Chainsaw CS1500
Frequently Asked Questions

1. **WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CS1200 AND CS1500?**

   The CS1500 features a patented Powersharp® self-sharpening chain technology so you'll never have to cut with a dull chain again. CS1500 also has increased power (2400W) and torque, when compared with CS1200 (1800W) letting the user get more work done.
   The bar length of CS1500 is either 16" (40cm) or 18" (45cm) while CS1200 bar length is 14" (35cm). so CS1500 allows you to cut through longer logs.

2. **WHAT IS POWERSHARP (THE RED LEVER) AND HOW DOES IT WORK?**

   The Chainsaw has a built-in chain sharpening system. When the chain is dull or not cutting fast enough, bring the Chainsaw to full speed, pull the red lever for 3 to 5 seconds, and the chain will work like new. Expect approximately 10 to 20 resharpenings on an individual PowerSharp chain depending on how much the chain was damaged prior to sharpening.

3. **CAN A NON-POWERSHARP TYPE CHAIN BE USED ON THE CS1500 SAW?**

   Yes. Other chains can be used on the Chainsaw; however, the integrated sharpening feature will only work with PowerSharp chain. When installing another chain type, remove the sharpening stone as non-PowerSharp chains can be damaged by operating the red lever when a sharpening stone is installed.
   Any 3/8-in. Low Profile™, .050" gauge chain can be used as an alternate chain. Make however sure that the chain loop drive link count match with the bar length. See below table:
   - 16" – 40 cm bar requires a 56 drive link chain (Q91VG056E)
   - 18" – 45cm bar requires a 62 drive link chain (Q91VG062E)

4. **CAN I PUT A SHORTER OR LONGER GUIDE BAR ON THE SAW?**

   It is recommended to use a guide bar of the same length as originally fitted on the saw. The Chainsaw CS1500 can be fitted with either a 16". (40 cm) or 18" (45cm) guide bar.

5. **DOES THE SAW USE OIL?**

   Yes. Bar and chain oil is required to properly lubricate the cutting system. Oregon® bar and chain oil is recommended. Place the Chainsaw on its side and fill the oil reservoir accessed through the oil cap. Leave air space in the oil reservoir for the breather valve to function properly. Check oil level frequently and refill as needed.

6. HOW DO I TIGHTEN THE CHAIN?

Always unplug the chainsaw and wear gloves when tightening the chain. Loosen the side cover release knob slightly, but do not remove the side cover. Hold up the nose of the guide bar and turn the chain tensioning ring clockwise. Tighten the chain tensioning ring until the lowest cutters underneath the bar solidly contact the bar. Lightly pull on the chain. The tension is correct when the chain snaps back after being pulled 3 mm away from the guide bar. After a short period of use, allow the chain to cool, unplug the chainsaw and check the tension again. Watch tension carefully for the first half-hour of use and periodically throughout the life of the chain readjusting as required when the chain and bar are cool to the touch. Never tension chain when it is hot. Chain will stretch as a result of normal use, however, insufficient oil, aggressive use, or failure to perform recommended maintenance can lead to premature stretching.

Refer to quick-start instructions and/or user's manual for further information.

Do NOT overtight the chain on the bar. Overtightening can result in the plastic housing at the sprocket area to melt.

7. MY CS1500 CHAINSAW RUNS, BUT NOT CUTTING

Check chain is fitted correct way around. If yes, please see next FAQ

8. MY CS1500 CHAINSAW RUNS, BUT NOT CUTTING

The chainsaw chain is blunt from extended use or misuse. It needs sharpening or replacing if the cutter top plates have been sharpened many times until end of life.

9. MY CS1500 CHAINSAW IS NOT RUNNING

Check chain brake is disengaged (front bar is pulled all the way backwards i.e. 'off')

10. CHAIN KEEPS FALLING OFF IN USE

There are three possible reasons for the chain to come off.

a. The chain is worn and fully stretched. That means it cannot be tensioned properly anymore. In this case, discard the used chain and replace with a new one.

b. The tab on the side cover is not in the slot. In this case, make sure the side cover tab is properly located in the slot.

c. Insufficient tension on chain. Adjust as per instruction manual and/or quick-start instructions.

11. OIL NOT PUMPING

Follow priming procedure in manual. Avoid over-tightening oil cap, creating a vacuum

12. DOES CS1500 SAW HAVE A CLUTCH IN CHAIN DRIVE OR IS IT DIRECT DRIVE

The CS1500 is actually gear driven hence the reason it is so efficient and powerful versus competitive equivalent wattage machines.

13. ARE CS1500 SAWS COMPATIBLE WITH OREGON RIPPING CHAINS?

Technically 3/8 low profile ripping chain will fit this saw, however the saw is not designed to be used for planking and should only be used for handheld cross cutting applications.

14. DO CS1500 CHAINSAWS HAVE A FILTER IN THE OIL TANK ?

Yes it does have a filter in the oil tank.

15. I WOULD APPRECIATE ANY VIEWS AS TO THE SUITABILITY OF THIS PRODUCT FOR HEDGE CUTTING

Chainsaws are specifically designed for cutting wood. If you need to cut hedges then a dedicated hedge cutter is recommended. The thin spindly growths often associated with hedge cutting is not conducive to the cutting mechanism/method of a chainsaw and can prove dangerous. We do not recommend hedge cutting with any chainsaw.

16. I THINK I HAVE MANAGED TO BEND THE BAR SLIGHTLY AS I CAN NO LONGER MAKE STRAIGHT CUTS. CAN I GET A REPLACEMENT BAR?

Yes. The replacement Oregon guide bar are as follows:
180SDEA041: replacement 18" – 45 cm Guide bar for CS1500 models 604419, 575308, 579641
160SDEA041: replacement 16" – 40cm Guide Bar for CS1500 models 601683 & 601684

17. WHY ISN'T IT OILING IMMEDIATELY?

It can take up to 2 minutes, don't fill the tank full the first time.

18. WHAT SIZE OF EXTENSION CORD DO I USE?

Refer to your owner's manual. Select the gauge of extension cord based on the desired length and the electrical specifications found on the product label. These are the recommended gauges based on the length of cord.
Cord length (ft) min wire size
0-50 14 AWG (1.5mm²)
51-100 12 AWG (3.0mm²)
Make sure the insulation is free of cracks and that the plugs on both ends are undamaged.
Keep in mind that the larger number of the wire gauge, the smaller the wire is. Smaller the gauge number (larger wire) the better, especially with a long length. For example, 12 ga wire is larger than 14 ga wire. A larger wire will not heat up over the length as quickly as a smaller wire, drawing the same amount of power.