Manuals+ — User Manuals Simplified.

theToolShed TSCCS Concrete Cutting Saw Instruction Manual

CONCRETE CUTTING SAW

TSCCS
www.thetoolshed.co.nz

Thank You
For the purchase of this ToolShed product. We try our hardest to supply customers like you with the best quality products available, at the best price possible. We cant wait to continue working together in the future.

Please contact us for any servicing, replacement parts, or questions you might have about your ToolShed product by visiting our website, or calling: 0800 948 665.

Contents

PRODUCT DETAI LS

Product Model Tool Shed Concrete Cutting Saw
Product Code TSCCS

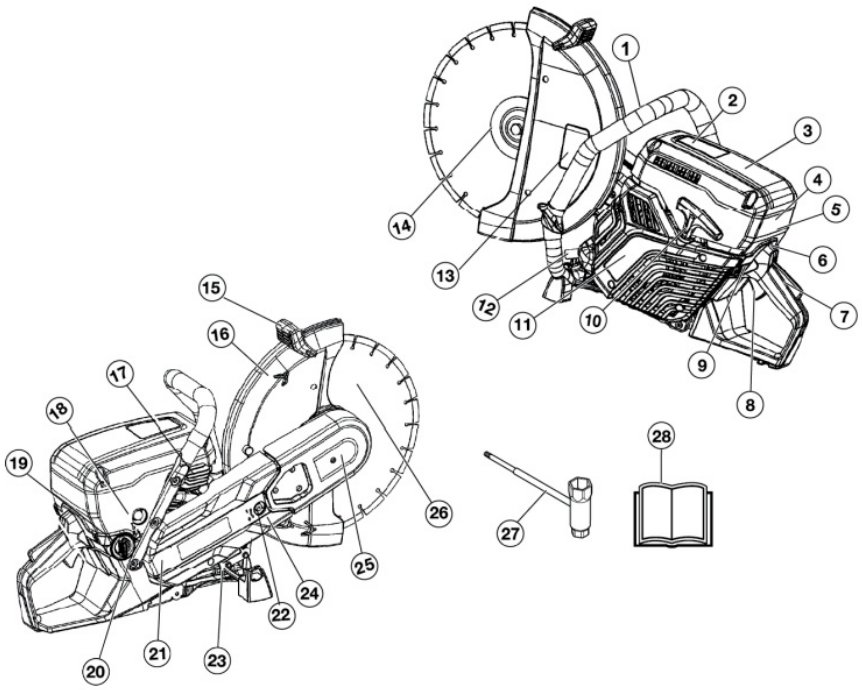
DISTRIBUTED BY:

Note:
This manual is for your reference only. Due to the continuous improvement of the ToolShed products, changes may be made at any time without obligation or notice.
Warranty:
This product may be covered under The ToolShed warranty. For more information, see our Terms & Conditions at www.thetoolshed.co.nz

SPECIFICATIONS

Cylinder Displacement	74 cc/rev
Cylinder Bore	51 mm
Stroke	36 mm
Idle Speed	3000 RPM
Wide Open Throttle Load	9300 RPM
Power	3.5 kW @ 9000 RPM
Fuel Tank Capacity	1 Litre
Recommended Water Pressure	0.5–10 Bar | 7–150 PSI
Net Weight (Without Fuel & Blade)	10.1 KG
Maximum Spindle Speed	4700 RPM
Sound Power Level	113 –115 d B(A)
Recommended Maximum Cutting Depth	125 mm
Recommended Blade Speed Rating	5500 RPM
Recommended Maximum Blade Thickness	5 mm
Recommended Centre Hole Diameter	25.4 OR 20 mm Ø

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION



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SAFETY GUIDELINES

⚠ **WARNING**
READ ALL SAFETY WARNINGS & INSTRUCTIONS. Failure to follow instructions and warnings could lead to serious injury, electric shock, or fire.

Work Area Safety

- Ensure that your work area is kept well lit and clean. Lack of visibility and clutter greatly increase the risk of accident when using tools.
- Keep bystanders, pets, and children clear when operating a power tool or machine.
  They can cause distraction or risk injury to themselves.
- Ensure you are not operating the power tool or machinery in the presence of dust, liquids, flammable gases, or anything that creates an explosive atmosphere. Power tools and machinery can create sparks which can lead to ignition and fire hazards in working environments.

Personal Safety

- Always wear personal protective equipment (PPE). Eye protection, ear protection, dust masks, and other protective equipment will help to reduce the risk of personal injury or long-term illnesses.
- Dress appropriately. DO NOT wear loose clothing that can get caught in moving parts. Keep hair, loose clothing, jewellery, and anything else that could be of risk, away from moving parts in the machine, or they could be caught therein.
- Always remain alert and DO NOT operate power tools or machinery under the influence of any substances like alcohol or drugs, including prescription medications. Lack of focus could lead to injury or accident while operating these power tools and achinery.
- Always ensure proper footing and balance. Overreaching can lead to slipping and falling which can result in injury or accident.
- Ensure the power switch is in the OFF position before connecting any battery, or power source to the power tool or machinery. This can cause injury as tools and machinery can suddenly fire incidentally when live, causing accidents.
- Use all provided dust collection and extraction attachments, if included. This equipment, along with the use of

PPE dust masks, can help keep you safe from dust, and keep your work site clear from hazards.
- Ensure loose parts such as wrenches or adjusting keys are removed before starting the power tool or machinery.

Power Tool & Machinery Use & Care

- Use the correct tool for the job. Forcing a tool to do a job it was not designed for increases the risk of accident or injury.
- Disconnect tools and machinery from power, or remove batteries before making any changes or adjustments, or before storing the tools and machinery. This reduces or removes the risk of a power connection that causes the tool or machinery to accidentally fire, which can help prevent injury or accident.
- Check the general condition of the power tool for damage or any problems that could affect the way the tool or machine works. An unrepaired tool or machine can lead to accident and injury. Only have your tool or machine repaired with genuine parts from The ToolShed.
- Only use the power tool and machinery with genuine parts or accessories that are designed to be used with the power tool and machinery. Failure to do so could result in accident or injury or damage your tool or machiner y.
- Store your tool or machinery out of reach of children, and away from untrained personnel when not in use. Use by somebody untrained, or a child, could lead to accident or serious injury.

Fuel & Engine Safety

- Engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide, a colourless, odourless, poison gas. Breathing carbon monoxide will cause nausea, dizziness, fainting or death. If you start to feel dizzy or weak, get fresh air immediately.

⚠ **WARNING**
Operate the machinery outdoors only in a well-ventilated area and point the exhaust away from you.

- DO NOT operate the machine inside any building, including garages, basements, crawlspaces and sheds, enclosure, or compartment, including the storage compartment of a recreational vehicle.
- DO NOT allow exhaust fumes to enter a confined area through windows, doors, vents, or other openings.
- NEVER use inside a home or garage, EVEN IF doors and windows are open. ONLY use OUTSIDE and far away from windows, doors, and vents.

⚠ **WARNING**
Using an engine indoors CAN KILL YOU IN MINUTES. Engine exhaust contains Carbon Monoxide. This is a poison you cannot see or smell.

Gasoline & Vapours

⚠ **DANGER**
GASOLINE AND GASOLINE VAPOURS ARE HIGHLY FLAMMABLE AND EXPLOSIVE. Fire or explosion can cause severe burns or death.

- Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive.
- Gasoline can cause a fire or explosion if ignited.

- Gasoline is a liquid fuel, but its vapours can ignite.
- Gasoline is a skin irritant and needs to be cleaned up immediately if spilled on skin or clothes.
- Gasoline has a distinctive odour; this will help detect potential leaks quickly.
- In any petroleum gas fire, you should not attempt to extinguish the flames unless it can be done in such a way by turning the fuel supply valve OFF. This is because if a fire is extinguished and a supply of fuel is not turned OFF, then an explosion hazard could be created.
- Never fill the gas tank to capacity as gasoline needs room to expand if temperature rises.
- Never use gasoline that is stale, contaminated, or mixed. Avoid getting dirt or water in the fuel tank.

When Adding or Removing Gasoline

- DO NOT light or smoke cigarettes.
- Turn the engine off and let it cool for at least two minutes before removing the gasoline cap. Loosen the cap slowly to relieve pressure in the tank.
- Only fill or drain gasoline outdoors in a well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT pump gasoline directly into the engine at the gas station. Use an approved container to transfer fuel to the engine.
- DO NOT overfill the gasoline tank.
- Always keep gasoline away from sparks, open flames, pilot lights, heat, and other sources of ignition.
- DO NOT refill the fuel tank while the engine is running or while the engine is still hot.
- When spills of fuel or oil occur, they must be cleaned up immediately. Dispose of fluids and cleaning materials as per local regulations.

When Starting the Engine

- DO NOT attempt to start a damaged engine.
- Make certain that the gasoline cap, air filter, spark plug, fuel lines, and exhaust system are properly in place.
- Wipe away any spilled gasoline, or allow to evaporate fully before attempting to start the engine.
- If you have spilled fuel on yourself or your clothes, change your clothes. Wash any part of your body that has come into contact with fuel. Use soap and water.
- If the machine is leaking fuel, check regularly for leaks from the fuel cap and fuel lines.
- Spark from a removed spark plug wire can result in fire or electrical shock.

Service

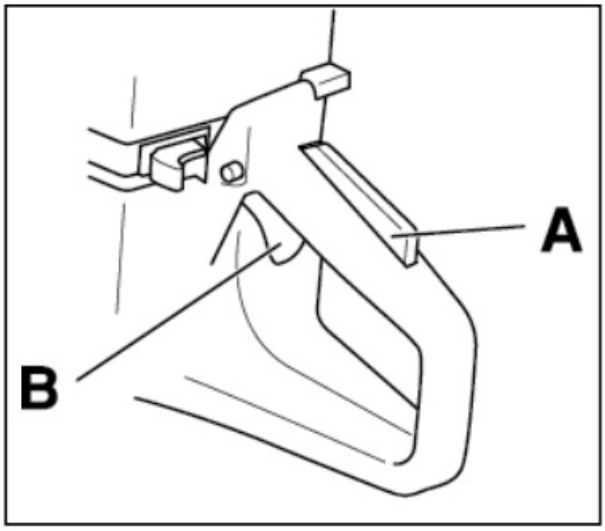
- Have your tools and machinery serviced at The ToolShed with ToolShed replacement parts. This will ensure that the safety of the power tool or machine is maintained.

⚠ WARNING

The warnings and precautions discussed in this manual cannot cover all possible conditions and situations that may occur. It must be under stood by the operator that common sense and caution are factors which cannot be built into this product, but must be supplied by the operator.

Throttle Trigger Lockout

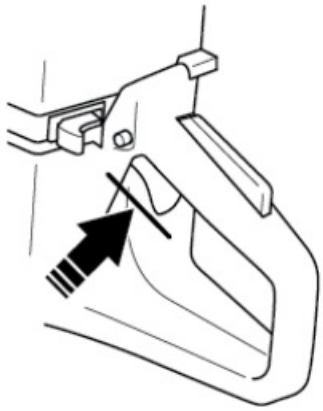
- The throttle trigger lock is designed to prevent accidental operation of the throttle. When the lock (A) is pressed in, this releases the throttle (B).



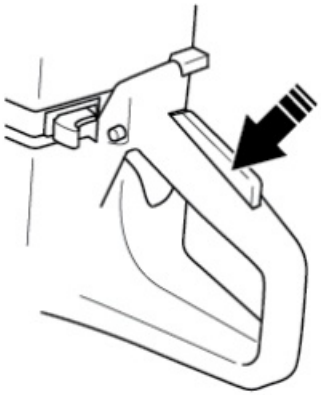
- The throttle lock remains pressed in as long as the throttle is pressed. When the grip on the handle is released, the throttle trigger and the throttle trigger lock both return to their original positions. This is controlled by two independent return spring systems. This means that the throttle trigger is automatically locked in the idle position.

