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Congratulations on selecting a Dayliff Trimmer. They are manufactured to the highest standards and if installed and operated correctly will give many years of efficient and trouble free service. Careful reading of this Installation Manual is therefore important, though should there be any queries they should be referred to the equipment supplier.

1. SPECIFICATIONS



Dayliff Trimmers are quality tools for general landscape and garden maintenance uses. Fitted with powerful 2-stroke petrol engines, they are lightweight and easy to use and provide reliable and economic service with excellent value. Models available are as follows:-

- Trimmer B25 Solid shaft edge trimmers fitted with loop handle grip with integral control lever conveniently positioned for ease of use when standing. They are particularly suited for cutting weeds, small trees and other foliage in areas not accessible by a lawn mower
- Trimmer M32 Multi tool system featuring three distinct head options for grass trimming, hedge trimming and pole pruning. These attachements are easily interchangeable attaching seamlessly to the handle body which also houses the throttle lever for easy operation.

Model	B25	M32
Rated Power and Speed (kw/rpm)	0.8/7500	0.9/6500
Operating Time (min)	50	60
Package Dimension (mm)	1825x265x255	1090x305x295
Net Weight (kg)	5	7

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PARTS LOCATION





2. SYMBOLS & WARNINGS



Use appropriate head, eye and ear protection.



Inspect the entire machine for loose parts (nuts, bolts, screws etc) and any damage. Repair or replace as necessary before using the machine



Do not use any attachment, spares or accessories with this trimmer other than the ones recommended.



Keep the handles free from oil and fuel.



Always use proper handles and shoulder straps when cutting.



Do not smoke while mixing fuel or filling the tank.



Do not mix fuel in an enclosed room or near open flames. Assure adequate ventilation.



Always mix and store the fuel in a properly marked container that is approved by local codes and ordinances for such usage.



Never remove the fuel tank cap while the engine is running.



It is essential to keep the machine in good working condition, as well as the cutting attachment and the cutting attachment guard.



Never start or run the machine inside a closed room or building.



Never attempt to make engine adjustments while the unit is running and strapped to the operator.



Do not use the unit if it is damaged or poorly adjusted. Never remove the machine's guard.



Inspect the area to be cut and remove all debris that could become entangled in the machine.



Keep all bystanders, especially children and pets, from the work area, at least 15 METER(50 FEET) from the operating area.



Never leave the machine unattended.



Do not use this unit for any job other than that for which it is intended as described in this manual.



Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Do not run the unit while standing on a ladder or on any other unstable footing location.



Do not use the unit when tired, ill or under the influence of medication, drugs or alcohol.



Do not store in a closed area where fuel vapors can reach an open flame from hot water heaters, heaters, furnaces, etc. Store in a locked, well ventilated area only.



Clean the machine completely, especially, the fuel tank, its surroundings, and the air cleaner.



When refueling, never remove the fuel tank cap while the engine is running. Be sure to stop the engine and confirm that it is cooled down. Never refuel when the engine is running or hot. When gasoline spills, wipe it up completely and properly dispose of cleaning materials before starting the engine.



In start-up or during operation of the engine, do not touch hot parts such as the muffler, the high voltage wire or the spark plug.



This power tool should be carried only in a horizontal position. Grip the shaft in a manner that the machine is balanced horizontally. Keep the hot muffler away from the body and the cutting attachment behind the operator.



Always switch off the engine and fit the casing over the cutting attachment before transporting the trimmer over long distances. When transporting it in a vehicle, properly secure it to prevent turnover, fuel spillage and damage to the unit.



After the engine has stopped, the muffler still remains hot. Never place the machine in any places where there are flammable materials (dry grass, etc.), combustible gasses or combustible liquids.



When the machine is placed in storage for a long time, drain fuel from the fuel tank and carburetor, clean the parts, move the machine to a safe place and confirm that the engine is cooled down.



Make periodic inspections to assure safe and efficient operation.

3. OPERATION

TRIMMERS

INSTALLING PLASTIC SHIELD

- Install the safety cover on the shaft with the safety cover bracket and the screws provided.
- Tighten the screws after setting the safety cover bracket at the appropriate position.



