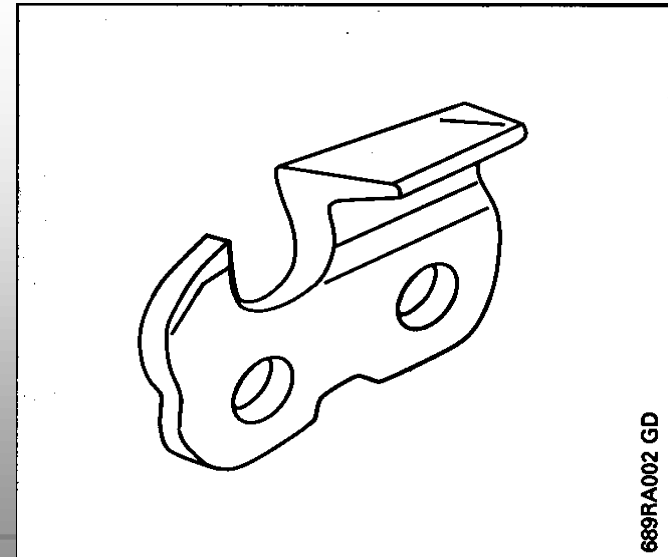
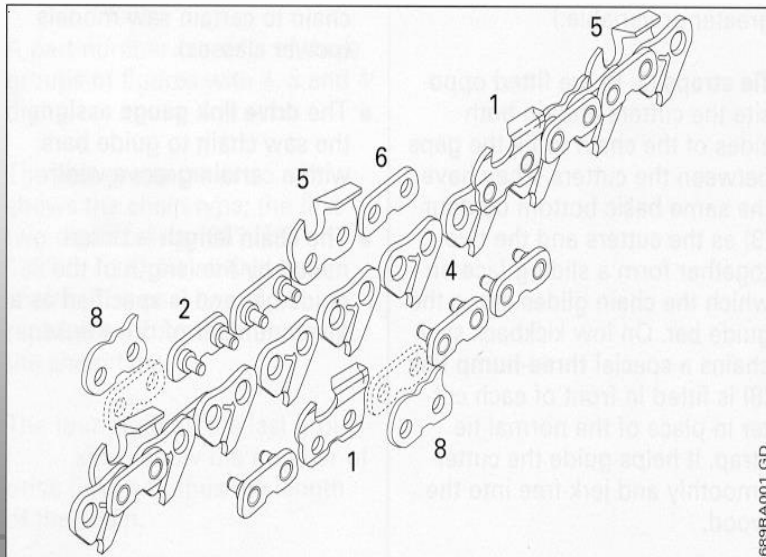


- **Agenda**

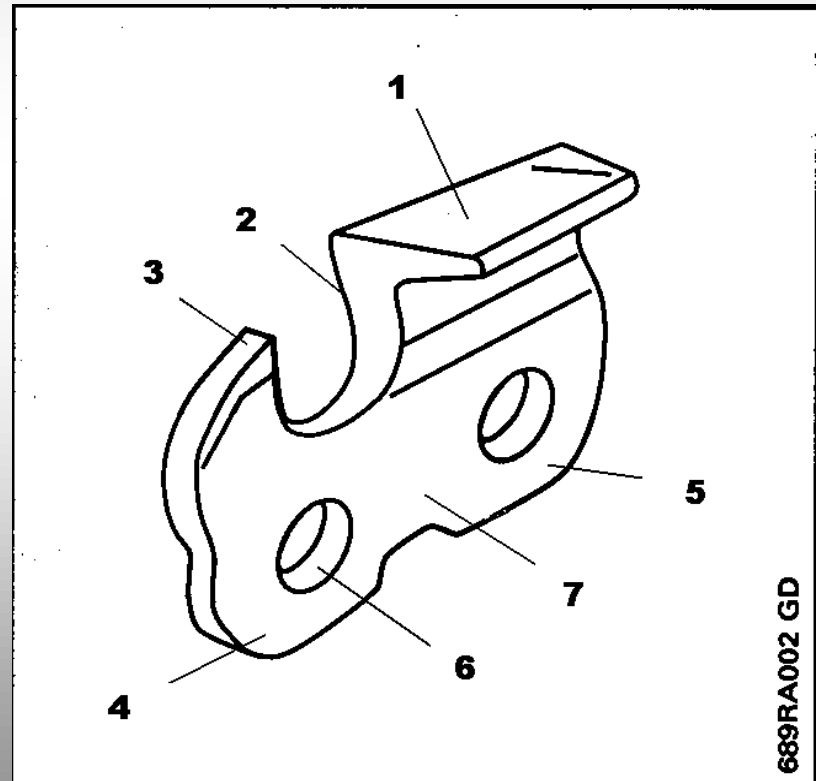
- **STIHL “Oilomatic” saw chain**
- **How it cuts!**
- **Compare to plough**
- **Sharpening vs. keeping it sharp**
- **Setting Depth Gauge**
- **Setting Tension of Chain**

- **Saw chain component functions**
 - **Cutters (1 & 5)**
 - **alternating left & right hand cutters**
 - **Cutters are the actual the working parts of the chain.**
 - **Design & condition of the cutting edges significantly influence the cutting results**



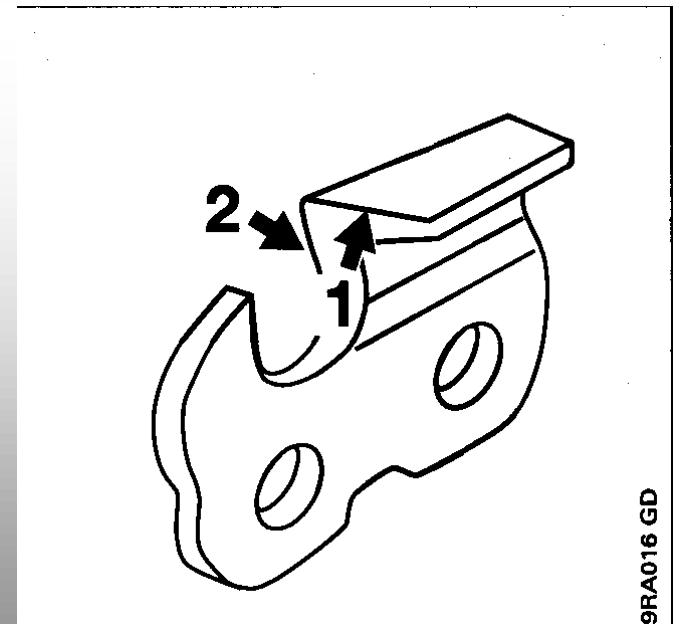
■ Saw chain Cutter components

- Top plate (1)
- Side plate (2)
- Depth gauge (3)
- Toe (4)
- Heel (5)
- Rivet holes (6)
- Chassis (7)