Checking the Throttle Lockout

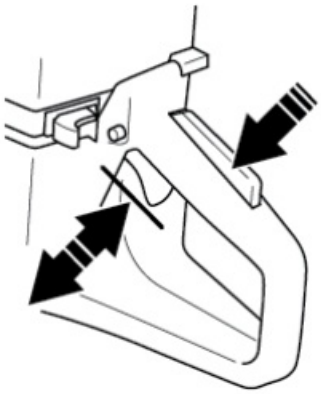
- Ensure the throttle trigger is locked at idle setting when the throttle trigger lockout is released.



- Press the throttle lockout and made sure it returns to its original position when you release it.



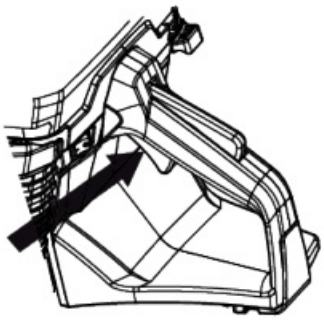
- Check that the throttle trigger and throttle lock- out move freely and that the return springs work properly.



- Start the power cutter and apply full throttle.
  Release the throttle control and check that the cutting blade stops and remains stationary. If the cutting blade rotates when the throttle is in the idle position you should check the carburettors idle adjustment.

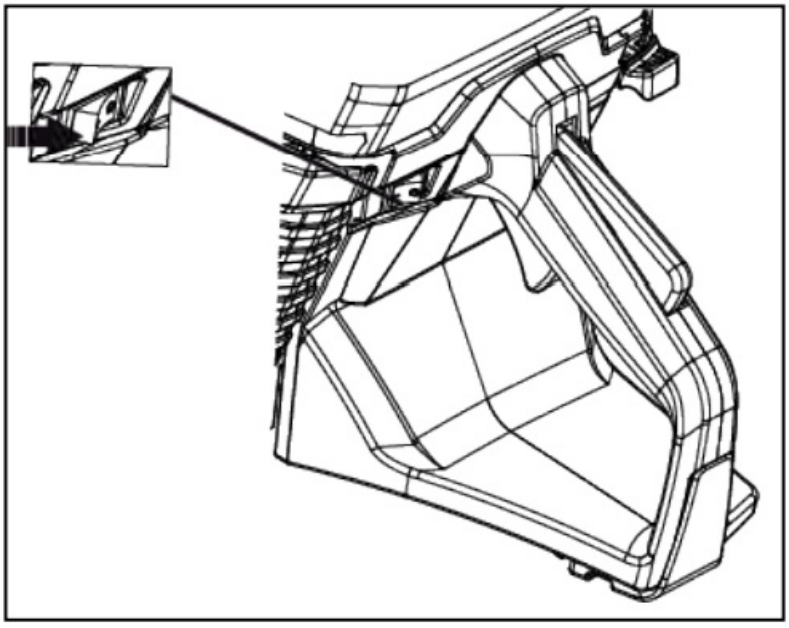
Stop Switch

- Use the stop switch to switch off the engine.



Checking the Stop Switch

- Start the engine and ensure the engine stops when you move the switch to the stop setting.



Blade Guard

- This guard is fitted above the cutting blade and is designed to prevent parts of the blade, or cutting fragments from being thrown towards the user.

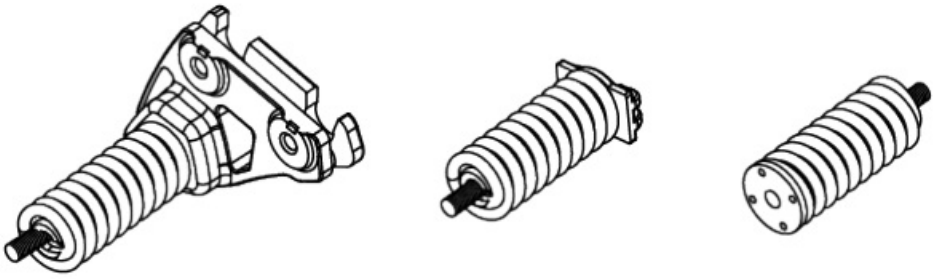
⚠ **WARNING**
Always check that the guard is correctly fitted before starting the machine

Checking the Blade & the Blade Guard

- Check that the guard over the cutting blade is not cracked or damaged in any other way. Replace when damaged.
- Check that the cutting blade is fitted correctly and does not show signs of damage. A damaged cutting blade can cause personal injury.

Vibration Damping System

- Your machine is equipped with a vibration damping system that is designed to minimize vibration and make operation easier.
- The machines vibration damping system reduces the transfer of vibration between the engine unit/cutting equipment and the machines handle unit. The engine body, including the cutting equipment, is insulated from the handles vibration damping units.



- Check the vibration damping units regularly for cracks or deformation. Replace if damaged.
- Check that the vibration damping element is securely attached between the engine unit and handle unit.

⚠ **WARNING**
Overexposure to vibration can lead to circulatory or nerve damage in people who have impaired circulation. Contact your doctor if you experience symptoms of overexposure to vibrations.

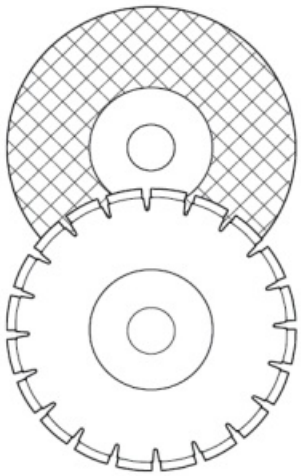
Muffler

- The muffler is designed to keep noise levels to a minimum and to direct exhaust fumes away from the user.
- Check the muffler often for signs of use or wear.

⚠ WARNING
Never use a machine without a muffler, or with a faulty muffler. This may substantially increase the noise level and fire hazard.

Cutting Blades

- Cutting blades are available in two basic designs; abrasive blades, and diamond blades.



- High quality blades are often the most economical as lower quality blades have inferior cutting capacity and shorter service life.
- Make sure the correct bushing is used for the cutting blade to be fitted to the machine.

⚠ WARNING
A cutting blade may burst and cause injury to the user.

⚠ WARNING
NEVER use a cutting blade for any other material than it was intended to cut. Never use a Diamond Blade to cut plastic. The heat produced during operation may melt the plastic and cause the blade to kickback.
Be aware that cutting metal creates sparks that may cause fire.

Hand Held, High Speed Machine

- Many blades that might fit this cutter may be intended for stationary saws and have a lower speed rating than is needed for this hand-held saw. Cutting blades with a lower speed rating should never be used on this saw.

Blade Vibration

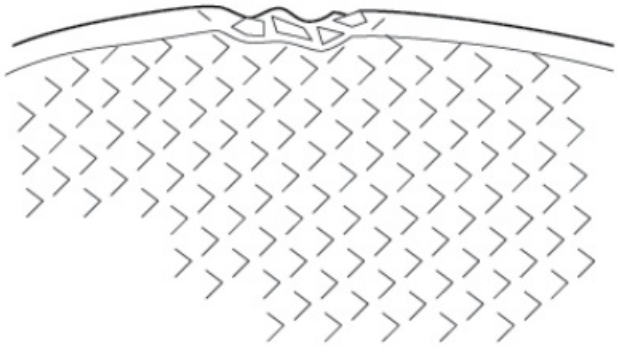
- The blade can become out-of-round and vibrate if an excessive feed pressure is used.
- A lower feed pressure can stop the vibration. Otherwise replace the blade.

Abrasive Blades

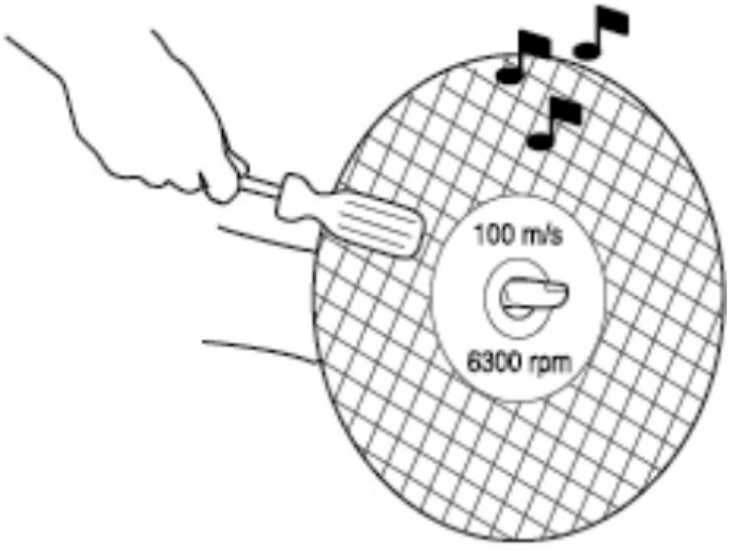
⚠ **WARNING**

Do not use the abrasive blades with water. The strength becomes impaired when the blades are exposed to water or moisture which results in an increased risk of the blade breaking.

- The cutting material on abrasive bladesconsists of grit bonded using an organicbinder.
- A cutting blades performance is determinedby the type and size of abrasive corn, and thetype and hardness of the bonding agent.
- Ensure the cutting blade is not cracked ordamaged (as below).



- Test the blade by hanging it on your finger and tapping is lightly with a screwdriver or the like (as below). If the blade does not produce a resonant, ringing sound; it is damaged.



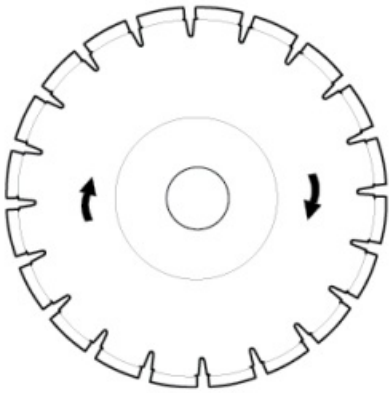
Diamond Blades

⚠ **WARNING**

Diamond Blades become very hot when used. An overheated blade is a result of improper use, and may cause deformation of the blade, resulting in damage or injuries

- Diamond Blades consist of a steel core provided with segments that contain industrial diamonds.
- These blades ensure lower cost per cutting operation, fewer blade changes and a constant cutting depth.

- When using Diamond blades, make sure that the blade rotates in the direction indicated by the arrow on the blade



Diamond Blades for Different Materials

- Always use a sharp Diamond blade.
- Sharpen the blade by cutting in a soft material such as sandstone, or brick.
- Diamond blades are ideal for masonry, reinforced concrete, and other composite materials.
- Special blades should be used when cutting metal. Contact your nearest ToolShed for help in choosing the right product for the job.

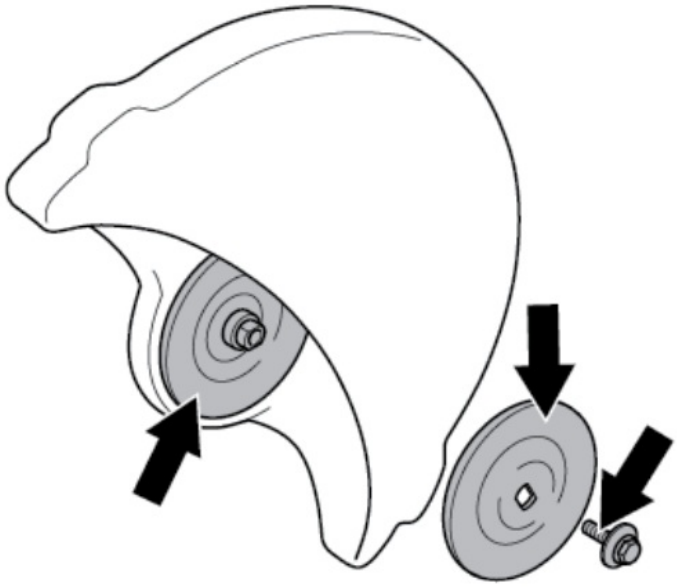
ASSEMBLY

- The blades for this machine are high speedblades approved for hand held power cutters.

