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Electric Chain Saw

**TS1614 TS1618 TS1622**

To Be Your Exclusive Helper



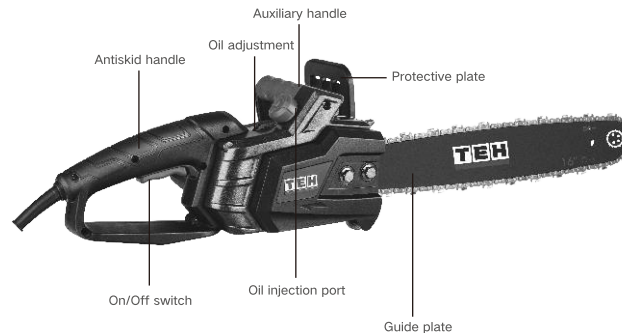
**TEH**

®

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Model	TS1614	TS1618	TS1622
Rated Voltage	220V 50Hz	220V 50Hz	220V 50Hz
Rated input power	1400w	1750w	2200w
Bar length	406mm/16"	406mm/16"	406mm/16"
Chain speed	540m/min	500m/min	800m/min
No-load speed	4700r/min	4400r/min	6000r/min
Oil tank capacity	145ml	130ml	195ml
Weight	4.4kg	5.2kg	5.9kg
Protection class	IP/II	IP/II	IP/II

## COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES



### Accessories included:

- 1 instruction manual
- 1 guide plate
- 1 chain
- 1 socket wrench
- 2 spare carbon brushes
- 1 screwdriver (TS1622)
- 1 oil bottle (Ts1622)

## SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

### WARNING ⚠

**Read all instructions. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or other serious injury. The term “power tools” in all of the warnings listed below refers to mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery operated (cordless) power tool.**

### WORK AREA

- a) Keep work area clean and well lit. Cluttered and dark areas invite accidents.
- b) Do not operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases or dust. Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.
- c) Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control.

### ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- a) Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools. Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.
- b) Avoid body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators. There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is earthed or grounded.
- c) Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
- d) Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tools. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Damaged or entangled cords increases the risk of electric shock.
- e) When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use. Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.

## PERSONAL SAFETY

- a) Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
- b) Use safety equipment. Always wear eye protection. Safety equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce the risk of personal injuries.
- c) Avoid accidental starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before plugging in. Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or plugging in the power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.
- d) Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on. A wrench or a key to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.
- e) Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
- f) Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewellery or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- g) If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used. Use of these devices can reduce dust related hazards.

## POWER TOOL USE AND CARE

- a) Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application. The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.
- b) Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off. Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
- c) Disconnect the plug from the power source before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools. Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.

d) Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool. Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.

e) Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, breakage or parts and any other condition that may affect the power tools operations. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.

f) Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.

g) Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc., in accordance with these instructions and in the manner intended for the particular type of power tool, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed. Use of the power tool for operations different from intended could result in a hazardous situation.

## SERVICE

a) Tool service must performed only by qualified personnel. Service or maintenance performed by unqualified personnel could result in risk of injury.

b) When servicing a tool, use only identical replacement parts. This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained.

## ADDITIONAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR ELECTRIC CHAIN SAW

1) Keep all parts of the body away from the saw chain when the chain saw is operating. Before you start the chain saw, make sure the saw chain is not contacting anything. A moment of inattention while operating chain saws may cause entanglement of your clothing or body with the saw chain.

2) Always hold the chain saw with your right hand on the rear handle and your left hand on the front handle. Holding the chain saw with a reversed hand configuration increases the risk of personal injury and should never be done.

3) Hold the power tool by insulated gripping surfaces only, because the saw chain may contact hidden wiring or its own cord. Saw chains contacting a "live" wire may make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and could give the operator an electric shock.

4) Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. Further protective equipment for head, hands, legs and feet is recommended. Adequate protective clothing will reduce personal injury by flying debris or accidental contact with the saw chain.

5) Do not operate a chain saw in a tree. Operation of a chain saw while up in a tree may result in personal injury.

6) Always keep proper footing and operate the chain saw only when standing on fixed, secure and level surface. Slippery or unstable surfaces such as ladders may cause a loss of balance or control of the chain saw.

