry chain.

However, this safety feature requires that you use the right sort of chain oil (if the oil is too thin it will run out before the fuel), and that you adjust the carburetor as recommended (a weak mixture may mean that the fuel lasts longer than the oil). You should also use the recommended cutting equipment (a bar that is too long will use more chain oil). The above conditions also apply to models with an adjustable oil pump. 14 – English **SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS C** Checking chain lubrication • Check the chain lubrication each time you refuel. Aim the tip of the saw at a light coloured surface about 20 cm away. After 1 minute running at 3/4 throttle you should see a distinct line of oil on the light surface. The clutch drum is equipped with one of the following chain sprockets: • Spur sprocket (A) (the chain sprocket is welded on the drum) • Rim sprocket (B) (exchangeable) Both versions have built-in needle bearing at the drive shaft, which has to be greased regularly (once a week). If the chain lubrication is not working: 1 Check that the oil channel in the bar is not obstructed. Clean if necessary. **NOTE!** Use only high quality bearing grease.

E Needle bearing maintenance A B F Checking wear on cutting equipment Saw chain 2 Check that the groove in the edge of the bar is clean. Clean if necessary. Check that the bar tip sprocket turns freely and that the lubricating hole in the tip is not blocked. Clean and lubricate if necessary. Check the saw chain daily for: • Visible cracks in rivets and links.

• Whether the chain is stiff. • Whether rivets and links are badly worn. We recommend you compare the existing chain with a new chain to decide how badly it is worn.



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When the length of the cutting teeth has worn down to only 4 mm the chain must be replaced. min 4 mm (0,16") 3 If the chain lubrication system is still not working after carrying out the above measures you should contact your service agent.

G Chain drive sprocket D Lubricating the bar tip sprocket The clutch drum is fitted with one of the following drive sprockets: A SPUR (integral drive sprocket) RING (replaceable) Regularly check the degree of wear on the drive sprocket. Replace if wear is excessive. Replace the drive sprocket whenever you replace the chain. English – • Lubricate the bar tip sprocket each time you refuel. Use the special grease gun and a good quality bearing grease. A B B 15 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS H Bar HOW TO AVOID KICKBACK Kickback can happen very suddenly and violently; kicking the saw, bar and chain back at the user. If this happens when the chain is moving it can cause very serious, even fatal injuries. It is vital you understand what causes kickback and that you can avoid it by taking care and using the right working technique. Check regularly: • Whether there are burrs on the edges of the bar. Remove these with a file if necessary.

What is kickback? The word kickback is used to describe the sudden reaction that happens when the upper quadrant of the tip of the bar (known as the "kickback zone") touches an object and the saw is kicked backwards. • Whether the groove in the bar has become badly worn. Replace the bar if necessary. • Whether the tip of the bar is uneven or badly worn. If a hollow forms on one side of the bar tip this is due to a slack chain. Kickback always occurs in the cutting plane of the saw. Normally the saw and bar are thrown backwards and upwards towards the user. However the saw may move in a different direction depending on the way it was being used when the kickback zone of the bar touched the object. • To prolong the life of the bar you should turn it over daily.

MOST CHAIN SAW ACCIDENTS HAPPEN WHEN THE CHAIN TOUCHES THE OPERATOR.

• **WEAR PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT** (see the section on "Chain saw safety equipment"). **DO NOT TACKLE ANY JOB YOU ARE UNSURE OF** (see the section on "Personal protective equipment", "How to avoid kickback", "General working instructions" and "Cutting equipment"). **AVOID SITUATIONS WHERE THERE IS A RISK OF KICKBACK** (see the section on "Personal protective equipment"). **USE THE RECOMMENDED SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND CHECK ITS CONDITION** (see section on "General working instructions"). **CHECK THAT ALL SAFETY FUNCTIONS ARE WORKING** (see section on "General working instructions" and "General precautions").

Kickback only occurs if the kickback zone of the bar touches an object. •••• 16 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS General rules 1 If you understand what kickback is and how it happens then you can reduce or eliminate the element of surprise. By being prepared you reduce the risk. Kickback is usually quite mild, but it can sometimes be very sudden and violent. Always hold the saw firmly with your right hand on the rear handle and your left hand on the front handle.

Wrap your fingers and thumb around the handles. You should use this grip whether you are right-handed or lefthanded. This grip minimises the effect of kickback and lets you keep the saw under control. Do not let go of the handles! 3 Most kickback accidents happen during limbing. Make sure you are standing firmly and that there is nothing in the way that might make you trip or lose your balance. Lack of concentration can lead to kickback if the kickback zone of the bar accidentally touches a branch, nearby tree or some other object. 4 Never use the saw above shoulder height and try not to cut with the tip of the bar. 8 Never use the saw onehanded! Cutting with the bottom edge of the bar, i.e. from the top of the object downwards, is known as cutting on the pull stroke.