⚠ **WARNING**
The engine should be switched OFF, and the stop switch in the STOP Position.

Checking the Spindle Shaft & Flange Washers

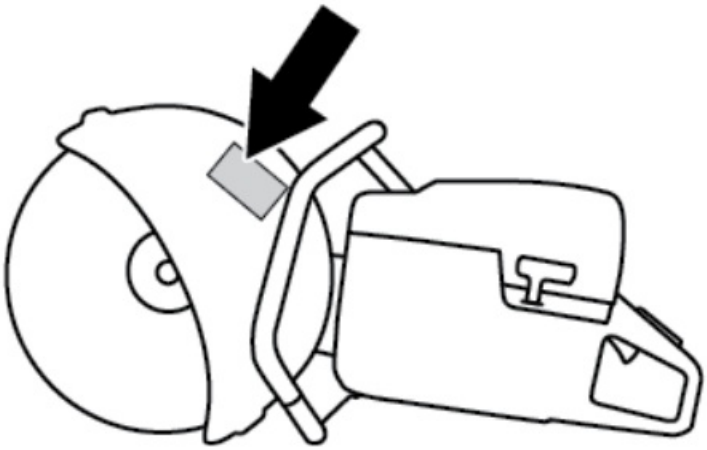
- When the blade is replaced with a new one,check the flange washers and replace thespindle shaft.
- Check that the threads on the spindle shaftare undamaged.
- Check that the contact surfaces on the bladeand the flange washers are undamaged, ofthe correct dimension, clean, and that theyrun properly on the spindle shaft.



- Do not use warped, notched, indented, or dirty flange washers. Do not use different Dimensions of flange washers.

Checking the Arbour Bushing

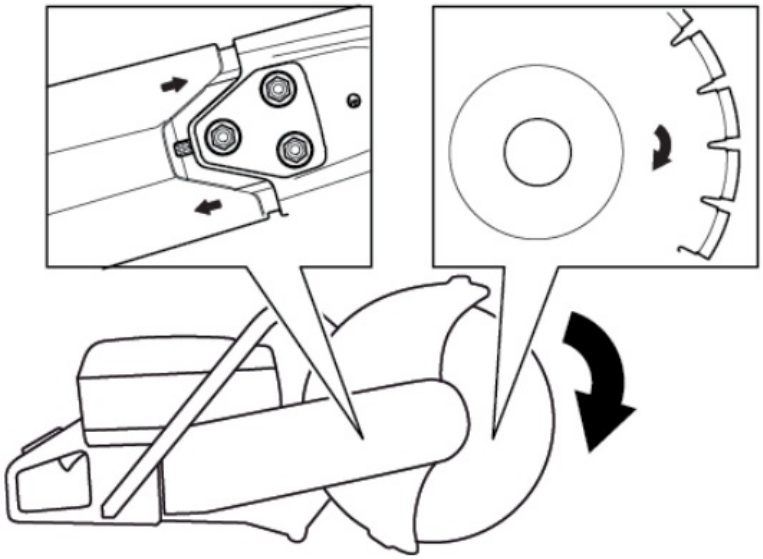
- The arbour bushings are used to fit the machine to the centre of the cutting blade.
  The machine is supplied with either; a bushing that can be flipped over to fit blades with either 20mm or 25.4mm (1”) centre holes, or supplied with a fixed 20mm bushing. A decal on the blade guard indicates which bushing has been factory fitted together with appropriate blade specification.



- Check that the bushing on the machines spindle shaft corresponds with the centre hole of the cutting blade. The blades are marked with the diameter of the centre hole.

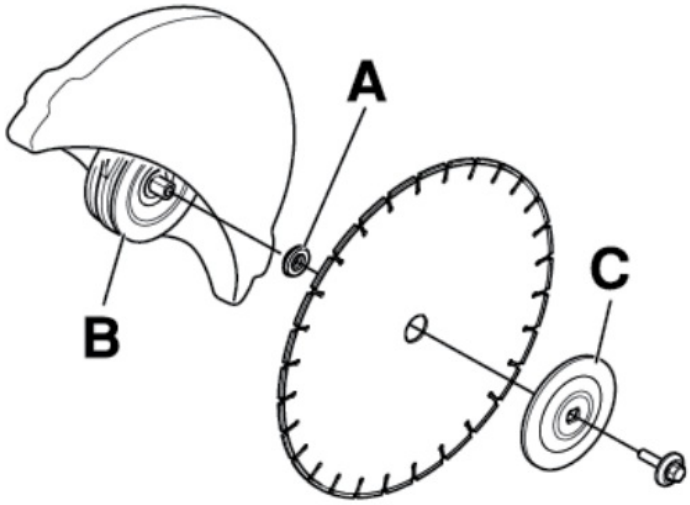
The Direction of Blade Rotation

- When using diamond blades, ensure rotation will be in the direction indicated by the arrow on the blade. The direction of rotation for the machine is shown by arrows on the arm.

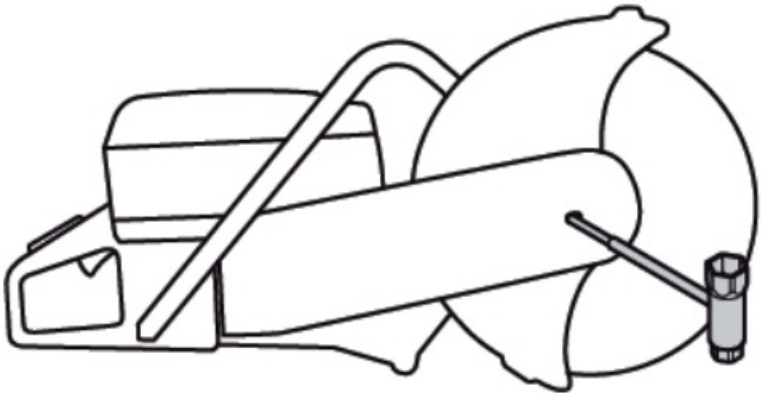


Fitting the Blade

- The blade is placed on the bushing (A) between the inner flange washer (B) and the flange washer (C). The flange washer is turned so that it fits on the axle.



- Lock the shaft. Insert a tool in the hole in the cutting head and rotate the blade until it is locked.
- Tightening torque for the bolt holding the blade is: 25NM.

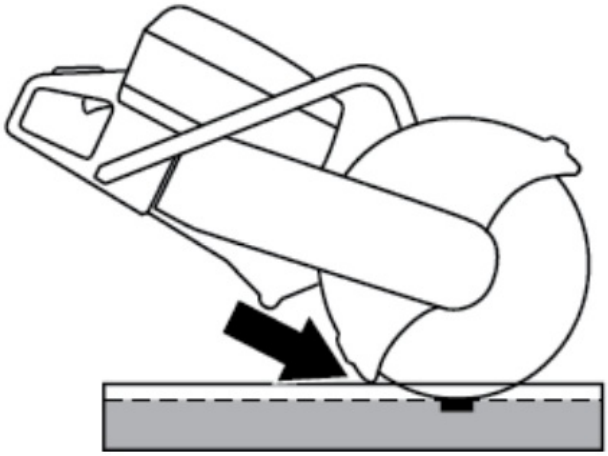


Blade Guard

- The guard for the cutting equipment should be adjusted so that the rear section is flush with the work piece.

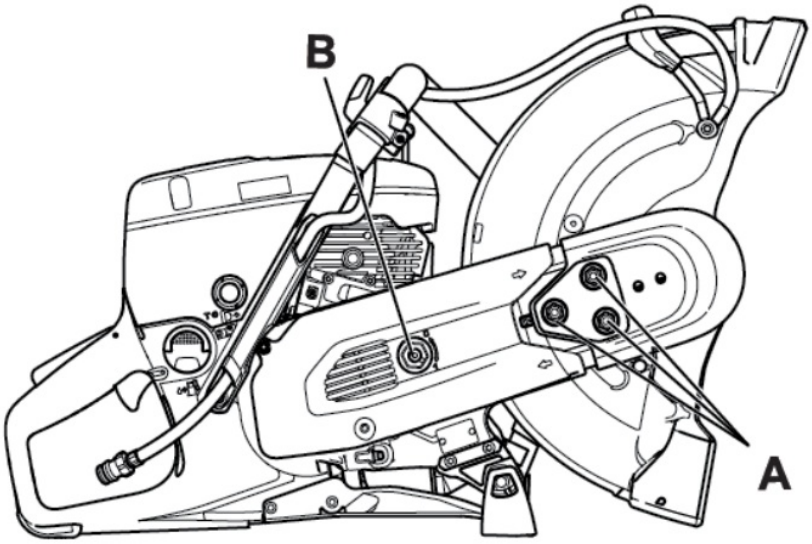
Spatter and sparks from the material being cut are collected up by the guard and aimed away from the user.

- The blade guard is friction locked.
- Press the ends of the guard against the work piece or adjust the guard with the adjustment handle. The guard must always be fitted on the machine.

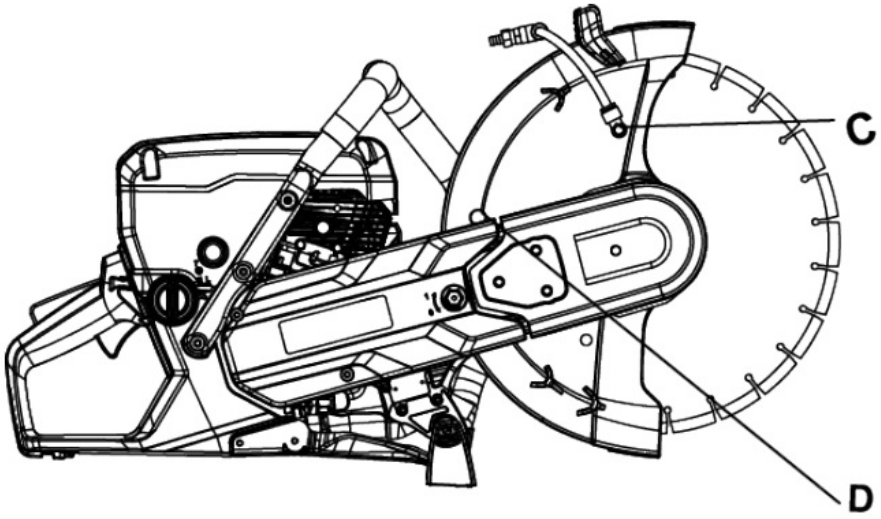


Reversible Cutting Head

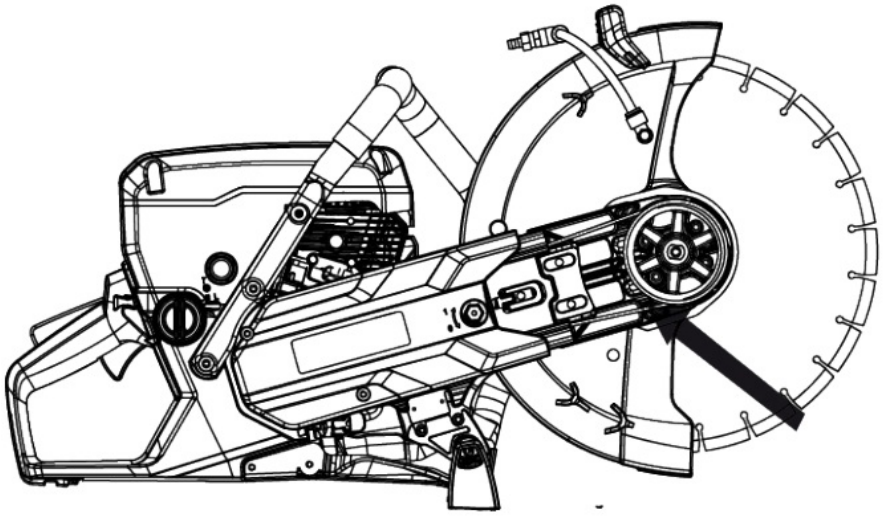
- The machine is fitted with a reversible cutting head, allowing cutting close to a wall, or at ground level, restricted only by the thickness of the blade guard.
- In the event of a kickback, it is harder to control the machine when cutting with the cutting head reversed. The cutting blade is further away for the centre of the machine, which means the handle and the cutting blade are no longer in alignment. It is more difficult to restrain the machine if the blade gets jammed or stuck in its kickback danger zone.
- Some of the machine's good ergonomic features are jeopardised such as balance. Cutting with the cutting head reversed should only occur with cuts that are not possible in a standard manner.
- Loosen the three nuts (A) holding the upper belt guard. Turn the belt tensioner (B) to the "0" position to release the tension.



