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You can read the recommendations in the user guide, the technical guide or the installation guide for HUSQVARNA 372 XP. You'll find the answers to all your questions on the HUSQVARNA 372 XP in the user manual (information, specifications, safety advice, size, accessories, etc.). Detailed instructions for use are in the User's Guide.

User manual HUSQVARNA 372 XP
User guide HUSQVARNA 372 XP
Operating instructions HUSQVARNA 372 XP
Instructions for use HUSQVARNA 372 XP
Instruction manual HUSQVARNA 372 XP

Operator's manual (EPA I)
365 372XP

Please read the operator's manual carefully and make sure you understand the instructions before using the machine.



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Manual abstract:

Protective goggles or a visor must be worn. Refuelling. Never operate a chain saw holding it with one hand only. Please see page 30 in your "Chain saw operator's safety manual". Filling with oil and adjusting oil flow. 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". Other symbols/decals on the machine refer to special certification requirements for certain markets. 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".

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... 2 3 3 5 8 10 15 17 18 24 25 26 28 30 31 32 32 32 33 33 33 34 34 34 35 35 35 36 Before using a new chain saw •••Please read the operator's manual carefully.

Check that the cutting equipment is correctly fitted and adjusted. See instructions under the heading Assembly. Refuel, start the chain saw and check the carburettor settings. See the instructions under the headings Fuel Handling, Starting and Stopping, and Carburettor. Do not use the chain saw until sufficient chain oil has reached the chain.

See instructions under the heading Lubricating cutting equipment. •IMPORTANT! If the carburettor 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 starting difficulties. If the chain is improperly 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 system 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 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. !!! WARNING! 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 the contents of this operator's manual. WARNING! The inside of the muffler contain chemicals that may be carcinogenic. Avoid contact with these elements in the event of a damaged muffler. 38 WARNING! Long term inhalation of the engine's exhaust fumes, chain oil mist and dust from sawdust can represent a health risk. English -3 CONTENTS You will find the following labels on your machine: EPA I The Emissions

Compliance Period referred to on the Emission Compliance label indicates the number of operating hours for which the engine has been shown to meet Federal emissions requirements. Category C = 50 hours, B = 125 hours, and 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. For customer assistance call: 704-921-7000 or contact us at our website: www.husqvarna.com 4 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS Personal protective equipment Machine's safety equipment This section describes the machine's safety equipment, its purpose, and how checks and maintenance should be carried out to ensure that it operates correctly.

See the "What is what?" section to locate where this equipment is positioned on your machine. WARNING! Never use a machine that has faulty safety equipment! Carry out the inspection, maintenance and service routines listed in this section. ! WARNING! Most chain saw accidents happen when the chain touches the operator. You must use approved personal protective equipment whenever you use the machine. Personal protective equipment cannot eliminate the risk of injury but it will reduce the degree of injury if an accident does happen.

Ask your dealer for help in choosing the right equipment. ! •Chain brake and front hand guard ! •••WARNING! Long or continuous exposure to high noise levels may cause permanent hearing impairment. Always wear approved hearing protection when operating a chain saw. •Throttle lock Protective helmet Hearing protection Protective goggles or a visor •Chain catcher •Gloves with saw protection •Right hand guard •Protective trousers with saw protection •Vibration damping system ••Boots with saw protection, steel toe-cap and non-slip sole Stop switch •Generally clothes should be close-fitting without restricting your freedom of movement. •Always have a first aid kit nearby.

•Muffler Cutting equipment. See instructions under the heading Cutting equipment. English -5 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS 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. •You can also use the chain brake as a temporary brake when you change position or if you put the chain saw down for a short time! Apart from the fact that a chain saw with a chain brake greatly reduces the risk of accidents due to kickback, you should also apply the chain brake manually if there is a risk of the chain accidentally hitting anyone or anything close by. •The chain brake (A) can either be activated manually (by your left hand) or automatically by the inertia release mechanism (a pendulum that swings independently of the chain saw. On most of our models the front hand guard acts as a counterweight in case of kickback). The brake is applied when the front hand guard (B) is pushed forwards. •To release the chain brake pull the front hand guard backwards, towards the front handle.



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• 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. This movement activates a spring-loaded mechanism that tightens the brake band (C) around the engine drive system (D) (clutch drum). • • The front hand guard is not designed solely to activate the chain brake. Another important feature is that it reduces the risk of the chain hitting your left hand if you lose grip of the front handle. The way the chain brake is activated, either manually or automatically by the inertia release mechanism, 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) in the kickback direction. • The chain brake must be engaged when the chain saw is started. 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.

6 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS • During felling your left hand grasps the front handle in such a way that it cannot activate the chain brake. In this position, i.e. when your left hand is in such a position that it cannot affect the movement of the front hand guard, the chain brake can only be activated by the inertia of the counterweight. Vibration damping system Your machine is equipped with a vibration damping system that is designed to minimize vibration and make operation easier.