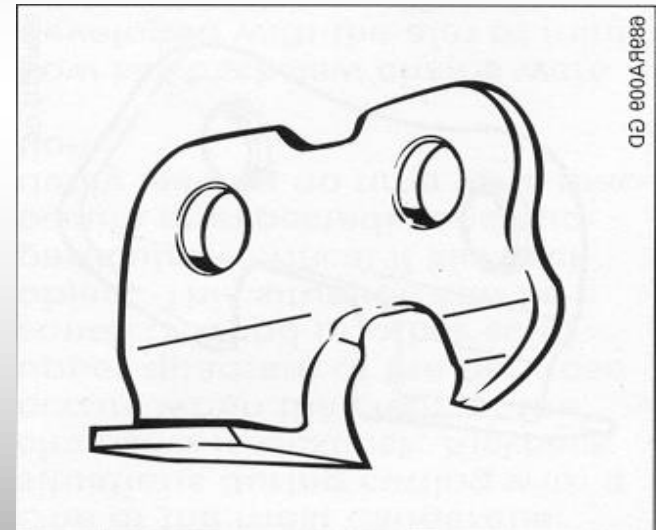
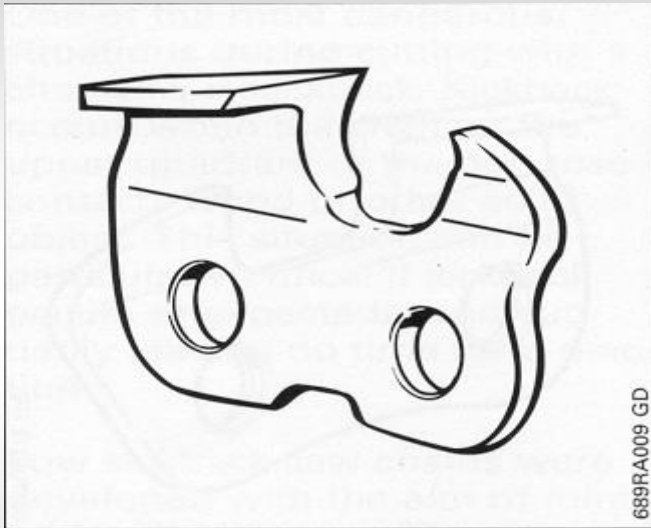
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- **Cutter geometry – faces & angles**
 - 1 = top plate cutting edge
 - 2 = side plate cutting edge
- **The top plate and side plate cutting edges have certain angles to achieve optimum cutting performance**



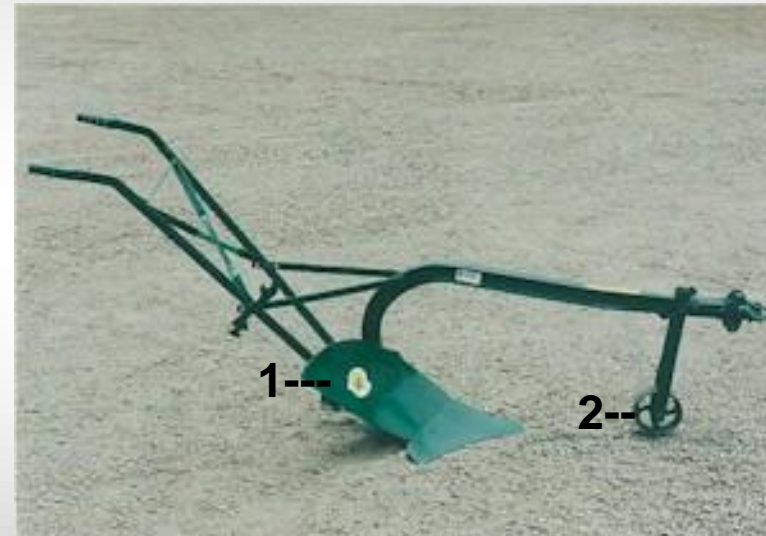
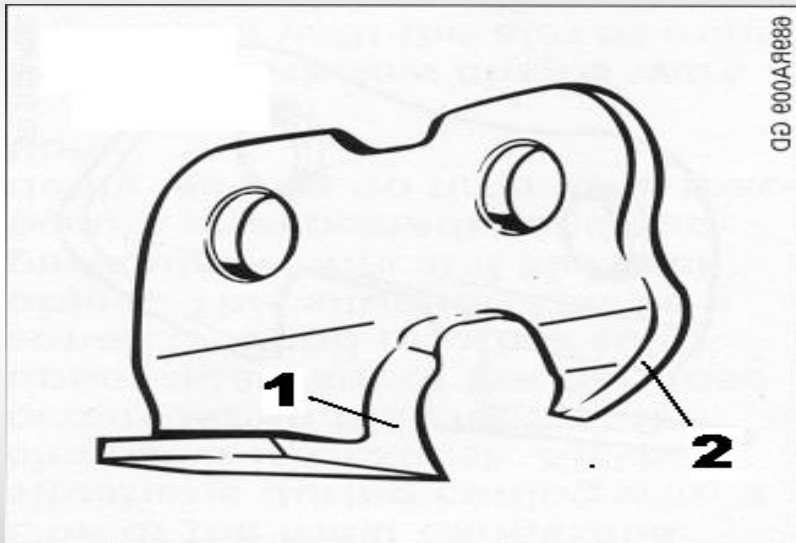
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- The Cutter is always looked at from above.



- Look at the Cutter upside down

- The Cutter can be compared to a PLOUGH



- Cutter (1)

Plough shear

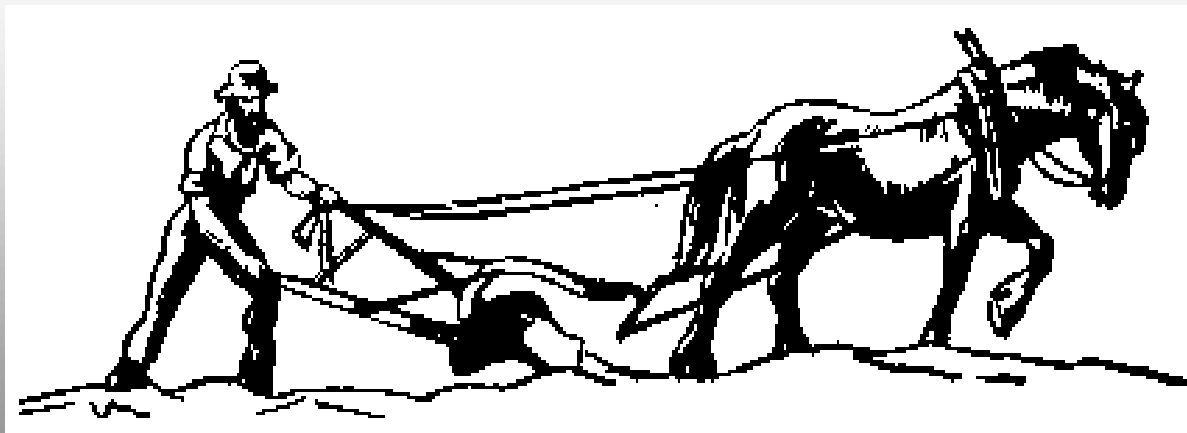
- Depth Guage (2)

