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You can read the recommendations in the user guide, the technical guide or the installation guide for MAKITA DCS340. You'll find the answers to all your questions on the MAKITA DCS340 in the user manual (information, specifications, safety advice, size, accessories, etc.). Detailed instructions for use are in the User's Guide.

User manual MAKITA DCS340
User guide MAKITA DCS340
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**Owner's and
Safety Manual**
for Gasoline Chain Saws (pages 2 - 30)

**Manuel d'emploi
et de sécurité**
de tronçonneuses thermiques (pages 31 - 59)



DCS 340
DCS 341
DCS 400
DCS 401

WARNING!
Read and understand this Manual. Always follow safety precautions in the Owner's and Safety Manual. Improper use can cause serious injury! Preserve this Manual carefully!

ATTENTION!
Suivez toujours les conseils de sécurité du présent manuel d'emploi et de sécurité. Une utilisation incorrecte de la tronçonneuse peut entraîner des blessures graves! Conservez avec soin ce manuel. Lisez et comprenez ce manuel.



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Manual abstract:

@@Improper use can cause serious injury! @@@@Kickback and other safety related precautions are described in detail within this owners manual. Additional owners manuals are available from MAKITA USA, INC. With the purchase of this chain saw you have chosen a German quality product. Important instructions for the assembly and operation of this saw are given in this manual. For your own safety, we ask you to read the accident prevention instructions very carefully before putting your chain saw into operation, as incorrect handling can, despite all precautions, lead to accidents. @@@@Fuel and oil mixture Press starting valve Chain oil fill/oil pump Wear protective helmet, eye and ear protection! Working in winter Working in summer Safety precautions for chain saw operators While operating the chain saw please observe the following rules: a) Contact of the guide bar nose with any object should be avoided. B) Tip contact may cause the guide bar to move suddenly upward and backward, which may cause serious or fatal injury. The following additional safety precautions should be observed by all users of chain saws: 1. Do not operate a chain saw when you are fatigued. 2. Use safety footwear; snug-fitting clothing; protective gloves; and eye, hearing, and head protection devices. 3. Use caution when handling fuel. Move the chain saw at least 10 feet (3 m) from the fueling point before starting the engine. 4. Do not allow other persons to be near the chain saw when starting or cutting with the chain saw. Keep bystanders and animals out of the work area. 5. Do not start cutting until you have a clear work area, secure footing, and a planned retreat path from the falling tree. 6. Keep all parts of your body away from the saw chain when the engine is running. 7. Before you start the engine, make sure that the saw chain is not contacting anything. 8. Carry the chain saw with the engine stopped, the guide bar and saw chain to the rear, and the muffler away from your body. 9. Do not operate a chain saw that is damaged, is improperly adjusted, or is not completely and securely assembled. Be sure that the saw chain stops moving when the throttle control trigger is released. 10. Shut off the engine before setting it down.

11. Use extreme caution when cutting small size brush and saplings because slender material may catch the saw chain and be whipped toward you or pull you off balance. 12. When cutting a limb that is under tension be alert for springback so that you will not be struck when the tension on the wood fibers is released. 13. Keep the handles dry, clean, and free of oil or fuel mixture. Do not operate a chain saw in a tree unless you have been specifically trained to do so. 16. All chain saw service, other than the items listed in the owner's manual maintenance instructions, should be performed by MAKITA . (For example, if improper tools are used to remove the flywheel or if an improper tool is used to hold the flywheel in order to remove the clutch structural damage to the flywheel could occur and could subsequently cause the flywheel to burst.) 17. When transporting your chain saw, use the chain protection cover. 18. Low kickback bars and low kickback chains are designed to reduce the risk of kickback injury. Ask your MAKITA dealer about these devices.

Read and follow all safety precautions in the owner's manual. Failure to follow instructions could result in serious injury. wARNING! This chain saw is capable of severe kickback that could result in serious injury to the operator. Do not operate this chain saw unless you have extraordinary cutting needs and experience in and special training for dealing with kickback. Chain saws with significantly reduced kickback potential are available. wARNING! Kickback may occur when the nose or tip of the guide bar touches an object, or when the wood closes in and pinches the saw chain in the cut. This contact may abruptly stop the saw chain and in some cases may cause a lightning fast reverse reaction, kicking the guide bar up and back towards the user, or push the guide bar back towards the operator. Kickback may cause you to lose control of the saw. As a chain saw user, you can take several steps to reduce the risk of a kickback and potential injury. a. With a basic understanding of kickback, you can reduce or eliminate the element of surprise. Keep a good firm grip on the saw with both hands, your right hand on the rear grip and your left hand on the tubular handle, when the engine is running. Use a firm grip with thumbs and fingers encircling the chain saw handles. A firm grip can neutralize kickback and help you maintain control of the saw. Make sure that the area in which you are cutting is free from obstructions.