When you use a chain saw, vibration is generated by the uneven contact between the chain and the wood you are cutting. • The inertia activated chain brake is a valuable feature but there are certain factors to remember (see point above). Throttle lock The throttle lock is designed to prevent accidental operation of the throttle control. When you press the lock (A) (i.e.

when you grasp the handle) it releases the throttle control (B). When you release the handle the throttle control 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. Cutting hardwoods (most broadleaf trees) creates more vibration than cutting softwoods (most conifers). Cutting with cutting equipment that is blunt or faulty (wrong type or badly sharpened) will increase the vibration level. See instructions under the heading Cutting equipment. The machine's vibration damping system reduces the transfer of vibration between the engine unit/cutting equipment and the machine's handle unit. The body of the chain saw, including the cutting equipment, is insulated from the handles by vibration damping units. Chain catcher 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 instructions under the heading Assembly) and if the bar and chain are properly serviced and maintained (see instructions under the heading General working instructions). ! **WARE** throttle control and throttle lock move freely and that the return springs work properly. Make sure the vibration damping units are securely attached to the engine unit and handle unit. • Start the chain saw and apply full throttle. Release the throttle control and check that the chain stops and remains stationary. If the chain rotates when the throttle control is in the idle position you should check the carburettor idle adjustment. Stop switch Start the engine and make sure the engine stops when you move the stop switch to the stop setting. English –9 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS Muffler • Keep the chain's cutting teeth properly sharpened! Follow our instructions and use the recommended file gauge. A damaged or badly sharpened chain increases the risk of accidents. Never use a machine that has a faulty muffler.

• Maintain the correct raker clearance! Follow our instructions and use the recommended raker gauge. Too large a clearance increases the risk of kickback. Regularly check that the muffler is securely attached to the machine. • 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. If the muffler on your machine 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. • 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. Never use a muffler if the spark arrestor mesh is missing or defective. ! **WARNING!** Never use a machine with faulty safety equipment. The machine's safety equipment must be checked and maintained as described in this section.

If your machine fails any of these checks contact your service agent to get it repaired. Cutting equipment designed to minimise kickback ! Cutting equipment This section describes how to choose and maintain your cutting equipment in order to: • Reduce the risk of kickback. • Reduce the risk of the chain breaking or jumping. • Obtain maximum cutting performance. • Extend the life of cutting equipment. **WARNING!** Faulty cutting equipment or the wrong combination of bar and chain increases the risk of kickback! Use only the bar and chain combinations that we recommend. See 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 reduction and keeping the chain sharp and well-maintained you can reduce the effects of kickback. General rules • Only use cutting equipment recommended by us! See the Technical data section.

Bar The smaller the tip radius the smaller the kickback zone and the lower the chance of kickback. 10 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS Chain A chain is made up of a number of links, which are available in standard and low-kickback versions. None Cutting link • Drive link Chain oil hole and hole for chain tensioner. The bar must be matched to the chain saw design. Standard Low-kickback • Bar groove width (inches/mm). The groove in the bar must match the width of the chain drive links. Side link Chain 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. Level of kickCutting link Drive link back reduction Low Side link • Drive link width (mm/inches) • Chain pitch (inches) Standard • Number of drive links. High Extra high Some terms that describe the bar and chain When the cutting equipment supplied with your saw becomes worn or damaged you must replace it with one of the bars and chains recommended by us.



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See the Technical data section. • Level of kickback reduction. The level of kickback reduction offered by a chain is only indicated by its model number. See the Technical data section to find the model numbers of chains that are recommended for use with your model of chain saw. Bar • Length (inches/cm) • Number of teeth on bar tip sprocket (T).

Small number = small tip radius = low risk of kickback. Sharpening your chain and adjusting raker clearance • 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. ! • WARNING! The risk of kickback is increased with a badly sharpened chain! General information on sharpening cutting teeth Never use a blunt chain. 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. Wood powder would be the only result. • 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. English – 11 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS • A sharp chain eats its way through the wood and produces long, thick cuttings. ! WARNING! 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. File diameter too small When you sharpen a cutting tooth there are five important factors to remember. 1 Filing angle Sharpening cutting teeth 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 the chain fitted to your chain saw.

2 Cutting angle • Check that the chain is correctly tensioned. A slack chain will move sideways, making it more difficult to sharpen correctly. 3 File position • 4 Round file diameter Always file cutting teeth from the inside face. Reduce the pressure on the return stroke. File all the teeth on one side first, then turn the chain saw over and file the teeth on the other side. 5 File depth • 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. It is very difficult to sharpen a chain correctly without the right equipment. We recommend that you use our file gauge.

This will help you obtain the maximum kickback reduction and cutting performance from your chain. General advice on setting raker clearance • When you sharpen the cutting teeth you reduce the raker clearance (=cutting depth). To maintain optimal cutting performance you must file back the raker lip to the recommended height. See the Technical data section for information about sharpening your chain. 12 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS See the Technical data section to find the raker clearance for your particular chain.