Depth adjustment wheel

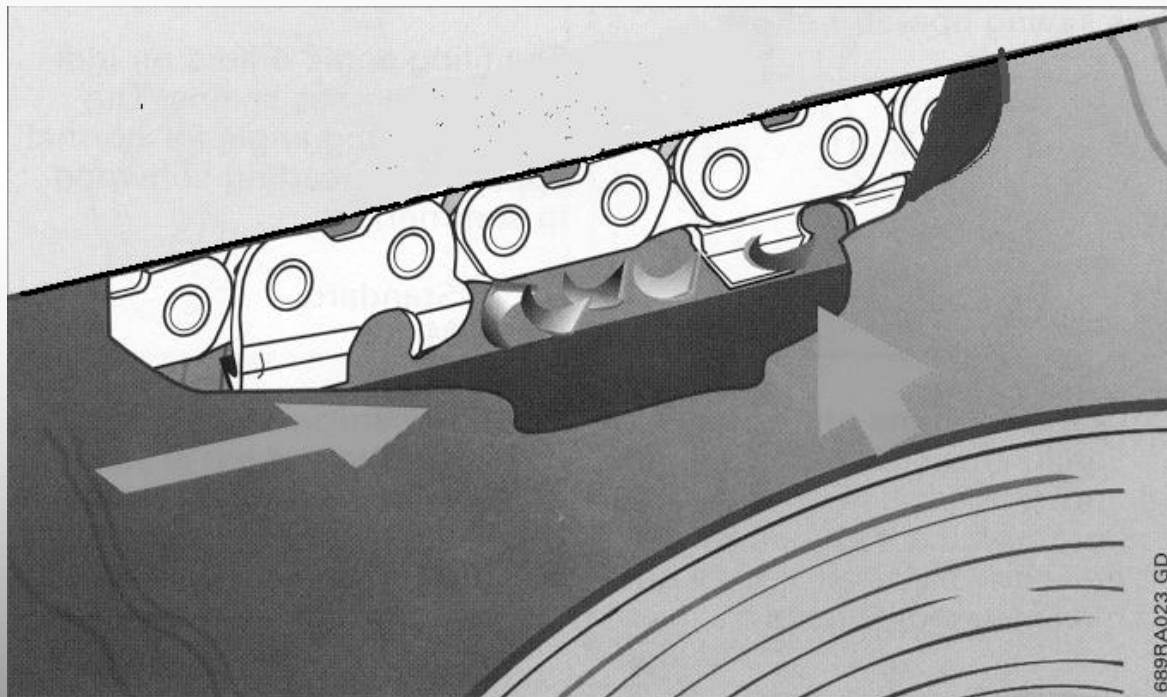
- Chainsaw operator



- Compared to a one man plough

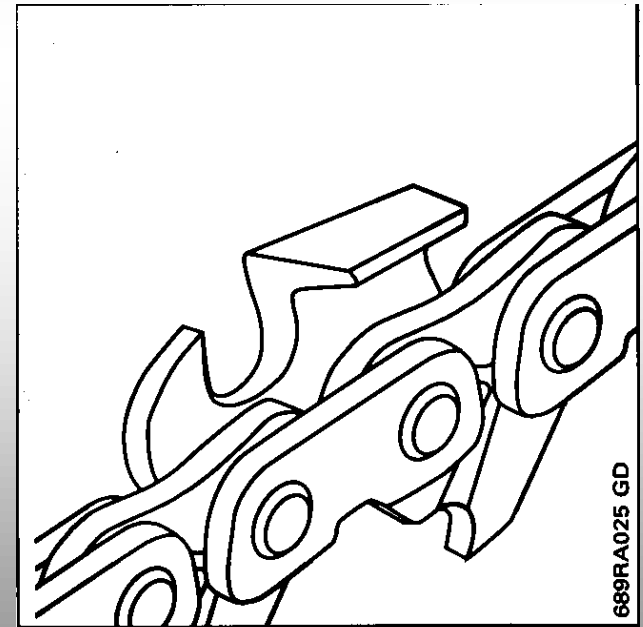


- **Chip removal**
 - **Chain shaves through the wood cutting short chips.**
 - **A Plough cuts into the soil and turns it over.**

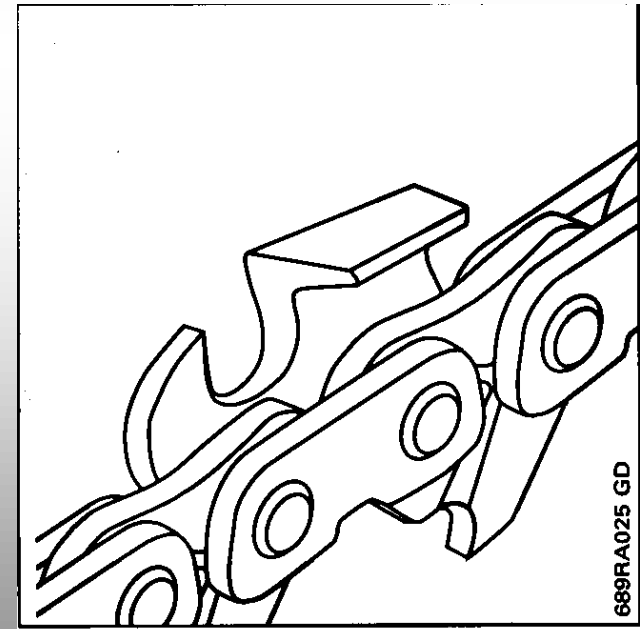


- **Sharpening STIHL SAW CHAIN**
 - If you go into a Butcher and ask for a thick piece of rump steak, before he cuts it, he will pick up the knife and the steel and then:
 - “A” He sharpens the knife.
 - “B” He keeps the knife sharp.
 - Answer: He keeps the knife sharp and only sharpens when it becomes blunt through damage.
 - Possibly the butcher uses a knife only 64 times in a 8 hour day (8 times an hour)

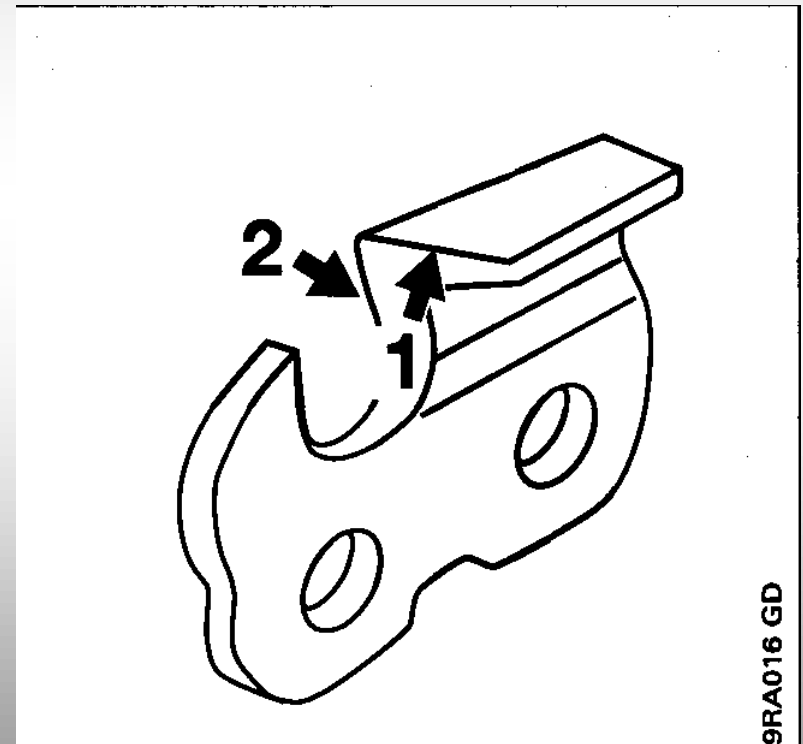
- Sharpening saw chain..
 - How frequently?
 - Average 60 drive link chain length = 1 meter
 - **Chain speed = 20m/s..**
 - EASH Cutter enters wood
 - 20 times per second or
 - 1200 times per minute or
 - 72000 times per hour!
 - Multiply this by average cutters on a chain = 72000x30
 - **2.1 million cuts per hour**
 - How often should we sharpen?



- **Sharpening saw chain**
 - Roof of the cutter (TOP PLATE) and side of the cutter (SIDE PLATE) are covered with a **Hard Chrome** layer
 - Serrations on top plate cutting edge and side plate cutting edge is what does the cutting
 - As serrations become smooth cutting efficiency is reduced



- Sharpening saw chain
 - It is impossible to file **Hard Chrome**.
so how do we sharpen?
 - It is possible to FILE AWAY THE SOFTER STEEL on which the chrome layer lies
 - Without support the brittle **Hard Chrome** breaks and forms the sharp serrated cutting edge required.