INSTALLING NYLON LINE CUTTER HEAD

- Align hole in adapter plate with hole in shaft and install locking tool.
- Thread cutter head onto shaft (turning it clockwise) until it is tight.
- Remove locking tool. (Refer to pg 12 for additional information)



INSTALLING HANDLE

• Install handle and lower cap on the rubber cover, and tighten the four M5×25 screws.



ASSEMBLING THE ROD OF M32

- Insert the rod(1) in the sleeve (2) so that the hole (3) coincides with the screw(4) as shown in picture 1.
- Tighten the two screws (4) and (5) completely. The head of the screw(4) must not stick out when tightened.



CONNECTING THE TRIMMER

• Pull out the stop pin (1) and push the rod (2) right down until the stop pin (1) clicks into the hole (3) in the rod as shown in picture 2. This is easily done by rotating the bottom of the rod (2) slightly in both directions. The pin (1) is in place when it is completely lodged in the hole.



ASSEMBLY AND USING SHOULDER HARNESS

- 1. Assemble and adjust the shoulder harness and belt as shown.
- 2. Adjust the shoulder-harness button and move the hook to your waist then adjust the belt (if there is a belt).
- 3. Hang the latch tab on the harness hook.
- 4. If the trimmer doesn't balance then adjust the harness hanger and the handlebar until the grass trimmer balances.



- 5. To quickly detach the grass trimmer from the harness, pull the quick-release latch tab upward.
- 6. Insert the latch tongue in the slot of the quick release latch to reattach the grass trimmer to the harness.

STARTING PROCEDURE

• Dayliff trimmers use two-stroke fuel, a blend of petrol and 2-stroke engine oil in proportions tabulated below.

Description	Technical Details			
	30:1 - M32			
	50:1 - B25			
Recommended Fuel	Unleaded Petrol			
Recommended Oil	2 Stroke oil for air cooled petrol engines			

- Check and confirm that the fuel tank has sufficient fuel for the work or add fresh fill of 2 stroke fuel as above.
- It is recommended that the 2 stroke is mixed in a separate container before filling into the fuel tank.



Store fuel only in a clean, safe, approved container. Check and follow local rules on type and location of storage container.



Two-stroke fuel may separate hence shake fuel container thoroughly before each use.



Stored fuel also ages. Do not mix more fuel than you expect to use within a period, say a month.

When preparing fuel mixture, mix only the amount needed for the job you are to do.



Do not use fuel that has been stored longer than two months. Fuel mixture stored longer than this will cause hard starting and poor performance. If fuel mix has been stored longer than this time, it should be removed and filled with fresh mixture.

Starting Cold Engine

- 1. Move the stop switch to 'START' position.
- 2. Give a gentle push on the primer pump repeatedly (7-10 times) until fuel comes into the primer pump.
- 3. Cold starts: Pull lever up to choke position.
- 4. Pull starter handle until engine false fires.
- 5. Push choke lever inwards (excessive cranking with choke lever will cause flooding engine making it difficult to start).
- 6. Pull starter handle until engine starts.
- 7. Allow engine to warm up for a few minutes before using.



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Starting Warm Engine

If the engine has been in operation for a period and is still warm, it can be restarted without pulling the choke lever out.

Stopping the Engine

Move switch to stop position

Using the Trimmer



• Line head rotates in a counter CLOCKWISE direction. The CUT-OFF KNIFE will be on the right side of the debris shield.



The proper debris shield must be in place on the unit when nylon cutting line is used. The cutting line can flap around if too much line is exposed. Always use the plastic debris shield with cut-off knife when using nylon cutting heads.

• For nearly all cutting, it is good to tilt the line head so that contact is made on the part of the line circle where the line is moving AWAY from operator and the debris shield. This results in the debris being thrown away.



Tilting the head to the wrong side will shoot the debris forward, towards the operator. If the line head is held flat to the ground so that cutting occurs on the whole line circle, debris will be thrown at the operator.



Use only quality nylon monofilament line of 2.5mm diameter. Never use wire or wire-reinforced line in place of nylon trimmer line. Load the nylon line cutting head only with nylon trimmer line of the proper diameter.



Exercise caution when operating over bare spots and gravel, because the line can throw small rock particles at high speeds. Debris shields on the unit cannot stop objects which bounce or ricochet off hard surfaces.