Do not let the nose of the guide bar contact the log, branch, or any other obstructions which could be hit while you are operating the saw. d. Do not overreach or cut above shoulder height. e. Follow manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain. The use of any chain saw may be hazardous. at full throttle chain speed can reach 45 mph (20 m/s). It is important that you read; fully understand and observe the following safety precautions and warnings. Read the owner's manual and the safety instructions periodically. Careless or improper use of any chain saw may cause serious or fatal injury. Have your DOLMAR dealer show you how to operate your chain saw. Maximum Computed Kickback Angle (CKA)* without using the chain brake when using the recommended bar and chain combinations (In this example the CKA is 45°). Maximum Computed Kickback Angle (CKA)* with using the chain brake when using the recommended bar and chain combinations (In this example the CKA is 40°). Contact of the guide bar tip with any object should be avoided! Tip contact may cause the guide bar to move suddenly upward and backward, which may cause serious injury! Always use two hands when operating the chain saw! Reduced Kickback Bar and Chain combination that has been evaluated with the power head to achieve kickback protection (according to ANSI and CSA standards). It is not the angle of the guide bar moved upward in case of a KICKBACK.

Minors should never be allowed to use a chain saw. Bystanders, especially children and animals should not be allowed in the area where a chain saw is in use (fig. 1). Never let the saw run unattended. Store it in a locked place away from children. fill the fuel tank to 7/8 th full (see storing the saw). Do not lend your chain saw without this owner's manual. Be sure that anyone using your saw understands the information given. Proper use of a chain saw involves 1. Physical Condition You must be in good physical condition and mental health and not under the influence of any substance (drugs, alcohol), which might impair vision, dexterity or judgment. Prolonged use of chain saws exposing the operator to vibrations may produce Whitefinger disease (Raynaud's phenomenon). This phenomenon reduces the hand's ability to feel and regulate temperature, produces numbness and burning sensations and may cause nerve and circulation damage and tissue necrosis.



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All MAKITA saws are therefore provided with an antivibration system which is essential for those using chain saws on a regular or sustained basis. Antivibration systems do not guarantee that you will not sustain Whitefinger disease, however, they reduce this danger considerably. Nevertheless, continual and regular users should observe their hands and fingers and in case of any abnormal symptoms, seek medical advice immediately.

3-96 Class IA Compliance with CSA -Standards Compliance with ANSI -Standards Clothing must be sturdy and snug-fitting, but allow complete freedom of movement. Avoid loose-fitting jackets, scarfs, neckties, jewelry, flared or cuffed pants, or anything that could become entangled with the saw or brush. Wear overalls or jeans with a reinforced cutting resistant insert (fig. 3). Protect your hands with gloves when handling saw and saw chain. Heavy-duty, nonslip gloves improve your grip and protect your hands. Parts of the chain saw: illustrations and description of parts see page 16. Never modify a chain saw in any way. Only attachments supplied by MAKITA or expressly approved by MAKITA for use with the specific saw are authorized. Bow guide bars are not recommended for use on MAKITA chain saws nor are they approved by the ANSI B 175.

The use of the saw transporting the chain saw **WARNING!** Always stop the engine before putting a chain saw down or carrying it. Carrying a chain saw with the engine running is extremely dangerous. Good footing is most important in chain saw work. Wear sturdy boots with nonslip soles. Steel-toed safety boots are recommended.

Their use reduces the risk of eye and facial injury. Wear an approved safety hard hat to protect your head. Chain saw noise may damage your hearing. Always wear noise protection equipment (ear plugs or ear muffs) to protect your hearing. Continual and regular users should have their hearing checked regularly.