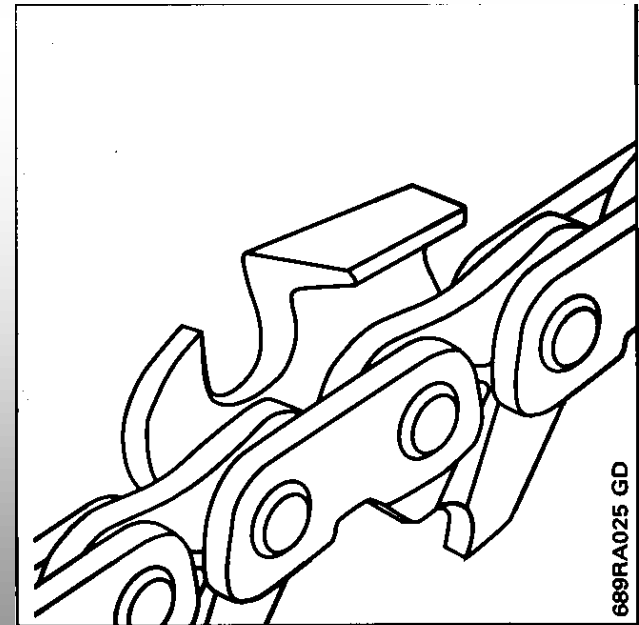
- **Sharpening saw chain**

- **Properly sharpened chain pulls itself into the cut when only slight pressure is applied.**
- **As dullness increases so does the effort required for cutting**
- **When does chain have to be re-sharpened?.**

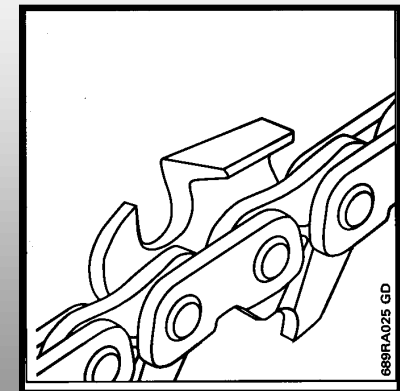
1: When it is damaged

2: When chain has to be forced into the cut.

3: When fine sawdust emerges from the cut instead of chips

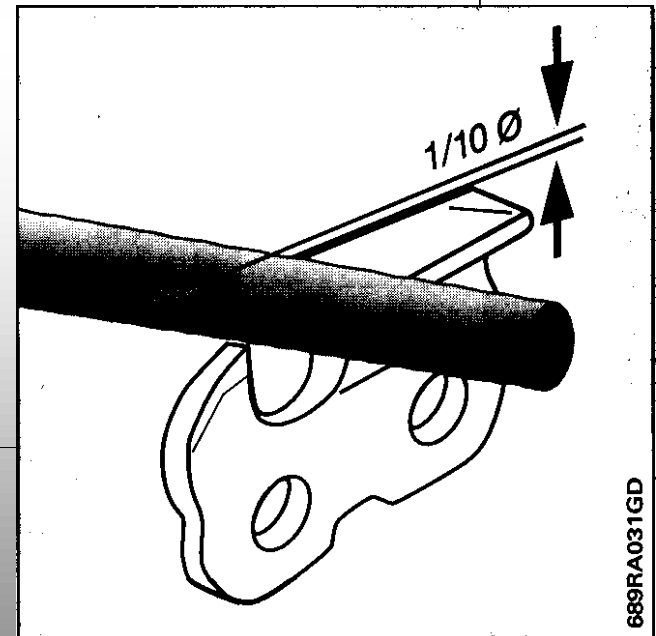


- **Sharpening saw chain**
 - There are **TWO** basic principals to **SHARPENING**
 - **Basic rule 1- SHARPENING THE CHAIN**
when damage has occurred due to:
 - **Cutting into ground / stones / fence wire / nails etc**
 - **Neglecting to sharpen regularly / cutting very hard wood.**
 - **This requires extensive effort to bring chain back into good condition**
 - **Basic rule 2 – KEEPING THE SAW CHAIN SHARP**
required at each refueling
 - **2 strokes of file holder to each cutter**
 - **This requires less effort as less material has to be removed if the cutters are always sharpened before they get dull, this increases the saw chain life**



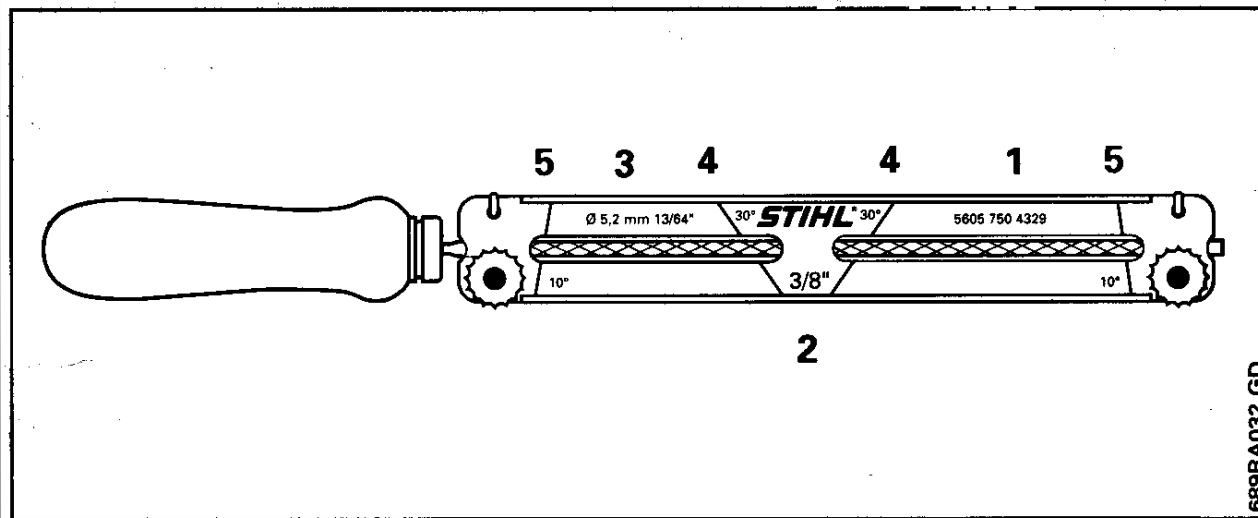
- **Sharpening saw chain**

- **File should protrude 1/10 of its diameter above the top plate**
- **Only a round chainsaw file of the correct diameter mounted in a file holder is suitable for sharpening chain.**
- **Due to varying sizes of cutters and chain pitches, different file diameters are necessary in order to obtain the specified side and top plate cutting angles**

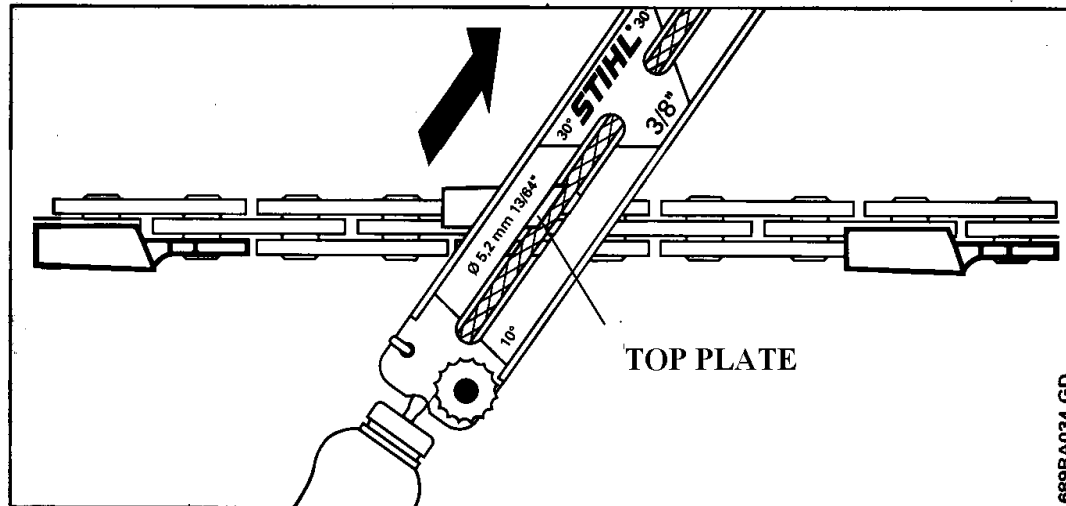


- **Sharpening saw chain**

- The use of a Stihl file holder ensures that the file is kept at the correct height relative to the tooth
 - 1 = part number of file holder.
 - 2= chain pitch
 - 3 = file diameter.
 - 4 = reference line for 30° angle (general work)
 - 5 = reference line for 10° angle(ripping only)