7 Take great care when you cut with the top edge of the bar, i.e. when cutting from the underside of the object. This is known as cutting on the push stroke. The chain tries to push the saw back towards the user. Unless the user resists this pushing force there is a risk that the saw will move so far backwards that only the kickback zone of the bar is in contact with the tree. This will cause kickback. 2 In this case the saw pulls itself towards the tree and the front edge of the saw provides a natural rest when cutting. Cutting on the pull stroke gives you better control over the saw and the position of the kickback zone. Follow the instructions on sharpening and maintaining your bar and chain.

When you replace the bar and chain use only combinations that are recommended by us. @@ The risk of kickback is increased if you use the wrong cutting equipment or a chain that is not sharpened correctly. The wrong combination of bar and chain can increase the risk of kickback! 5 In order to keep control of your saw, always maintain a firm foothold. Never work on a ladder, in a tree or on any other insecure support. 6 Always use a fast cutting speed, i.e. full throttle. English – 17 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS 1 Chain saws are designed solely for cutting wood. The only cutting equipment that can be used with this chain saw are the combinations of bars and chains recommended in the "Technical data" section. Never use a chain saw if you are tired, if you have drunk alcohol, or if you are taking medication that affects your vision, your judgement or your coordination.

7 FUEL SAFETY (Refuelling, fuel mixture, storage.) WARNING! The catalytic converter muffler gets very hot during and after use. This also applies during idling. Be aware of the fire hazard, especially when handling the saw near flammable substances or vapours. Fuel and fuel vapour are highly inflammable. Take care when handling fuel and chain oil. Keep away from naked flames and do not breathe in fuel vapour. 2 3 4 5 Always wear suitable safety clothing. See the section on "Personal protective equipment". Never use a chain saw that has been modified in any way from its original specification.

Never use a chain saw that is faulty. Carry out the regular checks, maintenance and service routines described in this manual. Some maintenance and service measures must be carried out by trained specialists. See the section on "Maintenance". • Never try to refuel the saw while it is running. • Make sure there is plenty of ventilation when refuelling or mixing fuel (2-stroke mixture). • Move the saw at least 3 m from the refuelling point before starting it. • Never start the chain saw: a) If you have spilt fuel or chain oil on the saw. Wipe off the spill and allow remaining fuel to evaporate. b) If you spill fuel or chain oil on yourself or your clothes.

Change your clothes. c) If there is a fuel leak. Check regularly for leaks from the FUEL CAP and FUEL LINES.



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Min. 3 m (10 ft) 6 STARTING • Never start a chain saw unless the bar, chain and all covers are fitted correctly.

(See section on "Assembly"). • Never start a chain saw indoors. Exhaust fumes can be dangerous. • Before starting the saw make sure there are no people or animals nearby who might be put at risk. • The chain brake should be activated when starting (see section on "Starting").

Do not drop start. This method is very dangerous because you may lose control of the saw (see section on "Starting"). • Place the saw on the ground and hold the rear handle down with your right foot. Grasp the front handle firmly using your left hand. Make sure the chain saw is steady and the chain is not touching the ground. Then grasp the starter handle with your right hand and pull the starter cord. Never wrap the starter cord around your hand. • Always store the chain saw and fuel away from any sources of sparks or naked flames, e.g. machines, electric motors, relays, switches, boilers, etc.

Always store fuel in an approved container designed for that purpose. For longer periods of storage or for transport of the saw, the fuel and chain oil tanks should be emptied. Ask where you can dispose of waste fuel and chain oil at your local gasoline station. Never use any accessories other than those recommended in this manual. @@@@DO NOT ATTEMPT ANY TASK THAT YOU FEEL UNSURE OF!

@@@@@ Carry the saw with the bar and chain pointing backwards. @@cutting many small branches at the same time).

@@@@@ Cutting from above = Cutting on the pull stroke. • Cutting from below = Cutting on the push stroke. @@If the chain jams in the cut: STOP THE ENGINE! Don't try to pull the saw free. If you do you may damage the chain when the saw suddenly breaks free.

Use a lever to open up the cut and free the bar. Two factors decide whether the chain will jam or the log will split. @@@@You need to support the log so that it will not trap the chain or split during cutting. Terms: Cutting = Limbing = Splitting = General term for cutting through wood. Cutting limbs off a felled tree.

When the object you are cutting breaks off before the cut is complete. The following instructions describe how to handle most types of situation that you will be faced with when using a chain saw. Cutting 1 The log is lying on the ground. There is little risk of the chain jamming or the log splitting. However there is a risk that the chain will touch the ground when you finish the cut.