By hand: When carrying your saw by hand, the engine must be stopped and the saw must be in the proper position. The chain protection cover should be over the chain and the guide bar must point backwards. When carrying your saw the bar should be behind you (fig. 4). By vehicle: When transporting in a vehicle, keep chain and bar covered with the chain guard. properly secure your saw to prevent turnover, fuel spillage and damage to the saw. Make sure the saw is not exposed to heat or sparks. Wear protective helmet, eye and ear protection For assembly follow the procedure in the appropriate section "Mounting Guide Bar and Chain" of this manual. MAKITA chain, guide bar and sprocket must match each other (see the appropriate section in this manual). In order to avoid false setting the tensioning procedure must be followed as described in this manual.

Always make sure the hexagonal nut(s) for the sprocket guard is (are) tightened securely after tensioning the chain. Check chain tension once more after having tightened the nuts and thereafter at regular intervals (always before starting to work). If the chain becomes loose while cutting, shut off the engine and then tighten. Never try to tighten the chain while the engine is running! Wipe off any spilled fuel before starting your saw and check for leakage. Check for fuel leakage while refueling and during operation. If fuel or oil leakage is found, do not start or run the engine until leak is fixed and spilled fuel has been wiped away. Clothing with fuel on it has to be changed immediately (this is a danger to your life!). Avoid skin contact with fuel. Never loosen or remove the cap of the fuel tank while the engine is running. Starting Do not drop start.

This method is very dangerous because you may lose control of the saw (fig. Fueling Your MAKITA saw uses on oil-gasoline mixture for fuel (see chapter "Fuel" of this manual). Use extreme caution when handling gasoline or fuel mix. Do not smoke or bring any sparks or flame near the end of a cut. The pressure may cause the bar and rotating chain to pop out of the cut or kerf, go out of control and strike the operator or some other object.

If the rotating chain strikes some other object a reactive force (see pages 10 to 12) may cause the chain to strike the operator. Reactive forces during the cut, including kickback **WARNING!** Reactive forces, that may occur during any cut are kickback, pion of fall, including: The intended direction of the fall. the neutral lean of the tree. Any unusually heavy limb structure. Do not cut more than one log at a time.

3. Do not twist the saw when withdrawing the bar from a plunge cut or under buck cut (figures 25 to 27 and 33, pages 13 and 14), because the chain can pinch. Pull-in: Pull-in occurs when the chain on the bottom of the bar is suddenly stopped. The chain on the bottom of the bar stops when it is pinched, caught or encounters a foreign object in the wood (see fig. 15). The reaction of the chain pulls the saw forward, causing the operator to lose control. Pull-in frequently occurs when the spike bar of the saw is not held securely against the tree or limb and when the chain is not rotating at full speed before it contacts the wood. Always observe the general condition of the tree. look for decay and rot in the trunk. If it is rotted inside, it could snap and fall toward the operator while being cut.

Also look for broken or dead branches which could vibrate loose and fall on the operator. When felling on a slope, the operator should stand on the up-hill side. When felling in the vicinity of roads, railways and power lines, etc. Inform the police, utility company or railway authority before beginning to cut. Use extreme caution when cutting small size brush and saplings which may easily catch the chain and pull you off balance. When felling, maintain a distance of at least 2 1/2 tree lengths from the nearest person (see fig. 17). Note: The noise of your engine may drown any warning call. If the tree has large buttress roots, cut into the largest buttresses vertically first (horizontally next) and remove (fig. First clear the tree base and work area from interfering limbs and brush and clean its lower portion with an axe (see fig.

Then, establish a path of escape and remove all obstacles. This path should be opposite to the planned direction of the fall of the tree and at a 45° angle (fig. Place all tools and equipment a safe distance away from the tree, but not on the escape path. The felling notch when properly placed determines the direction in which the tree will fall. It is made perpendicular to the line of fall and should be as close to the ground as possible.

Cut the felling notch to a depth of about one-fifth to one-fourth of the trunk diameter (fig. 22). It should be in no case higher than it is deep. Make the felling notch very carefully. Begin the felling cut slightly higher than the felling notch and on the opposite side of the tree (fig.

22). Then cut horizontally through towards the felling notch. Apply the chain saw with its spikes directly behind the uncut portion of wood and cut toward the notch (fig.



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23). Leave approximately 1/10 of the tree diameter uncut! Do not cut through the hinge because you could lose control of the direction of the fall. Drive wedges into the felling cut where necessary to control the direction of the fall. Wedges should be of wood, light alloy or plastic - never of steel, which can cause kickback and damage to the chain. Always keep to the side of the falling tree. When the tree starts to fall, shut off the engine, withdraw the bar and walk away on the pre-planned escape path. Watch out for falling limbs.

