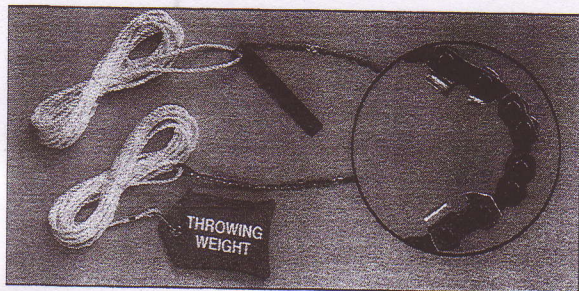


PREPARING TO USE

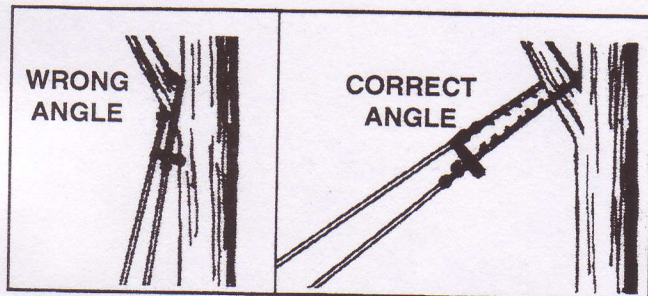
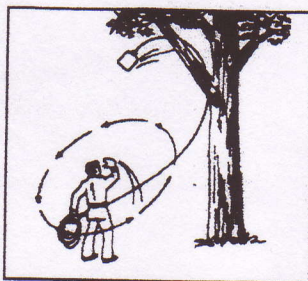
1. Remove all parts of the saw from the box. The complete saw has three parts: one 24 inch chain blade, two 25 foot yellow polypropylene control lines, one weight bag.



2. Straighten lines and blades. Make sure there are no kinks in the blade or knots in the ropes.
3. Attach weight to control line with snap.
4. Decide what branch you want to cut and plan where you want to stand so you are clear of falling limbs.

5. Toss the weight over the branch you want to cut - swing the weight lasso fashion; centrifugal force will lift the weight with little effort.

6. As you pull the blade up over the limb step back from under the limb so that the control ropes and blades are at a 45 degree angle to the ground. The FLIP TAB at the end of the chain blade will "flip" the blade so the cutting edge is pointed down toward the limb. Position blade as close to the base of the branch as possible before cutting. (See figure below.)



FLIP TAB WILL POINT TEETH DOWN

High Limb TM Chain Saw



INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

IMPORTANT —

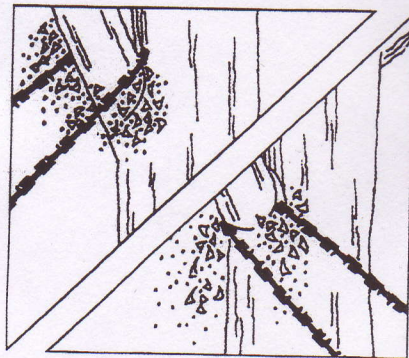
Read and understand these instructions before using your High Limb Chain Saw.

Keep instructions in a safe place for future reference.

Made in USA

BEGIN TO CUT

7. Saw limb in brisk, long, even strokes by pulling alternately on each control line. Use the full length of the saw blade on each stroke. **MAKE SURE YOU STAND OFF TO ONE SIDE AS YOU CUT, SO FALLING LIMB DOES NOT HIT YOU.** Also, stay in one place when you cut a particular branch, so the blade keeps cutting along the same plane. Changing the angle of the cut halfway through a cut may cause binding. Do not let the ropes cross as binding can result.
8. Undercut, if necessary, to prevent bark from peeling back. Undercut one side; then the other. Pull blade along the underside of a branch as shown.
9. The limb will be sawed through quickly. There's no need to paint the wound left by removing a branch. Mother nature will mend the cut. Used properly and according to directions you will find your HIGH LIMB CHAIN SAW convenient, easy to use and safe.



BEFORE USE, READ AND UNDERSTAND THESE INSTRUCTIONS

CAUTION: Saw teeth are extremely sharp. Handle with extreme care and always wear leather work gloves during use.

ALWAYS wear safety glasses or eye shields during use.

ALWAYS be sure work area is clear of any children and pets before and during use.

ALWAYS plan carefully where tree limb will fall to avoid damage to property.

DO NOT stand directly beneath the limb you are cutting; always stand well off to one side.

DO NOT use High Limb Chain Saw to cut anything except tree limbs and tree roots.

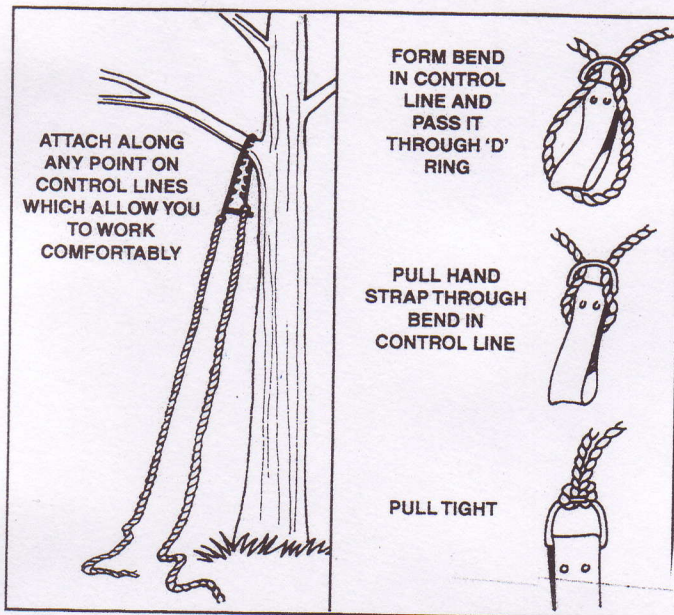
HELPFUL HINTS:

It is not the thickness of the branch, but its height, that will teach you better branch cutting skills.

Before starting your first branch cutting job please take a moment to get familiar with your High Limb Chain Saw by doing the following. Practice on low branches first. Cut one or two branches six to eight feet above the ground then graduate to higher branches. You will quickly learn good cutting techniques such as undercutting the branch's bottom tree bark. You will also get used to taking long even strokes which result in less binding and faster cutting. Always use gloves and goggles or protective glasses.

DIRECTIONS FOR ATTACHING HAND STRAPS

For use with models containing hand straps.



ADDING EXTRA CONTROL ROPES

Extension control lines can be added to the existing control ropes. The added lines should be at least several hundred test pounds in strength. To allow the weight to be thrown to greater heights, a light pilot line may be used in place of the control line. Then use the pilot line to pull the heavier extended control line.

REMOVING ROOTS

Use the HIGH LIMB CHAIN SAW to remove roots which are growing too close to the surface. Clear away soil from the root, so you can place the control line and blade (with the cutting side facing upward) under the root. Pull up on each control line to cut.

HAND PROTECTION

Wrap one control line once or twice around each gloved hand for a good grip. Or, if you wish, make a temporary handle out of a short stick of wood as shown.