There are five important factors you should consider before making a cut: 1 Make sure the bar will not jam in the cut. 2 Make sure the log will not split. Cut all the way through the log from above. Try not to touch the ground as you finish the cut. Maintain full throttle but be prepared in case the chain snatches. 3 Make sure the chain will not strike the ground or any other object during or after cutting. A If it is possible to turn the log you should stop cutting about 2/3 of the way through. B Turn the log and finish the cut from the opposite side. 4 Is there a risk of kickback? 5 Do the conditions and surrounding terrain affect your safety when working? 20 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS 2 The log is supported at one end. There is a high risk that it will split.

3 Tree felling technique It takes a lot of experience to fell a tree. Inexperienced users of chain saws should not fell trees. NEVER ATTEMPT A TASK YOU ARE UNSURE OF. A Start by cutting from below (about 1/3 of the way through). A Safe distance The safe distance between a tree that is to be felled and anyone else working nearby is at least 2 1/2 tree lengths. Make sure that no-one else is in this "risk zone" before or during felling. B Finish by cutting from above so that the two cuts meet. 3 The log is supported at both ends. There is a high risk that the chain will jam. B Felling direction The aim is to fell the tree in the best possible position for subsequent limbing and cross-cutting.

You want it to fall on ground where you can move about safely. The main point to avoid is letting the tree fall onto another tree. It can be both difficult and dangerous to remove a tree in such a position (see point 4 in this section). Once you have decided which way you want the tree to fall you must judge which way the tree would fall naturally. Several factors affect this: Lean of the tree Bend A Start by cutting from above (about 1/3 of the way through).

B Finish by cutting from below so that the two cuts meet. Limbing When limbing thick branches you should use the same approach as for cutting. Cut difficult branches piece by piece. 1 2 3 Wind direction Arrangement of branches Weight of snow You may find you are forced to let the tree fall in its natural direction because it is impossible or dangerous to try to make it fall in the direction you first intended. Another very important factor, which does not affect the felling direction but does affect your safety, is to make sure the tree has no damaged or dead branches that might break off and hit you during felling.

During critical felling operations, hearing protectors should be lifted immediately when sawing is completed so that sounds and warning signals can be heard. English – 21 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS C Clearing the trunk and preparing your retreat Remove any branches that are in the way. To do this it is best to work from the top down and keep the trunk between you and the chain saw. Never limb above shoulder height. FELLING CUT The felling cut is made from the opposite side of the tree and it must be perfectly horizontal. Stand on the left side of the tree and cut with the bottom edge of the bar. Make the FELLING CUT about 3-5 cm (1.5-2 inches) above the flat section of the DIRECTIONAL CUT. Remove any undergrowth from the base of the tree and check the area for obstacles (stones, branches, holes, etc.) so that you have a clear path of retreat when the tree starts to fall.

Your path of retreat should be roughly 135 degrees behind the intended felling direction. Use full throttle and bring the bar and chain slowly into the tree. Make sure the tree does not start to move in the opposite direction to your intended felling direction. Drive a WEDGE or BREAKING BAR into the cut as soon as it is deep enough. Finish the FELLING CUT parallel with the DIRECTIONAL CUT LINE so that the distance between them is at least at least 1/10 of the trunk diameter. The uncut section of the trunk is called the HINGE. D Felling Felling is done using three cuts. First you make the DIRECTIONAL CUTS, which consist of the TOP CUT and the BOTTOM CUT; followed by the FELLING CUT. By placing these cuts correctly you can control the felling direction very accurately. DIRECTIONAL CUT To make the DIRECTIONAL CUT you begin with the TOP CUT.

Stand to the right of the tree and cut downwards at an angle. The HINGE act as hinges that control the felling direction of the falling tree. Next make the BOTTOM CUT so that it finishes at the end of the TOP CUT.



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All control over the felling direction is lost if the HINGE is too narrow or if the directional cut and felling cut are badly placed. The directional cut should run 1/4 of the diameter through the trunk and the angle between the TOP CUT and BOTTOM CUT should be 45°.

When the felling cut and directional cut are complete the tree should start to fall under its own weight or with the aid of a FELLING WEDGE or BREAKING BAR. The line where the two cuts meet is called the DIRECTIONAL CUT LINE. This line should be perfectly horizontal and at right angles (90°) to the chosen felling direction. 22 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS We recommend that you use a bar that is longer than the diameter of the tree, so that you can make the FELLING CUT and DIRECTIONAL CUT with single cutting stokes. (See "Technical data" to find out which lengths of bar are recommended for your saw).

