



PETROL CHAINSAW

PCS-4500, PCS-5800, PCS-6200

OWNERS MANUAL

This manual has been produced by Parker Products Ltd. and should be kept with the product and referenced for operation, maintenance and troubleshooting.

This manual contains an overall description of the product, together with all the necessary information for using the product correctly and safely. It is highly recommended that this manual is read prior to any operation or maintenance of this product. The safety precautions and warnings are to ensure your safety and protect you from harm or damage to the product.

All photographs and drawings in this manual are supplied by Parker Products Ltd. to help you with the operation and maintenance of the product. The information contained in this manual was accurate at the time of production, however Parker Products Ltd. may make modifications to the product without notification.

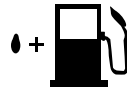
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GENERAL SAFETY

- **WARNING!** Read and fully understand this user manual before operating the machine.
- **WARNING!** Never allow children to use the machine.
- **WARNING!** The chainsaw has been specially designed for tree maintenance and should only be used by trained operators.
- **NEVER** operate the chainsaw when fatigued, ill or under the influence of medication, alcohol or drugs.
- **ALWAYS USE** safety equipment; appropriate footwear, eye protection, ear protection, head protection, trousers and gloves.
- **ALWAYS** keep the chainsaw sharp and well maintained. A dull chain causes vibration which can damage the machine.
- **ALWAYS** inspect the chainsaw before use for worn, loose or damaged parts.
- **ALWAYS** carry the chainsaw with the engine stopped, with the guide bar and chainsaw facing to the rear.
- **DO NOT** start the engine within 3m of the fuelling point.
- **REMOVE** all sources of sparks and flames before mixing and pouring fuel.
- **DO NOT** let anyone near the chainsaw when starting or cutting. Keep everyone, especially children, away from the work area.
- **KEEP** all parts of your body away from the saw chain when the engine is running.
- **DO NOT** start cutting until you have a clear cutting area and a secure footing.
- **NEVER** cut trees or foliage in high wind, bad weather or when there is poor visibility.
- **GUARD AGAINST** kickback. Kickback can cause loss of control.
- **DO NOT** operate the chainsaw with one hand. **ALWAYS** Hold the chainsaw firmly with both hands.
- **BE ALERT** for the phenomena of "skating" and "bouncing".
- **BE CAUTIOUS** not to lose balance of your body due to "drop" at the end of a cut.
- **ALWAYS** keep the handles dry, clean and free of oil and fuel mixture.
- **ALWAYS** shut off the engine before putting the chainsaw down.
- **ONLY OPERATE** the chainsaw outdoors or in well ventilated areas.
- **MAKE SURE** the guide bar protector is in place when transporting the chainsaw.
- **ALL MAINTENANCE** other than that listed in this manual, should be carried out by professionally trained and certified personnel.

SYMBOLS ON THE MACHINE



FUEL FILLER POINT



CHAIN OIL FILLER



CHOKE CLOSED



CHOKE OPEN



CHOKE LEVER OUT (ON) - COLD START



CHOKE LEVER IN (OFF) - WARM START

H

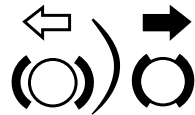
HIGH SPEED ADJUSTMENT SCREW

L

LOW SPEED ADJUSTMENT SCREW

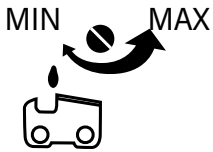
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IDLE ADJUSTMENT SCREW

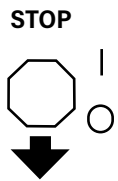


CHAIN BRAKE DIRECTION

- *WHITE ARROW - RELEASED (OFF)*
- *BLACK ARROW - ACTIVATED (ON)*



CHAIN OIL ADJUSTMENT SCREW



ON/OFF SWITCH

WITH THE "O" POSITION DEPRESSED THE ENGINE WILL STOP
WITH THE "I" POSITION DEPRESSED THE ENGINE WILL START



For safe operation and maintenance symbols are moulded in relief on the machine or shown on a label.

**GLOVES**

Gloves should be worn where appropriate.

**HEARING PROTECTION**

Hearing protection should be worn to prevent damage to your ears. Ensure your hearing protection provides adequate noise reduction.

**EYE PROTECTION**

Approved eye protection should be worn at all times during operation.

**BOOTS**

Wear sturdy, non-slip boots.

**CLOTHING**

Appropriate clothing should be worn during operation. Ensure clothing is made of strong fabric and is not baggy or loose.

**IMPORTANT**

- Never operate a chain saw when you are fatigued, ill, or upset, or under the influence of medication that may make you drowsy, or if you are under the influence of alcohol or drugs - **risk of accident!**
- Use safety footwear, snug fitting clothing and eye, hearing and head protection during use.
- Keep the saw chain sharp and the saw, including the AV system, well maintained. A dull chain will increase cutting time, and pressing a dull chain through wood will increase the vibrations transmitted to your hands. A saw with loose components or with damaged or worn AV buffers will also tend to have higher vibration levels.
- Always use caution when handling fuel. Wipe up all spills and then move the chainsaw at least 3m from the fuelling point before starting the engine - **risk of fire!**
- Eliminate all sources of sparks or flame (i.e. smoking, open flames, or work that can cause sparks) in the areas where fuel is mixed, poured, or stored - **risk of fire!**
- Do not smoke while handling fuel or while operating the chain saw - **risk of fire!**
- Do not allow other persons to be near the chain saw when starting or cutting. Keep bystanders and animals out of the work area. Children, pets and bystanders should be a minimum of 10m away when you start or operate the chainsaw - **risk of accident!**