Tensioning the 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. ! WARNING! 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 chain has a running-in period during which you should check the tension more frequently. • We recommend that you use our raker gauge to achieve the correct clearance and bevel on the raker lip. The position of the chain tensioning screw on our chain saws varies from model to model. See the What is what? section to find out where it is on your model. Tension the chain as tightly as possible, but not so tight that you cannot pull it round freely by hand. ! WARNING! The risk of kickback is increased if the raker clearance is too large! 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.

Undo the bar nuts that hold the clutch cover/chain brake. Use the combination spanner. Then tighten the bar nuts by hand as tight as you can. • • 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 does not sag from the underside of the bar. • 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. 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 does not sag from the underside of the bar.

English – 13 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS Lubricating cutting equipment • Check that the oil channel in the bar is not obstructed. Clean if necessary. ! Chain oil WARNING! Poor lubrication of cutting equipment may cause the chain to snap, which could lead to serious, even fatal injuries. 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 chain saw 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. Never use waste oil! This is dangerous for yourself, the machine and the environment. • 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 sprocket is not blocked. Clean and lubricate if necessary. Filling with chain oil • All our chain saws have an automatic chain lubrication system. On some models the oil flow is also adjustable. If the chain lubrication system is still not working after carrying out the above checks and associated measures you should contact your service agent. • The sizes of the chain oil tank and fuel tank have been chosen so that the engine will run out of fuel before running out of oil.



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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 carburettor as recommended (a weak mixture may mean that the fuel lasts longer than the oil) and that you also use the recommended cutting equipment (a bar that is too long will use more chain oil). The above conditions also apply to chain saw models with an adjustable oil pump.

Lubricating the bar tip sprocket Lubricate the bar tip sprocket each time you refuel. Use the special grease gun and a good quality bearing grease. Checking chain lubrication • Check the chain lubrication each time you refuel. Aim the tip of the bar at a light coloured surface about 20 cm (8 inches) away. After 1 minute running at 3/4 throttle you should see a distinct line of oil on the light surface. Needle bearing lubrication The clutch drum is fitted with one of the following drive sprockets: A Spur sprocket (the chain sprocket is welded on the drum) B Rim sprocket (replaceable) If the chain lubrication is not working: Both versions have a needle bearing on the drive shaft, which has to be greased regularly (once a week). CAUTION! Use only high quality bearing grease or engine oil. 14 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS Checking wear on cutting equipment • Whether the tip of the bar is uneven or badly worn. If a hollow forms on the underside of the bar tip this is due to running with a slack chain. Check the chain daily for: •••• Visible cracks in rivets and links. Whether the chain is stiff. Whether rivets and links are badly worn. To prolong the life of the bar you should turn it over daily. We recommend you compare the existing chain with a new chain to decide how badly the existing chain is worn. ! WARNING! Most chain saw accidents happen when the chain touches the operator.

Wear personal protective equipment. See instructions under the heading Personal protective equipment. Do not tackle any job that you feel you are not adequately trained for. See instructions under the headings Personal protective equipment, How to avoid kickback, Cutting equipment and General working instructions. Avoid situations where there is a risk of kickback.

See instructions under the heading Machine's safety equipment. Use the recommended protective equipment and check its condition. See instructions under the heading General working instructions. Check that all the chain saw safety features are working. See instructions under the headings General working instructions and General safety precautions. When the length of the cutting teeth has worn down to only 4 mm the chain must be replaced. Chain drive sprocket The clutch drum is fitted with one of the following drive sprockets: A Spur sprocket (the chain sprocket is welded on the drum) B Rim sprocket (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. How to avoid kickback Bar ! Check regularly: • Whether there are burrs on the edges of the bar.

Remove these with a file if necessary. WARNING! Kickback can happen very suddenly and violently; kicking the chain 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. What is kickback? The word kickback is used to describe the sudden reaction that causes the chain saw and bar to jump off an object when the upper quadrant of the tip of the bar, known as the kickback zone, touches an object. • Whether the groove in the bar has become badly worn. Replace the bar if necessary. English – 15 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS Kickback always occurs in the cutting plane of the bar. Normally the chain saw and bar are thrown backwards and upwards towards the user. However, the chain 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.

4 Never use the chain saw above shoulder height and try not to cut with the tip of the bar. Never use the chain saw one-handed! 5 Kickback only occurs if the kickback zone of the bar touches an object. 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. 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 chain saw firmly with your right hand on the rear handle and your left hand on the front handle. Wrap your fingers and thumbs 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 chain saw under control. Do not let go of the handles! Unless the user resists this pushing force there is a risk that the chain saw will move so far backwards that only the kickback zone of the bar is in contact with the tree, which will lead to a kickback. 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. 6 7 Always use a fast cutting speed, i.e. full throttle. 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 chain saw back towards the user. 2 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. In this case the chain saw pulls itself towards the tree and the front edge of the chain saw body rests naturally on the trunk when cutting. Cutting on the pull stroke gives the operator better control over the chain saw and the position of the kickback zone. 16 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS 8 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.