4 Freeing a tree that has fallen badly = high accident risk A Freeing a "Trapped tree" The safest method is to use a winch. A Tractor-mounted B Portable There are methods for felling trees with a diameter larger than the bar length. However these methods involve a much greater risk that the kickback zone of the bar will come into contact with the tree. B Cutting trees and branches that are in tension Preparations: UNLESS YOU HAVE SPECIAL TRAINING WE ADVISE YOU NOT TO FELL TREES WITH A DIAMETER LARGER THAN THE BAR LENGTH OF YOUR SAW! a) Work out which way the tree or branch will move if released and where the natural "BREAKING POINT" is (i.e. the place it would break if it was bent even more). E Limbing MOST KICKBACK ACCIDENTS HAPPEN DURING LIMBING! PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE POSITION OF THE KICKBACK ZONE OF THE BAR WHEN YOU ARE LIMBING BRANCHES THAT ARE IN TENSION! Make sure there are no obstacles in your way. Work on the left side of the trunk. Work close to the saw for maximum control. If possible, let the weight of the saw rest on the trunk.

Keep the tree between you and the saw as you move along the trunk. b) Decide which is the SAFEST way to release the tension and whether YOU are able to do it safely. In complicated situations the only safe method is to put aside your chain saw and use a winch. General advice: a) Position yourself so that you will be clear of the tree or branch when it springs free. b) F Cutting the trunk into logs See chapter "General working instructions" point 2 "Basic cutting technique". Make one or more cuts at or near the BREAKING POINT. Make as many cuts of sufficient depth as necessary to reduce the tension and make the tree or branch break at the BREAKING POINT. Never cut straight through a tree or branch that is in tension! English – 23 WHAT IS WHAT? 6 5 10 24 1 22

21 2 3 4 7 11 24 8 9 12 20 19 18 27 17 16 15 14 13 25 23 26 What is what? 1. 2. 3.

4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

9. Cylinder cover. Front handle. Front hand guard. Starter cover.

Chain oil tank. Starter handle. 20. Throttle control. Adjuster screw, carburetor. Choke control/Start throttle lock. Rear handle. 21. Throttle lock. Prevents accidental operation of throttle control.

22. Decompression valve (345, 350). 23. Combination spanner. 24. Chain tensioning screw. 25. Operator's manual. 26. Bar guard.

27. Oil pump adjustment screw (350). 15. Saw bar. 16.

Bumper. 17. Chain catcher. Catches chain if it jumps or breaks. 18.

Clutch cover. 19. Right hand guard. Protects right hand if chain breaks or jumps. 10. Stop switch. Ignition on/off switch. 11. Fuel tank. 12.

Muffler. 13. Bar tip sprocket. 14. Saw chain. 24 – English ASSEMBLY Mounting guide bar and chain ! Always wear gloves, when working with the chain, in order to protect your hands from injury. Check that the chain brake is in disengaged position by moving the front hand guard towards the front handle. Hold up the tip of the bar and tighten the chain. The chain is correctly tensioned when there is no slack on the underside of the bar, but it can still be turned easily by hand. Hold up the bar tip and tighten the bar nuts with the combination wrench.

When fitting a new chain, the chain tension has to be checked frequently until the chain is run-in. Check the chain tension regularly. A correctly tensioned chain gives good cutting performance and long lifetime. Take off the bar nuts and remove the clutch cover. Take off the transportation ring (A).

A Fit the bar over the bar bolts. Place the bar in its rearmost position. Place the chain over the drive sprocket and in the groove on the bar. Begin on the top side of the bar. Make sure that the edges on the cutting links are facing forward on the top side of the bar.

Fit the clutch cover and locate the chain adjuster pin in the hole on the bar. Check that the drive links of the chain fit correctly on the drive sprocket and that the chain is in the groove on the bar. Tighten the bar nuts finger tight. Tension the chain by using the combination wrench. Turn the chain adjuster screw clockwise. The chain should be tensioned until it fits snugly on the underside of the bar. 340 345/350 English – 25 FUEL HANDLING Fuelmix IMPORTANT!

The chain saw is equipped with a two-stroke engine and must always be run using a mixture of gasoline and two-stroke engine oil. It is important to accurately measure the amount of oil to be mixed to ensure that the correct mixture is obtained. When mixing small amounts of fuel, even small inaccuracies can drastically affect the ratio of the mixture. Mixing • Always mix the gasoline and oil in a clean container intended for fuel.

• Always start by filling half the amount of the gasoline to be used. Then add the entire amount of oil. Mix (shake) the fuel mixture. Add the remaining amount of gasoline. • Mix (shake) the fuel mixture thoroughly before filling the saw's fuel tank. • Do not mix more than max. one month's supply of fuel. • If the saw is not used for some time the fuel tank should be emptied and cleaned. • This engine is certified to operate on unleaded gasoline. ! Gasoline Always provide for good ventilation when handling fuel.

• This engine is certified to operate on unleaded gasoline. • Use good quality unleaded gasoline. • The lowest recommended octane rating is 87. If you run the engine on lower octane rating than 87 so-called "knocking" can occur. This leads to an increased engine temperature, which can result in a serious engine breakdown.

• When working at continuous high revs a higher octane rating is recommended. Two-stroke oil • For the best results use HUSQVARNA two-stroke oil, which is especially developed for chain saws. Mixing ratio 1:50 (2%). • Never use two-stroke oil intended for water cooled outboard engines, so-called, outboard oil. • Never use oil intended for four-stroke engines.

