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You can read the recommendations in the user guide, the technical guide or the installation guide for HUSQVARNA 55 RANCHER. You'll find the answers to all your questions on the HUSQVARNA 55 RANCHER in the user manual (information, specifications, safety advice, size, accessories, etc.). Detailed instructions for use are in the User's Guide.

User manual HUSQVARNA 55 RANCHER

User guide HUSQVARNA 55 RANCHER

Operating instructions HUSQVARNA 55 RANCHER

Instructions for use HUSQVARNA 55 RANCHER

Instruction manual HUSQVARNA 55 RANCHER

Operator's manual (EPA I)

55 Rancher

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



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Manual abstract:

Never operate a chain saw holding it with one hand only. Please see page 30 in your "Chain saw operator's safety manual". 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". Tip contact may cause the guide bar to move suddenly upward and backward, which may cause serious injury. Please see pages 1221 in your "Chain saw operator's safety manual". Switch off the engine by moving the stop switch to the STOP position before carrying out any checks or maintenance. Always wear approved protective gloves. Regular cleaning is required.

Visual check.

Protective goggles or a visor must be worn. 2 – English CONTENTS Contents KEY TO SYMBOLS Key to symbols

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.... 2 3 3 4 4 7 9 15 16 17 23 24 25 27 29 30 31 31 31 32 32 32 33 33 33 34 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. WARNING! Long term inhalation of the engine's exhaust fumes, chain oil

mist and dust from sawdust can represent a health risk. !!! 36 You will find the following labels on your machine: EPA I 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 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. English –3 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. 4 – English 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.

• Kickback can be very sudden and violent.



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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.

English –5 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). ! WARNING! Overexposure to vibration can lead to circulatory damage or nerve damage in people who have impaired circulation. Contact your doctor if you experience symptoms of overexposure to vibration. Such symptoms include numbness, loss of feeling, tingling, pric; English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS Vibration damping system 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. Regularly check the vibration damping units for cracks or deformation. ! Make sure the vibration damping units are securely attached to the engine unit and handle unit. 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. Stop switch • • Start the engine and make sure the engine stops when you move the stop switch to the stop setting. General rules • Only use cutting equipment recommended by us! See the Technical data section. • 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. English –9 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS Cutting equipment designed to minimise kickback 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. See the Technical data section. ! 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. Bar • Length (inches/cm) 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. • Number of teeth on bar tip sprocket (T). Small number = small tip radius = low risk of kickback. Bar The smaller the tip radius the smaller the kickback zone and the lower the chance of 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. • Chain A chain is made up of a number of links, which are available in standard and low-kickback versions. None Cutting link Standard Low-kickback • 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.



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Bar groove width (inches/mm).

The groove in the bar must match the width of the chain drive links. Drive link Side link • Chain oil hole and hole for chain tensioner. The bar must be matched to the chain saw design. 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 kickback reduction Low Chain Cutting link Drive link Side link • Chain pitch (inches) Standard • Drive link width (mm/inches) High Extra high 10 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS • Number of drive links. 3 File position 4 • 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. Round file diameter 5 File depth Sharpening your chain and adjusting raker clearance 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. ! • 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. A sharp chain eats its way through the wood and produces long, thick cuttings. See the Technical data section for information about sharpening your chain. • ! 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 Sharpening cutting teeth When you sharpen a cutting tooth there are five important factors to remember. 1 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 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.

English – 11 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS • 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. • To adjust the raker clearance you will need a flat file and a raker gauge. • • 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. • 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. 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 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. 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. • We recommend that you use our raker gauge to achieve the correct clearance and bevel on the raker lip. ! 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. 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.

12 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS • 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. 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.

• 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. Lubricating cutting equipment If the chain lubrication is not working: • 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.



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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. 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. English – 13 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS Needle bearing lubrication Bar 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) Check regularly: • Whether there are burrs on the edges of the bar.

Remove these with a file if necessary. • Whether the groove in the bar has become badly worn. Replace the bar if necessary. 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.

• 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. 14 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS How to avoid 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.

! 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. 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! 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. 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. Kickback only occurs if the kickback zone of the bar touches an 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.

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 left-handed.

This grip minimises the effect of kickback and lets you keep the chain saw under control. Do not let go of the handles! 2 8 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. English – 15 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS 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. Before use: , 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.

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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9 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.

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! 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ! 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. 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!** 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.