See instructions under the headings Cutting equipment and Technical data. 3 4 5 Check that the throttle lock works correctly and is not damaged. Check that the start and stop switch works correctly and is not damaged. Check that all handles are free from oil. Check that the anti vibration system works and is not damaged.

Check that the muffler is securely attached and not damaged. Check that all parts of the chain saw are tightened correctly and that they are not damaged or missing. Check that the chain catcher is in place and not damaged.



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! WARNING! 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! 6 7 8 General safety precautions • Chain saws are designed solely for cutting wood.

The only accessories you may use with this engine unit are the combinations of bars and chains we recommend in the Technical data section. Never use the machine if you are tired, if you have drunk alcohol, or if you are taking medication that could affect your vision, your judgement or your co-ordination. 9 Starting •! •••••Wear personal protective equipment. See instructions under the heading Personal protective equipment. Never use a machine that has been modified in any way from its original specification. Never use a machine that is faulty. Carry out the checks, maintenance and service instructions described in this manual. Some maintenance and service measures must be carried out by trained and qualified specialists. See instructions under the heading Maintenance. Never use any accessories other than those recommended in this manual.

See instructions under the headings Cutting equipment and Technical data. **WARNING!** Long term inhalation of the engine's exhaust fumes, chain oil mist and dust from sawdust can represent a health risk. Never start a chain saw unless the bar, chain and all covers are fitted correctly. 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"). ••Never start a chain saw unless the bar, chain and clutch cover are fitted correctly. See instructions under the heading Assembly. Never start the machine indoors. Exhaust fumes can be dangerous if inhaled.

•! **WARNING!** The risk of accident is increased if you use the wrong cutting equipment or a chain that is not sharpened correctly. Using the wrong combination of bar and chain can increase the risk of accidents. • Before use: Observe your surroundings and make sure that there is no risk of people or animals coming into contact with the cutting equipment. , 1 Check that the chain brake works correctly and is not damaged. See the instructions under the heading Checking the chain brake.

Check that the rear right hand guard is not damaged. English 2 – 17 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS • Place the chain 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 or other objects. Then grasp the starter handle with your right hand and pull the starter cord.

Never wrap the starter cord around your hand ••Ensure the machine is cleaned and that a complete service is carried out before long-term storage. The transport guard must always be fitted to the cutting attachment when the machine is being transported or in storage. General working instructions ! Fuel safety **WARNING!** This section describes basic safety rules for using a chain saw. This information is never a substitute for professional skills and experience. If you get into a situation where you feel unsafe, stop and seek expert advice. Contact your chain saw dealer, service agent or an experienced chain saw user. Do not attempt any task that you feel unsure of! ! •••**WARNING!** Fuel and fuel vapour are highly flammable. Take care when handling fuel and chain oil. Be aware of the risks of fire, explosion and those associated with inhalation. Before using a chain saw you must understand the effects of kickback and how to avoid them.

See instructions under the heading How to avoid kickback. Before using a chain saw you must understand the difference between cutting with the top and bottom edges of the bar. See instructions under the heading How to avoid kickback. Never refuel the machine while the engine is running. Make sure there is plenty of ventilation when refuelling or mixing fuel (gasoline and 2-stroke oil). Move the machine at least 3 m from the refuelling point before starting it. Basic safety rules • Look around you: To ensure that people, animals or other things cannot affect your control of the machine. To make sure that none of the above might come within reach of your saw or be injured by falling trees. • Never start the machine: 1 2 If you have spilt fuel or chain oil on the machine.

Wipe off the spillage and allow remaining fuel to evaporate.

If you have spilt fuel on yourself or your clothes, change your clothes. Wash any part of your body that has come in contact with fuel. Use soap and water. If the machine is leaking fuel. @@@@cutting many small branches at the same time).

@@Always store fuel in an approved container designed for that purpose. @@@@Cutting from above = Cutting on the pull stroke.

@@See instructions under the heading How to avoid kickback. @@@@Limbing = Cutting branches off a felled tree. @@Carry the chain saw with the bar and chain pointing backwards.

@@@@@You need to support the object so that it will not trap the chain or split during cutting. English – 19 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS !

WARNING! If the chain jams in the cut: stop the engine! Don't try to pull the chain saw free. If you do you may be injured by the chain when the chain saw suddenly breaks free. Use a lever to open up the cut and free the chain saw. Finish by cutting from above so that the two cuts meet. The following instructions describe how to handle the commonest situations you are likely to encounter when using a chain saw. The log is supported at both ends. There is a high risk that the chain will jam. Cutting The log is lying on the ground. There is little risk of the chain jamming or the object splitting.

However there is a risk that the chain will touch the ground when you finish the cut. Start by cutting from above (about 1/3 of the way through). Cut all the way through the log from above. Avoid letting the chain touch the ground as you finish the cut. Maintain full throttle but be prepared for what might happen. 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. If it is possible (can you turn the log?) stop cutting about 2/3 of the way through the log. 1 2 3 Turn the log and finish the cut from the opposite side.