WARNING! Be extremely careful with partially fallen trees which are poorly supported. When the tree hangs or for some other reason does not fall completely, set the saw aside and pull the tree down with a cable winch, block and tackle or tractor. If you try to cut it down with your saw, you may be injured. Timber having a diameter more than twice the length of the guide bar requires the use of the plunge-cut method before making the felling cut. First, cut a large, wide notch. Make a plunge cut in the center of the notch. The plunge cut is made with the guide bar nose. Begin the plunge cut by applying the lower portion of the guide bar nose to the tree at an angle (fig. 25). Cut until depth of the kerf is about the same as the width of the guide bar (fig. 26). Next, align the saw in the direction of the trunk. With the saw at full throttle, insert the guide bar in the trunk (fig. Felling a tree that has a diameter greater than the length of the guide bar requires use of either the sectioning or plunge-cut method. These methods are extremely dangerous because they involve the use of the nose of the guide bar and can result in kickback. Only properly trained professionals should attempt these techniques.

24) make the first cut with the guide bar fanning in toward the hinge. Then, using the bumper spike as a pivot, reposition the saw for the next cut. avoid repositioning the saw more than necessary. When repositioning for the next cut, keep the guide bar fully engaged in the kerf to keep the felling cut straight. if the saw begins to pinch, insert a wedge to open the cut.

On the last cut, do not cut the hinge. When bucking, do not stand on the log. Make sure the log will not roll down-hill. There is an extreme danger of kickback at this point. Extra caution must be taken to maintain control of the saw. To make the felling cut, follow the sectioning method described previously (fig. 29). If you are inexperienced with a chain saw plunge-cutting should not be attempted. There is an extreme danger of kickback during the limbing operation. Do not work with the nose of the bar.

Be extremely cautious and avoid contacting the log or other limbs with the nose of the guide bar. Do not stand on a log while limbing it - you may slip or the log may roll. Shattered wood should be cut very carefully. (fig. 30). Always cut from the top of the limb. Do not underbuck freely hanging limbs. A pinch may result or the limb may fall, causing loss of control. When cutting small logs, use a sawhorse (fig. 32). Never permit another person to hold the log. Never hold the log with your leg or foot. Have such work performed by your MAKITA service shop only. (fig. 33, 34). The bucking cut is then made as shown. If the saw pinches, stop the engine and remove it from the log.

Keep the chain at proper tension. Keep spark plug and wire connection tight and clean. Store saws in a high or locked place, away from children. Drag the logs into a clear area before cutting. Indicate when ordering spare parts! (fig. 35) part no. (fig. 1-1991 (for USA) and CSA Z62. always wear protective gloves! Pull off the sprocket guard (B/4). NOTE: The chain should be easy to pull in the direction of the arrow. Press the guide bar against the housing with your left hand. NOTE: If the chain brake on the dismantled sprocket guard is actuated by accident, it must be released again prior to reassembly: Hold the sprocket guard (H/4) as shown (note direction of arrow) firmly with both hands and press the stop lever (H/13) against a hard surface (such as a board) until you hear it catch. Replace the sprocket guard (I/4), making sure that the pin on the stop lever fits into the space on the hand guard (circled). Slightly lift the end of the guide bar and turn the chain adjusting screw (C/6) to the right (clockwise) until the chain rests against the bottom side of the guide bar. While still holding up the guide bar, tighten the retaining nut (J/3) with the universal wrench. The tension of the chain is correct if the chain rests against the bottom side of the guide bar and can still be easily turned by hand. While doing so the chain brake must be released.

Every new chain must be broken in for about 2 to 3 minutes. When checking the chain tension the engine must be switched off. NOTE: Check the chain tension frequently - chains tend to get longer during use! If this is not done, there is a risk of the chain jumping off the bar. it is recommended to use 2-3 chains alternatively. In order to guarantee uniform wear of the guide bar the bar should be turned over whenever replacing the chain. The chain brake will automatically stop the chain if the kickback is sufficiently strong, which is caused by the tip contacting wood while the saw is running (see "SAFETY PRECAUTIONS", page 9). the chain will stop within a fraction of a second. The chain brake is installed to block the saw chain before starting it and to stop it immediately in case of an emergency. To engage the chain brake manually, simply push the hand guard (B/3) forward (towards the tip of the saw) with your left hand (arrow 1). Releasing the chain brake Pull the hand guard (B/3) towards you (arrow 2) until you feel it catch.