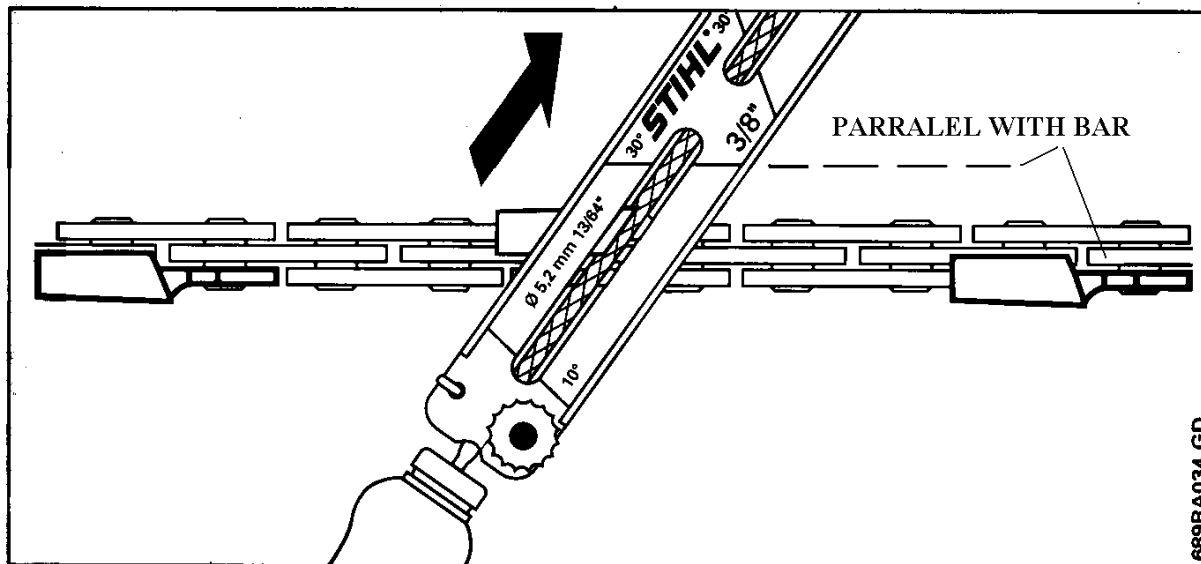


- **Sharpening saw chain STEP 1**
- **Ensure that the guidebar is held firmly .(ie: bar vise)**
- **Always file cutters on the far side of the guide bar**
- **Place the file holder on the chain so that underside of one side plate rests on depth gauge and the other rests on cutter.**
- **Rest the file on the cutter to be filed so that the cutter top plate edge is visible through the slot in the file holder.**

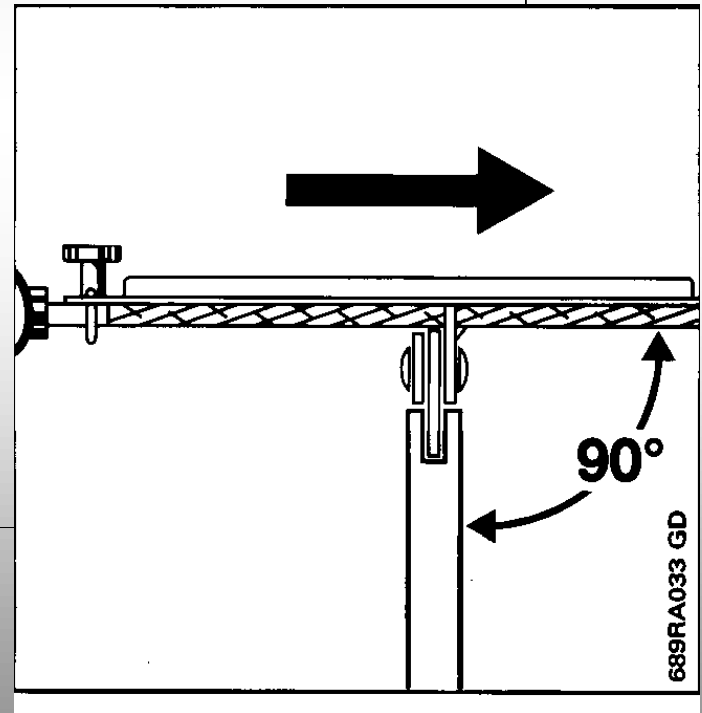


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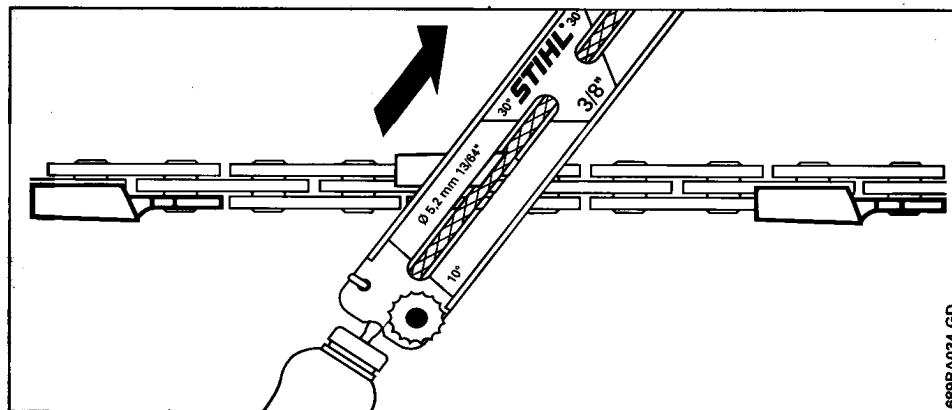
- **Sharpening saw chain STEP 2.**
- **Align the 30 degree reference line on the file plate in line with the cutter bar.**
- **Always file cutters from the non-chrome side**



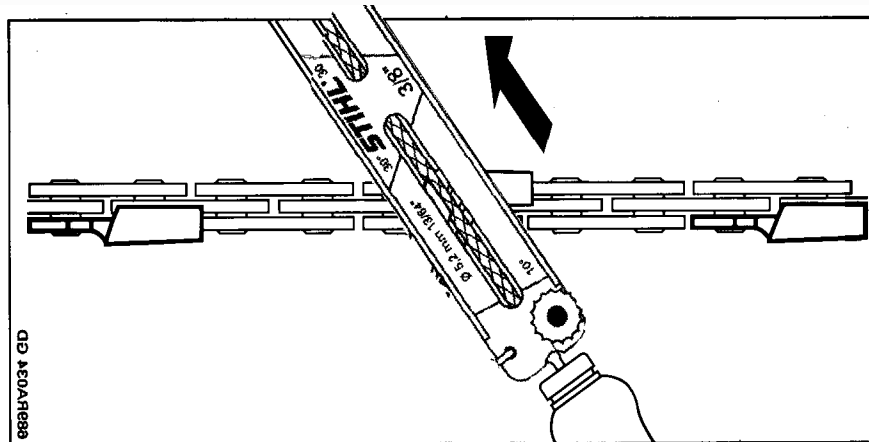
- **Sharpening saw chain Step 3.**
 - **Hold file holder horizontally in order to obtain the correct side and top plate cutting angles**