Tree felling technique ! The log is supported at one end. There is a high risk that it will split. **WARNING!** It takes a lot of experience to fell a tree. Inexperienced users of chain saws should not fell trees. Do not attempt any task that you feel unsure of! 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.



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Start by cutting from below (about 1/3 of the way through). 20 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS Felling direction The aim is to fell the tree in a position where you can limb and cross-cut the log as easily as possible. You want it to fall on ground where you can stand and move about safely. The main point to avoid is letting the tree fall onto another tree.

See instructions under the heading Freeing a tree that has fallen badly. 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 away from the intended felling direction. Felling 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 Wind direction Arrangement of branches Weight of snow Felling is done using three cuts. First you make the directional cuts, which consist of the top cut and the bottom cut, then you finish with the felling cut. By placing these cuts correctly you can control the felling direction very accurately. Directional cuts To make the directional cuts you begin with the top cut. Stand to the right of the tree and cut on the pull stroke.

Next make the bottom cut so that it finishes exactly at the end of the top cut. 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. WARNING! During critical felling operations, hearing protectors should be lifted immediately when sawing is completed so that sounds and warning signals can be heard. The directional cuts should run 1/4 of the diameter through the trunk and the angle between the top cut and bottom cut should be 45°. ! 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. 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.

English – 21 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS 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 on the pull stroke. Make the felling cut about 3-5 cm (1.5-2 inches) above the bottom directional cut. 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 cuts with single cutting strokes.

See the Technical data section to find out which lengths of bar are recommended for your saw. 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. 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. ! Finish the felling cut parallel with the directional cut line so that the distance between them is at least 1/10 of the trunk diameter. The uncut section of the trunk is called the felling hinge.

WARNING! Unless you have special training we advise you not to fell trees with a diameter larger than the bar length of your saw! Limbing WARNING! 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! ! The felling hinge controls the direction that the tree falls in. Make sure that you can stand and move about safely. Work on the left side of the trunk.

Work as close as possible to the chain saw for maximum control. If possible, let the weight of the chain saw rest on the trunk. All control over the felling direction is lost if the felling hinge is too narrow or non-existent, or if the directional cuts and felling cut are badly placed. Keep the trunk between you and the chain saw as you move along the trunk.

Cutting the trunk into logs When the felling cut and directional cut are complete the tree should start to fall by itself or with the aid of a felling wedge or breaking bar. See instructions under the heading Basic cutting technique. 22 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS Freeing a tree that has fallen badly Freeing a "trapped tree" It is very dangerous to remove a trapped tree and there is high accident risk. The safest method is to use a winch. • Tractor-mounted • Portable Cutting trees and branches that are in tension Preparations: Work out which side is in tension and where the point of maximum tension is (i.e. where it would break if it was bent even more). 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: Position yourself so that you will be clear of the tree or branch when the tension is released.

Make one or more cuts at or near the point of maximum tension. Make as many cuts of sufficient depth as necessary to reduce the tension and make the tree or branch break at the point of maximum tension. Never cut straight through a tree or branch that is in tension! English – 23 WHAT IS WHAT? Husqvarna XXX XXXX XXXXXXX Husqvarna AB Huskvarna, SWEDEN 6 5 8 27 1 22 21 1 2 3 4 7 11 10 9 20 19 18 24 17 16 15 14 13 25 23 26 What is what on the chain saw? 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Cylinder cover Front handle Front hand guard Starter Chain oil tank Starter handle Adjuster screws, carburettor Choke control/Start throttle lock Rear handle 16 Spike 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.) 20 Throttle control 21 Throttle lock (Prevents accidental operation of throttle control.

) 22 Decompression valve 23 Combination spanner 24 Chain tensioning screw 25 Operator's manual (EPA) 26 Bar guard 27 Switch for heated handle (372XPG) 28 Warning decal 10 Stop switch (Ignition on/off switch.) 11 Fuel tank 12 Muffler 13 Bar tip sprocket 14 Chain 15 Bar 24 – English ASSEMBLY Fitting the bar and chain Tension the chain by turning the chain tensioning screw clockwise using the combination spanner. The chain should be tensioned until it does not sag from the underside of the bar. ! WARNING! Always wear gloves, when working with the chain, in order to protect your hands from injury.



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Check that the chain brake is in disengaged position by moving the front hand guard towards the front handle.

The chain is correctly tensioned when it does not sag from the underside of the bar, but can still be turned easily by hand. Hold up the bar tip and tighten the bar nuts with the combination spanner. Remove the bar nuts and remove the clutch cover (chain brake). Take off the transportation ring (A). 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 ensures good cutting performance and long life. Fit the bar over the bar bolts. Place the bar in its rearmost position. Place the chain over the drive sprocket locate it in the groove on the bar.