- Never start cutting until you have a clear work area, secure footing, and a planned retreat path from the falling tree - **risk of accident!**
- Always hold the chain saw firmly with both hands when the engine is running. Use a firm grip with thumb and fingers encircling the chain saw handles.
- Keep all parts of your body away from the saw chain when the engine is running - **risk of accident!**
- Before you start the engine, make sure the saw chain is not contacting anything - **risk of accident!**
- Always carry the chain saw with the engine stopped, the guide bar and saw chain to the rear, and the muffler away from your body. Always inspect the chain saw before each use for worn, loose, or damaged parts. Never operate a chain saw that is damaged, improperly adjusted, or is not completely and securely assembled. Be sure that the saw chain stops moving when the throttle control trigger is released. All chain saw service, other than the items listed in the Owner's Manual, should be performed by competent chain saw service personnel. (e.g 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 which could subsequently cause the flywheel to disintegrate.)

- When transporting your chain saw, make sure the appropriate guide bar scabbard is in place.
- Always shut off the engine before setting it down.
- 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 - **risk of accident!**
- When cutting a limb that is under tension, be alert for spring-back so that you will not be struck when the tension in the wood fibers is released.
- Never cut in high wind, bad weather, when visibility is poor or in very high or low temperatures. Always check the tree for dead branches which could fall during the felling operation. Keep the handles dry, clean and free of oil or fuel mixture.
- Operate the chain saw only in well ventilated areas. Never start or run the engine inside a closed room or building and potentially explosive atmosphere. Exhaust fumes contain dangerous carbon monoxide - **risk of fatal injury from breathing toxic fumes!**
- Do not operate the chain saw in a tree unless specially trained to.
- Guard against kickback. Kickback is the upward motion of the guide bar which occurs when the saw chain at the nose of the guide bar contacts an object. Kickback can lead to dangerous loss of control of the chain saw.
- Sawdust, fumes, smoke and lubrication oil mist may be produced while using the machine may be hazardous to health. If dust is generated, wear a dust mask.

- Never touch the cover, guide bar, saw chain or nut with bare hands while the engine is in operation or immediately after shutting down the engine. Doing so could result in serious burns because of high temperature.

i KICKBACK SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Kickback may occur when the nose or tip of the guide bar touches an object, or when the wood closes in and pinches the saw chain in the cut. Tip contact in some cases may cause a lightning fast reverse reaction, kicking the guide bar up and back towards the operator. Pinching the saw chain along the top of the guide bar may push the guide bar rapidly back towards the operator. Either of these reactions may cause you to lose control of the saw, which could result in serious personal injury.
- When the chainsaw fails to dig in during a cut, the guide bar can begin hopping or dangerously skidding along the surface of the log or branch, possibly resulting in the loss of control of the chainsaw. To prevent or reduce skating or bouncing, hold the chainsaw with two hands and make sure the saw chain establishes a groove for cutting.

- Do not rely exclusively on the safety devices built into your saw.
- With a basic understanding of kickback you can reduce or eliminate the element of surprise. Sudden surprise contributes to accidents.
- Keep a good grip on the saw with both hands, the right hand on the rear handle, and the left hand on the front handle, when the engine is running. Use a firm grip with thumbs and fingers encircling the chain saw handles. A firm grip will help you reduce kickback and maintain control of the saw.
- You cannot control reactive forces and you may lose control of the saw, which can result in skating and bouncing of the bar along the limb or log.

i REDUCING THE RISK OF KICKBACK

- Work cautiously and methodically
- Hold the chain saw firmly with both hands and maintain a secure grip
- Always cut at full throttle
- Be aware of the location of the guide bar nose
- Do not cut with the guide bar nose
- Be especially careful with small, tough limbs, undergrowth and offshoots – the saw chain may become caught in them
- Never cut several limbs at once
- Do not lean too far forward
- Do not cut above shoulder height
- Use extreme caution when reentering a previous cut
- Do not attempt plunge cuts if you are not experienced in this cutting technique
- Be alert for shifting of the log or other forces that may cause the cut to close and pinch the chain
- Always cut with a correctly sharpened, properly tensioned saw chain – the depth gauge setting must not be too large
- Use low-kickback saw chains as well as narrow-radius guide bars

i HANDLING FUEL

- The engine of our product is designed to run on a mixed fuel, which contains highly flammable gasoline. Never store cans of fuel or refill the tank of the unit in any place where there is a boiler, stove, wood fire, electrical sparks, welding sparks, or any other source of heat or fire which might ignite the fuel.
- Never smoke while operating the unit or refilling its fuel tank.
- When refilling the tank, always turn off the engine and allow it to cool down. Take a careful look around to make sure that there are no sparks or open flames anywhere nearby before refuelling.
- Wipe spilled fuel completely using a dry rag if any spillage occurs during refuelling.
- After refuelling, screw the fuel cap back tightly onto the fuel tank and then carry the unit to a spot 3m or more away from where it was refuelled before turning on the engine.
- Always drain all fluids (fuel & oil) after use.



EFFECTS OF VIBRATION

Vibration white finger (VWF) is an injury triggered by continuous use of vibrating hand-held machinery.

If you continue to use high-vibration tools these symptoms will probably get worse, for example:

- the numbness in your hands could become permanent and you won't be able to feel things at all;
- you will have difficulty picking up small objects such as screws or nails;
- Vibration White Finger (VWF) could happen more frequently and affect more of your fingers.