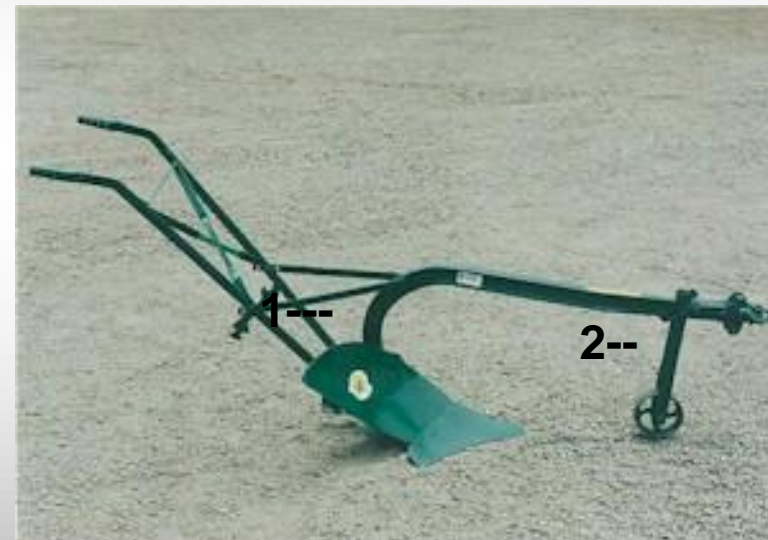
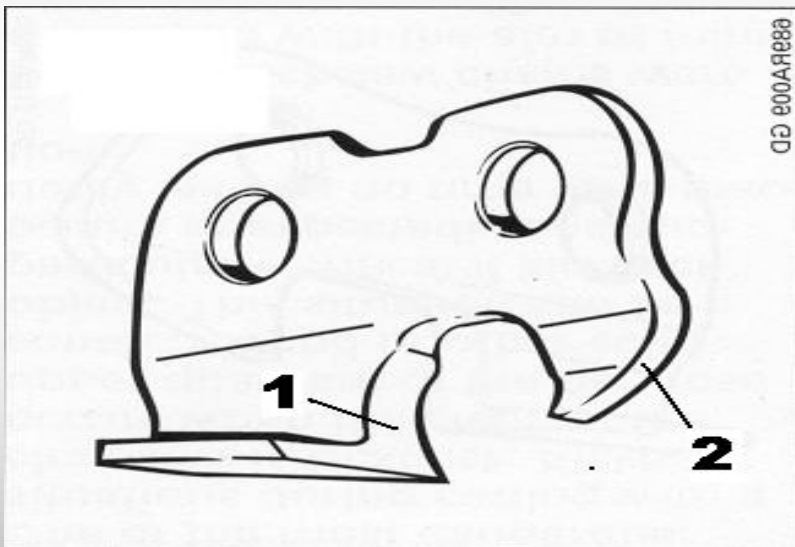
- **Sharpening saw chain STEP 4**
 - Keeping the angles, move the file-holder to the beginning of the file (use the full length of file)
 - **NOW FILE EVENLY & STEADILY** push only, never pull a file.
 - Apply the same pressure throughout stroke.
 - Lift out of cut at end of stroke and move to beginning of file, to start new stroke.
 - File the same number of strokes on each cutter to ensure cutters of identical length



- Sharpening saw chain **STEP 5**
 - When one side is complete move to other side and begin same procedure as STEP 1.
 - Apply the same pressure throughout stroke.
 - Lift out of cut at end of stroke and move to beginning of file, to start new stroke.
 - File the same number of strokes on each cutter to ensure cutters of identical length



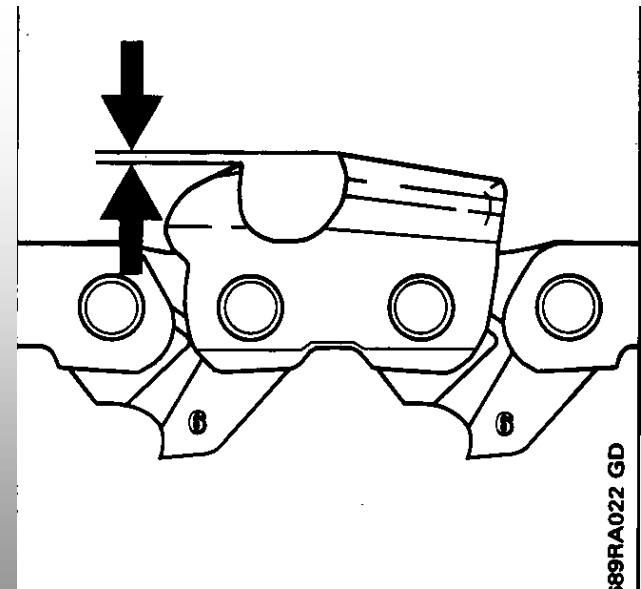
- Remember the Cutter is compared to a PLOUGH
- The wheel (2) needs to be set to give the depth of cut to the shear.



- Depth Gauge (2) Depth adjustment wheel

■ Depth gauge

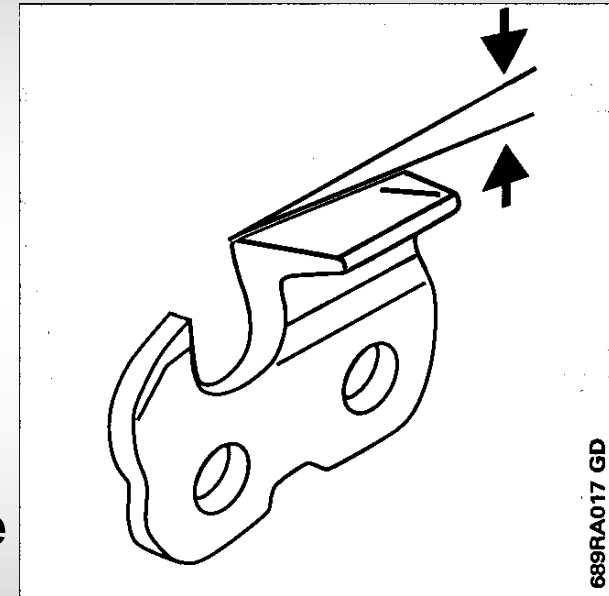
- The small projection in front of the gullet and cutting edge
- Depth gauge setting = difference in height between the top of the depth gauge and the top plate cutting edge
- Determines the chip thickness and therefore influences the chain cutting capacity



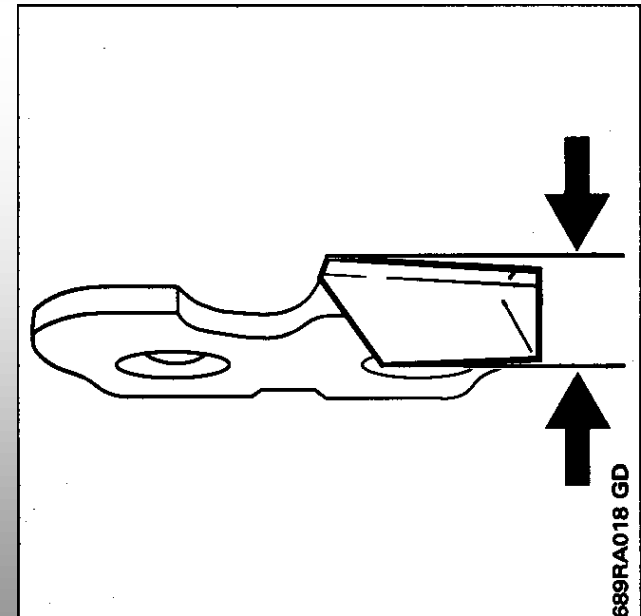
- **Cutter geometry – faces**
 - **Top plate is inclined to the rear**
 - **The top plate slope forms the clearance angle for the top plate cutting edge to feed into the wood**
 - **Depending on type of chain it is 7 – 9 degrees.**

This means that as the cutter is filed away, the top plate becomes the same height as the depth gauge .

The cutter therefore does not take off any material and the depth gauge needs to be reset.