TRIMMING:

- This is feeding the trimmer carefully into the material to be cut. Tilt the head slowly to direct debris away from you. If cutting up to a barrier such as fence, wall or tree, approach from an angle where any debris ricocheting off the barrier will fly away from operator. Move the line head slowly until the grass is cut right up the barrier, but do not jam(overfeed) the line into the barrier.
- If trimming up to a wire mesh or chain linked fence be careful to feed only up to wire, else the line may snap off around the wire. Trimming can be done to cut through weed stems one at a time. Place the trimmer line head near the bottom of the weed-never high up which could cause the weed to chatter and catch the line. Rather than cut the weed right through, use the very end of the line to wear through the stem slowly.

SCALPING AND EDGING:

- Both of these are done with the line head tilted at a steep angle Scalping is removing top growth leaving the earth bear.
- Edging is trimming the grass back where it has spread over a sidewalk or drive way. During both edging and scalping, hold the unit at a steep angle and in a position where the debris, and any dislodging dirt and stones, will not come back towards the operator even if it ricochets off the hard surface.



Do not trim in an area where there are strands of fencing wire.

INSTALLING NYLON CUTTER HEAD

- Insert the hex key (2) into the specific hole in the angle transmission (3) and rotate the cutting line head (1) by hand until the hex key enters the inner hole, blocking rotation.
- Ensure that the grooves in the inner ring-nut (4) match up perfectly with the angle transmission (3).
- Fit the cutting line head (1 screwing it up in an anticlockwise direction.
- Remove the hex key (2)



NYLON ROPE REPLACEMENT



HEDGING HEAD Direction of use

Before starting work check the following:

- All the screws on the machine and the blade are tightly fastened
- Blades are sharp and there are no signs of any damage
- Protection devices are well fastened and working efficiently
- Handgrips are well fastened
- Cut branches up to a maximum diameter of 4.5mm; cutting branches with a larger diameter may damage the trimmer.
- **ONLY** adjust the tilt angle with the motor switched off. **SWITCH OFF** the motor before removing any branches caught up in the blades.
- Never bring the blades close to body parts while working.
- Always fit the blade guards when the device is switched off

Adjustment of blade inclination

- Turn the engine off and wait for the blade to stop.
- Loosen the knob (1) and incline the cutting device (2) as desired, see picture 3.
- Tighten the knob (1) securely. If the knob does not move enough to guarantee it is tight, extract it and re-position it so that it can be tightened securely





Do not work unless the cutting device is locked securely

VERTICAL TRIMMING

• Proceed to cut by using curved movements from the bottom towards the top, keeping the blade as far from the body as possible.



HORIZONTAL TRIMMING

• The best results will be obtained with the blade slightly inclined (5° - 10°) in the direction of the cut, proceed with a curved movement, slowly and without interruptions, especially in the case of very thick hedges.



LUBRICATING THE BLADES DURING JOBS

• If the cutting device gets excessively hot during operations, grease the blade's internal surfaces with the correct oil.





This operation must only be performed when the blades have stopped running and the motor is switched off.

BLADE REDUCTION GEAR GUARD

- Lubricate every 20 hours through the grease nipples provided.
- Only use lithium-based grease for high temperatures and extreme pressures.



MAINTENANCE AND SHARPENING OF THE BLADE



Periodically check to ensure the blades are not bent or damaged and that the fixed comb on the blade is intact.

- Adjustment of the distance between blades is not necessary, as this is predetermined by the manufacturer.
- If the blades are used correctly, following all the instructions provided, they will not require any maintenance work and will not need sharpening.
- It is necessary to sharpen the blades only when the trimming performance decreases and the branches tend to stick together.



Any intervention on the blade should always be conducted at a specialised Centre that has the most appropriate tools and is able to perform the operations without compromising the safety of the machine.

PRUNING HEAD

CHECK POINTS BEFORE OPERATION

- Check for loose bolts, nuts and fittings.
- Check to be sure that protector is securely in place.
- Check to be sure that blade is not cracked.

USING THE UNIT

Preparations

- Wear suitable protective clothing, observe safety precautions.
- Adjust telescoping shaft to the required length.
- Start the engine.
- Put on the shoulder strap.