PROTECTING YOUR BODY FROM VIBRATION

Please observe the following matter, in order to protect the health of your body.

- Always use the right tool for each job (to do the job more quickly and expose you to less hand-arm vibration).

- Check tools before using them to make sure they have been properly maintained and repaired to avoid increased vibration caused by faults or general wear.
- Make sure cutting tools are kept sharp so that they remain efficient.
- Reduce the amount of time you use a tool in one go, by doing other jobs in between.
- Avoid gripping or forcing a tool or workpiece more than you have to.
- Store tools so that they do not have very cold handles when next used.

Encourage good blood circulation by:

- Keeping warm and dry (when necessary, wear gloves, a hat, water-proofs and use heating pads if available);
- Giving up or cutting down on smoking because smoking reduces blood flow;
- Massaging and exercising your fingers



DISPOSAL

When disposing your machine, fuel or oil for the machine, be sure to allow your local regulations.



TRANSPORTING THE CHAINSAW

- Always stop the engine before putting a chainsaw down or carrying it. Carrying a chainsaw with the engine running is extremely dangerous.
- Accidental acceleration of the engine can cause the chain to rotate.
- During operation, the muffler and the material around it reach extremely high temperatures. Avoid touching the hot muffler, you could receive serious burns.

- **BY HAND:** When carrying your saw by hand, the engine must be stopped and the saw must be in the proper position. Grip the front handle and place the muffler away from the body.

The chain guard (scabbard) should be over the chain and the guide bar, which should point backwards. When carrying your saw, the bar should be behind you.

- **BY VEHICLE:** When transporting in a vehicle, keep chain and bar covered with the chain guard. Properly secure your saw to prevent it moving around during transit, which in turn can cause fuel spillage and damage to the saw.



REPLACING SAW CHAIN & GUIDE BAR

The parts listed below are compatible with this machine:

SIZE	PART	MODEL NUMBER
16"	Chainsaw Chain	PCC-1666
18"	Chainsaw Chain	PCC-1872
20"	Chainsaw Chain	PCC-2076
16"	Chainsaw Bar	PCB-1666
18"	Chainsaw Bar	PCB-1872
20"	Chainsaw Bar	PCB-2076

Only use compatible chains to avoid damaging your machine. For any assistance contact Parker Products.

Using non-recommended replacement parts may result in damage to your machine or serious personal injury.



OTHER

Do not remove or modify any safety components as this may result in damage to your machine or serious personal injury.