Chain oil • The chain lubrication system is automatic. Always use special chain oil with good adhesive characteristics. • In countries where no special chain oil is available, EP 90 transmission oil can be used.



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•Never use waste oil. This results in damage to the oil pump, the bar and the chain. •It is important to use oil of the right viscosity according to the air temperature. •In temperatures below 0oC (32oF) some oils become too viscous. This can overload the oil pump and result in damage to the oil pump components. •Contact your servicing dealer when choosing chain oil. Gasoline Lit.

Oil 2%(1:50) Lit. 5 10 15 20 US gallon 0,10 0,20 0,30 0,40 US fl. oz. 1 2 1/2 5 2 1/2 6 1/2 12 7/8 26 –English FUEL HANDLING Fuelling ! Taking the following precautions, will lessen the risk of fire. •Do not smoke or place warm objects in the vicinity of the fuel. •Always shut off the engine before refuelling. •Slowly open the fuel cap, when filling fuel, so that possible overpressure is slowly released. •Tighten the fuel cap carefully after fuelling. •

Always move the saw from the fuelling area before starting. Clean around the fuel cap.

Clean the fuel and chain oil tanks regularly. The fuel filter should be changed at least once a year. Contamination in the fuel tanks causes malfunction. Make sure the fuel is well mixed by shaking the container before fuelling. The volume of chain oil and fuel tanks are adjusted to each other.

Therefore, always fill chain oil and fuel at the same time. Min 3 m (10ft) English – 27 START AND STOP Start and stop Start Grip the front handle with your left hand and hold the saw down by putting your right foot in the rear handle. Pull the starter handle with your right hand and pull out the starter cord slowly until the starter pawls engage. Then pull sharply. Never wrap the starter cord around your hand.

Push in the choke control immediately when the engine fire and make repeated starting attempts. Immediately press and release the throttle when the engine starts. That will disengage the throttle latch. As the chain brake is still activated the engine must return to idling speed as soon as possible by disengaging the throttle latch in order to avoid unnecessary wear on the clutch assembly. CAUTION! Do not release the starter handle from fully pulled out position as this can cause damage on the saw. •Never start the saw engine without the bar, chain and clutch cover (chain brake) assembled - or else the clutch can come loose and cause personal injuries. •Always move the saw away from the fueling area before starting. •Place the saw on clear ground and make sure that the chain is not contacting anything. Also, make sure that you have a secure footing. •Keep people and animals well away from the working area.

! WARNING! Cold engine STARTING: The chain brake should be activated when starting the chain saw. Activate the chain brake by pushing the front hand guard forwards. IGNITION; CHOKE: Set the choke control in choke position. The stop contact will automatically be set to start position. FAST IDLE: Combined choke/fast idle is received when the choke is moved to choke position. Pull the front hand guard towards the front handle. The chain brake is now disengaged. Your saw is now ready for use. If the saw is fitted with a decompression valve (A): Press the valve to reduce the pressure in the cylinder and make starting easier. Always use the decompression valve when starting the saw.

Once the saw has started the valve will automatically return to its original setting. A Stop The engine is stopped by switching off the ignition. Warm engine Use the same procedure as for starting cold engine but without choke. Fast idle is received by first set the choke control in choke position, and then back again.

28 – English MAINTENANCE Carburetor Your Husqvarna product has been designed and manufactured to specifications that reduce harmful emissions. After your unit has been run 8-10 tanks of fuel the engine has broken in. To ensure that your unit is at peak performance and producing the least amount of harmful emissions after break in, have your authorized servicing dealer, who has a revolution counter at his disposal, to adjust your carburetor for optimum operating conditions. Conditions •Before any adjustments are made the air filter should be clean and the cylinder cowling fitted. Adjusting the carburetor while a dirty air filter is in use will result in a leaner mixture when the filter is finally cleaned. This can give rise to serious engine damage.

•Carefully turn the L and H needle to the mid point. •Do not attempt to adjust the needles beyond the stops as damage can occur. •Now start the saw according to the starting instructions and run it warm for 10 minutes. NOTE! If the chain rotates the T screw should be turned counter-clockwise until the chain stops. •Place the saw on a flat surface so that the bar points away from you and so that the bar and chain do not come into contact with the surface or other objects. Functioning, Basic setting, Final setting ! WARNING! Do not start the saw without the bar, chain and clutch cover (chain brake) assembled. If you do, the clutch might come loose and cause severe injuries. Low speed needle L Operation •The carburetor governs the engine speed via the throttle. Air/fuel are mixed in the carburetor. The air/fuel mixture is adjustable.