The correct mixture ratio: Gasoline 50:1 MAKITA oil 40:1 other oil 50:1 40:1 When using MAKITA high-performance two-stroke engine oil, i. e. Mix 50 parts gasoline with 1 part oil. When using other two-stroke engine oils, i. e.

Mix 40 parts gasoline with 1 part oil. Handling and storage Utmost care is required when handling with fuel. Fuel can contain substances which have a behavior similar to that of solvents. Fill the tank only outside or ventilated rooms. Do not inhale vapors, avoid any fuel contact with your skin. fuel cannot be stored. Purchase only the quantity needed for a period of 4 weeks. use licensed fuel containers only. For preparing the fuel-oil mixture first mix the entire oil quantity with half of the fuel required, then add the remaining fuel. Thoroughly shake the mixture before pouring it into the chain saw tank. NOTE: It is not wise to add more engine oil than specified to ensure safe operation. This will only result in a higher production of combustion residues which will pollute the environment and clog the exhaust channel in the cylinder as well as the muffler. The engine of the chain saw is a high-efficiency two-stroke engine. It runs on a mixture of gasoline and two-stroke engine oil. The engine is designed for unleaded regular gasoline with a min.



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(the chain must not turn). Use the idle jet screw (O/4) to regulate it. Turn in the screw (O/4) to speed up, and turn out the screw (O/4) to speed down the engine.

The time necessary for speeding up from idle speed to max. - If the acceleration is too low, turn out the idle jet screw (O/4) approx. 1/8 rotation. Do not run the engine without load a high speed, open throttle fully only, if you are sawing! Working in winter In order to prevent carburetor icing in conditions of low temperature combined with high humidity, and in order to get up to operating temperature faster in subfreezing temperatures, heated air can be taken from the cylinder (marking (circled) on insert in "snowflake" position). At temperatures above freezing the carburetor must NOT be fed heated air (marking (circled) on insert in "sun" position). Failure to follow these instructions can lead to damage to the cylinder and piston! Position the universal wrench (B/2) as shown above and push the insert (B/3) out by tapping the wrench. Put the insert (B/3) back in in the appropriate position, i. e. With the marking next to the sun symbol for normal operation or the snowflake symbol for subfreezing operation. CAUTION: Before doing any work on the guide bar or chain, always switch off the engine and pull the plug cap off the spark plug (see "Replacing the spark plug").

Proper sharpening: CAUTION: Use only chains and guide bars designed for this saw (see the Extract from the spare-parts list)! all cutters must be of the same length (dimension a). Cutters with different lengths result in rough running of the chain and can cause cracks in the chain. Do not resharpen the chain when the minimum cutter length has been reached; at this point, the chain must be replaced (see the Extract from the spare-parts list and "Replacing the chain"). The depth of the cut is determined by the difference in height between the depth limiter (round nose) and the cutting edge. The best results are obtained with a depth-limiter depth of 0. The chain needs sharpening when: The sawdust produced when sawing damp wood looks like wood flour. The chain penetrates the wood only under great pressure. the cutting edge is visibly damaged. The saw is pulled to the left or right when sawing. this is caused by uneven sharpening of the chain.

Important: Sharpen frequently, but without removing too much metal! generally , 2 or 3 strokes of the file will be enough. Have the chain resharpened at a service center when you have already sharpened it yourself several times. Different angles result in a roughly, irregularly running chain, increase wear and tear and cause chain breakage. The 85° front rake of the cutter results from the cut depth of the round file. If the proper file is used in the right manner, the correct front rake will be obtained automatically.

Files and how to work with them Use a special round file for chains (dia. 4 mm) for sharpening the chain. Normal round files are not appropriate for this work. see "Accessories" for the order number. The file should cut only when pushed forwards (arrow).

The length of this cutter is then the standard for all other cutters of the chain. It is marked for the correct 30° sharpening angle (keep the marks parallel with the chain when filing, see illustration) and limits the cut depth to the correct 4/5 of the file diameter. After having sharpened the chain, the height of the depth limiter must be checked by means of a chain gauge. see "Accessories" for the order number. Correct even the smallest excess height with a special flat file (H). see "Accessories" for the order number. Round off the front of the depth limiter (I). Regularly inspect the bearing surfaces of the guide bar for damage, and clean them with a suitable tool. If the saw is used intensively it will be necessary to lubricate the return sprocket bearings regularly (once a week). To do this, first thoroughly clean the 2 mm hole at the tip of the guide bar, and then press in a small amount of multi-purpose grease.