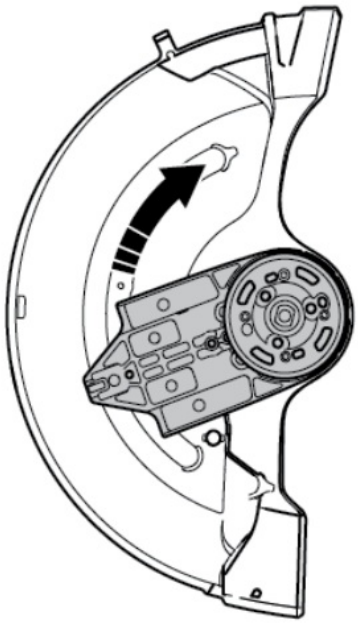
- Remove the upper belt guard.
- Disconnect the water hose nipples and handle from the blade guard (C). Remove the stop (D).



- The cutting head is now loose and can be removed from the machine. Remove the belt from the belt pulley.



- Rotate the bearing housing to opposite directions and reassemble the stop.



FUEL HANDLING

⚠ NOTICE

This machine is equipped with a twostroke engine and must always be run using a mixture of petrol and twostroke oil. It is important to accurately measure the amount of oil to be mixed to ensure that the correct mixture is obtained.

Petrol

- Use good quality leaded or unleaded petrol.
- The lowest Octane recommended is 90 RON.
  If you run the engine on a lesser quality fuel, so-called ‘knocking’ can occur. This causes high engine temperature, which can result in high engine damage.
- When working at continuous high revs, a higher octane rating is recommended.

Two-Stroke Oil

- For best results and performance, use two-stroke engine oil, which is specially formulated for our air-cooled two-stroke engines.
- Never use two-stroke oil intended for watercooled engines, sometimes referred to as outboard oil (Rated TCW).
- Never use oil intended for four-stroke engines.

Mixing

- Always mix the petrol and oil in a clean container intended for fuel.
- Always start by filling half the amount of the petrol to be used. Then add the entire amount of oil. Mix (shake) the fuel mixture. Add the remaining amount of petrol.
- Mix (shake) the fuel mixture thoroughly before filling the machine’s fuel tank.
- Do not mix more than one months supply of fuel at a time.

Mixing Ratio

Petrol (Litre)	2-Stroke Oil (Litre) 2% 1:50
5	0, 10
10	0, 20
15	0, 30
20	0, 40

OPERATION

General Safety

- Do not use this machine unless you are able to call for help in the event of an accident.

Personal Protective Equipment

- You must use approved Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) whenever you use this machine. PPE cannot eliminate the risk of injury, but it will reduce the degree of injury if an accident does occur.

⚠ **WARNING**
The use of this product means that sand or form material can generate dust and vapours, which may contain hazardous chemicals. Check the nature of the material you are processing and use an appropriate breathing mask.

- Always Wear:
- Approved protective helmet.
- Hearing protection.
- Approved eye protection. If you use a face shield, then you must also wear approved protective goggles.
- Approved respiratory protection.
- Heavy-duty, firm grip gloves.
- Tight-fitting, heavy-duty, and comfortable clothing that permits full freedom of movement.
  It is also recommended you wear flame-retardant clothing as cutting generates sparks that could ignite clothing.
- Boots with steel toe-caps and non-slip sole.

Other PPE Gear

- Fire Extinguisher.
- Always have a First Aid Kit nearby.

General Safety Precautions

- Please read the operators manual carefully and make sure you understand all the instructions before using the machine. It is recommended that first time operators obtain practical instruction before using the machine.
- Keep in mind that it is you, the operator, that is responsible for not exposing people or their property to accidents or hazards.
- The machine must be kept clean. Signs and stickers should remain fully legible.

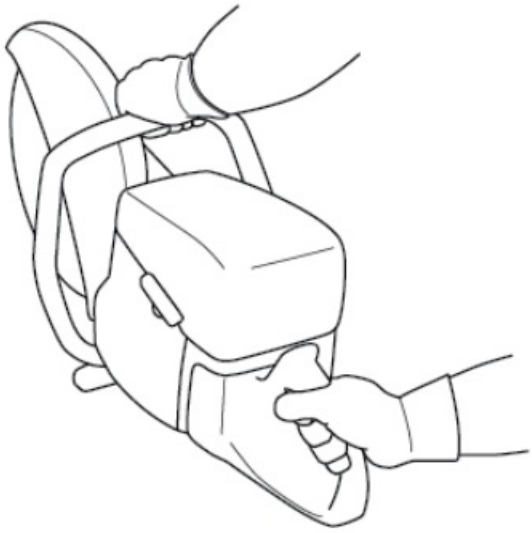
Always Use Common Sense

- It is not possible to cover every conceivable situation you can face. Always exercise care and use your common sense. If you get into a situation where you feel unsafe, stop and seek expert advise. Contact your dealer, service agent, or an experienced user. Do not attempt any task you feel unsure of!

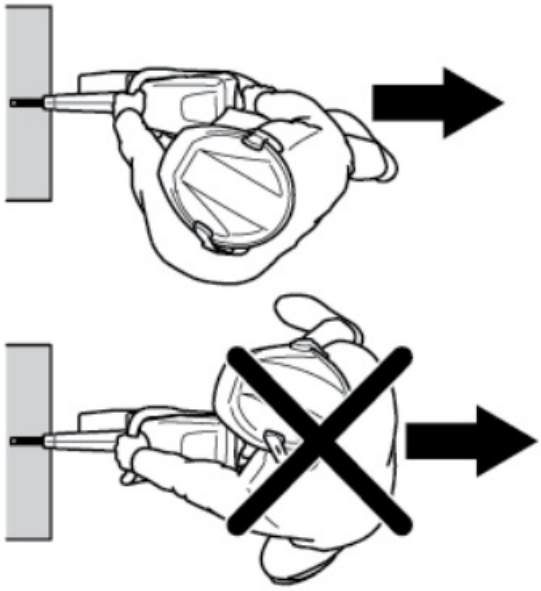
⚠ **WARNING**
This machine can be a dangerous tool if used incorrectly or carelessly, which can cause serious or fatal injury. Never allow anyone else to use the machine without first ensuring they have read and understood the contents of the operators manual.

- Never cut asbestos materials!
- Hold the saw with both hands; keep a firm grip with thumbs and fingers encircling the handles. The right hand should be on the rear handle, the left hand on the front handle.

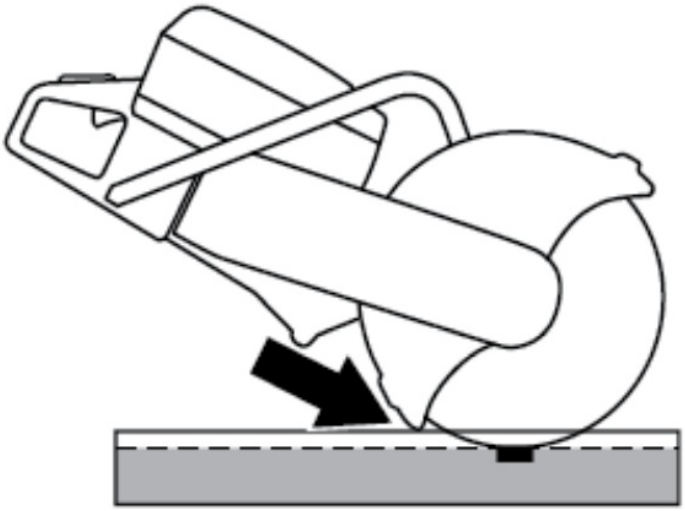
All operators, whether left or right handed, should use this grip. Never operate using only one hand.



- Stand parallel to the cutting blade. Avoidstanding straight behind. In the event of akickback, the saw will move in the plane of thecutting blade.



- Maintain a safe distance from the cutting blade while the engine is running.
- Never leave the machine unsupervised with the motor running.
- Never move the machine when the blade is rotating. Ensure the blade has come to a complete stop before placing on the ground.
- The guard for the cutting equipment should be adjusted so that the rear section is flush with the work piece. Spatter and sparks from the material being cut are collected up by the guard and aimed away from the user. The guards for the blades must always be fitted when the machine is running.

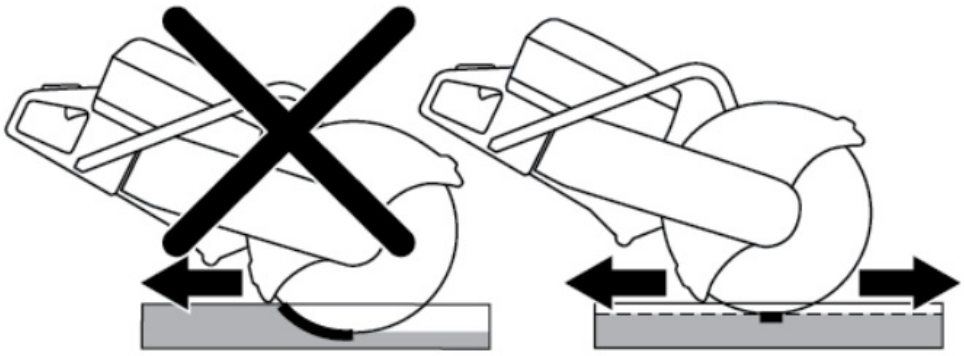


- Never use the kickback zone of the blade for cutting.
- Keep a good balance and a firm foothold.
- Never cut above shoulder height.
- Never cut from a ladder. Use a platform or scaffold if the cut is above shoulder height. Do not overreach.

- Stand at a comfortable distance from the work piece.
- Check that the blade is not in contact with anything when the machine is started.
- Apply the cutting blade gently with high rotating speed (full throttle). Maintain full speed until cutting is complete.
- Let the machine work without forcing or pressing the blade.
- Feed down the machine in line with the blade.

  Pressure from the side can damage the blade and is very dangerous.

- Move the blade slowly forwards and backwards to achieve a small contact area between the blade and the material to be cut. This reduces the temperature of the blade and ensures effective cutting.