To take advantage of the engine's optimal output the setting must be correct. •The setting of the carburetor means that the engine is adapted to local conditions, for example, the climate, altitude, fuel and the type of 2-stroke oil. •The carburetor has three adjustment possibilities: L = Low speed jet. H = High speed jet. T = Adjustment screw for idling. Turn the low speed needle L clockwise until the stop. If the engine has bad acceleration or erratic idling, turn the L needle counter-clockwise until good idling and acceleration. NOTE! If the chain rotates in the idling position, turn the idling speed screw counter-clockwise until the chain stops. Final setting of the idling speed T Adjust the idling speed with the screw T. If it is necessary to readjust, first turn the idle speed adjusting screw T clockwise, until the chain starts to rotate.

Then turn, counter-clockwise until the chain stops. A correctly adjusted idle speed setting occurs when the engine runs smoothly in every position. It should also be good margin to the rpm when the chain starts to rotate. L H T •The fuel quantity required in relation to the air flow, provided by opening the throttle, is adjusted by the L and H-jets. If they are screwed clockwise the air/fuel ratio becomes leaner (less fuel) and if they are turned counter-clockwise the ratio becomes richer (more fuel).

A leaner mixture gives a higher engine speed and a richer mixture give a lower engine speed. •The T screw regulates the idling speed. If the screw T is turned clockwise this gives a higher idling speed; counterclockwise a lower idling speed. ! Contact your servicing dealer, if the idle speed setting cannot be adjusted so that the chain stops. Do not use the saw until it has been properly adjusted or repaired.



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High speed needle H The high speed needle H influences the power of the saw. A too lean adjusted high speed needle H (high speed needle H closed too much) gives overrevs and damages the engine. Turn the high speed needle H counterclockwise until the stop. If the engine runs roughly, turn the H high speed needle slowly the minimum amount clockwise until the engine runs smoothly. The high speed needle H is correctly set when the saw "4cycles" a little. If the saw "whistles" the setting is too lean. If there is too much exhaust gas at the same time as the saw "4cycles" much, the setting is too rich. Turn the high speed needle H until the setting sounds correct. NOTE! For optimum setting of the carburetor, contact a qualified servicing dealer who has a revolution counter at his disposal. Basic setting and running in The carburetor is set to its basic setting when test run at the factory.

The basic setting is richer than the optimal setting and should be kept during the machine's first working hours. Thereafter the carburetor should be finely adjusted. Fine adjustment should be carried out by a skilled technician. NOTE! If the chain rotates while idling the T screw should be adjusted counterclockwise until it stops. Recommended idling speed: 2 700 rpm. ! Contact your servicing dealer, if the idle speed setting cannot be adjusted so that the chain stops. Do not use the saw until it has been properly adjusted or repaired. Correctly adjusted carburetor A correctly adjusted carburetor means that the saw accelerates without hesitation and the saw 4-cycles a little at max speed. Furthermore, the chain must not rotate at idling. A too lean adjusted low speed needle L may cause starting difficulties and bad acceleration.

A too lean adjusted high speed needle H gives lower power=less capacity, bad acceleration and/or damage to the engine. A too rich adjustment of the two speed needles L and H gives acceleration problems or too low working speed. Fine adjustment • When the saw has been "run-in" the carburetor should be finely adjusted. The fine adjustment should be carried out by qualified person. First adjust the L-jet, then the idling screw T and then the H-jet. English – 29 MAINTENANCE Starter device Tensioning the recoil spring • Lift the starter cord up in the notch on the starter pulley and turn the starter pulley 2 turns clockwise. NOTE! Check that the starter pulley can be turned at least half a turn, when the starter cord is entirely pulled out. • When the recoil spring is assembled in the starter housing, it is in tensioned position and can when treated carelessly, pop out and cause injuries. • Always be careful, when changing the recoil spring or the starter cord. Always wear safety goggles for eye protection.

! WARNING! Changing a broken or worn starter cord Changing the broken recoil spring • Loosen the screws, that hold the starter device against the crankcase and remove the starter device. • Lift the starter pulley (see "Changing a broken or worn starter cord"). • Dissassemble the recoil spring by tapping the pulley (with its inside facing down) lightly against a working bench or similar. If the spring pops out when assembling, it should be mounted again, out and in towards the centre. • Lubricate the recoil spring with thin oil. Assemble the starter pulley, and tension the recoil spring. • Pull out the cord approx. 30 cm and lift it up into the notch in the pulley. Zero-set the recoil spring by letting the pulley rotate slowly backwards. Undo the screw in the centre of the pulley and remove the pulley.

• Insert and fasten a new starter cord in the pulley. Wind approx. 3 turns of the starter cord on to the pulley. Assemble the starter pulley against the recoil spring, so the end of the spring engages to the pulley. Fit the screw in the centre of the pulley. Carry the starter cord through the hole in the starter housing and the starter handle. Make a knot on the starter cord. Starter device assembly • Assemble the starter device, by pulling the starter cord out first, then place the starter against the crankcase. Then slowly release the starter cord so that the pulley engages with the pawls. • Assemble and tighten the screws, which hold the starter.