Begin on the top edge of the bar. Note: If clutch cover is difficult to remove, replace bar nuts, engage brake and rerelease (an audible click will be heard if released properly). Make sure that the edges of the cutting links are facing forward on the top edge of the bar. Fit the clutch cover and locate the chain adjuster pin in the hole in the bar. Check that the drive links of the chain fit correctly over the drive sprocket and that the chain is correctly located in the groove in the bar. Tighten the bar nuts finger tight. English – 25 FUEL HANDLING Fuel CAUTION! The machine 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. WARNING! Always ensure there is adequate ventilation when handling fuel.

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 machine's fuel tank. • ! • • Gasoline This engine is certified to operate on unleaded gasoline. Use good quality unleaded gasoline. • • • The lowest octane recommended is 87. If you run the engine on a lower octane than 87 it can result in knocking. This gives rise to a high engine temperature, which can result in serious engine damage. When working with continuous high revs (e.g. limbing) a higher octane is recommended. • Do not mix more than one month's supply of fuel at a time. If the machine is not used for some time the fuel tank should be emptied and cleaned. This engine is certified to operate on unleaded gasoline. • Chain oil Two-stroke oil • For best results and performance use HUSQVARNA two-stroke oil, which is specially formulated for our two-stroke engines. Mixture 1:50 (2%). Never use two-stroke oil intended for water-cooled outboard engines, sometimes referred to as outboard oil.

Never use oil intended for four-stroke engines. Gasoline, litre 5 10 15 20 US gallon 1 2 1/2 5 Two-stroke oil, litre 2% (1:50) 0,10 0,20 0,30 0,40 US fl. oz. 2 1/2 6 1/2 12 7/8 • • • • In countries where no special chain oil is available, EP90 transmission oil can be used. 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 grade (suitable viscosity range) to suit the air temperature. In temperatures below 0°C (32°F) some oils become too viscous. This can overload the oil pump and result in damage to the oil pump components. Contact your service agent when choosing chain oil.

• The chain lubrication system is automatic and we recommend the use of special oil (chain oil) with good adhesion characteristics. • • • 26 – English FUEL HANDLING Fuelling ! WARNING! Taking the following precautions, will lessen the risk of fire: Do not smoke or place hot objects near fuel. Always shut off the engine before refuelling. When refuelling, open the fuel cap slowly so that any excess pressure is released gently. Tighten the fuel cap carefully after refuelling.

Always move the machine away from the refuelling area before starting. Clean the area around the fuel cap. Clean the fuel and chain oil tanks regularly. The fuel filter must be replaced at least once a year. Contamination in the tanks causes malfunction.

Make sure the fuel is well mixed by shaking the container before refuelling. The capacities of the chain oil tank and fuel tank are carefully matched. You should therefore always fill the chain oil tank and fuel tank at the same time. Min 3 m (10ft) English – 27 STARTING AND STOPPING Starting and stopping Warm engine ! WARNING! Note the following before starting: Never start a chain saw unless the bar, chain and all covers are fitted correctly. Otherwise the clutch can come loose and cause personal injuries. Always move the machine away from the refuelling area before starting. Place the machine on firm ground. Make sure you have a secure footing and that the chain cannot touch anything. Keep people and animals well away from the working area. Use the same procedure as for starting a cold engine but without setting the choke control in the choke position.

The correct choke/start throttle setting is obtained by moving the choke control to the choke position and then pushing it in again. Starting 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: Slide the ignition switch to the left. Choke: Set the choke control in the choke position. Start throttle: The correct choke/start throttle setting is obtained by moving the control to the choke position. Grip the front handle with your left hand. Hold the chain saw on the ground by placing your right foot through the rear handle. Pull the starter handle with your right hand and pull out the starter cord slowly until you feel a resistance (as the starter pawls engage) then pull firmly and rapidly. Never wrap the starter cord around your hand 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.

If the machine is fitted with a decompression valve (A): Press the valve to reduce the pressure in the cylinder and make starting easier. You should always use the decompression valve when starting the machine. Once the machine has started the valve will automatically return to its original setting. Push in the choke control as soon as the engine fire and make repeated starting attempts. Immediately press and release the throttle when the engine starts.

That will disengage the throttle latch. CAUTION! Do not pull the starter cord all the way out and do not let go of the starter handle when the cord is fully extended.



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This can damage the machine. A 28 – English STARTING AND STOPPING Pull the front hand guard towards the front handle. The chain brake is now disengaged.

Your saw is ready for use. Stopping Stop the engine by switching off the ignition. English – 29 MAINTENANCE Carburettor Your Husqvarna product has been designed and manufactured to specifications that reduce harmful emissions. Fine adjustment When the machine has been "run-in" the carburettor should be finely adjusted. The fine adjustment should be carried out by a qualified person. First adjust the L-jet, then the idling screw T and then the H-jet. Function, Basic settings, Fine adjustment Conditions • Before any adjustments are made the air filter should be clean and the cylinder cover fitted. Adjusting the carburettor while a dirty air filter is in use will result in a leaner mixture next time the filter is cleaned. This can give rise to serious engine damage. Do not attempt to adjust the L and H jets beyond either stop as this could cause damage.