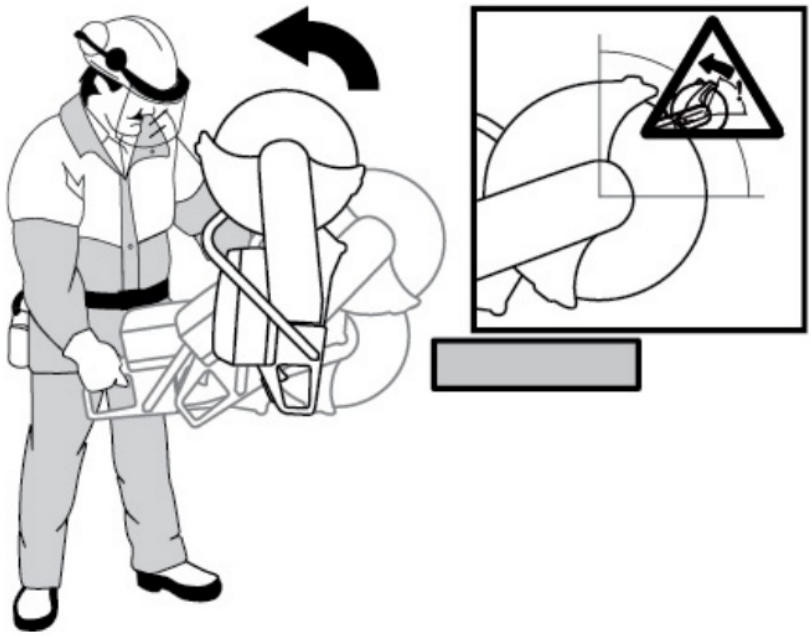


Managing Dust

- This machine is fitted with a low flushing water kit that offers maximum dust suppression.
- Use wet cutting blades with water cooling where possible for optimal dust management.
- Adjust the water flow using the valves to bind the cutting dust. The volume of water depends on the type of job on hand.
- If the water hose loosens or disconnects from their sources, this indicates the water pressure is too high.

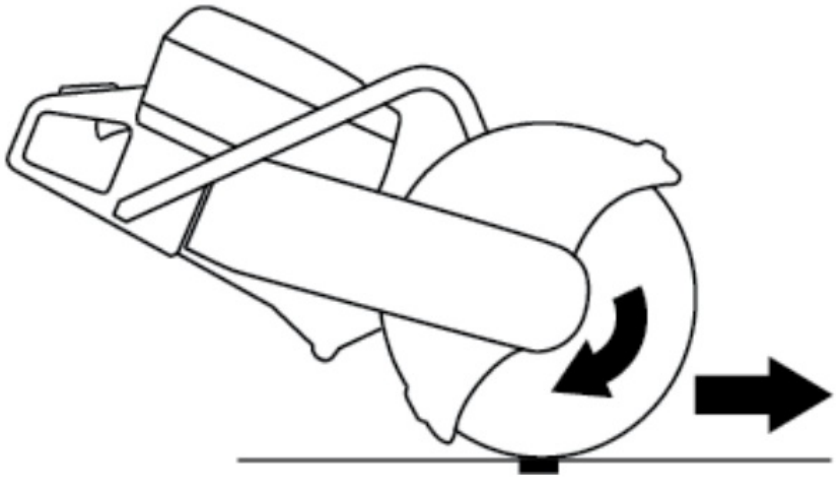
Kickback

- Kickback is the sudden upward motion that can occur if the blade is pinched or stalled in the kickback zone. Most kickbacks are small and pose little danger. However a kickback can also be very violent and throw the power cutter up and back towards the user in a rotating motion causing serious or fatal injury.



Reactive Force

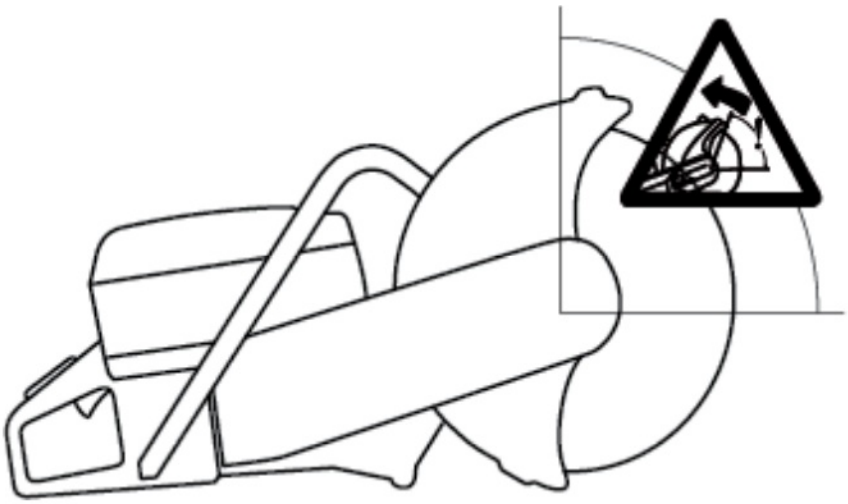
- A reactive force is always present when cutting. The force pulls the machine in the opposite direction to the blade rotation. Most of the time this force is insignificant. If the blade is pinched or stalled the reactive force will be stronger and you might be unable to control the power of the power cutter.



- Never move the machine when the cutting equipment is rotating. Gyroscopic forces can obstruct the intended movement.

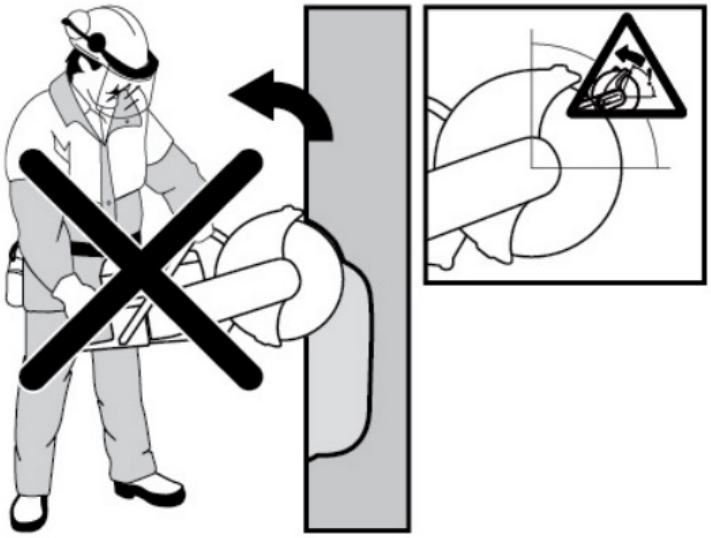
Kickback Zone

- Never use the kickback zone of the blade for cutting. If the blade is pinched or stalled in the kickback zone, the reactive force will push the power cutter up and back towards the user in a rotating motion causing serious or fatal injury.



Climbing Kickback

- If the kickback zone is used for cutting, the reactive force drives the blade to climb upwards. Do not use the kickback zone. Use the lower quadrant of the blade to avoid climbing kickback.



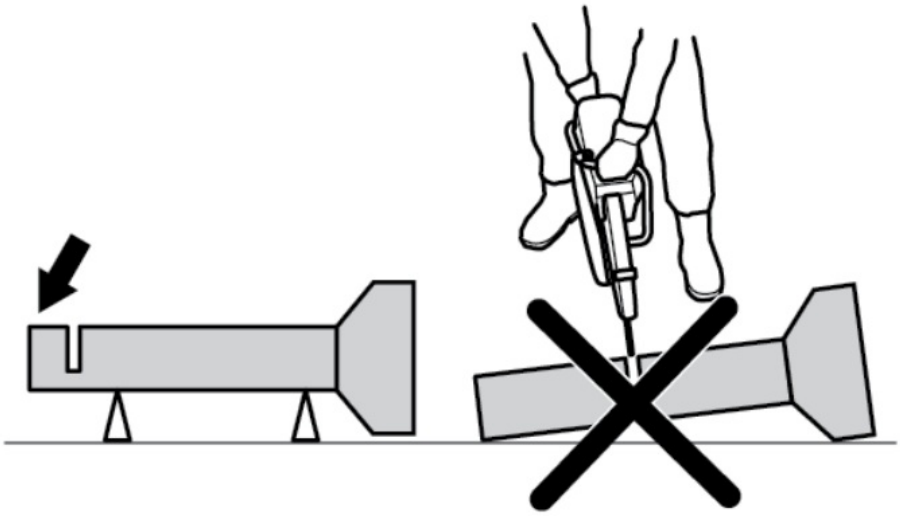
Pinching Kickback

- Pinching is when the cut closes and pinches the blade. If the blade is pinched or stalled, the reactive force will be strong and you might not be able to control the power cutter.

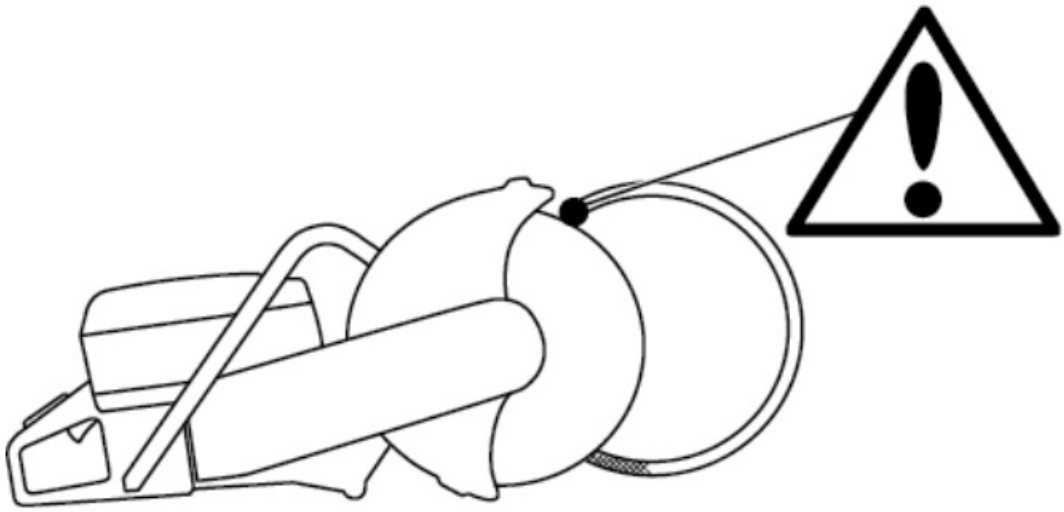
- If the blade is pinched or stalled in the kickback zone, the reactive force will push the power cutter up and back towards the user in a rotating motion causing serious or fatal injury.
- Be alert for potential movement of the work piece. If the work piece is not properly supported and shifts as you cut, it might pinch the blade and cause a kickback.

Pipe Cutting

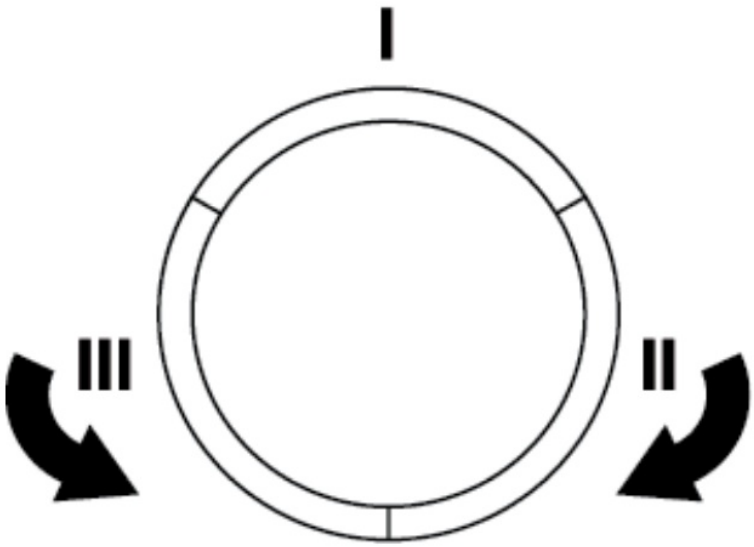
- Special care should be taken when cutting into pipes. If the pipe is not properly supported and the cut kept open throughout the cutting, the blade might be pinched in the kickback zone and cause a severe kickback. Remain especially alert when cutting a pipe with a belled end or a pipe in a trench that, if not properly supported, may sag and pinch the blade.
- Before starting, the cut pipe must be secure so it does not move or roll during cutting.