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BAR COVER

GUIDE BAR

CD w/ MULTI-LANGUAGE MANUAL

FUEL MEASURING BOTTLE

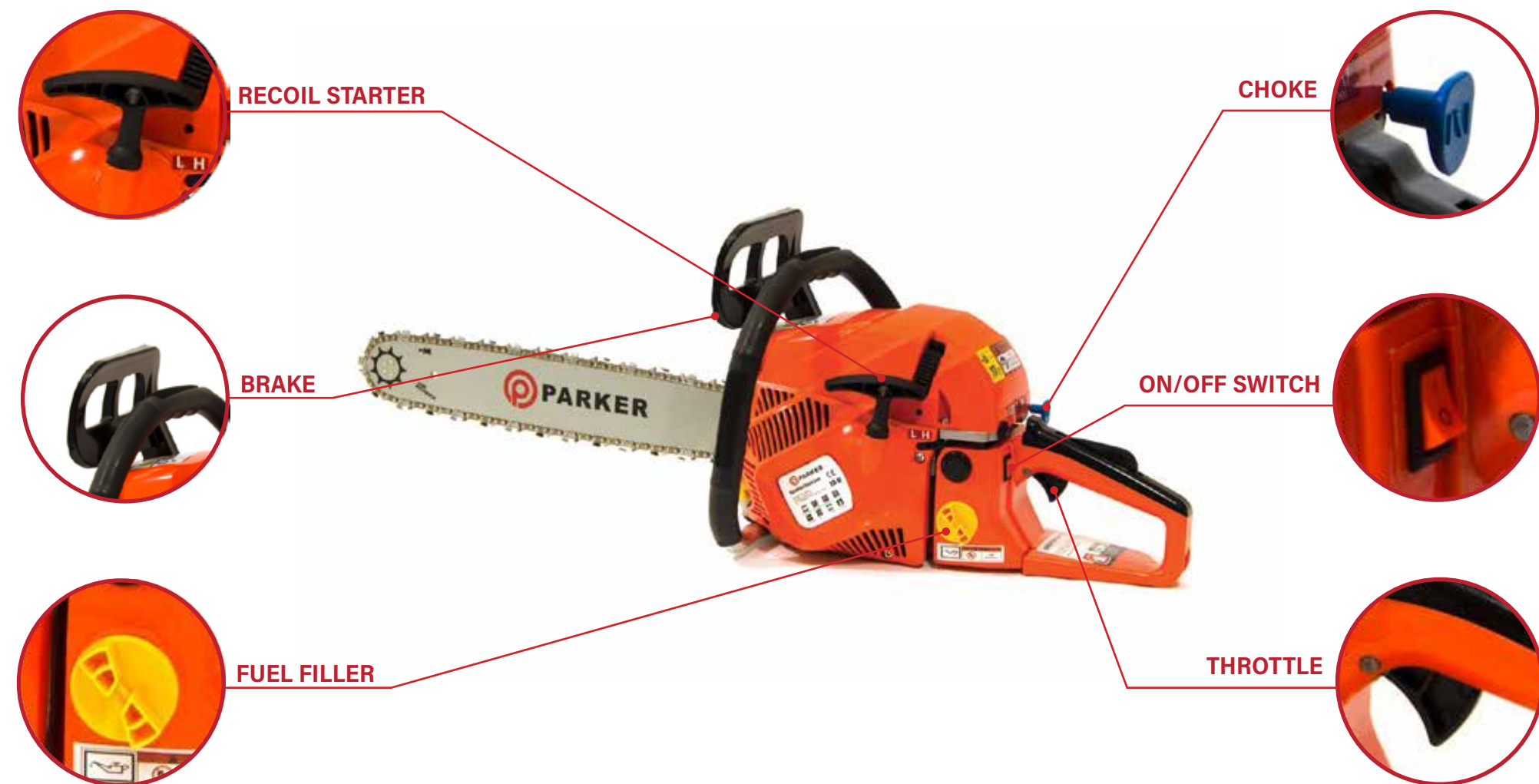
SAW CHAIN

CARRY CASE

TOOL KIT

- ALLEN KEYS
- SPARK PLUG SPANNER
- SCREWDRIVER
- SPIKE / CHAIN CATCHER + FITTINGS

FEATURES



FEATURES



1

CHECK THE BRAKE



Ensure the brake is disengaged by pulling the handle firmly back.

You may feel a strong resistance but this is normal for first time use. When the two handles are touching the brake is disengaged.

2

REMOVE THE CHAIN COVER



Remove the brake cover assembly cover by removing the two (2) nuts with the tool provided.

3

ATTACH THE SPIKE



Attach the bumper spike (also referred to as the chain catcher) using the two (2) socket cap screws and allen key provided.



Installation and use of the spiked bumper makes it easy to control the chainsaw and lessens kickback. The bumper spike acts as a pivot between the engine body and guide bar.

4

INSTALL THE CHAIN



Wrap the chain around the sprocket (located behind the clutch). Check your chain is pointing in the correct direction.



5

INSTALL THE GUIDE BAR



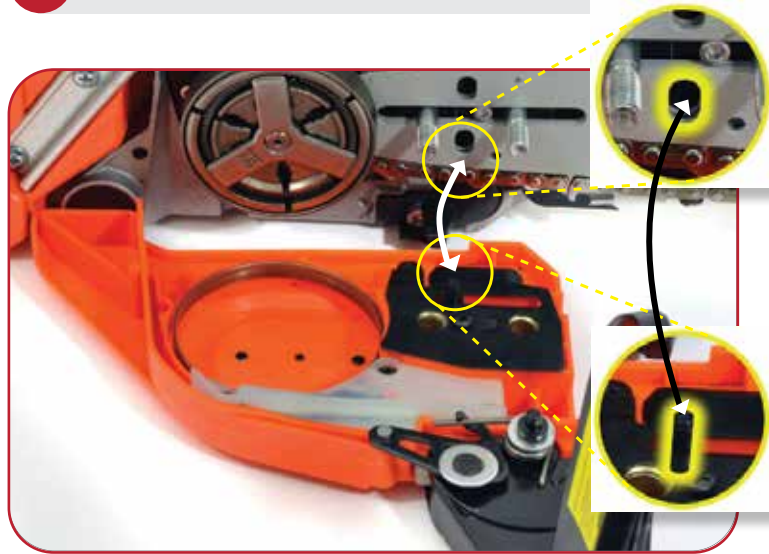
Install the bar and slide fully towards the sprocket and loosely wrap the chain around the bar.



Always adjust the guide bar with the engine stopped.

6

ADJUSTING THE TENSIONER



Adjust the chain tensioner (see step 8) or bar position so that the pin lines up with the bottom hole in the bar.

Refer to the illustration above to verify the correct hole (oval shape) is identified and not mistaken for the smaller round hole to the right.

7

REFIT THE BRAKE COVER



Refit the brake assembly cover and use your fingers to tighten the nuts holding the cover in place.

Do not use the tool to tighten the bolts until after the chain is tensioned (Step 8).

8

TENSION THE CHAIN



While holding the tip of the bar, use a screwdriver or the tool provided to tension the chain. Turn the screw clockwise to tighten or anti-clockwise to loosen the chain.

Depending on the type of chain tensioner installed this maybe in one of two places as shown above.



New chains will expand in length during first use. It is recommended the chain tension is regularly checked and adjusted to avoid it derailing or causing rapid wear of the guide bar.

9

CHECK THE CHAIN



Check for smooth rotation of chain after tightening the bolts with the spanner provided.



Always check and tension the chain with the engine stopped.

1

ENGAGE THE BRAKE



Always start the engine with the chain brake engaged.

Engage the brake by pushing the brake handle away from you when holding the saw. The brake is spring loaded so after some initial force the brake will move forward with its own momentum.



Before starting the engine make sure you have read and fully understood the user manual including fuelling and safety procedures.

2

FILL THE TANKS



Make sure there is sufficient fuel and oil inside the chainsaw. Fuel should be fresh unleaded petrol mixed with 2-stroke oil at a ratio of 25:1.

Example: 1 litre of unleaded petrol mixed with 40ml of 2-stroke oil.

3

FUEL THE PRIMER



If your chainsaw is fitted with a fuel primer press the bulb six times. If the bulb is still not full of fuel please repeat the process.

4 A

CLOSE CHOKE (COLD START)



For cold engine starts, close the choke by pulling the blue choke lever outwards. When closed it should click and remain in position until the throttle is pressed.