CAUTION: Use only chains and guide bars designed for this saw (see the Extract from the spare-parts list)! CAUTION: Before doing any work on the guide bar or chain, always switch off the engine and pull the plug cap off the spark plug (see "Replacing the spark plug"). always wear protective gloves! @@Turn the chain tightener screw (A/2) to the left (counterclockwise) until you feel resistance. remove the chain (A/3) and guide bar (A/4). Clean the interior with a brush, in particular the brakeband area (A/5). Check the sprocket (C/1) before mounting a new chain. the sprocket is located underneath the clutch drum (C/2). CAUTION: Worn out sprockets (D) may damage the new chain and must therefore be replaced. do not attempt to replace the sprocket yourself. Sprocket replacement requires special training and tools and must be done at a MAKITA service center. NOTE: Make sure that no residue or contaminants remain in the oil guide groove (A/6) and the chain tightener (A/7).

- For replacing the guide bar , chain , and sprocket see "PUTTING INTO OPERATION". NOTE: The chain brake is a very important safety device and like any other component subject to normal wear and tear. Regular inspection and maintenance are important for your own safety and must be done by a MAKITA service center. The spark arrester screen should be checked and cleaned regularly. The felt filter (B/1) of the suction head can become clogged.

It is recommended to replace the suction head once every three months in order to ensure unimpeded fuel flow to the carburetor. To remove the suction head for replacement, pull it out through the tank filler neck using a piece of wire bent at one end to form a hook. Grasp the top and bottom sections of the air filter as shown in figure F and pull apart. CAUTION: Press the choke (E/2) up to shut the choke valve and to prevent dirt particles from entering the carburetor. Pull the air filter (E/3) off the carburetor.

Cover the carburetor with a clean cloth. CAUTION: To prevent injury to the eyes, do NOT blow out dirt particles! Do not use fuel to clean the air filter. Clean the air filter with a soft brush. If the filter is very dirty, clean it in lukewarm water with dishwashing detergent. let the air filter dry completely. Put the top and bottom sections back together. before re-installing the air filter , check the choke valve for dirt particles. If there are any, remove them with a brush. If the filter is very dirty, clean it frequently (several times a day), because only a clean air filter provides full engine power. CAUTION: Replace damaged air filters immediately.

Pieces of cloth or large dirt particles can destroy the engine! CAUTION: Do not touch the spark plug or plug cap if the engine is running (high voltage). Switch off the engine before starting any maintenance work. The spark plug must be replaced in case of damage to the insulator, electrode erosion (burn) or if the electrodes are very dirty or oily.



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- Remove the filter cover (see "Cleaning the air filter" above, Fig. Use only the combination wrench supplied with the saw to remove the spark plug. CAUTION: Use only the following spark plugs: NGK BPMR 6F or CHAMPION RDJ-7Y. Checking the ignition spark Press the loosened spark plug with the ignition cable firmly connected against the cylinder using insulated pliers (not near the spark plug opening). If the function is correct, an ignition spark must be visible near the electrodes. To ensure a long servicelife and to prevent any damage the maintenance work described in the following must be performed regularly. The product guarantee will be automatically invalidated if this maintenance is not carried out regularly and according to the instructions.

Perform the following servicing work daily after use. Make a habit of it, it does not require much time and your saw will always function properly. Possibly hidden faults can be detected in this manner before causing expensive and annoying interruptions of your work. @@@@All such work must be carried out by a MAKITA service center. @@@@Clean to ensure proper air cooling Clean (remove filter cover for access) Clean the brake band (sawdust, oil) Check and replace if necessary Check tightness of mounting, clean spark arrester screen Check Replace Clean Clean exterior, check for damage.