- If the pipe is allowed to sag and close the cut, the blade will be pinched in the kick back zone and a severe kickback might develop.
- If the pipe is properly supported, the end of the pipe will move downward, the cut will open, and no pinching will occur.

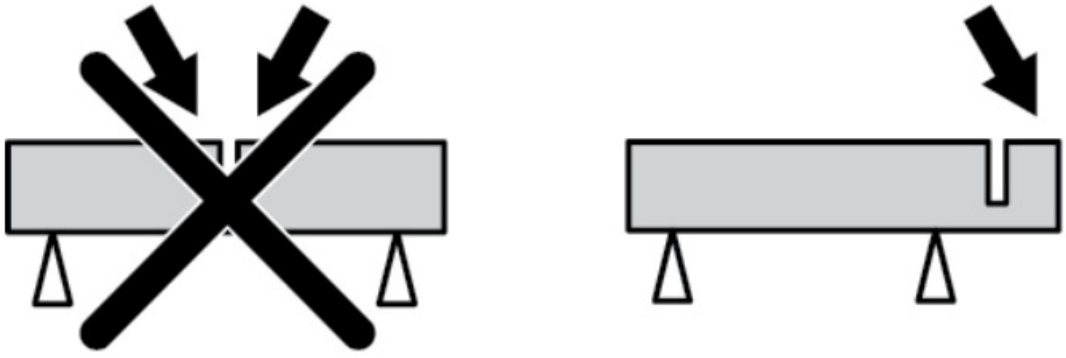


- Proper sequence for cutting a pipe:
- 1. First cut section ‘I’.
- 2. Move to side ‘II’ and cut from section I to the bottom of the pipe.
- 3. Move to side ‘III’ and cut the remaining part of the pipe ending at the bottom.



How to Avoid Kickback

- Avoiding kickback is simple:
- The work piece must always be supported so that the cut stays open when cutting through.
  When the cut opens there is no kickback. If the cut closes and pinches the blade there is always a risk of kickback.

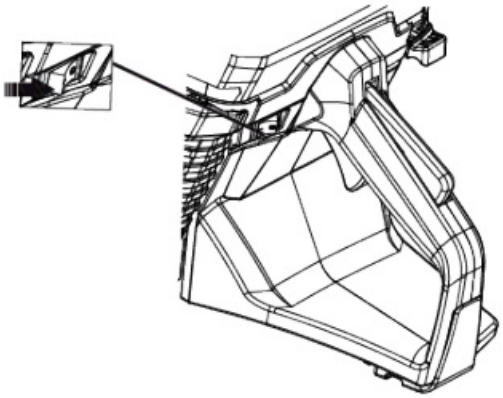


- Take care when inserting the blade into an existing cut.
- Be alert to movement of the work piece or anything else that can occur, which could cause the cut to close and pinch the blade.

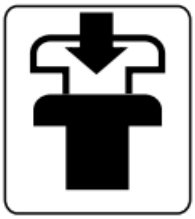
STARTING & STOPPING

With a Cold Engine

- Ensure that the stop switch (STOP) is in the left position.

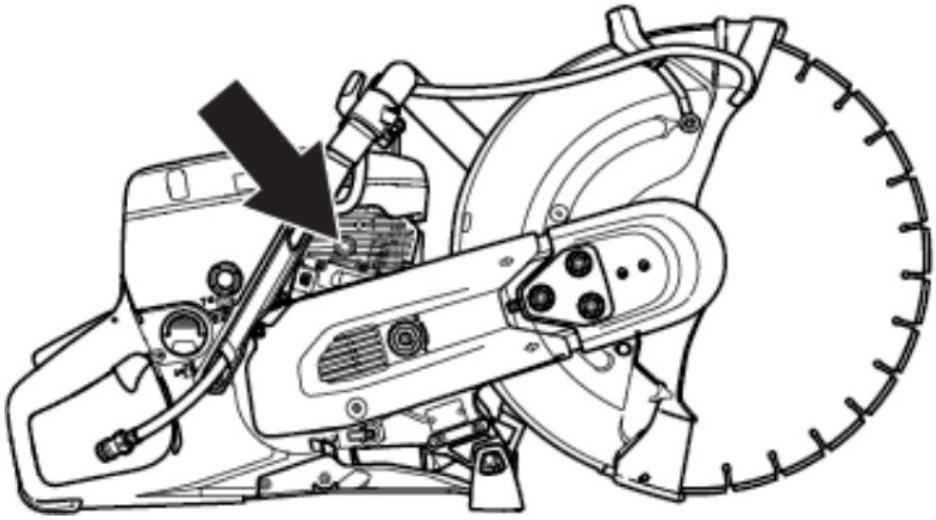


- Start throttle position and choke isobtained by pulling out the chokecontrol completely.

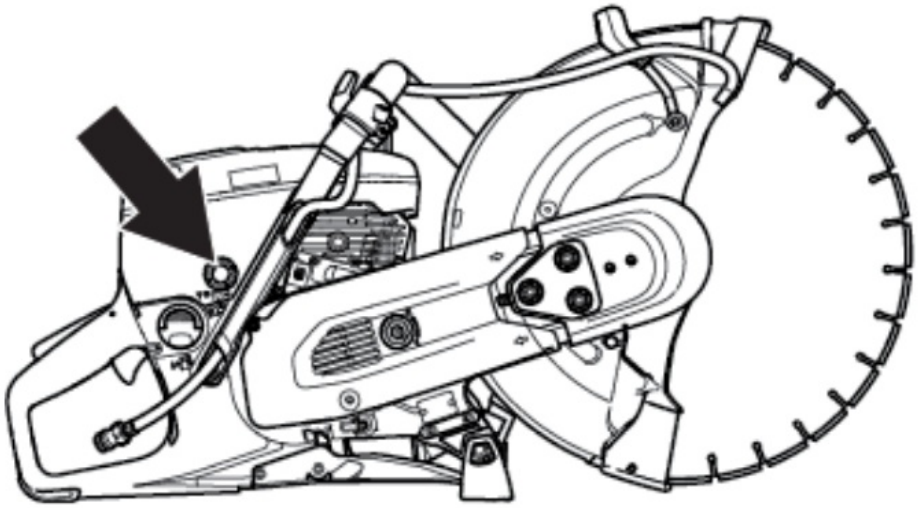


Decompression Valve

- Press in the valve to reduce the pressure in the cylinder, this is to assist starting the power cutter. The decompression valve should always be used when starting. The valve automatically returns to its initial position when the machine starts.



- Press the air plunge diaphragm repeatedly until fuel begins to fill the diaphragm (Approximately six times). The diaphragm need not be completely filled.



- Grip the front handle with your left hand. Put your right foot on the lower section of the rear handle, pressing the machine against the ground. Pull the starter handle with your right hand until the engine starts. Never twist the starter cord around your hand or wrist.

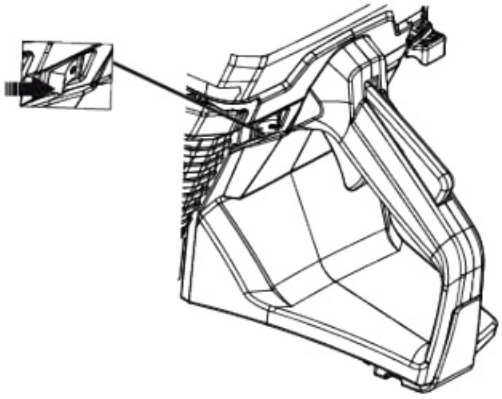
- Push in the choke control as soon as the engine starts, with the choke pulled out, the engine will stop after a few seconds. If the engine stops anyway, pull the starter handle again.
- Press the throttle trigger to disengage the start throttle and the machine will idle.

STARTING & STOPPING

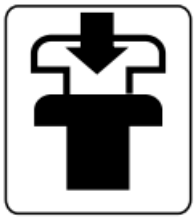
NOTICE
Pull the starter cord slowly until you feel a resistance (as the starter pawls engage) then pull firmly and rapidly. DO NOT pull the starter cord all the way out, and do not let go of the starter handle when the cord is pull extended. This can damage the machine.

With a Warm Engine

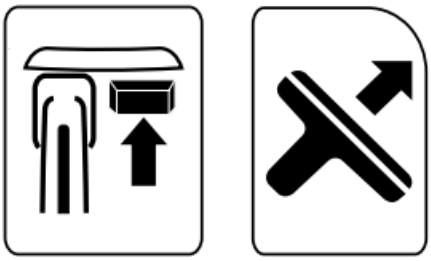
- Ensure that the stop switch (STOP) is in the left position.



- Set the choke control in the choke position. Choke position is also the automatic start throttle position.

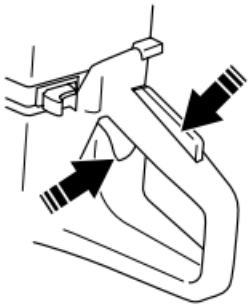


- Decompression Valve: Press in the valve to reduce the pressure in the cylinder, this is to assist starting the power cutter. The decompression valve should always be used when starting. The valve automatically returns to its initial position when the machine starts.
- Push the choke control to disable the choke (the start throttle position remains).
-



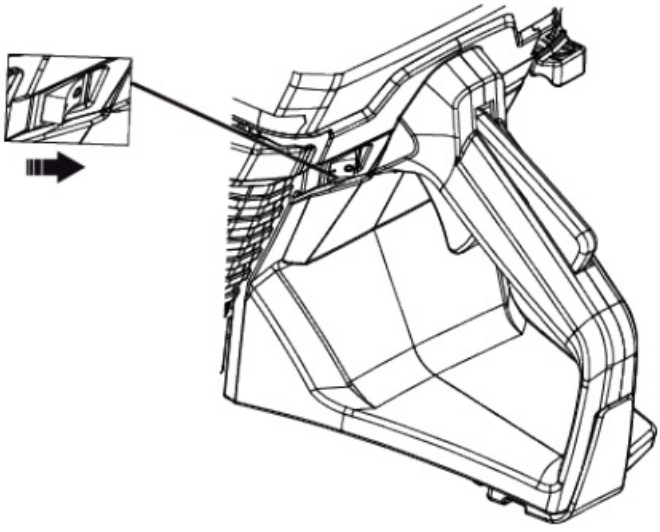
Grip the front handle with your left hand. Put your right foot on the lower section of the rear handle, pressing the machine against the ground. Pull the starter handle with your right hand until the engine starts. Never twist the starter cord around your hand or wrist.

- When the machine starts, press the throttle trigger to disengage the start throttle, and the machine will idle.



Stopping

- Stop the engine by moving the stop switch (STOP) to the right.



⚠ CAUTION
The blade continues to rotate up to one minute after the motor has stopped (Blade Coasting).

MAINTENANCE

- Before cleaning or performing any maintenance, you must ensure the tool is switchedoff and disconnected from the power supply.
- Compressed air is the most effective way toclean this tool. Always wear PPE safety goggleswhen cleaning tools

with compressed air.