30 – English MAINTENANCE Air filter The air filter must be regularly cleaned from dust and dirt in order to avoid: • Carburetor malfunctions • Starting problems • Engine power reduction • Unnecessary wear on the engine parts • Abnormal fuel consumption Muffler Clean the air filter daily or more often if the air is exceptionally dusty in the working area. • Disassemble the air filter by removing the cylinder cover and unscrew the filter. When reassembling, make sure that the filter is tight against the filter holder. Clean the filter by brushing or shaking it. • A more thorough cleaning of the filter is obtained by washing it in water and soap.

An air filter, which is used for some time, cannot be cleaned completely. Therefore it must be replaced by a new one, with regular intervals. IMPORTANT! A damaged air filter must always be replaced. A Husqvarna chain saw can be equipped with different types of airfilter according to working and weather conditions, season etc. The muffler is designed in order to reduce the noise level and to direct the exhaust gases away from the operator.

The exhaust gases are hot and can contain sparks, which may cause fire if directed against dry and combustible material. Some mufflers are equipped with a special screen. If your saw has this type of muffler, you should clean the screen at least once a week. This is done with a wire brush. CAUTION! The screen must be replaced, if damaged. The saw will be overheated, if the screen is clogged. This results in damage on the cylinder and the piston. Never use a saw with a clogged or defective muffler. Needle bearing maintenance A The clutch drum is equipped with one of the following chain sprockets: • Spur sprocket (A) (the chain sprocket is welded on the drum) • Rim sprocket (B) (exchangeable) Both versions have built-in needle bearing at the drive shaft, which has to be greased regularly (once a week). NOTE! Use only high quality bearing grease.

B Spark plug The spark plug condition is influenced by: • An incorrect carburetor setting. • Wrong fuel mixture (too much oil in the gasoline). • A dirty air filter. These factors cause deposits on the spark plug electrodes, which may result in malfunction and starting difficulties. If the engine is low on power, difficult to start or runs poorly at idling speed, always check the spark plug first. If the spark plug is dirty, clean it and check the electrode gap. Readjust if necessary. The correct gap is 0,5 mm (0,020"). The spark plug should be replaced after about a month in operation or earlier if the electrodes are badly eroded. IMPORTANT! Always use the recommended spark plug type.



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An incorrect spark plug can severely damage the piston/cylinder. 0,5 mm Adjustment of the oil pump (350) The oil pump is adjustable. Adjustments are made by turning the screw using a screwdriver or combination spanner. The saw is supplied from the factory with the screw set to position 2. Turning the screw clockwise will reduce the oil flow and turning the screw anti-clockwise will increase the oil flow.

2 3 1 + –! **WARNING!** The engine must not be running when making adjustments. Recommended settings: Bar 13"-15": Position 1 Bar 15"-18": Position 2 Bar 18"-20": Position 3 English – 31 **MAINTENANCE** Cooling system Winter use During winter time, powder snow and cold weather can cause running problems, such as: To obtain the lowest possible running temperature the saw is equipped with a cooling system. The cooling system consists of: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Air intake on the starter unit. Air guide plate. Fan blades on the flywheel. Cooling fins on the cylinder. Cylinder cowling (supplies cold air over the cylinder). 4 3 5 • Too low engine temperature. • Icing on the air filter and carburetor. Therefore some special measures are required: • Partly reduce the air inlet of the starter and by doing that increase the engine temperature.

Temperature -5°C or colder: 2 1 Clean the cooling system with a brush once a week, more often in demanding conditions. A dirty or blocked cooling system results in the saw overheating which causes damage to piston and cylinder. For running the saw in cold weather or powder snow, a special cover is available, which is mounted on the starter housing. This reduces the air flow and prevents large amounts of snow from being sucked in. **NOTE!** If the special winterising kit has been fitted or any measures have been taken to increase the temperature these changes must be reversed before the saw is used in normal temperature conditions. Otherwise there is a risk that the saw will overheat, resulting in severe damage to the engine. **IMPORTANT!** Any maintenance other than that described in this manual must be carried out by your servicing dealer. Centrifugal cleaning "Air Injection" Centrifugal cleaning means the following: All air to the carburetor is carried through the starter. Dirt and dust is centrifuged away by the cooling fan. **IMPORTANT!** In order to keep the function of the centrifugal cleaning, a continuous maintenance and care must be made.

• Clean the air intake to the starter, the fan wings of the flywheel, the space around the flywheel, inlet pipe and carburetor space. 32 – English **MAINTENANCE** Below you will find some general maintenance instructions. If you have more questions, contact your servicing dealer. Weekly maintenance 1. Check that the AV elements are not soft or torn.