4 B

OPEN CHOKE (WARM START)



For warm engine starts, confirm the choke is open by pressing the throttle so the choke lever returns inwards.

5

SWITCH ON



Set the on/off switch to position "I".

The "I" should be pressed downwards. The "O" will be in the outward position.

6

TENSION THE RECOIL



Place the chainsaw on the ground and place your right foot inside the chainsaw handle to keep it firmly against the ground. Using your left hand press down on the top handle and using your right hand pull the recoil starter handle outwards until tension is felt.

7

A

START THE ENGINE (COLD)



1. Make sure that the choke is **ON**
2. Pull the recoil starter **TWICE** in quick succession.
3. After two pulls turn the choke **OFF** and continue to pull starter until engine starts.

ENGINE MAY NOT START AFTER FIRST TWO PULLS BUT STILL TURN OFF THE CHOKE AND CARRY ON.

7

B

START THE ENGINE (WARM)



1. Make sure that the choke is **OFF**
2. Pull the recoil starter in quick succession until the engine starts.



When operating your chainsaw hold the rear handle with your right hand, and the front handle with your left hand.

The chain brake is a device which stops the chain should the chainsaw recoil due to kickback. Normally, the brake is activated automatically by inertial force, however it can also be activated manually by pressing the brake lever forward / away from you.

TO RELEASE THE BRAKE

Release the chain brake by pulling the handle towards you when holding the saw. Some force maybe required to disengage the brake. This is to prevent the accidental releasing of the brake while in use.

TO ENGAGE THE BRAKE

Engage the brake by pushing the brake handle away from you when holding the saw. The brake is spring loaded so after some initial force the brake will move forward on its own momentum. If the brake operates during use immediately release the throttle to reduce engine speed and when deemed safe release the brake and resume use.



Continuous operation while the brake is engaged will generate excessive heat, which can melt the brake assembly and damage the clutch.



BRAKE DISENGAGED



BRAKE ENGAGED

CORRECT USE OF CHAIN BRAKE

- At all times, confirm whether the brake works properly before each task.
- If the chain brake is clogged with wood chips the effectiveness of the brake is diminished.
- Always keep the device clean.
- Do not increase engine revolutions while the chain brake is engaged.
- Chain brake is used in emergencies.
- Do not use it unless absolutely necessary.
- After starting the engine, release the brake immediately.
- Never test the brake in an area where petrol fumes are present.



Always check that chain brake works properly before use.

The following may interfere with the brake's ability to protect the operator:

- Saw wrongly held too close to operator's body.
- Kickback time may be too fast even for a perfectly maintained brake to work in time.
- The operator's hand may not be in position to contact the hand guard. Brake will not be tripped.
- Lack of proper maintenance lengthens the brake's stopping time, making it less effective.
- Dirt, grease, oil, pitch, etc. getting into the working parts of the mechanism may lengthen the stopping time.
- Wear and fatigue of the activating brake spring, and wear of the brake / clutch drum and pivot points may lengthen the brake's stopping time.
- A damaged hand guard and lever may render the brake inoperative.

TESTING THE BRAKE

1. Start the engine.
2. Place the chain saw on the ground.
3. Hold the rear handle with your right hand and the front handle with your left hand.
4. Accelerate the engine to high speed by using the throttle trigger.
5. Operate the chain brake by turning your left wrist against the front hand guard whilst gripping the front handle.
6. The chain should stop immediately.
7. Release the throttle trigger.

If the chain does not stop immediately contact Parker Products

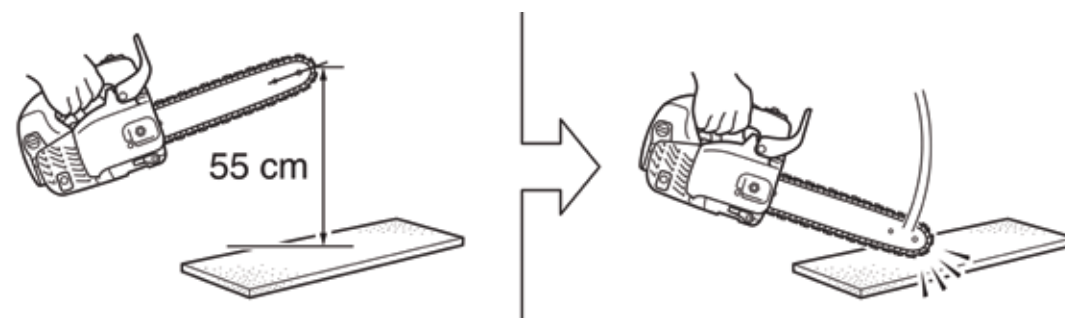
TESTING THE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The automatic chain brake stops the chain when kickback occurs.

When checking the operation of the non-manual chain brake, use a soft surface substance like wood to provide the impact so the saw chain is not damaged.

To make sure that the non-manual chain brake operates properly, proceed as follows:

1. **Stop the engine of the chain saw.**
2. Hold the rear handle with your right hand and the front handle with your left hand (grip them lightly), so that the guide bar is approximately 55cm off the ground.
3. Softly let go with left hand from the front handle while gripping lightly with your right hand, and let the end of the guide bar hit against the wood or similar placed below so that the machine receives an impact.
4. The impact should engage the chain brake.



ADJUSTING THE OIL FLOW

Chain and bar lubricant promotes smooth operation by keeping the chain clean and free-running on the guide bar. Oil will lubricate the chain thereby preventing the chain from overheating and rusting.

In order to prevent excessive wear on the chain and to avoid oil waste always check and, when necessary, adjust the oil flow from the saw.