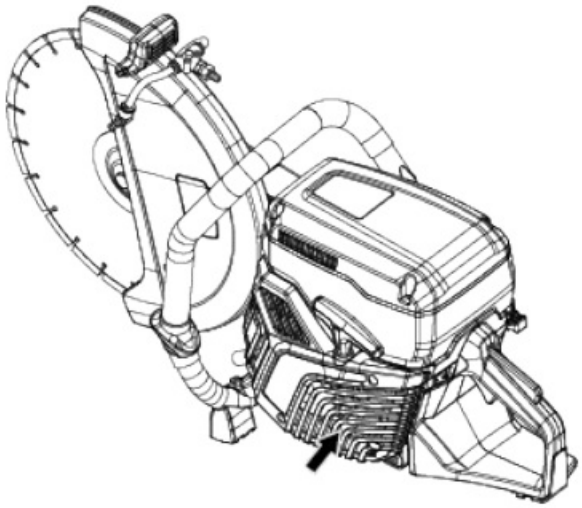
- Check the carbon brushes of the machine inthe event of excessive sparking.
- Ventilation openings and switch levers mustbe kept clean. DO NOT attempt to clean byinserting pointed objects through openings.
- Do not use chemicals when cleaning this tool.
- If you discover any damaged or broken parts,consult your nearest ToolShed for replacements and advise.

External Cleaning

- Clean the machine daily by rinsing it with clean water after the work is finished.

Cooling Air Intake

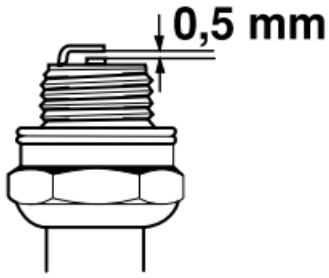
- Clean the cooling air intake when needed.



⚠ **NOTICE**
A dirty or blocked air intake results in the machine overheating which causes damage to the piston and cylinder.

Spark Plug

- If the machine is low on power, difficult to start, or runs poorly at idle speed: Always check the spark plug first before taking other steps.
- Ensure that the spark plug cap and ignition lead are undamaged to avoid the risk of electric shock.



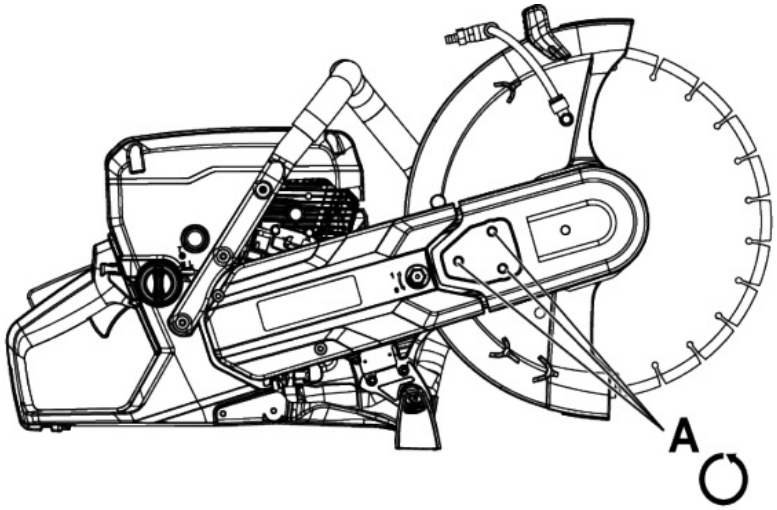
- If the spark plug is dirty; clean it and at the same time check that the electrode gap is 0.5mm. Replace if necessary.

General Inspection

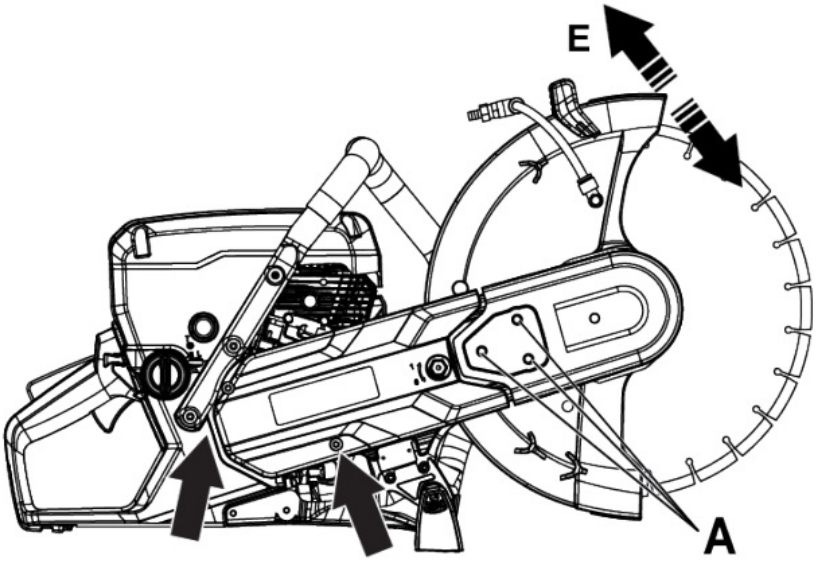
- Check that the nuts and screws are tight.

Tensioning the Drive Belt

- The tension of a new drive belt must be readjusted after one or two tanks of fuel have been used.
- When the machine is equipped with a friction retarder, a scraping sound can be heard from the bearing housing when the blade is turned by hand. This is quite normal.
- The drive belt is enclosed and well protected from dust and dirt.
- Loosen the three bolts (A) one turn anti-clockwise.

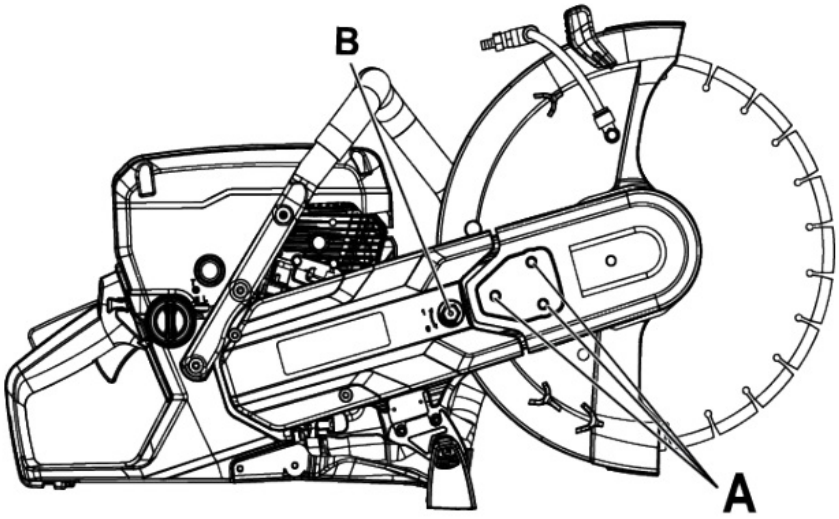


- Wiggle the blade guard (E) up and down 3-5 times, and then tighten the nuts (A) with the supplied combination spanner.

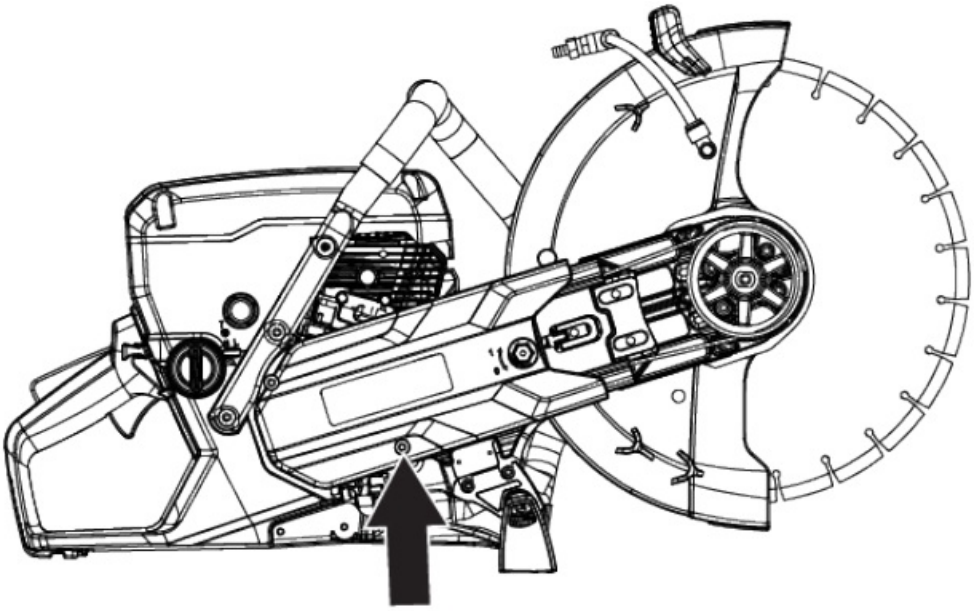


Replacing the Drive Belt

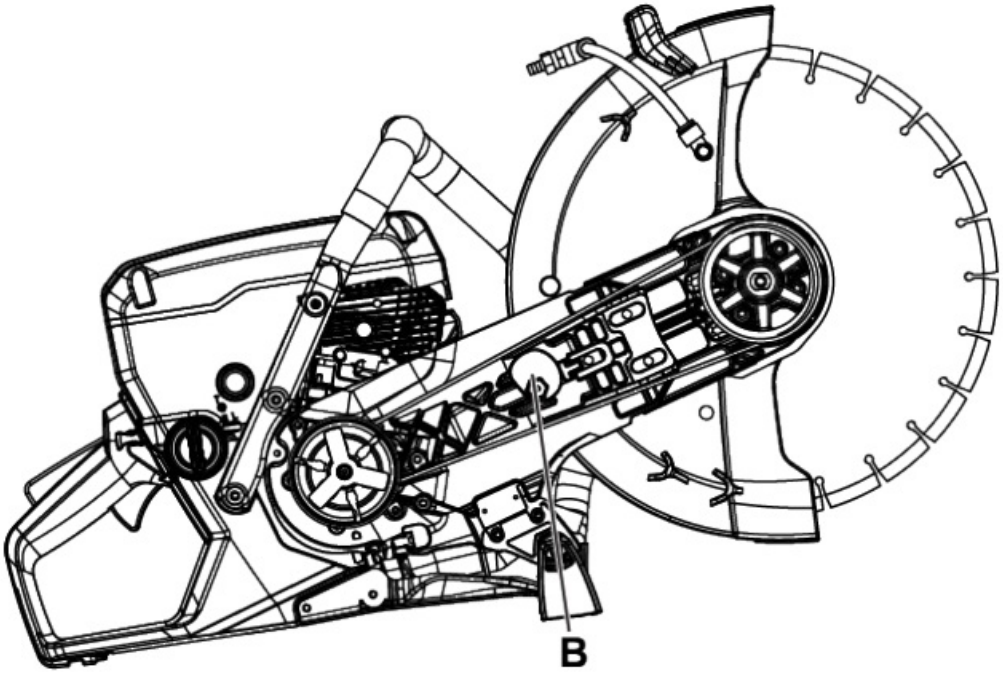
- Loosen the three nuts (A) holding the upperbelt guard. Turn the belt tensioner (B) to position “0” to release the tension.



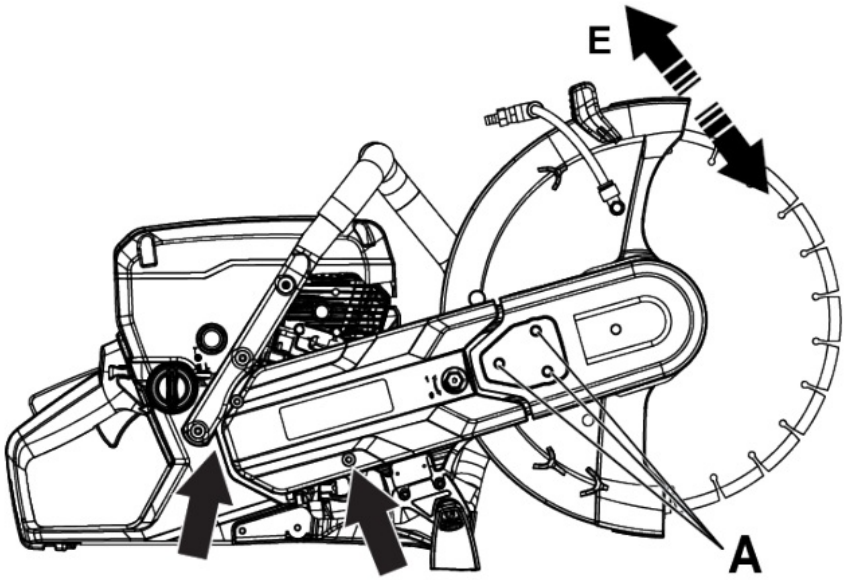
- Remove the upper belt guard.
- Now remove the rear belt guard.