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. •! 16 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS • Observe your surroundings and make sure that there is no risk of people or animals coming into contact with the cutting equipment. Transport and storage • Always store the chain saw and fuel so that there is no risk of leakages or fumes coming into contact with sparks or naked flames from electrical equipment, electric motors, relays/switches, boilers and the like. Always store fuel in an approved container designed for that purpose. For longer periods of storage or for transport of the chain saw, the fuel and chain oil tanks should be emptied. Ask where you can dispose of waste fuel and chain oil at your local gas station. 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. ••• 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 • 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. @@ See instructions under the heading How to avoid kickback.

@@@ Fuel and fuel vapour are highly flammable. Take care when handling fuel and chain oil. @@@@ @@@@ Wipe off the spillage and allow remaining fuel to evaporate. @@ 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). @@@@ Cutting from above = Cutting on the pull stroke.

@@@@@ Limbing = Cutting branches off a felled tree. @@@@ Both situations could cause serious injury.

There are five important factors you should consider before making a cut: 1 Make sure the cutting equipment will not jam in the cut. 2 Make sure the object you are cutting will not split. • Before moving your chain saw switch off the engine and lock the chain using the chain brake. Carry the chain saw with the bar and chain pointing backwards. Fit a guard to the bar before transporting the chain saw or carrying it for any distance. 3 Make sure the chain will not strike the ground or any other object during or after cutting. 4 Is there a risk of kickback? 5 • Never put a chain saw down while the engine is running unless you have it in clear view and the chain brake is on. Switch the engine off before leaving your chain saw for any length of time. Do the conditions and surrounding terrain affect how safely you can stand and move about? Two factors decide whether the chain will jam or the object that you are cutting will split: the first is how the object is supported before and after cutting, and the second is whether it is in tension. 18 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS In most cases you can avoid these problems by cutting in two stages; from the top and from the bottom.

You need to support the object so that it will not trap the chain or split during cutting. **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. Start by cutting from below (about 1/3 of the way through). ! 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. 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.

The log is supported at both ends. There is a high risk that the chain will jam. 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 If it is possible (can you turn the log?) stop cutting about 2/3 of the way through the log. When limbing thick branches you should use the same approach as for cutting.



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Cut difficult branches piece by piece.

1 2 3 Turn the log and finish the cut from the opposite side. The log is supported at one end. There is a high risk that it will split. English – 19 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS Tree felling technique 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. ! 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. ! 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 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. 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 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. 20 – English SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS 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°. 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. 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. 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. 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! The felling hinge controls the direction that the tree falls in. English – 21 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS 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! 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). ! 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. 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. Keep the trunk between you and the chain saw as you move along the trunk. Cutting the trunk into logs See instructions under the heading Basic cutting technique. 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.

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 Never cut straight through a tree or branch that is in tension! •Portable 22 – English WHAT IS WHAT? 26 6 5 23 Husqvarna 55 7 8 XXXX XXXXXXX Husqvarna AB Huskvarna, SWEDEN 4 1 2 3 12 11 10 9 7 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 24 22 25 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 14 Chain 15 Bar 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 Combination spanner 23 Chain tensioning screw 24 Operator's manual (EPA) 25 Bar guard 10 Stop switch (Ignition on/off switch).



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) 11 Fuel tank 12 Muffler 13 Bar tip sprocket English – 23 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. 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. 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.

24 – English 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.

•••English – 25 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) 26 – English STARTING AND STOPPING Starting and stopping Warm engine 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. ! 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. Starting Cold engine 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 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. Starting: The chain brake should be activated when starting the chain saw. Activate the chain brake by pushing the front hand guard forwards. Ignition: Move the ignition switch to start position. 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. 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 pull the starter cord all the way out and do not let go of the starter handle when the cord is fully extended. This can damage the machine. Pull the front hand guard towards the front handle.



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The chain brake is now disengaged. Your saw is ready for use. English – 27 STARTING AND STOPPING Stopping Stop the engine by switching off the ignition. (Move the ignition switch to stop position.) 28 – English MAINTENANCE Carburettor 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. Fine adjustment When the machine has been "run-in" the carburetor 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. Conditions • Before any adjustments are made the air filter should be clean and the cylinder cover fitted. Adjusting the carburetor 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. Carefully turn the L and H needle to the mid point. 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. Function, Basic settings, Fine adjustment ! • 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 carburetor governs the engine's speed via the throttle control.