Cutting Sequence

To allow branches to free fall cut the lower branches first. Prune heavy branches (large diameter) in several controllable pieces.



Never stand directly underneath the branch you are cutting, be wary of falling branches. Note that a branch may spring back after it hits the ground with risk of injury. Remove branches in sections.

Working Techniques

Hold the control handle with the right hand, and the shaft with the left hand. The left arm should be extended to the most comfortable position.

Always hold the shaft with the left hand in the area of the handle hose.

The shaft should always be held at an angle of 60° or less. The least tiring working position is a tool angle of 60° . Any lesser angle may be used to suit the situation concerned.



When using the machine, if the saw chain is locked by the branch, move over the saw and then saw the branch over again.

Cross Cut

To avoid pinching the bar in the cut, position the cutting attachment with the hook against the branch and then perform the cross-cut from the top downwards.

Relieving Cut

To avoid tearing the bark on thick branches, always start by performing a relieving cut (1) on the underside of the branch. To do this, apply the cutting attachment and pull it across the bottom of the branch in an arc as far as the bar nose. Perform the cross-cut (2) – position the bar with the hook against the branch and then perform the crosscut.



Flushing Cutting Thick Branches

If branch diameter is more than 4 in (10 cm), first perform undercut (3) and then crosscut at a distance of about 8 in./20 cm (A) from the final cut. Then carry out the flush-cut (4),starting with relieving cut and finishing with a cross-cut.

Cutting Above Obstacles:

The unit's long reach makes it possible to prune branches that are overhanging obstacles, such as rivers or lakes. The tool angle in this case depends on the position of the branch.

Cutting From a Lift Bucket:

The unit's long reach enables cutting to be performed next to the trunk without the risk of the lift bucket damaging other branches. The tool angle in this case depends on the position of the branch.



Mounting the Bar and Chain Removing the Chain Sprocket Cover

- Unscrew the cover and remove the cover(1).
- Turn the screw (2)counterclockwise until the tensioner slide butts against the left end of the housing slot, then back it off 5 full turns.





Guide-bar and chain adjustments can only be made with the engine stopped.

Fitting The Chain



Wear work gloves to protect your hands from the sharp cutters.

- Fit the chain start at the bar nose.
- Fit the guide bar over the screw hole(3) and engage peg of tensioner slide in the hole (4) – place the chain over the sprocket (5) at the same time.
- Turn the tensioning screw (1) clockwise until there is very little chain sag on the underside of the bar and the drive link tangs are engaged in the bar groove.
- Refit the cover and screw on the nut finger tight.



Fitting The Chain

Retensioning during cutting work:

- Stopping the engine.
- Loosen the nut.
- Hold the bar nose up.
- Use a screwdriver to turn the tensioning screw (1) clockwise until the chain fits snugly against the underside of the bar.
- While still holding the bar nose up, tighten down the nut firmly.
- A new chain has to be retensioned more often than one that has been in use for some time.
- Check chain tension frequently.

Checking Chain Tension

- Shut off the engine.
- Wear work gloves to protect hands.
- The chain must fit snugly against the underside of the bar and it must still be possible to pull the chain along the bar by hand.

Adjusting the Throttle Cable

- A properly adjusted throttle cable is the precondition for correct operation in the full throttle, starting throttle and idle positions.
- Adjust the throttle cable only when the unit is completely and properly assembled.
- Press down the throttle trigger lockout (1) and squeeze the throttle trigger (2) (full throttle) this sets the throttle cable correctly.

Chain Lubricant

Only use recommended lubricant. A full chain oil tank is sufficient for only half a tankful of fuel. Check the oil level regularly during cutting work. Never allow the oil tank to run dry.

Preparations

- Thoroughly clean the oil filler cap and the area around it to ensure that no dirt falls into the tank.
- Position the machine so that the filler cap is facing up.





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Opening the Filler Cap

- The bayonet-type oil tank filler cap with hinged grip can be opened and closed without tools.
- To open the tank, swing the grip to the vertical position.
- Turn the filler cap counterclockwise as far as stop and remove.