7) When cutting a limb that is under tension be alert for spring back. When the tension in the wood fibers is released the spring loaded limb may strike the operator and/or throw the chain saw out of control.

8) Use extreme caution when cutting brush and saplings. The slender material may catch the saw chain and be whipped toward you or pull you off balance.

9) Carry the chain saw by the front handle with the chain saw switched off and away from your body. When transporting or storing the chain saw always fit the guide bar cover. Proper handling of the chain saw will reduce the likelihood of accidental contact with the moving saw chain.

10) Follow instructions for lubricating, chain tension adjusting and changing accessories. Improperly tensioned or lubricated chain may either break or increase the chance for kickback.






11) Keep handles dry, clean, and free from oil and grease. Greasy, oily handles are slippery causing loss of control.

12) Cut wood only. Do not use chain saw for purposes not intended. For example: do not use chain saw for cutting plastic, masonry or non-wood building materials. Use of the chain saw for operations different than intended could result in a hazardous situation.

13) Recommendation for the use of a residual current device with a tripping current of 30 mA or less.

## IMPORTANT NOTE

### SYMBOLS

-  Read the manual
-  Warning
-  Wearing protection
-  Double insulation
-  WEEE marking

## CAUSES AND OPERATOR PREVENTION OF KICKBACK

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.

- 1) Tip contact in some cases may cause a sudden reverse reaction, kicking the guide bar up and back towards the operator.
- 2) 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.

Do not rely exclusively upon the safety devices built into your saw. As a chain saw user, you should take several steps to keep your cutting jobs free from accident or injury.

Kickback is the result of tool misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below:

- 1) Maintain a firm grip, with thumbs and fingers encircling the chain saw handles, with both hands on the saw and position your body and arm to allow you to resist kickback forces. Kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken. Do not let go of the chain saw.
- 2) Do not overreach and do not cut above shoulder height. This helps prevent unintended tip contact and enables better control of the chain saw in unexpected situations.
- 3) Only use replacement bars and chains specified by the manufacturer. Incorrect replacement bars and chains may cause chain breakage and/or kickback.
- 4) Follow the manufacturer's sharpening and maintenance instructions for the saw chain. Decreasing the depth gauge height can lead to increased kickback.

## OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

### APPLICATION

The chain saw is intended for sawing of trees, tree trunks, branches, wooden beams, planks, etc. Cuts can be sawed with or across the grain. This product is not suitable for sawing mineral materials.

### 1. FELLING A TREE

When bucking and felling operations are being performed by two or more persons at the same time, the felling operations should be separated from the bucking operation by a distance of at least twice the height of the tree being felled. Trees should not be felled in a manner that would endanger any person, strike any utility line or cause any property damage. If the tree does make contact with any utility line, the company should be notified immediately.

The chain saw operator should keep on the uphill side of the terrain as the tree is likely to roll or slide downhill after it is felled.

An escape path should be planned and cleared as necessary before cuts are started. The escape path should extend back and diagonally to the rear of the expected line of fall as illustrated in Figure 1.

Before felling is started, consider the natural lean of the tree, the location of larger branches and the wind direction to judge which way the tree will fall. Remove dirt, stones, loose bark, nails, staples and wire from the tree.

### 2. NOTCHING UNDERCUT

Make the notch 1/3 the diameter of the tree, perpendicular to the direction of falls as illustrated in Figure 1. Make the lower horizontal notching cut (W) first. This will help to avoid pinching either the saw chain or the guide bar when the second notch (X) is being made.

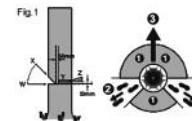
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### 3. FELLING BACK CUT

Make the felling back cut (Y) at least 50 mm higher than the horizontal notching cut as illustrated in Figure 1. Keep the felling back cut parallel to the horizontal notching cut. Make the felling back cut so enough wood is left to act as a hinge. The hinge wood keeps the tree from twisting and falling in the wrong direction. Do not cut through the hinge.

As the felling gets close to the hinge, the tree should begin to fall. If there is any chance that the tree may not fall in desired direction or it may rock back and bind the saw chain, stop cutting before the felling back cut is complete and use wedges of wood, plastic or aluminum (Z) to open the cut and drop the tree along the desired line of fall ( 3 ).