By adjusting the oil pump on the underside of the saw, the flow of oil can be increased or decreased using a small, flat-head screwdriver. Turning the screw clockwise will decrease the oil flow and counter clockwise will increase the oil flow.

During use you will see the oil falling onto the chain from the oil port. The higher the engine speed the quicker the oil will flow.



Excessive turning of the oil adjustment screw can cause premature damage to the oil pump. Do not force the screw past it's furthest point.



CLEANING THE AIR FILTER



Before cleaning, inspecting or repairing the unit make sure the engine is off and cool. Disconnect the spark plug to avoid any accidental starts.

Your air filter may clog up or block after prolonged use. It is important to keep the air filter clear as blockages can cause damage to the machine.

1. Unclip the two black clamps holding the air cover in place. It is recommended you use a flat headed screwdriver to help remove the clips.
2. Undo the wing nut holding the air filter in place.
3. Carefully lift the air filter away being careful not to drop any dust into the carburettor air intake.
4. Once removed clean the air filter and replace.
5. Reinstall the air filter.



REMOVE AIR COVER



REMOVE AIR FILTER

REMOVING THE SPARK PLUG

The spark plug may need removing or replacing after prolonged use. You may need to clean the electrode or adjust the gap to ensure safe operation of your machine.

1. Grip the top of the spark plug lead and pull towards you to expose the spark plug.
2. In a counter-clockwise direction remove the spark plug with the tool provided in your tool kit.
3. After loosening the plug with the tool provided, use your fingers to unscrew and remove the plug from the engine body.



REMOVE IGNITION LEAD

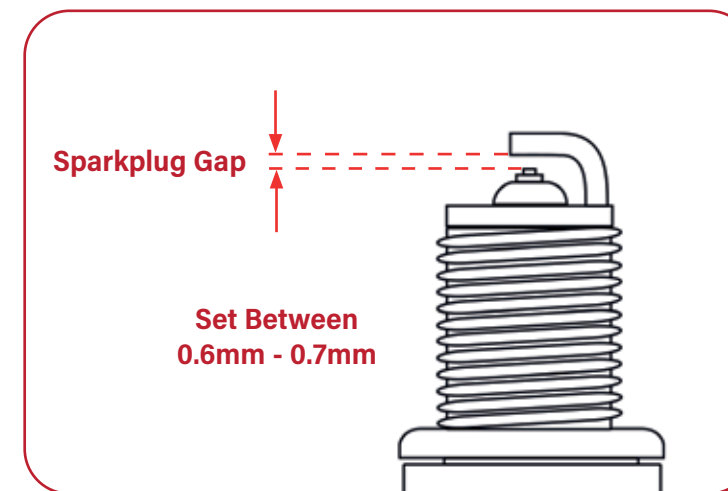


UNSCREW SPARK PLUG

CLEANING AND ADJUSTING THE SPARK PLUG

A properly gapped spark plug is necessary for a properly functioning engine. The gap size affects the spark plug's firing temperature, which has a direct relationship to the combustion of fuel and air in the engine.

1. Carefully clean the spark plug electrodes with a wire brush.
2. Select an appropriate gap tool. There are several varieties of tools used to measure the gaps of spark plugs.
3. Reset the gap to between 0.6 and 0.7 mm.
4. Reinstall the spark plug and replace the spark plug cap.



CLEANING THE OIL FILTER

1. Remove the oil filler cap
2. Using a wire hook carefully remove the oil filter as illustrated.
3. Once removed clean the oil filter in petrol and replace.
4. If possible remove any dirt and debris inside the reservoir.
5. When reinstalling the oil filter back into the tank make sure the filter sits at the front right corner of the tank.



CLEANING THE FUEL FILTER

1. Remove the fuel filler cap.
2. Using a wire hook remove the filter through the filler port as illustrated.
3. Disconnect the filter and wash in petrol or replace where necessary.
4. Ensure that, whilst the filter is disconnected, no debris or fibres from the filter enters the fuel pipe.



ADJUSTING THE CARBURETTOR

The carburettor on your saw has been factory set but may require some minor adjustments due to a change in operating conditions. Before adjustment, make sure that the air/fuel filters are clean and the fuel is properly mixed.

It is recommended that adjustments are done when the chainsaw is warm and fully assembled.

T - This controls the engine speed at idle. If set too low the saw will stall. If set too high the chain will move. The saw chain should not move at engine idle speed, otherwise serious injury may result.

L - Low speed adjustment screw (this is the low speed jet). This is the adjustment that controls the air/fuel mixture at idle. Adjust this screw too rich and the chainsaw will stall at idle speed. Adjust this screw too lean and the engine will race or surge. An extremely lean adjustment will also cause the engine to flood.

H - High speed adjustment screw (this is the high speed jet). This is the adjustment that controls the air/fuel mixture at high RPMs. Adjust this screw too rich and the chainsaw will stall, too lean and it will over rev.

Never adjust the carburettor more than 1/4 turn in either direction without first testing the saw. To reset your carburettor to factory settings fully close both the L and H screws by turning clockwise and then anti clockwise 1 1/2 turns.



WARNING: Do not attempt to adjust the 'H' screw (high speed adjustment screw) unless professionally qualified to do so.

NOTE: If you feel that your carburettor needs adjustment and/or a service please contact ParkerBrand customer service on **01507 499198**.