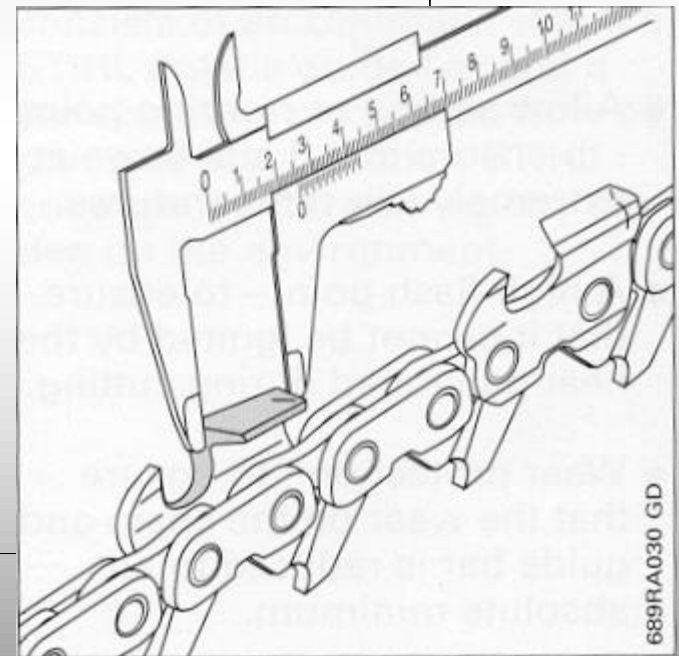


- **Cutter geometry – faces**
 - **Top plate is tapered to the rear**
 - **= the clearance angle for the side plate cutting edge**



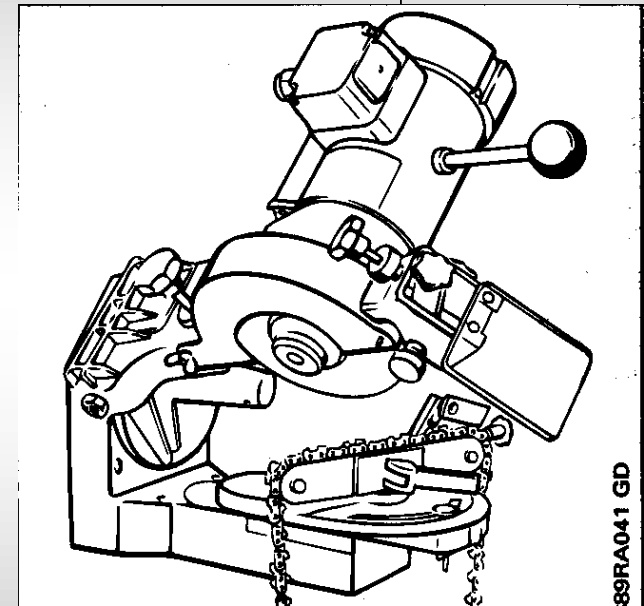
■ Setting the depth gauge **STEP 1**

- Identify the cutter with the shortest top plate, Depth gauge also has small vernier for measuring.
- All cutters must be the same length after sharpening
- File back past chrome damage.
- If there is too much damage to the cutters the chain can be taken to a chainsaw dealer who will profile the chain back to shape and ensure the cutters are all the same length.
Note : **This is not sharpening.**



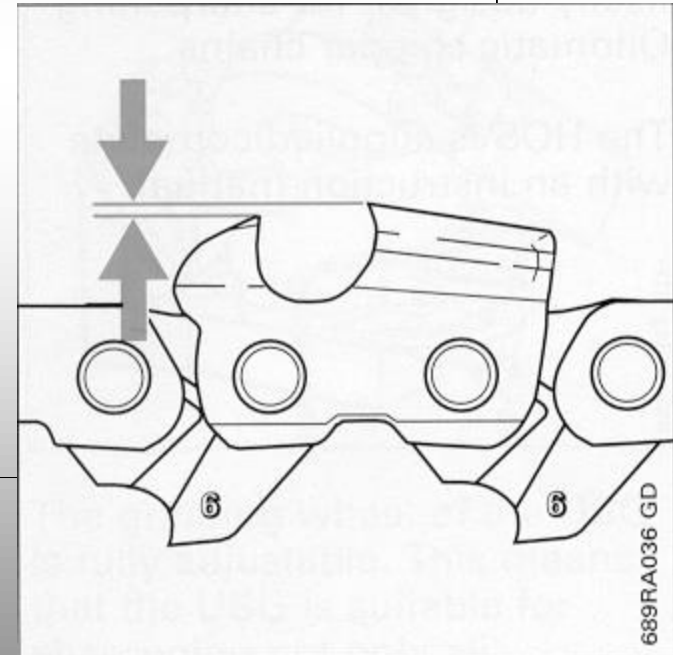
- **Sharpening saw chain**
 - **USG universal electric sharpener**
 - **Is a profiler of chain**
 - **Does not sharpen chain**
 - **Should be used for corrective surgery.**

Has to be used very carefully so as not to overheat cutter and soften HARD CROME of cutter edge.

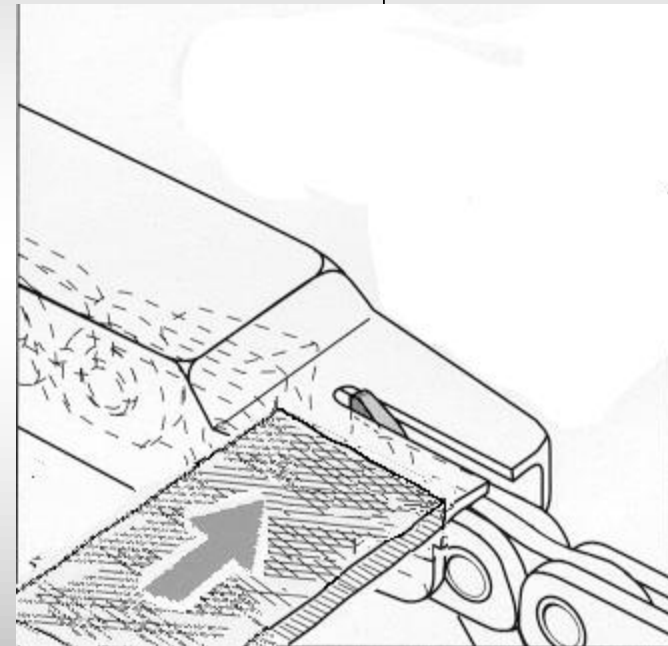


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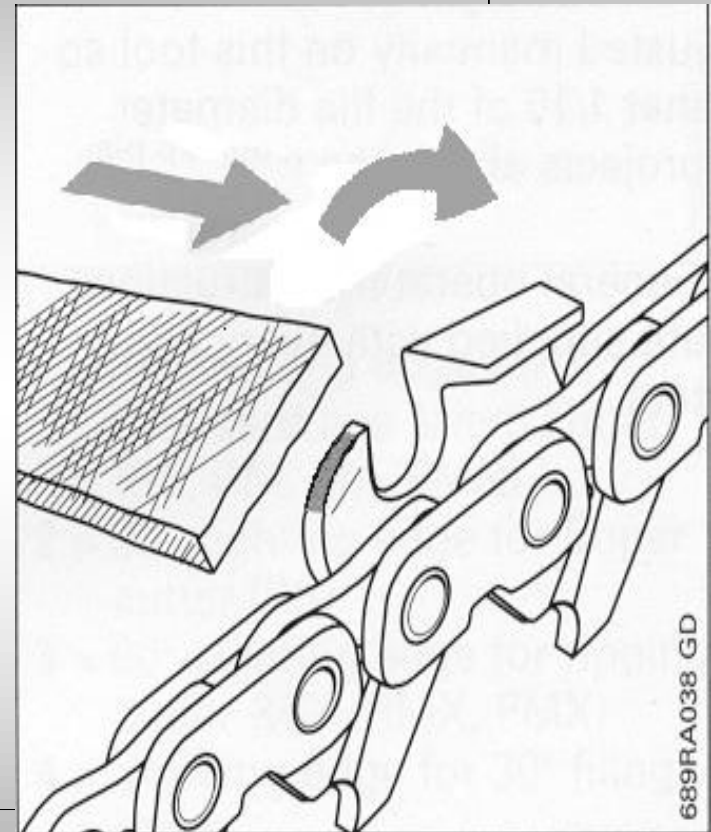
- **Setting the depth gauge**
 - **Check depth gauge setting every time cutters are re-sharpened**
 - **Settings differ according to chain pitch**
 - **Use appropriate depth gauge tool**