When the tree begins to fall remove the chain saw from the cut, stop the motor, put the chain saw down, then use the retreat path planned ( 2 ). Be alert for overhead limbs falling and watch your footing.



### 4. LIMBING A TREE

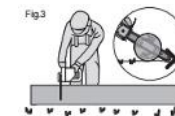
Limbing is removing the branches from a fallen tree. When limbing leave larger lower limbs to support the log off the ground. Remove the small limbs in one cut as illustrated in Figure 2. Branches undertension should be cut from the bottom up to avoid binding the chain saw.



### 5. BUCKING A LOG

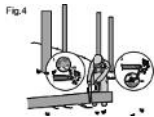
Bucking is cutting a log into lengths. It is important to make sure your footing is firm and your weight is evenly distributed on both feet. When possible, the log should be raised and supported by the use of limbs, logs or chocks. Follow the simple directions for easy cutting.

When the log is supported along its entire length as illustrated in Figure 3, it is cut from the top (overbuck), avoid contacting ground as this will greatly reduce the chain sharpness.

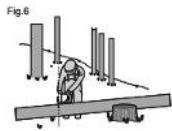
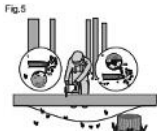


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When the log is supported on one end, as illustrated in Figure 4, cut 1/3 the diameter from the underside (underbuck) (1). Then make the finished cut by overbucking (2) to meet the first cut.



When the log is supported on both ends, as illustrated in Figure 5, cut 1/3 the diameter from the top (over buck) (1). Then make the finished cut by underbucking (2) the lower 2/3 to meet the first cut.



When bucking on a slope always stand on the uphill side of the log, as illustrated in Figure 6. When "cutting through", to maintain complete control release the cutting pressure near the end of the cut without relaxing your grip on the chain saw handles. Don't let the chain contact the ground. After completing the cut, wait for the saw chain to stop before you move the chain saw. Always stop the motor before moving from tree to tree.

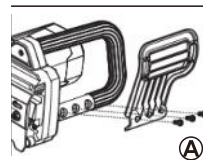
## ASSEMBLY

### WARNING ⚠

**Do not connect the chain saw to the power supply before it is completely assembled. Always use gloves when handling the chain.**

### HAND GUARD ASSEMBLY (See Fig. A)

1. Place the hand guard in front of the front handle. Make sure the three holes at the lower end of the hand guard are aligned with the three holes at the lower end of the front handle.
2. Use a screwdriver to fit the three screws into the aligned holes, tighten the screws, and secure the hand guard.
3. Check that it is securely fastened.



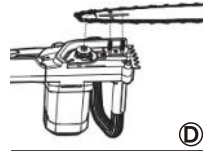
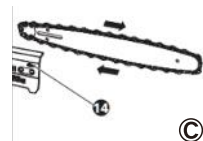
### BUMPER SPIKE ASSEMBLY (See Fig. B)

1. Open the chain cover and place the bumper spike on the machine with the holes in the bumper spike aligning with the holes in the machine.
2. Use a screwdriver to fit the two screws into the aligned holes, tighten the screws, and secure the bumper spike.
3. Check that it is securely fastened.

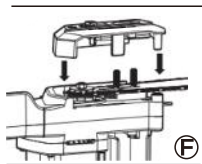
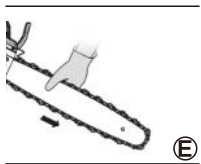


### CHAIN AND GUIDE BAR ASSEMBLY

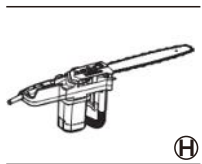
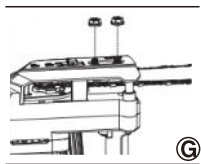
1. Unpack all parts carefully.
2. Place the chain saw on a solid, level surface.
3. Use only genuine TEH chains or those recommended for guide bar.
4. Slide the chain in the slot around the guide bar. Ensure the chain is in correct running direction by comparing it to the chain icon on the guide bar, or referring to the chain direction symbol found on the saw body. (See Fig. C) Ensure the bar tensioning plate is facing outwards.
5. Fit the clamping lever onto the bump on the chain cover.
6. Fit the chain onto the drive sprocket, so that the fastening bar bolt fit into the keyway of the opening on the guide bar. (See Fig. D)



7. Check to see if all parts are seated properly. (See Fig. E)
8. Fit the chain cover, ensure that the chain catch slides properly into the chain cover. (See Fig. F)
9. Release the clamping lever or tighten the clamping screw on the chain cover, and shake the chain guides to the left and right until the guide bar is tensioned.