RECOMMENDED MIXING RATIO GASOLINE 25 : OIL 1

- Gasoline is very flammable. Avoid smoking or bringing any flame or sparks near fuel. Make sure to stop the engine and allow it cool before refuelling the unit. Select outdoor bare ground for fuelling and move at least 3m (10 ft) away from the fuelling point before starting the engine.
- The engines are lubricated by oil specially formulated for air-cooled 2-cycle gasoline engine use.
- Do not use BIA or TCW (2-stroke water-cooling type) mixed oil.
- Exhaust emission are controlled by the fundamental engine parameters and components (eq., carburation, ignition timing and port timing) without addition of any major hardware or the introduction of an inert material during combustion
- These engines are certified to operate on unleaded gasoline
- If you use a gasoline of a lower octane value than prescribed, there is a danger that the engine temperature may rise and an engine problem such as piston seizing may consequently occur.
- Unleaded gasoline is recommended to reduce the contamination of the air for the sake of your health and the environment.
- Poor quality gasoline or oils may damage sealing rings, fuel lines or fuel tank of the engine.

HOW TO MIX FUEL

Pay attention to agitation.

1. Measure out the quantities of gasoline and oil to be mixed.
2. Put some of the gasoline into a clean, approved fuel container.
3. Pour in all of the oil and agitate well.
4. Pour in the rest of gasoline and agitate again for at least one minute. As some oils may be difficult to GB 1 agitate depending on oil ingredients, sufficient agitation is necessary for the engine to last long. Be careful that, if the agitation is insufficient, there is an increased danger of early piston seizing due to abnormally lean mixture.
5. Put a clear indication on the outside of the container to avoid mixing up with gasoline or other containers.
6. Indicate the contents on outside of container for easy identification

FUELLING THE UNIT

1. Untwist and remove the fuel cap. Rest the cap on a dustless place
 2. Put fuel into the fuel tank to 80% of the full capacity.
 3. Fasten the fuel cap securely and wipe up any fuel spillage around the unit
- Select flat and bare ground for fuelling.
 - Move at least 10 feet (3 meters) away from the fuelling point before starting the engine.
 - Stop the engine before refuelling the unit. At that time, be sure to sufficiently agitate the mixed gasoline in the container

FOR YOUR ENGINE LIFE, AVOID:

- **FUEL WITH NO OIL (RAW GASOLINE)** - It will cause severe damage to the internal engine parts very quickly.
- **GASOHOL** - It can cause deterioration of rubber and/ or plastic parts and disruption of engine lubrication.
- **OIL FOR 4-CYCLE ENGINE USE** - It can cause spark plug fouling, exhaust port blocking, or piston ring sticking.
- Mixed fuels which have been left unused for a period of one month or more may clog the carburettor and result in the engine failing to operate properly.
- In the case of storing the product for a long period of time, clean the fuel tank after rendering it empty. Next, activate the engine and empty the carburettor of the composite fuel.
- In the case of scrapping the used mixed oil container, scrap it only at an authorized repository site.

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Engine will not start	No spark	Clean and readjust spark plug gap to between 0.6mm amd 0.7mm or Replace spark plug
	Fuel mix	Replace with proper fuel
	Flooded engine	Remove and dry the spark plug, then pull the starter again with no choke
Lack of power, poor accel-eration or rough idling	Fuel mix	Replace with proper fuel
	Clogged air filter	Clean
	Clogged fuel filter	Clean
	Carburettor requires adjustment	Readjust speed needles
Oil does not come out	Oil quality	Replace
	Clogged	Clean

MAINTENANCE & CARE

		Before starting work	After finishing work or daily	After each refuelling stop	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	If problem	If damaged	As required
Complete machine	Visual inspection	X		X						
	Clean		X							
Throttle trigger, trigger lockout, choke lever, stop switch, Master Control lever (depending on version)	Check	X		X						
Chain brake	Check operation	X		X						
Manual fuel pump (if fitted)	Check	X								
Pickup body/filter in fuel tank	Check					X				
	Clean, replace filter element					X		X		
	Replace						X		X	X

MAINTENANCE & CARE

		Before starting work	After finishing work or daily	After each refuelling stop	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	If problem	If damaged	As required
Fuel tank	Clean					X				
Chain oil tank	Clean					X				
Chain lubrication	Check	X								
Chain	Inspect, also check sharpness	X		X						
	Clean	X		X						
	Clean									X
Guide bar	Check (wear, damage)	X								
	Clean and turn over									X
	Deburr				X					
	Replace								X	X

MAINTENANCE & CARE

		Before starting work	After finishing work or daily	After each refuelling stop	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	If problem	If damaged	As required
Chain sprocket	Check				X					
Air filter	Clean							X		X
	Replace								X	
Anti-vibration elements	Check	X								
Air inlet on fan housing	Clean		X		X					X
Cylinder fins	Clean		X			X				X
Carburettor	Check idle adjustment – chain must not rotate	X		X						
Spark plug	Clean and readjust spark plug gap to between 0.6mm amd 0.7mm							X		
	Replace after every 100 hours of operation									
Clutch	Check	X		X				X		

		Before starting work	After finishing work or daily	After each refuelling stop	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	If problem	If damaged	As required
All accessible screws and nuts (not adjusting screws)	Re-tighten									X
Chain catcher	Check	X								
	Replace								X	
Exhaust port	Decoke after first 100 hours of operation, then every 150 hours of operation									X
Cylinder fins	Clean		X			X				X
Safety labels	Replace								X	
Oil/Fuel	Drain		X							
Service	Full inspection and service						X			