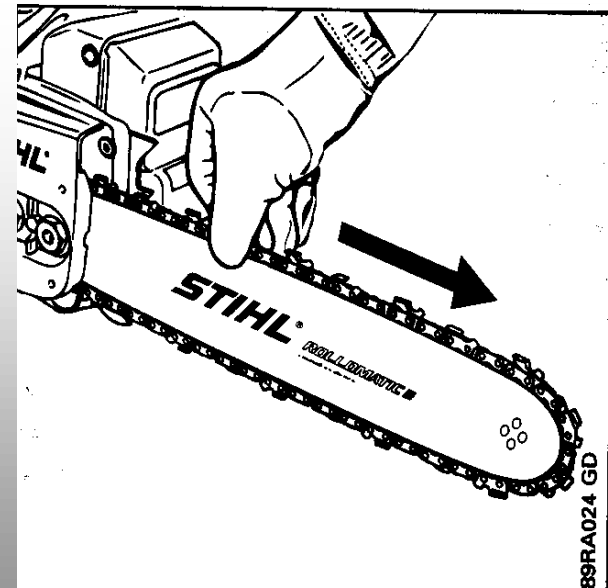
- **SETTING THE DEPTH GAUGE**
- Lowering the depth gauge
- **1: Place depth gauge tool on chain so that depth gauge lies in U shape opening. (vernier on tool to chainsaw side)**
- **2: Should any part of chains depth gauge stick out above tool –file away with flat file untill file touches tool .**



- **SETTING THE DEPTH GAUGE**
 - **3: After lowering the depth gauge, lift up tool to protect cutter.**
 - **4: Round off depth gauges (flat spot on wheel of plough) by pushing and rolling file at the same time**
 - **5: Set all the depth gauges by filing from the same side of the bar.**



- **Chain tension**
 - **Correct tension, break-in and lubrication of the saw chain are individually and collectively of great importance to the service life of the chain, guide bar and sprocket. They also have a major effect on the wear life of engine components.**
 - **Demonstrate chain tensioning**
 - **Low outside temperatures!! – slacken chain of after work**
 - **Check chain tensioning at frequent intervals**

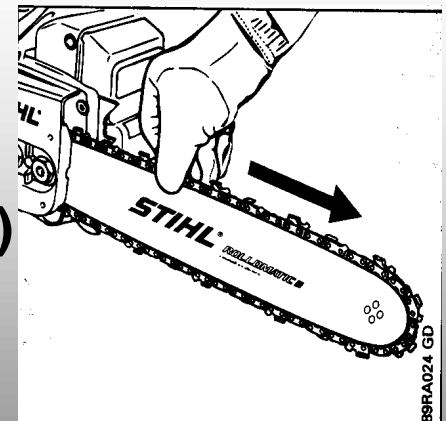
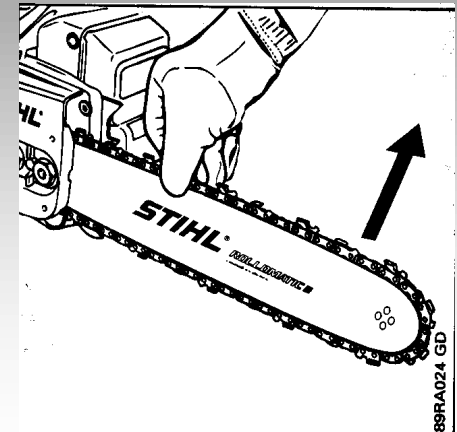


Bar & Chain Maintenance



Chain tension

- 1: Slacken off bar nuts to finger tight.**
- 2: Lift bar up and continue to hold in this position.**
- 3: Adjust tensioner screw until all the tie straps of the bottom chain move up and just touch the bar.**
- 4: Tighten the first bar nut with the scrench.**
- 5: Rotate the chain min. one revolution and check for slackness.(reset if slack from step 1)**
- 6: Tighten bar nuts to correct torque by pushing end of scrench with end of thumb**



Why correct chain tension ?

STIHL[®]



Why correct chain tension ?

STIHL[®]



Why correct chain tension ?

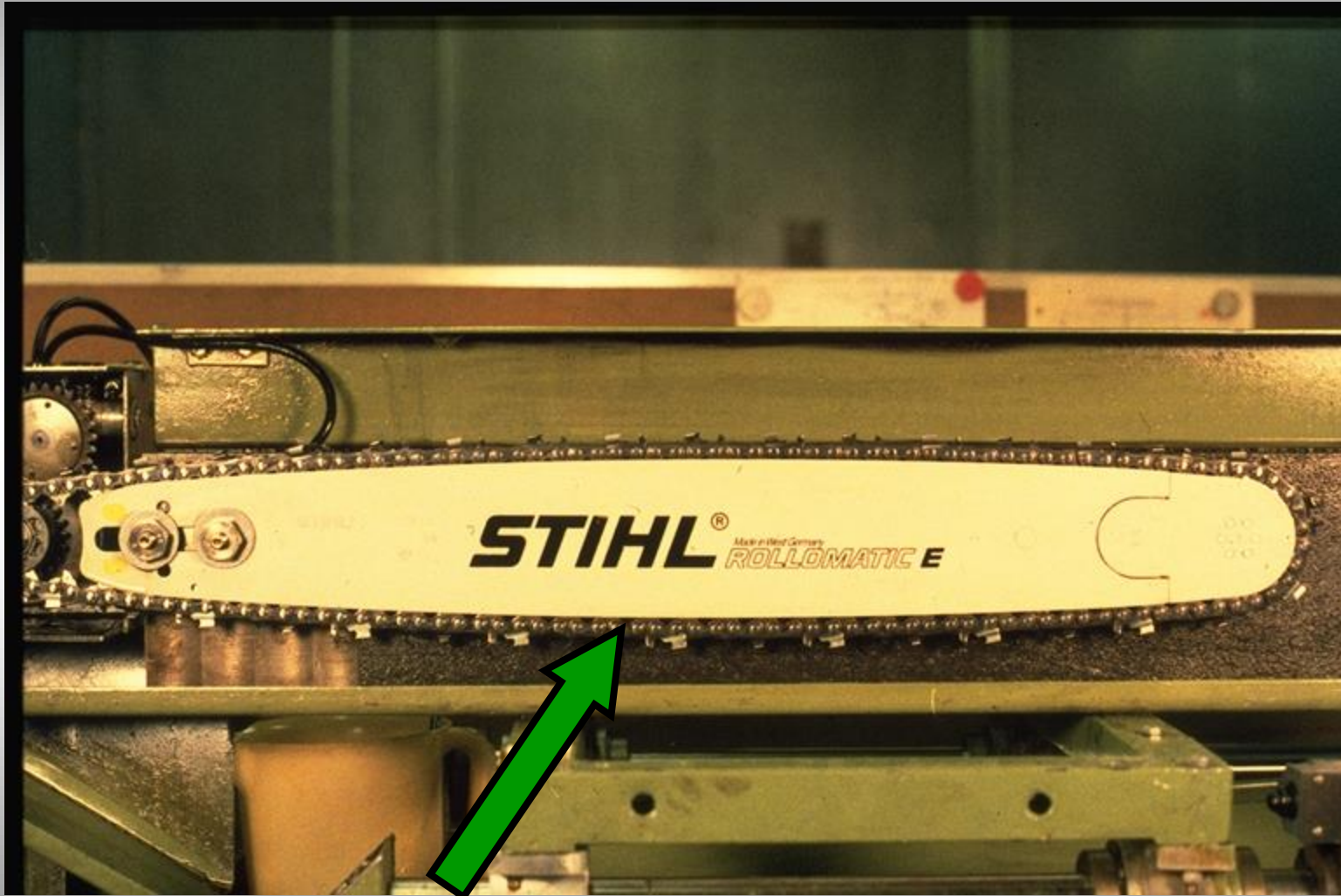


Therefore !!



Correct chain tension

STIHL[®]



Correct chain tension

STIHL[®]



- **Guide bar maintenance**
 - Bars wear particularly in the area where most of the cutting is done, usually the underside of the guide bar
 - To ensure even wear, turn guide bar every day
 - Clean oil inlet holes every day
 - Clean bar groove every day
 - Use filing gauge for this purpose