Lubricate the clutch drum bearing. File off burrs, if any, on the sides of the bar. Clean the spark plug and check the gap. The correct gap is 0,5 mm (0,020 inch). Check the starter and the recoil spring.

Clean the fins on the flywheel. Clean the cooling fins on the cylinder. Clean or change the screen in the muffler. Clean the carburetor body and air box. 1 2 3 **Daily maintenance** 1. Check the throttle trigger for smooth operation. If any binding occurs, or if engine fails to return to idle, the saw should be taken to your dealer, before it is used again. Also, be sure that the trigger cannot be pulled until the throttle trigger lockout is depressed. Clean the chain brake and check its function according to the instructions. Make sure that the chain catcher is undamaged.

Otherwise replace it immediately. Clean or replace the air filter as necessary. Check for damage or holes. The bar should be turned daily for more even wear. Check the lubrication hole in the bar, to be sure it is not clogged. Clean the bar groove, if the bar has a sprocket tip, this should be lubricated. Check the function of the oiler to be sure the bar and chain receive proper lubrication. Sharpen the chain and check its tension and condition. Check the drive sprocket for wear. Replace if necessary.

Check the starter and starter cord for wear or damage. Clean the air intake slots on the starter housing. Check for any loose nuts and screws and retighten if necessary. Test the stop switch to be sure it shuts off the engine. 2.

1 3. 4. 4 0,5 mm 2 5. 2. 5 6.

7. 8. 6 7 3. 3 4 5 4. 8 5. **Monthly maintenance** 6 1. 2. Check the brake band on the chain brake for wear. Check the clutch centre, clutch drum and clutch spring for wear. Clean the outside of the carburetor.

Change the fuel filter. Clean the inside of the fuel tank. Clean the inside of the oil tank. Check all cables and connections. Change the spark plug. Change the air filter. 1 2 6. 7. 3. 3 4 5 7 8 4.

5. 6. 8. 9. 9 7.

8. 9. 6 7 8 9 0,5 mm English – 33 **TECHNICAL DATA** 340 Engine Cylinder volume, cu.in/cm³ Cylinder bore, inch/mm Stroke, inch/mm Idle speed, rpm Power, kW/ rpm 2,5/40,8 1,57/40,0 1,28/32,5 2 700 2,0/9 000 2,7/45,0 1,65/42,0 1,28/32,5 2 700 2,2/9 000 3,0/49,4 1,73/44 1,28/32,5 2 700 2,3/9 000 345 350 Ignition system Manufacture Type of ignition system Spark plug Electrode gap, inch/mm FHP CD NGK BPMR 7A Champion RCJ 7Y 0,020/0,5 FHP CD NGK BPMR 7A Champion RCJ 7Y 0,020/0,5 FHP CD NGK BPMR 7A Champion RCJ 7Y 0,020/0,5 FHP CD NGK BPMR 7A Champion RCJ 7Y 0,020/0,5 FHP CD NGK BPMR 7A Champion RCJ 7Y 0,020/0,5 FHP CD Fuel and lubrication system Manufacturer Carburetor type Fuel capacity, US pint/litre Oil pump capacity at 8500 rpm, ml/min Oil capacity, US pint/litre Type of oil pump Walbro HDA 159 1,06/0,5 9 0,53/0,25 Automatic Walbro HDA 159 1,06/0,5 9 0,53/0,25 Automatic Walbro HDA 159 1,06/0,5 6-10 0,53/0,25 Automatic Weight Without bar and chain, Lbs/kg 10,4/4,7 10,4/4,7 10,6/4,8 Chain/bar Standard bar length, inches/cm Recommended bar lengths, inches/cm Usable cutting length, inches/cm Chain speed at max. power, m/sec Pitch, inch/mm Thickness of drive link, inch/mm Number of teeth on drive sprocket 13"/33 13-20"/33-50 12-19"/31-49 17,3 0,325"/8,25 0,050"/1,3 0,058"/1,5 0,063"/1,6 7 13"/33 13-20"/33-50 12-19"/31-49 17,3 0,325"/8,25 0,050"/1,3 0,058"/1,5 0,063"/1,6 7 Recommended original and replacement bar and chain combinations Following is a list of recommended cutting equipment for the Husqvarna chain saw models 340, 345 and 350.

The combinations of powerhead, bar and chain have been investigated in accordance with the kickback and vibration requirements of ANSI B 175.1 – 2000. The guide bar nose radius is determined by either the maximum number of teeth in the nose sprocket or the corresponding maximum nose radius of a solid bar. The following list is the chain saw manufacturers recommendations. There may be other combinations available, which will also achieve kickback protection. As we are listing the maximum guide bar nose radius, you may use a guide bar with smaller nose radius than in our list. For guide bars of the same length, all sprocket-nose guide bars of the same pitch and having the same number of sprocket teeth may be considered to have equivalent kickback energy.



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