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SPECIFICATIONS / PCS-4500

POWER UNIT

Displacement PCS-4500	49.3 cm³
Fuel	Mixture (Petrol 25Two-stroke Oil 1)
Fuel Tank Capacity	560 cm³
Chain Oil	Chain Oil (ISO 100)
Oil Tank Capacity	260 cm³
Carburettor	Diaphragm type
Ignition System	Pointless (CDI)
Spark Plug	L8RTF
Oil Feeding System	Automatic pump with adjuster
Sprocket Teeth x Pitch	7T x 0.32"
Dimensions LxWxH	425 x 240 x 288
Working Weight	5.4kg

Guide Bar	
Type	Sprocket nose
Size	18 (450), 20 (500)
Saw Chain	
Pitch (in. (mm))	0.325 (8.26)
Gauge (in. (mm)):	0.058 (1.27)
Power (kw/minⁱ)	2.1/7,500
Max speed (minⁱ)	10,000
Idle speed (minⁱ)	3,000
Vibration	
Front Handle	5.782m/s²
Rear Handle	8.100m/s²
Uncertainty	K = 1.5 m/s²
Noise Measurement	
Measured sound pressure level	LpAeq = 101.2dB (A)
Measured sound power level	LWAeq = 112 dB (A)
Uncertainty	K = 3 dB (A)

SPECIFICATIONS / PCS-5800

POWER UNIT

Displacement PCS-5800	58 cm³
Fuel	Mixture (Petrol 25Two-stroke Oil 1)
Fuel Tank Capacity	550 cm³
Chain Oil	Chain Oil (ISO 100)
Oil Tank Capacity	260 cm³
Carburettor	Diaphragm type
Ignition System	Pointless (CDI)
Spark Plug	LD L7T
Oil Feeding System	Automatic pump with adjuster
Sprocket Teeth x Pitch	7T x 0.32"
Dimensions LxWxH	385 x 255 x 280
Working Weight	5.4kg

Guide Bar	
Type	Sprocket nose
Size	18 (450), 20 (500)
Saw Chain	
Pitch (in. (mm))	0.325 (8.26)
Gauge (in. (mm)):	0.058 (1.27)
Power (kw/minⁱ)	2.4/7,500
Max speed (minⁱ)	10,500
Idle speed (minⁱ)	2,700
Vibration	
Front Handle	9.85m/s²
Rear Handle	10.8m/s²
Uncertainty	K = 1.5 m/s²
Noise Measurement	
Measured sound pressure level	LpAeq = 101.2dB (A)
Measured sound power level	LWAeq = 112 dB (A)
Uncertainty	K = 3 dB (A)

POWER UNIT

Displacement PCS-6200	61.5 cm³
Fuel	Mixture (Petrol 25Two-stroke Oil 1)
Fuel Tank Capacity	550 cm³
Chain Oil	Chain Oil (ISO 100)
Oil Tank Capacity	260 cm³
Carburettor	Diaphragm type
Ignition System	Pointless (CDI)
Spark Plug	LD L7T
Oil Feeding System	Automatic pump with adjuster
Sprocket Teeth x Pitch	7T x 0.32"
Dimensions LxWxH	385 x 255 x 280
Working Weight	5.4kg

Guide Bar	
Type	Sprocket nose
Size	18 (450), 20 (500)
Saw Chain	
Pitch (in. (mm))	0.325 (8.26)
Gauge (in. (mm)):	0.058 (1.27)
Power (kw/min ⁻¹)	2.6/7,500
Max speed (min ⁻¹)	10,500
Idle speed (min ⁻¹)	3,000
Vibration	
Front Handle	9.85m/s²
Rear Handle	10.8m/s²
Uncertainty	K = 1.5 m/s²
Noise Measurement	
Measured sound pressure level	LpAeq = 101.2dB (A)
Measured sound power level	LWAeq = 112 dB (A)
Uncertainty	K = 3 dB (A)

Description & Function:
Petrol Chainsaw

Model/Type:
PCS-4500, PCS-5800 & PCS-6200

Manufacturing Date/Serial Number:
2017

Conforms to the following Directives:

- ☑ 2006/42/EC Machine Directive (MD)
- ☑ 2014/30/EU Annex II Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (EMC)
- ☑ 97/68/EC Amended by 2010/26/EC Directive of Emission
- ☑ 2000/14 EC & 2005 /88 EC Directive of EU Noise

Manufacturer's authorised representative within the EC:

Parker Products Ltd.
Richmond Park
Richmond Road
Louth
LN11 0FU

Conforms to the requirements of the Directives, as indicated, and the following harmonised standard(s):

- ☑ EN ISO 11681 - 1:2011
- ☑ EN ISO 14982 - 2009
- ☑ EN ISO 3744 - 1995
- ☑ EN ISO 9207 - 1995

Having been type examined to the requirements of the directives by:

AV Technology Ltd.
Unit 2, Easter Court, Europa Boulevard,
Warrington, Cheshire, WA5 7ZB
Notified body number: 1067
Certificate number: GB/1067/6247/17

SNCH*2000/14*2005/88*2249*00 (Noise)
Conformity assessment procedure: 2000/14/EC-Appendix V
Measured level of the acoustic output: LWA 110 dB (A)
Guaranteed level of the acoustic output: LWA 117 dB (A)

EC type-approved No:
e11*97/68SA*2010/26*2712*00 (EUII Emission)

Technical file complied by:
Parker Products Ltd

Being the responsible person appointed by the manufacturer.

Signed: 

Date: 01/01/17
Name: Jason Parker
Position: Managing Director
Company: Parker Products Ltd.



PCS-4500, PCS-5800, PCS-6200