Filling up with Chain Oil

- Filling up with chain oil.
- Take care not to spill chain oil while refilling and do not overfill the tank.

Closing the Filler Cap

- To close the oil tank, place the filler cap in position with the grip upright, making sure the recesses are in alignment.
- Turn the filler cap clockwise as far as stop.
- Fold the grip down so that it is flush with the top of the cap.

If the oil level in the tank does not go down, the reason may be a fault in the oil supply system: Check chain lubrication, clean the oilways.

Checking Chain Lubrication

- The saw chain must always throw off a small amount of oil
- Never operate your saw without chain lubrication. If the chain runs dry, the whole cutting attachment will be irretrievably damaged within a very short time. Always check chain lubrication and the oil level in the tank before starting work. Every new chain has to be



broken in for about 2 to 3 minutes. After breaking in the chain, check chain tension and adjust if necessary – see "Checking Chain Tension".

PREPARING FOR OPERATIONS

Adjusting the Telescoping Shaft



Always shut off the engine to fit the chain guard.

- Loosen the screw.
- Adjust shaft to the required length.
- Tighten down the screw firmly.

Fitting the Harness

The type and style of the harness depend on the market.

- Put on the shoulder strap.
- Adjust the length of the strap.
- With the power tool attached, the carabiner must be at about the same height as the right hip.



To quickly detach the pole saw from the shoulder strap , pull the quick-release latch tab upward.

Controls

- 1. Throttle trigger lockout
- 2. Throttle lever
- 3. Slide switch



Starting

Press down the trigger lockout lever and squeeze the throttle lever and hold them in that position. Move the slide switch to START and hold it there. Now release the throttle lever, slide switch and trigger lockout in order. This is the starting throttle position. Set the choke knob: if the engine is cold for warm start – also use this position if the engine has been running but is still cold. Press the fuel pump bulb at least five times – even if the bulb is already filled with fuel.

Starting Method 1:

- Remove the blade scabbard. Check that the chain is not touching the ground or any other obstacles.
- Place the unit on the ground: It must rest securely on the engine support and the hook. If necessary, rest the hook on a raised support (e.g. a branch, mound or something.
- Make sure there is safe and secure footing.
- Hold the unit with the left hand on the fan housing and press down firmly the operators thumb should be under the fan housing.



Check that nobody is standing within the working range of the pruner.



Do not stand or kneel on the drive tube. This will bend the drive tube and may result in permanent damage.

Starting Method 2:

- Remove the chain guard. Position the shaft on a branch so that it is held by the hook.
- Hold the unit firmly with the left hand on the fan housing the thumb should be under the fan housing.

- Hold the starter grip with the right hand.
- Pull the starter grip slowly until it engages and then give it a brisk strong pull.
- Do not let the starter grip snap back. Guide it slowly back into the housing so that the starter rope can rewind properly.
- Crank the engine until it begins to fire. After no more than five attempts, turn the choke knob to continue cranking.



Do not pull out the starter rope all the way – it might otherwise break.



Make sure the carburetor is correctly adjusted. The saw chain must not rotate when the engine is idling.

As soon as the engine runs:

- Slip the throttle trigger to disengage the starting throttle position. The slide switch moves to the normal run position and the engine settles down to idle speed.
- Open the throttle slightly.
- Warm up the engine for a short period.

If the Engine does not start:

If the choke knob is not turned quickly enough after the engine begins to fire, the combustion chamber may become flooded.

- Turn the choke knob to set the slide switch, lockout lever and throttle lever to the starting throttle position.
- Start the engine by pulling the starter rope briskly 10 to 20 pulls may be necessary.

Fuel Tank run until completely dry:

- After refueling, press the fuel pump bulb at least five times even if the bulb is filled with fuel.
- Set the choke knob according to engine temperature.
- Start the engine.

Shut off the Engine:



Push the slide switch to the stop position to shut down the engine

Operating Instructions During Break-in Period

A factory-new machine should not be run at high revs (full throttle off load) for the first three tank fillings.

This avoids unnecessary high loads during the break-in period. As all moving parts have to bed in during the break-in period, the frictional resistance in the engine are greater during this period. The engine develops its maximum power after about 5 to 15 tank fillings.



Do not make the mixture leaner to achieve an apparent increase in power – this could damage the engine.