10. Use the spanner supplied to fit the clamping screw into the fastening bar bolt to fasten the chain cover (See Fig. G).
11. The assembly is completed as shown in (Fig. H).



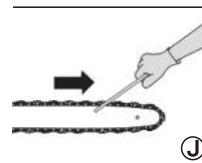
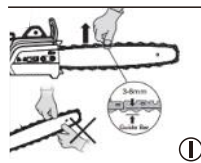
## TENSIONING CHAIN

New saw chains will stretch. Check the chain tension frequently when first used and tighten when the chain becomes loose around the guide bar.

### WARNING ⚠

**Always maintain proper chain tension. A loose chain will increase the risk of kickback. A loose chain may jump out of guide bar groove. This may injure operator and damage chain. A loose chain will cause chain, bar, and sprocket to wear rapidly.**

1. Place the chain saw on any suitable flat surface.
2. Use the spanner supplied to rotate the chain cover clamping screw one turn counterclockwise. When the clamping screw is loosened, the tension will be automatically applied to the guide bar. Slightly shake the guide bar until the chain is tensioned. The tension spring inside the chain cover applies a force to the guide bar through the clamping lever to realize the chain tensioning.
3. The correct chain tension is reached when the chain can be raised approx. 3-6 mm from the guide bar in the center. (See Fig. I) Use a screwdriver to move chain around guide bar to ensure kinks do not exist. The chain should rotate freely. (See Fig. J)



4. The chain will stretch while cutting and lose proper tension, tighten the chain to properly reset the chain tension by repeating Steps 1-3 listed above.



## LUBRICATION

### WARNING ▲

The chain saw is not supplied filled with oil. It is essential to fill with oil before use. Never operate the chain saw without chain oil or at an empty oil tank level, as this will result in extensive damage to the product.

- 1) Chain life and cutting capacity depend on optimum lubrication. Therefore, the chain is automatically oiled during operation.
- 2) To allow venting of the oil reservoir, small breather channels are provided between the oil filler cap and the strainer to prevent leakage. Ensure machine is left in a horizontal position (oil filler cap uppermost) when not in use.
- 3) It is important to use only the recommended standard bar and chain oil to avoid damage to the chain saw. This can be found at the location where you purchased this saw or your local hardware store.
- 4) Never use recycled/old oil. Use of non approved oil will void the warranty.

## CHECKING THE AUTOMATIC OILER

Proper functioning of the automatic oiler can be checked by running the chain saw and pointing the tip of the Guide chain bar towards a piece of cardboard or paper on the ground. If an increasing oil pattern develops on the cardboard, the automatic oiler is operating fine. If there is no oil pattern, despite a full oil reservoir, contact TEH customer service agent or TEH approved service agent.

### WARNING ▲

Do not touch the ground with the chain. Ensure safety clearance of 30cm.

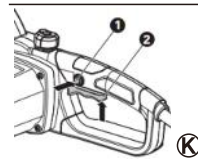
## OPERATION

### 1. SWITCHING ON AND OFF (SEE FIG. K)

#### WARNING ▲

**Check the voltage and current supply: The voltage and current supply must comply with the ratings on the type plate.**

For switching on the machine, press the Lock Out Button (1), then fully press the on/off switch (2) and hold in this position. The Lock Out Button (1) can now be released. For switching off, release the on/off switch.

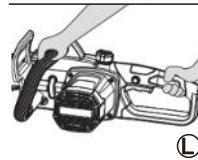


### 2. CUTTING

Check the Oil Level Window prior to starting and regularly during operation. Refill oil when oil level is low. A full oil tank will last approx. 20 minutes of cutting depending on sawing intensity and stops.

Check recent replaced chain tension about every 10 minutes during operation.