Now start the machine according to the starting instructions and let it warm up for 10 minutes. CAUTION! If the chain rotates while idling the T-screw must be turned anti-clockwise until the chain stops. Place the machine 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. ! • WARNING! Do not start the chain saw unless the bar, chain and clutch cover (chain brake) are fitted, otherwise the clutch may come loose and cause personal injury. Function The carburettor governs the engine's speed via the throttle control. Air and fuel are mixed in the carburettor. The air/fuel mixture is adjustable. Correct adjustment is essential to get the best performance from the machine. The setting of the carburettor means that the engine is adapted to local conditions, for example, the climate, altitude, fuel and the type of 2-stroke oil. The carburettor has three adjustment controls: - L = Low speed jet - H = High speed jet T = Idle adjustment screw ••••• Low speed jet L Turn the low speed jet L clockwise until it stops.

If the engine accelerates poorly or idles unevenly, turn the low speed jet L anticlockwise until good acceleration and idling are achieved. CAUTION! If the chain rotates while idling the T-screw must be turned anti-clockwise until the chain stops. T H Final setting of the idling speed T L Adjust the idle speed with the T-screw. If it is necessary to readjust, turn the T-screw clockwise while the engine is running, 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. • The L and H-jets are used to adjust the supply of fuel to match the rate that air is admitted, which is controlled with the throttle. If they are screwed clockwise the air/fuel ratio becomes leaner (less fuel) and if they are turned anticlockwise the ratio becomes richer (more fuel). A lean mixture gives a higher engine speed and a rich mixture gives a lower engine speed.

The T-screw regulates the throttle setting at idle speed. If the T-screw is turned clockwise this gives a higher idle speed; turning it anti-clockwise gives a lower idle speed. ! • WARNING! Contact your servicing dealer, if the idle speed setting cannot be adjusted so that the chain stops. Do not use the chain saw until it has been properly adjusted or repaired. High speed jet H Basic settings and running in The basic carburettor settings are adjusted during testing at the factory. Avoid running at a too high speed during the first 10 hours. CAUTION! If the chain rotates while idling the T-screw must be turned anti-clockwise until the chain stops. Rec. idle speed: 2700 rpm At the factory the engine is adjusted at sea level. When working at a high altitude or in different weather conditions, temperatures and atmospheric humidity, it may be necessary to make minor adjustments to the high speed jet.

CAUTION! If the high speed jet is screwed in too far, it may damage the piston/cylinder. When test run at the factory, the high speed jet is set so that the engine satisfies the applicable legal requirements at the same time as achieving maximum performance. The carburettor's high speed jet is then locked using a limiter cap in the fully screwed out position. The limiter cap limits the potential to adjust the high speed jet to at most half a turn. ! WARNING! Contact your servicing dealer, if the idle speed setting cannot be adjusted so that the chain stops. Do not use the chain saw until it has been properly adjusted or repaired.

30 – English MAINTENANCE CAUTION! There is an integrated speed governor in the ignition system that limits the maximum speed to 13600 rpm. The maximum speed will not exceed 13600 rpm when the high speed jet is adjusted (screwed in). When the speed governor is activated, you will get the same sound experience as when the chain saw 4-cycles. To adjust the carburettor correctly you should contact a mechanic with access to a rev counter. CAUTION! As the spark is cut off, the rev counter does not show speeds higher than 13600 rpm. centre of the pulley. Insert the starter cord through the hole in the starter housing and the starter handle. Make a secure knot in the end of the starter cord. Correctly adjusted carburettor When the carburettor is correctly adjusted the machine accelerates without hesitation and the machine 4-cycles a little at max speed.

It is also important that the chain does not rotate at idle. If the L-jet is set too lean it may cause starting difficulties and poor acceleration. If the H-jet is set too lean the machine will have less power, poor acceleration and could suffer damage to the engine. Tensioning the recoil spring • Hook the starter cord in the notch in the pulley and turn the starter pulley about 2 turns clockwise. Starter ! WARNING! When the recoil spring is wound up in the starter housing it is under tension and can, if handled carelessly, pop out and cause personal injury.

Always be careful when changing the recoil spring or the starter cord. Always wear protective goggles. CAUTION! Check that the pulley can be turned at least a further 1/2 turn when the starter cord is pulled all the way out. Changing a broken recoil spring Changing a broken or worn starter cord ••• Loosen the screws that hold the starter against the crankcase and remove the starter. • Lift off the pulley. See instructions under heading Changing a broken or worn starter cord. Remove the recoil spring from inside the pulley by tapping the pulley lightly with its inside face downwards against a work bench or the like. If the spring pops out during fitting, wind it up again, working from the outside in towards centre. Lubricate the recoil spring with light oil.



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Fit the pulley and tension the recoil spring.

• Pull out the cord approx. 30 cm and hook it into the notch in the rim of the pulley. Release the recoil spring by letting the pulley rotate slowly backwards. Fitting the starter • To fit the starter, first pull out the starter cord and place the starter in position against the crankcase. Then slowly release the starter cord so that the pulley engages with the pawls. Fit and tighten the screws that hold the starter. • • Undo the screw in the centre of the pulley and remove the pulley. Insert and fasten a new starter cord to the pulley. Wind approx. 3 turns of the starter cord onto the pulley.