- Check chain tension frequently: A new chain has to be retensioned more often than one that has been in use for some time.
- Chain cold: Tension is correct when the chain fits snugly against the underside of the bar and can still be pulled along the bar by hand. Retension if necessary see"Tensioning the Saw Chain".
- Chain at operating temperature : The chain stretches and begins to sag. The drive links must not come out of the bar groove the chain may otherwise jump off the bar.
- After long period of full-throttle operation: Allow engine to run for a short while at idle speed so that engine heat can be dissipated by the flow of cooling air. This protects engine-mounted components (ignition, carburetor) from thermal overload



The chain contracts as it cools down. If it is not slackened off, it can damage the gear shaft and bearings.

After Finishing Work

- Slacken off the chain if retensioned at operating temperature during cutting work.
- Storing for a short period Wait for the engine to cool down. Drain the fuel tank. Store the machine in a dry location. Check the tightness of all accessible screws and nuts (not adjusting screws) at regular intervals and retighten if necessary.

Taking Care of the Guide

- Turn the bar over every time the chain is sharpened and every time it is replaced – this helps avoid one-sided wear, especially at the nose and underside of the bar.
- Regularly clean the oil inlet hole, the oilway and the bar. If groove depth is less than specified: Replace the guide bar. The drive link tangs will otherwise scrape along the bottom of the groove – the cutters and tie straps will not ride on the bar rails groove.
- Measure the groove depth with the scale on the filing gauge (special accessory) – in the area used most for cutting.





Before every cut, mark sure that the cutting attachment stops turning when the engine idles.

Checking and Replacing the Chain Sprocket

• Remove the chain sprocket cover, chain and guide bar.

Replace the Chain Sprocket

- After using two saw chains or sooner.
- If the wear marks (a) are deeper than 0.02 in (0.5 mm) since this would reduce the life of the chain. Use a gauge (special accessory) to check the depth of the wear marks. It is best to use two saw chains in rotation with one sprocket.



Maintaining and Sharpening the Saw Chain Cutting effortlessly with a correctly sharpened chain

A properly sharpened chain slices through wood effortlessly and requires very little feed pressure.Do not work with a dull or damaged chain as it will increase the physical effort required, produce unsatisfactory results and a higher rate of wear.

- Clean the chain.
- Check the chain for cracks in the links and damaged rivets.
- Replace any damaged or worn parts of the chain and match the new parts to the shape and size of the original parts. Carbide-tipped saw chains are particularly wear resistant. The saw chain cannot be locked in place on the guide bar. Therefore, it is best to remove the chain from the bar and resharpen it on a workshop sharpening tool (FG 2, HOS, USG)





It is absolutely essential to comply with the angles and dimensions specified below. If the saw chain is incorrectly sharpened – and in particular if the depth gauge is set too low – there is an increased risk of kickback, with resulting risk of injury.

Use only special saw chain sharpening files. Other files have the wrong shape and cut.Select file diameter according to chain pitch. Ensure to observe certain angles when resharpening the chain cutter.

Cutting Shapes: Micro=Semi-chisel

The specified angles A and B are obtained automatically if the recommended files or sharpening tools and correct settings are used. The angles must be the same on all cutters. If the angles are uneven: Chain will run roughly, not in a straight line, wear quickly and finally break. As these requirements can be met only after sufficient and constant practice:

• Use a file holder :A file holder must be used for manual resharpening . The correct filing angles are marked on the file holder.

ENGINE MANAGEMENT

Cleaning the Air Filter

- Accumulated dust in the air filter will reduce engine efficiency, increase fuel consumption and allow abrasive particles to pass into the engine. Remove the air filter as often as necessary to maintain a clean condition.
- Light surface dust can readily be removed by tapping the filter. Heavy deposits should be washed out in suitable solvent.
- Remove filter cover by loosening air filter cover knob.

Spark Plug

If engine is down on power, difficult to start or runs poorly at idling speed, first check the spark plug. Fit a new spark plug after approximately every 100 operating hours or earlier if the electrodes are badly eroded. Wrong fuel mix (too much engine oil in the gasoline), a dirty air filter and unfavorable running conditions (mostly at part throttle etc.) affect the condition of the spark plug. These factors cause deposits to form on the insulator nose which may result in trouble in operation.