- Replace the drive belt. Turn the belt tensioner (B) to position “1” to tighten the drive belt.



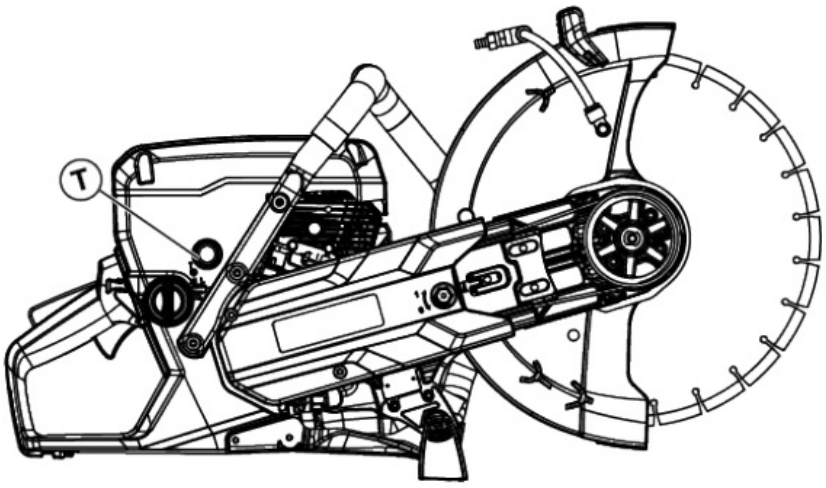
- Fit the belt guards and tighten the nuts (A) finger tights. Wiggle the blade guard (E) up and down 3-5 times, and then tighten the nuts (A) with the combination spanner.



Carburettor

⚠ CAUTION
Contact your nearest ToolShed if your idle speed cannot be adjusted so that the blades are stationary. Do not use the machine until it has been properly adjusted or repaired.

- The carburettor is equipped with fixed needles to ensure the machine always receives the correct mixture of fuel and air. When the engine lacks power or is accelerating poorly, do the following:
- Check the air filter and replace if necessary. When this does not help, contact your nearest ToolShed for parts and advice.
- Start the engine and check the idling setting. When the carburettor is set correctly the cutting blade should be still while the engine is idling.
- When necessary, adjust the idle speed using the T Screw. First turn the screw clockwise until the blade starts to rotate. Now turn the screw anti-clockwise until the blade stops rotating.



Recommended Idle Speed: 3000 RPM

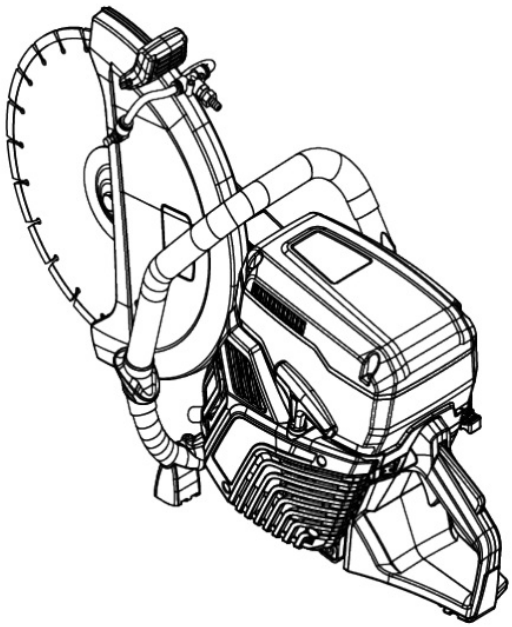
Starter Housing

⚠ WARNING
When the recoil spring is wound up in the starter housing it is under tension and can, if handled carelessly, pop out

and cause personal injury.

Changing the Starter Cord

- Loosen the screws that hold the starter against the crankcase and remove the starter.



Fuel System

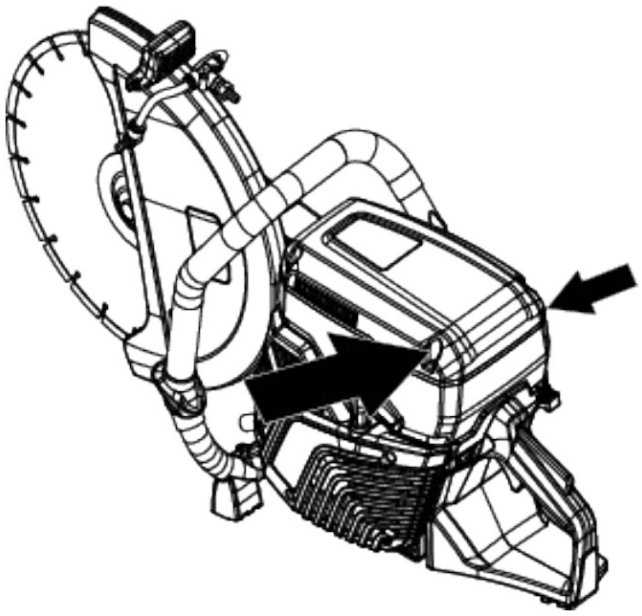
- Check that the fuel cap and its seal are notdamaged.
- Check the fuel hose. Replace when damaged.

Fuel Filter

- The fuel filter sits inside the fuel tank.
- The fuel tank must be protected from contamination when filling. This reduces the risk of operating disturbances caused by blockage of the fuel filter located inside the tank.
- The filter cannot be cleaned but must be replaced with a new filter when it becomes clogged. The filter should be changed at least once per year.

Air Filter

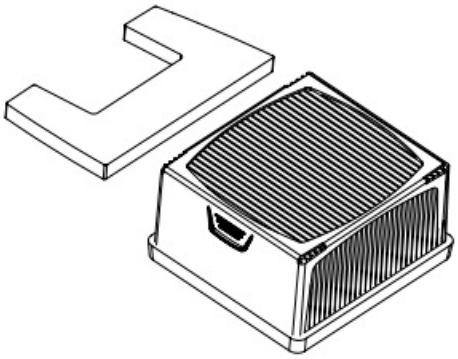
- The air filter only needs to be checked if the engine drops in power.
- Loosen the screws. Remove the air filter cover.



- Check the air filter and replace if necessary.

Replacing the Air Filter

- Loosen the screws.
- Remove the cover.
- Replace the air filter
- Note: The air filter must not be cleaned or blown with compressed air. This will damage the filter.

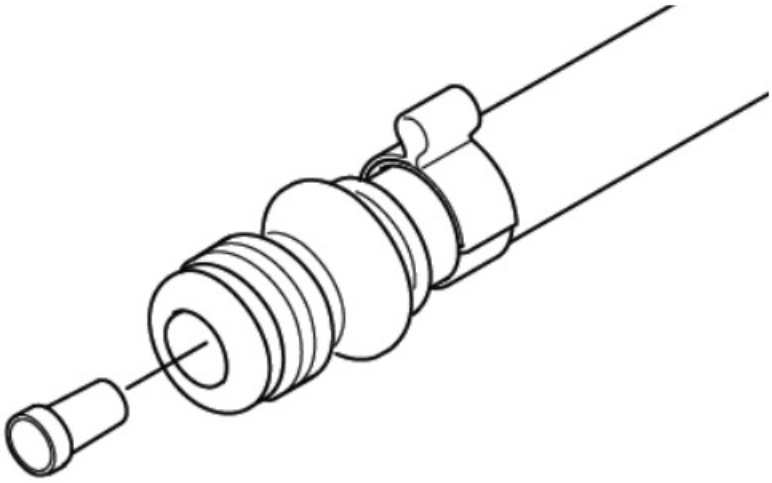


Drive Gear, Clutch

- Check the clutch centre, drive gear, and clutch spring for wear.

Water Delivery System

- Check the water nozzles on the bladeguard and the filter in the water connection for clogging and clean as necessary.



Proper Disposal

- By ensuring that this product is taken care of correctly, you can help to counteract the potential negative impact on the environment and people, that can otherwise result through the incorrect waste management of this product.

STORAGE

Transport & Storage with Blades

- Do not store or transport the power cutter with the cutting blade fitted. All blades should be removed from the cutter after use and stored carefully.
- Store cutting blades in dry, frost free conditions. Special care should be taken with abrasive blades. Abrasive blades must be stored on a flat, level surface. If an abrasive blade is stored in humid conditions, this may cause imbalance and result in damage or injury.
- Always inspect new blades for transport or storage damage.
- Secure the equipment during transportation in order to avoid transport damage and accidents.
- Store the equipment in a lockable area so that it is out of reach of children and unauthorised persons.

Transport & Storage with Fuel

- Store and transport the machine and fuel so that there is no risk of any leakage or fumes coming into contact with sparks or open flames, for example, from electrical machinery, electric motors, electrical relays/switches, or boilers.
- When storing and transporting fuel, always use approved containers intended for this purpose.

Long-Term Storage

- When storing the machine for long periods, the fuel tank must be emptied. Contact your local petrol station to find out where to dispose of excess fuel.

TROUBLESHOOTING

FAULT	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SUGGESTED SOLUTION
The Machine Does Not Start	Incorrect starting procedure	See instructions under ‘Starting & St opping’.
	Stop switch in the right (STOP) positi on	Ensure the stop switch (STOP) is in t he left position.
	There is no fuel in the fuel tank	Refill with fuel.
	Spark plug defective	Replace the Spark Plug.
	Defective clutch	Contact your nearest ToolShed.
The Blade Rotates At Idle	Idle speed is too high	Adjust the idle speed.
	Defective clutch	Contact your nearest ToolShed.
The Blade Does Not Rotate Whil e Throttling Up	Bet too loose or defective	Tighten or replace the belt.
	Defective Clutch	Contact your nearest ToolShed.
	Blade fitted incorrectly	Ensure the blade is properly installed .
The Machine Has No Power Whi le Attempting To Throttle Up	Clogged air filter	Check the air filter and replace if necessary.
	Clogged fuel filter	Replace the fuel filter.
	Fuel tank vent blocked	Contact your nearest ToolShed.
Vibration Levels Are Too High	Blade fitted incorrectly	Check that the cutting blade is fitted c orrectly and shows no signs of dama ge. See instructions under ‘Cutting Bl ades’ & ‘Assembly’.
	Blade defective	Change the blade and make sure it is intact.
	Vibration damping elements defectiv e	Contact your nearest ToolShed.
Temperature Of The Machine Is Too High	Air intake or cooling flanges blocked	Clean the machine’s air intake/coolin g flanges.
	Bet slipping	Check belt/adjust the tension.
	Clutch is slipping/defective	Always cut at full throttle
		Check clutch/ Contact your nearest T oolShed.

Documents / Resources

	theToolShed TSCCS Concrete Cutting Saw [pdf] Instruction Manual TSCCS Concrete Cutting Saw, TSCCS, Concrete Cutting Saw, Cutting Saw

References

- The ToolShed - NZ | Power Tools | Hand Tools | Air Tools
- User Manual

Manuals+, Privacy Policy

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