In case of damage, have repaired by a qualified service center immediately Demount, clean and oil slightly Clean the guide groove Empty and clean Run empty 27 22 22, 26 23 Air filter Guide bar Guide bar support Idle speed Fan housing Carburetor interior Chain brake Spark plug Muffler Chain guide Suction head Fuel, oil tanks Chain saw Guide bar/chain Fuel, oil tanks Carburetor Every 3 months The maintenance and repair of modern engines as well as all safety devices require qualified technical training and a special workshop equipped with special tools and testing devices. We therefore recommend that you consult a MAKITA service center for all work not described in this instruction manual. The MAKITA service centers have all the necessary equipment and skilled and experienced personnel, who can work out costeffective solutions and advise you in all matters. @@@@He will also have the spare part lists to determine the required spare part numbers, and will be constantly informed about the latest improvements and spare part innovations. Please bear in mind that if parts other than original MAKITA spare parts are used, this will automatically invalidate the MAKITA product guarantee.

MAKITA guarantees the highest quality and will therefore reimburse all costs for repair by replacement of damaged parts resulting from material or production faults occurring within the guarantee period after purchase. Please note that in some countries particular guarantee conditions may exist. If you have any questions, please contact your salesman, who is responsible for the guarantee of the product. Please note that we cannot accept any responsibility for damage caused by: · Use of guide bars and chains which have not been approved. Use of guide bar and chain lengths which have not been approved. Use of force, improper use, misuse or accidents. Work on the chain saw by unskilled persons or inappropriate repairs. Use of unsuitable spare parts or parts which are not original MAKITA parts, insofar as they have caused the damage. Use of unsuitable or old oil. Cleaning, servicing and adjustment work is not covered by the guarantee.

All repairs covered by the guarantee must be performed by a MAKITA service center. Malfunction Chain does not run Engine does not start or only with difficulty System Chain brake Ignition system Observation Engine runs Ignition spark No ignition spark Fuel supply Compression system Fuel tank is filled Inside Cause Chain brake actuated. Choke in wrong position, carburetor defective, suction head dirty, fuel line bent or interrupted. Cylinder base packing ring defective, radial shaft packings defective, cylinder or piston rings defective Spark plug does not seal. Spring in starter broken, broken parts inside the engine. Outside Starter does not engage Engine starts, but dies immediately Wrong idling adjustment, suction head or carburetor dirty. tank venting defective , fuel line interrupted , cable defective , STOP switch defective. Starting valve dirty (DCS 341/401). Air filter dirty, wrong carburetor adjustment, muffler clogged,exhaust channel in cylinder clogged. Several systems may be involved simultaneously Oil tank/pump Extract from the spare parts list use only original MAKITA parts.

For repairs and replacement of other parts, see your MAKITA service center. Sprocket nose bar 30 cm (12") Sprocket nose bar 35 cm (14") Sprocket nose bar 40 cm (16") Saw chain 3/8" for 30 cm Saw chain 3/8" for 35 cm Saw chain 3/8" for 40 cm Chain protection for 30-40 cm Sprocket guard, cpl. Round file) Carburetor screwdriver Tachometer Combined can (for 5l fuel, 2. Panne Chaîne ne démarre pas Moteur ne démarre pas ou démarre difficilement Système Frein de chaîne Système d'allumage Observation Moteur tourne Allumage existe Pas d'allumage Alimentation carburant Système de compression Défaut mécanique Problèmes de démarrage à chaud Moteur démarre, mais s'arrête immédiatement après Carburateur Alimentation carburant Réservoir carburant rempli A l'intérieur de l'appareil A l'extérieur de l'appareil Lanceur n'accroche pas Carburant dans réservoir Etincelle existante Carburant dans réservoir Origine Frein de chaîne enclenché Défaut dans l'alimentation du carburant, système de compression, défaut mécanique Commutateur STOP enclenché, défaut ou court-circuit dans le câblage, fiche de bougie, bougie défectueuse Choke en mauvaise position, carburateur défectueux, crépine d'aspiration bouchée, conduite de carburant sectionnée ou coincée Joint du pied de cylindre défectueux, bagues à lèvres endommagées, segments de cylindre ou de pistons endommagés Bougie n'est pas étanche Ressort dans le démarreur brisé, pièces brisées à l'intérieur du moteur Réglage du carburateur non correct Réglage du ralenti non correct, crépine d'aspiration ou carburateur encrassé Aération réservoir défectueux, conduite carburant interrompue, câble défectueux, commutateur STOP endommagé, Soupape de mise en marche encrassée (DCS 341/DCS 401) Filtre d'air encrassé, faux réglage du carburateur, silencieux bouché, tuyau d'échappement des gaz dans le cylindre est bouché Réservoir d'huile vide Rainure d'alimentation d'huile encrassée Specifications subject to change without notice .



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