- 1) Connect to the power supply.
- 2) Make sure section of log to be cut is not laying on the ground. This will keep the chain from touching the ground as it cuts through the log. Touching the ground while the Chain is moving is dangerous and will dull the Chain.
- 3) Use both hands to grip saw. Always use left hand to grip Front Handle and right hand to grip Rear Handle. Use a firm grip. Thumbs and fingers must wrap around saw handles. (See Fig. L)
- 4) Make sure your footing is firm. Keep feet shoulder width apart. Distribute your weight evenly on both feet.
- 5) When ready to make a cut, push the Lock-Out Button completely in with the right thumb and squeeze the trigger. This will turn saw on. Releasing the trigger will turn the saw off. Make sure the saw is running at full speed before starting a cut.



6) When starting a cut, slowly place moving chain against the wood. The wood should be as close to the saw body as possible. Hold saw firmly in place to avoid possible bouncing or skating (sideways movement) of the saw.

7) Guide the saw using light pressure and do not put excessive force on the saw, letting the saw do its work. The motor will overload and can burn out. It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was intended.

8) Remove the saw from a cut with the saw running at full speed. Stop the saw by releasing the On/off Switch. Make sure the chain has stopped before setting the saw down.

NOTE: Keep practicing on scrap logs in a secure working area until you are comfortable, using a fluid motion and a steady cutting rate.

### 3. KICKBACK SAFETY DEVICES ON THIS SAW

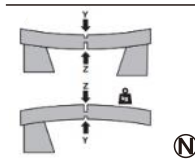
Kickback can still occur with this saw. The following steps will reduce the risk of kickback.

1. Use both hands to grip saw while saw is running. Use firm grip. Thumbs and fingers must wrap around saw handles.
2. Keep all safety items in place on saw. Make sure they work properly.
3. Do not overreach or cut above shoulder height.
4. Keep solid footing and balance at all times.
5. Stand slightly to the left side of saw. This keeps your body from being in direct line with chain.
6. Do not let Guide Bar nose touch anything when chain is moving.
7. Never try cutting through two logs at same time. Only cut one log at a time.
8. Do not bury the Guide Bar nose or try plunge cut (boring into wood using Guide Bar nose).
9. Watch for shifting of wood or other forces that may pinch chain.
10. Use extreme caution when reentering a previous cut.
11. Never use a dull or loose chain. Keep chain sharp with proper tension.

### 4. CUTTING WOOD UNDER TENSION (SEE FIG. N)

#### WARNING ⚠

**When cutting a limb that is under tension, use extreme caution. Be alert for wood springing back. When wood tension is released, limb could spring back and strike operator causing severe injury or death.**



When sawing logs supported on both ends, start the cut from above (Y) about 1/3 of the diameter into the log (over buck) and then finish the cut (Z) from below, in order to avoid contact of the chain saw with the ground. When sawing logs supported on only one end, start the cut from below (Y) about 1/3 of the diameter into the log (under buck) and finish the cut from above (Z) in order to avoid log splitting or jamming of the chain saw.

## MAINTENANCE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

#### WARNING ⚠

**Remove the plug from the socket before carrying out any adjustment, servicing or maintenance.**

To ensure long and reliable service, carry out the following maintenance regularly. Regularly check for obvious defects such as loose, dislodged or damaged chain and guide bar, loose fixings and worn or damaged components.

Check that covers and guards are undamaged and correctly fitted. Carry out necessary maintenance or repairs before using the chain saw.

If the chain saw should happen to fail despite the care taken in manufacturing and testing, repair should be carried out by an authorized customer service agent.

If the replacement of the supply cord is necessary, this has to be done by the manufacturer or his agent in order to avoid a safety hazard.

Before returning, ensure all oil in the oil tank has been emptied.

## BAR MAINTENANCE

To maximize bar life, the following bar maintenance is recommended.

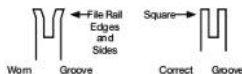
1) The bar rails that carry the chain should be cleaned before storing the tool or if the bar or chain appear to be dirty.

2) The rails should be cleaned every time the chain is removed.

## CLEANING THE BAR RAILS

1. Remove chain cover and bar and chain.
2. Using a wire brush, screwdriver or similar tool, clear the residue from the inner groove of the bar.
3. Make sure to clean oil passages thoroughly. Conditions which require Chain and Guide Bar maintenance:

- a) Saw cuts to one side or at an angle.
- b) Saw has to be forced through the cut.
- c) Inadequate supply of oil to the bar and chain.