Removing the Spark Plug

- Move the slide switch to STOP.
- Pull off the spark plug boot.
- Unscrew the spark plug.

Checking the Spark Plug

- Clean dirty spark plug.
- Check electrode gap (A) and readjust if necessary see"Specifications".
- Use only resistor type spark plugs of the approved range.Rectify problems which have caused fouling of spark plug:- Too much oil in fuel mix.- Dirty air filter.- Unfavorable running conditions, e.g. operating at part load.





To reduce the risk of fire and burn injury, use genuine spark plugs.

• Always press spark plug boot (1) snugly onto spark plug terminal (2) of the proper size. (Note: If terminal has detachable SAE adapter nut, it must be attached.) A loose connection between spark plug boot and ignition wire connector in the boot may create arcing that could ignite combustible fumes and cause a fire.

Installing the Spark Plug

• Screw the spark plug (2) into the cylinder and fit the boot (1) (press it down firmly)

Storage

For periods of 3 months or longer

- Drain and clean the fuel tank in a well ventilated area.
- Dispose of fuel properly in accordance with local environmental requirements.
- Run the engine until the carburetor is dry this helps prevent the carburetor diaphragms sticking together.
- Remove the saw chain and guide bar, clean them and spray with corrosion inhibiting oil.
- Thoroughly clean the machine –pay special attention to the cylinder fins and air filter.
- If using a biological chain and bar lubricant, completely fill the chain oil tank.
- Store the machine in a dry, high or locked location, out of the reach of children and other unauthorized persons.

EXHAUST PORT AND SILENCER

• Depending on the type of fuel used, the type and amount of oil used, and/or your operating conditions, the exhaust port and silencer may become blocked with carbon deposits. If there is power loss with the trimmer a qualified service technician will need to remove these deposits to restore performance.

ADJUSTING CARBURETOR NOTE

• Do not adjust carburetor unless necessary. If there is trouble with the carburetor, contact D&S appointed retailer or outlet. Improper adjustment may cause engine damage and void warranty



FUEL FILTER

- Fuel tank is fitted with a filter. Filter is situated at the free end of fuel pipe and can be picked out through fuel port with a piece of hooked wire or the like.
- Check the fuel filter periodically. Do not allow dust to enter into fuel tank. Clogged filter will cause difficulty in starting engine or abnormalities in engine performance.
- When filter is dirty, replace the filter.
- When the inside of the fuel tank is dirty, it can be cleaned by rinsing the tank out with gasoline.

CHECK SPARK PLUG

- Do not attempt to remove the plug from a hot engine in order to avoid possible damage to the threads.
- Clean or replace the plug if fouled with heavy oily deposits.
- Replace the plug if the center electrode is worn rounded at the end.
- Spark gap 0.6-0.7mm (.023".028")
- Fastening torque = 145-155kg.cm(125-135in.lb)

The following int operating condition time is longer or difficult (very dusty the specified interve	ervals apply to normal is only. If the daily working operating conditions are v work area, etc), shorten als accordingly	Before Starting Work	After Finishing Work or Daily	After each Refueling Stop	Daily Maintenance	Weekly	Monthly	Every 12 months	If Problem	lf Damaged	If Required
Complete Machine	Visual inspection (condition leaks)	\checkmark		\checkmark							
	Clean		\checkmark								
Control Handle	Check Operation	\checkmark		\checkmark							
	Clean								\checkmark		
Air Filler	Replace									\checkmark	\checkmark
Pickup body in fuel	Check				\checkmark				\checkmark		
tank	Replace							\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark
Fuel Tank	Clean				\checkmark				\checkmark		\checkmark
Carburetor	Check idle adjustment Chain must not rotate	\checkmark		\checkmark							
	Readjust idle										\checkmark
	Adjust electrode gap								\checkmark		
Spark Plug	Replace after every 100 operating hours		\checkmark								
Cooling Inlets	Visual inspection										\checkmark
v	Clean										\checkmark
All accessible screws and nuts (not adjusting screws)	Retighten										\checkmark
Antivibration	Check	\checkmark							\checkmark		\checkmark
Elements	Have replaced by dealer									\checkmark	
	Inspect, also check sharpness	\checkmark		\checkmark							
	Check chain tension	\checkmark		\checkmark							
	Sharpen										\checkmark
Chain Lubrication	Check	\checkmark									
Guide Bar	Check (wear, damage)	\checkmark									
	Clean and turn over				\checkmark			\checkmark			