Air and fuel are mixed in the carburetor. The air/fuel mixture is adjustable. Correct adjustment is essential to get the best performance from the machine. 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 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. Final setting of the idling speed T 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 amount of fuel that is mixed with the air admitted by the throttle opening is adjusted using the low speed jet. If this is turned clockwise it gives a leaner air/fuel mixture (less fuel) and if it is turned anti-clockwise it gives a richer air/fuel mixture (more fuel). A leaner mixture gives a higher engine speed, while a richer 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 The high speed jet H affects the power and speed of the machine. If the high speed jet is set too lean (screwed in too far) it will cause the machine to over-rev and damage the engine. Turn the high speed jet H anticlockwise until it stops. If the engine runs unevenly, turn the high speed jet clockwise until the engine runs evenly. The high speed jet H is correctly adjusted when the machine burbles slightly. If the machine "screams", the setting is too lean.

If the muffler emits a lot of smoke and the machine burbles a lot, the setting is too rich. Turn the high speed jet H clockwise to achieve a setting that sounds right. For optimum setting of the carburetor, contact a qualified servicing dealer who has a revolution counter at his disposal. English Basic settings and running in The carburetor is set to its basic setting when test run at the factory. The basic setting is richer than the optimum setting and should be maintained for the first hours that the machine is in use.

The carburetor should then be finely adjusted. Fine adjustment should be carried out by a suitably trained person. If the chain rotates while idling the T-screw must be turned anti-clockwise until the chain stops. Rec. idle speed: 2500 rpm ! 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. – 29 MAINTENANCE Correctly adjusted carburetor When the carburetor 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. If the L and H-jets are set too rich it will lead to acceleration problems or too low a working speed. • 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 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. 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. Tensioning the recoil spring • Hook the starter cord in the notch in the pulley and turn the starter pulley about 2 turns clockwise. 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 or worn starter cord • Loosen the screws that hold the starter against the crankcase and remove the starter.



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Changing a broken 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. • Lift up the starter pulley. See instructions under the heading Changing a broken or worn starter cord.

Remember that the recoil spring is coiled under tension in the starter housing. • Remove the recoil spring by tapping the starter, with the inside facing downwards, gently on a work bench. If the spring pops out during assembly, coil it up from the outside, working inwards. 30 – English MAINTENANCE • Lubricate the recoil spring with light oil. Fit the pulley and tension the recoil spring.

Spark plug The spark plug condition is influenced by: ••• Incorrect carburettor adjustment. Wrong fuel mixture (too much oil). A dirty air filter. 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. 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. • 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. CAUTION! Always use the recommended spark plug type! Use of the wrong spark plug can damage the piston/cylinder. Muffler 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. 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. • The filter can be cleaned more thoroughly by washing it in water and detergent.

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. 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. 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. English – 31 MAINTENANCE Needle bearing lubrication "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. 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) IMPORTANT! In order to maintain operation of the centrifugal cleaning system it must be regularly maintained. • 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. Clean the air intake to the starter, the fins on the flywheel, the space around the flywheel, inlet pipe and carburettor compartment. 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. Cooling system 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 4 3 • Special measures are therefore often required: •• Partly mask the air inlet on the starter to increase the working temperature of the engine. Preheat the intake air to the carburettor by removing the seal between the cylinder and the carburettor space. ° ° Temperature 0°C (32°F) or colder: Twist the cover so that preheated air from the cylinder can enter the carburettor space to prevent icing of the air filter, etc., then fit the rubber seal to the fuel pipe by the main air intake. 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 machine overheating which causes damage to the piston and cylinder. 32 – English MAINTENANCE ° ° Temperature -5°C (23°F) or colder: 8 9 Check that nuts and screws are tight.

Test the stop switch to be sure it shuts off the engine. If the chain saw is to be used in cold weather or powder snow conditions a special cover can be fitted to the right side of the cylinder. This restricts the flow of cooling air and prevents large amounts of snow from being sucked in. Weekly maintenance 1 2 3 4 0,5 mm 5 6 7 8 1 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 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). Below you will find some general maintenance instructions. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 3 4 Check that the vibration damping elements are not damaged. Lubricate the clutch drum bearing. File off any burrs from the edges of the bar.

Clean the spark plug. Check that the electrode gap is 0.5 mm (0,020 inch). Clean the fins on the flywheel. Check the starter and the recoil spring. Clean the cooling fins on the cylinder. Clean or replace the spark arrestor mesh in the muffler. Clean the carburettor compartment. Daily maintenance 1 2 Monthly maintenance 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 5 6 7 8 0,5 mm 9 1 Check the throttle trigger for smooth operation. If any binding occurs or if engine fails to return to idle, the machine 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 that it operates safely.



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