Check the condition of the Guide Bar each time the chain is sharpened. A worn Guide Bar will damage the chain and make cutting difficult.

After each use, pull the mains plug from the socket, clean all sawdust from the Guide Bar and sprocket hole.

Replace the Guide Bar when the groove is worn, the Guide Bar is bent or cracked, or when excess heating or burring of the rails occurs. If replacement is necessary, use only the Guide Bar specified for your saw in the repair parts list or on the decal located on the chain saw.

## REPLACING BAR & CHAIN

Replace chain when cutters are too worn to sharpen or when chain stops. Only use replacement chain noted in this manual. It is best to replace the sprocket at the same time so that the new chain can be driven normally. Replacement of the sprocket replacement is best replaced by an authorized service agent.

## SHARPENING SAW CHAIN

Have your chain sharpened professionally at your approved service agent or sharpen the chain yourself using the sharpening kit. Follow the sharpening instructions supplied with the sharpening kit.

## LUBRICATE SPROCKET

### WARNING ⚠

**Wear heavy duty gloves when performing any maintenance or service to this tool. Always pull the mains plug from the socket before performing any service or maintenance on this tool.**

It is not necessary to remove the chain or bar when lubricating the guide bar sprocket.

1. Clean the bar and sprocket.
2. Using a grease gun, insert the tip of the gun into the lubrication hole and inject grease until it appears at the outside edge of the sprocket tip.
3. To rotate the sprocket pull the chain by hand until the ungreased side of the sprocket is in line with the grease hole. Repeat the lubrication procedure.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

The following table gives checks and actions that you can perform if your machine does not operate correctly. If these do not identify/remedy the problem, contact your service agent.

Symptom	Possible Cause	Remedy
Chain saw fails to Operate.	No power. Mains socket faulty. Extension cord damaged. Fuse faulty.	Check power. Use another socket. Check cord, replace. Contact service agent
Chain saw operates Intermittently.	Cord damaged. Loose connection. Internal wiring defective. On/Off switch defective.	Check cord, replace. Check if the plug and the socket are well connected. Contact service agent.
Dry chain.	No oil in reservoir. Vent in oil filler cap clogged. Oil passage clogged.	Refill oil. Clean cap. Clean oil passage outlet.
Chain/chain bar over-heats.	No oil in reservoir. Vent in oil filler cap clogged. Oil passage clogged. Chain is over tensioned. Dull chain.	Refill oil. Clean cap. Clean oil passage outlet. Retightening the chain. Sharpen chain or replace.
Chain saw rips, vibrates, does not saw properly.	Chain tension too loose. Dull chain. Chain worn out. Chain teeth are facing in the wrong direction.	Retightening the chain. Sharpen chain or replace. Replace chain. Reassemble with chain in correct direction.

In the case of all other types of technical faults, please contact helpline or local service center.

## WARRANTY CARD

Dear customers, the warranty service for purchasing TEH products is as follows:

**Under normal use, the wear of the rotor steering gear is less than 0.2 mm within three months from the date of purchase. It is guaranteed that the damage is caused by the quality of the tool.**

The following conditions occur during the warranty period, not covered by the warranty:

- Any valid legal document (single ticket) certifying the date of purchase
- Any damage caused by natural wear and overload
- Any damage caused by the use of low-priced inferior accessories
- Any damage caused by improper carrying, transportation or storage
- Any product that has been opened, repaired, replaced, or modified by itself
- Any damage caused by misuse, beyond the scope of use of the tool, and failure to use and maintain in accordance with the instructions.

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ladies/gentlemen : \_\_\_\_\_ employer : \_\_\_\_\_

contact number : \_\_\_\_\_ fax number : \_\_\_\_\_

contact address : \_\_\_\_\_

warranty record : \_\_\_\_\_

post code : \_\_\_\_\_

### IMPORTANT NOTE

- The invoice and warranty card must be presented at the time of warranty.
- The fuselage number on the invoice is the same as the fuselage number on the warranty card.
- Once this warranty card is issued, if it is lost, it will not be reissued. Please keep it properly.

Note: The company reserves the right to amend the above provisions and has the final interpretation right in the case that the warranty service does not violate national laws.