Connect the pulley to the recoil spring so that the end of the spring engages in the pulley. Fit the screw in the English – 31 MAINTENANCE Air filter The air filter must be regularly cleaned to remove dust and dirt in order to avoid: • • • • Carburettor malfunctions Starting problems Loss of engine power Unnecessary wear to engine parts Excessive fuel consumption. The spark plug condition is influenced by: • • • Incorrect carburettor adjustment. Wrong fuel mixture (too much oil). A dirty air filter.

Spark plug These factors cause deposits on the spark plug electrodes, which may result in operating problems and starting difficulties. • If the machine is low on power, difficult to start or runs poorly at idle speed: always check the spark plug first before taking any further action. If the spark plug is dirty, clean it and check that the electrode gap is 0.5 mm (0,020"). The spark plug should be replaced after about a month in operation or earlier if necessary.

Clean the air filter daily, or more often in demanding conditions. • Remove the air filter after taking off the air filter cover. When refitting make sure that the air filter seals tightly against the filter holder. Clean the filter by brushing or shaking it. CAUTION! Always use the recommended spark plug type! Use of the wrong spark plug can damage the piston/cylinder. • The filter can be cleaned more thoroughly by washing it in water and detergent. Muffler An air filter that has been in use for a long time cannot be cleaned completely. The filter must therefore be replaced with a new one at regular intervals. A damaged air filter must always be replaced. A HUSQVARNA chain saw can be equipped with different types of air filter according to working conditions, weather, season, etc.

Contact your dealer for advice. The muffler is designed 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 spark arrestor mesh. If your machine has this type of muffler, you should clean the mesh at least once a week. This is best done with a wire brush. CAUTION! The mesh must be replaced if it is damaged. If the mesh is blocked the machine will overheat and this will cause damage to the cylinder and piston. Never use a machine with a muffler that is in poor condition. 32 – English MAINTENANCE Needle bearing lubrication Cooling system The clutch drum is fitted with one of the following drive sprockets: • • A Spur sprocket (the chain sprocket is welded on the drum) B Rim sprocket (replaceable) To keep the working temperature as low as possible the machine is equipped with a cooling system.

The cooling system consists of: 1 2 3 4 5 Air intake on the starter. Air guide plate. Fins on the flywheel. Cooling fins on the cylinder. Cylinder cover (directs cold air over the cylinder).

5 Both versions have a needle bearing on the drive shaft, which has to be greased regularly (once a week). CAUTION! Use only high quality bearing grease or engine oil. 3 4 Adjustment of the oil pump 2 1 The oil pump is adjustable. Adjustments are made by turning the screw using a screwdriver or combination spanner. The machine is supplied from the factory set to 1 turn open.

Turning the screw clockwise will reduce the oil flow and turning the screw anti-clockwise will increase the oil flow. Clean the cooling system with a brush once a week, more often in demanding conditions. A dirty or blocked cooling system results in the machine overheating which causes damage to the piston and cylinder. "Air Injection" centrifugal cleaning Centrifugal cleaning means the following: All air to the carburettor passes through the starter. Dirt and dust is centrifuged out by the cooling fan. ! Bar -15": WARNING! The engine must not be running when making adjustments. Recommended settings: 1 turn from the closed position. 2 turns from the closed position. 3 turns from the closed position. 4 turns from the closed position.

IMPORTANT! In order to maintain operation of the centrifugal cleaning system it must be regularly maintained. • Clean the air intake to the starter, the fins on the flywheel, the space around the flywheel, inlet pipe and carburettor compartment. Bar 15" -18": Bar 18" -24": Bar 24" -: These recommendations apply to Husqvarna's chain oil, for other chain oils increase the oil flow by one step. English – 33 MAINTENANCE Heated handles (372XPG) On models with the model code XPG/G both the front handle bar and the rear handle are equipped with electrical heating coils. These are supplied with electricity from a generator built into the chain saw. Winter use During cold weather and under powder snow conditions, operating problems can arise due to: • • Too low engine temperature. Icing of the air filter and carburettor. Special measures are therefore often required: • Partly mask the air inlet on the starter to increase the working temperature of the engine. Temperature -5°C (23°F) or colder: When the red mark on the switch is visible, the heating is on. For running the machine in cold weather or powder snow, a special cover is available, which is mounted on the starter housing.

This reduces the intake of cold air and prevents large amounts of snow from being sucked in. Electrical carburettor heating (372XPG) Canada If this chain saw has the model code XPG/G then it is equipped with an electrically heated carburettor. The electrical heating prevents icing in the carburettor. A thermostat regulates heating so that the carburettor always has the correct working temperature. CAUTION! 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 machine is used in normal temperature conditions. Otherwise there is a risk of overheating, 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 (retailer). Other countries The carburettor heater is used in the following temperature range: ±0°C or colder.



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