4. TROUBLE SHOOTING

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
	There is no fuel in tank	Add fuel in tank
	Fuel filter obstructed	Clean fuel filter
	Fuel is too dirty	Replace fuel
	There is water in fuel	
	Too much fuel in cylinder	Take out spark plug and dry it
	Mixture ratio is improper	Mix properly
	Spark plug fouled with oily deposits	Clean the oily deposits
	Spark plug insulation damage	Replace spark plug
Failure to start	Spark gap is too large or small	Adjust spark plug 0.6-0.7mm
	High voltage wire breach or break off	Replace or tighten
	Coil looseness	Tighten coil
	Piston ring /broken	Replace ring
	Piston ring cementation	Eliminate deposit from ring
	Spark plug loose	Tighten plug
	Conjoint surface of the cylinder and crank case leak	Eliminate
	High voltage wire and spark plug contact poor	Tighten the spark plug cap
	Stop switch failure or short circuit	Repair or replace
	(29)	

Problem	Possible Cause		Solution			
	Fuel filter obstructed	>	Clean fuel filter and rod			
	Fall short of fuel	>	Adjust carburetor			
	Muffler fouled with oily deposits	>	Clean the oily deposits			
Low power	Piston, piston ring and cylinder faulty	>	Replace piston and piston ring			
output	Conjoint surface of the cylinder and crank cass leak	>	Repair			
	The seal is bad	>				
	Engine overheats chamber fouled with oily deposits	>	Avoid using for long time at high speed and heavy load. Clean the oily deposits			
	Piston, piston ring and cylinder faulty	>	Replace piston and piston ring			
	Piston pin, piston, bearing of crank shaft faulty	>	Replace piston and bearing			
	Engine overheats	>	Avoid use for a long time high speed and heavy load			
Engine running unstable	Combustion chamber room foulded with oily deposits	>	Clean the oily deposits			
	Petrol unfit	>	Replace with proper branded octane			
	Spark gap is wrong	>	Adjust spark gap to 0.6-0.7mm			
	Coil gap is wrong	>	Adjust coil gap to 0.3-0.4mm			



Solution

Add Fuel

Clean the oily deposits

Rewire

i) General Liability

- In lieu of any warranty, condition or liability implied by law, the liability of Dayliff in
 respect of any defect or failure of equipment supplied is limited to making good by
 replacement or repair (at the Distributors discretion) defects which under proper use
 appear therein and arise solely from faulty design, materials or workmanship within a
 specified period. This period commences immediately after the equipment has
 been delivered to the customer and at its termination all liability ceases. Also the
 warranty period will be assessed on the basis of the date that the Distributors is
 informed of the failure.
- The warranty applies solely to equipment supplied and no claim for consequential damages, however arising, will be entertained. Also the warranty specifically excluded defects caused by fair wear and tear, the effects of careless handling, lack of maintenance, faulty installation, incompetence on part of the equipment user, Acts of God or any other cause beyond the Distributors reasonable control. Also, any repair or attempt at repair carried out by any other party invalidates all warranties.

ii) Standard Warranty

If equipment failure occurs in the normal course of service having been competently installed and when operating within its specified duty limits warranty will be provided as follows:-

- Up to 6 months The item will be replaced or repaired at no charge.
- Over 6 months, less than one year The item will be replaced or repaired at a cost to the customer of 50% of the Davis & Shirtliff market price.

The warranty on equipment supplied or installed by others is conditional upon the defective unit **being promptly returned free to a Dayliff retailer** and collected thereafter when repaired. No element of site repair is included in the warranty and any site attendance costs will be payable in full at standard charegeout rates. Also proof of purchase including the purchase invoice must be provided for a warranty claim to be considered.

DAYLIFF is a brand of Davis & Shirtliff

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or visit

www.dayliff.com

for details of the nearest branch or stockist