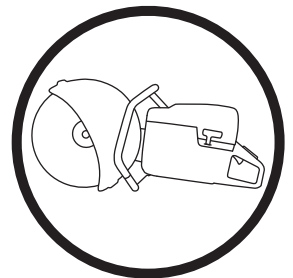


Operator's manual
K960
K960 Rescue

Please read the operator's manual carefully and make sure you understand the instructions before using the machine.



English

KEY TO SYMBOLS

Symbols on the machine:

WARNING! The machine can be a dangerous tool if used incorrectly or carelessly, which can cause serious or fatal injury to the operator or others.



Please read the operator's manual carefully and make sure you understand the instructions before using the machine.



Always wear:

- Protective helmet
- Hearing protection
- Protective goggles or a visor
- Breathing mask



This product is in accordance with applicable EC directives.



WARNING! Dust forms when cutting, this can cause injuries if inhaled. Use an approved breathing mask. Avoid inhaling petrol fumes and exhaust fumes. Always provide for good ventilation.



WARNING! Kickbacks can be sudden, rapid and violent and can cause life threatening injuries. Read and understand the instructions in the manual before using the machine.



WARNING! Sparks from the cutting blade can cause fire in combustible materials such as: petrol (gas), wood, dry grass etc.

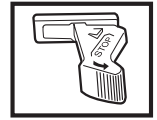


Noise emission to the environment according to the European Community's Directive. The machine's emission is specified in chapter Technical data and on label.



Symbols in the operator's manual:

Switch off the engine by moving the stop switch to the STOP position before carrying out any checks or maintenance.



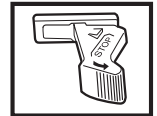
Run position.



Stop, with the return spring to the operating position.



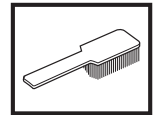
Stop, in the fixed position.



Always wear approved protective gloves.



Regular cleaning is required.



Visual check.



Protective goggles or a visor must be worn.



Other symbols/decals on the machine refer to special certification requirements for certain markets.

CONTENTS

Contents

KEY TO SYMBOLS

Symbols on the machine:	2
Symbols in the operator's manual:	2

CONTENTS

Contents	3
----------------	---

WHAT IS WHAT?

What is what on the power cutter - K960?	4
--	---

WHAT IS WHAT?

What is what on the power cutter - K960 Rescue?	5
---	---

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Steps before using a new power cutter	6
Personal protective equipment	6
General safety precautions	7
Machine's safety equipment	8
Cutting blades	10
General working instructions	12

ASSEMBLY

Checking the drive axle and flange washers	14
Fitting the cutting blade	14
Guard for the blade	14

FUEL HANDLING

Fuel	15
Two-stroke oil	15
Fuelling	15

STARTING AND STOPPING

Before starting	16
Starting	16

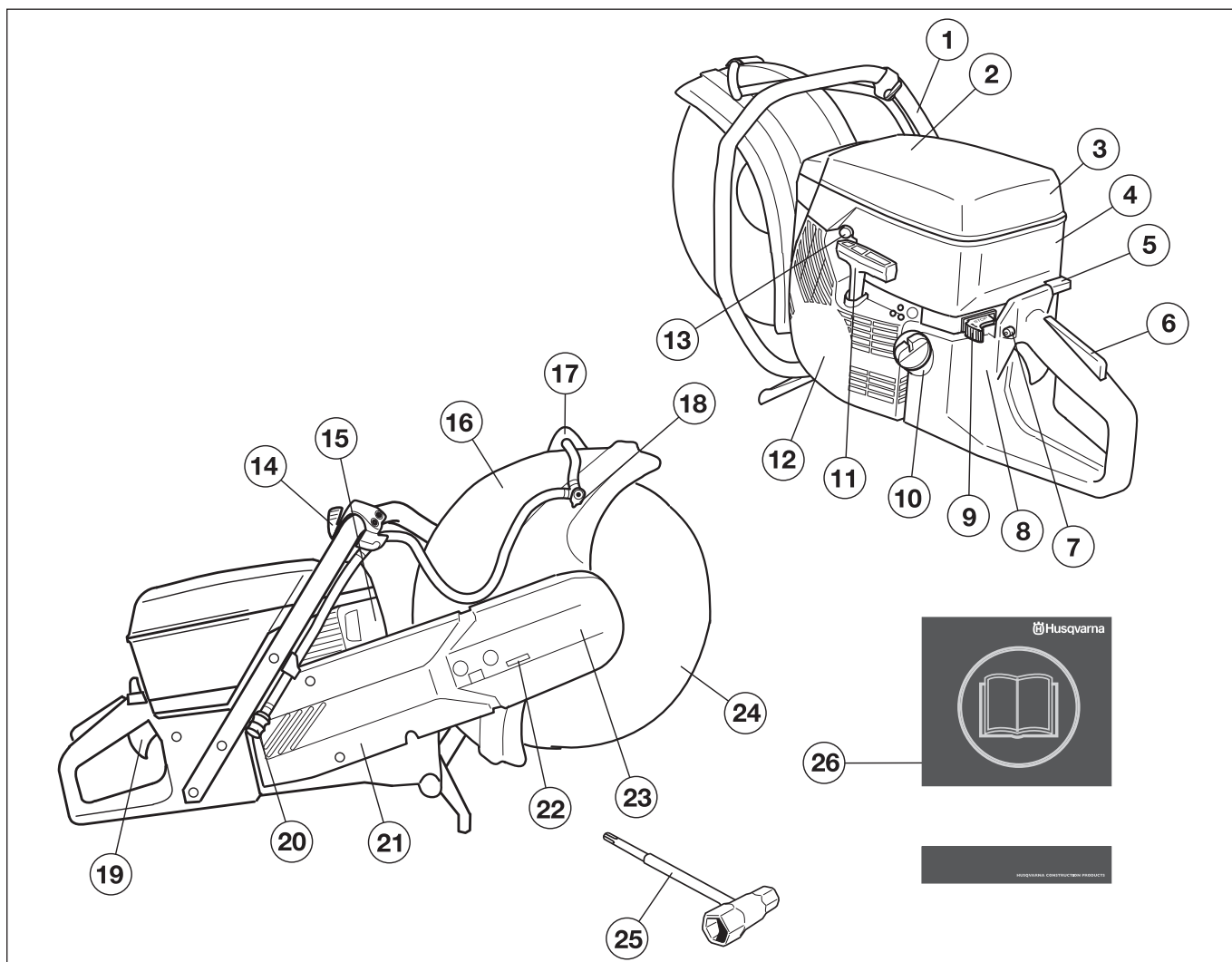
MAINTENANCE

Tensioning the drive belt	17
Replacing the drive belt	17
Belt pulley and clutch	17
Carburettor	17
Fuel filter	18
Air filter	18
Starter	18
Spark plug	20
Cooling system	20
Muffler	20
General maintenance instructions	21

TECHNICAL DATA

K960, K960 Rescue	22
Cutting equipment	22
EC-declaration of conformity	23

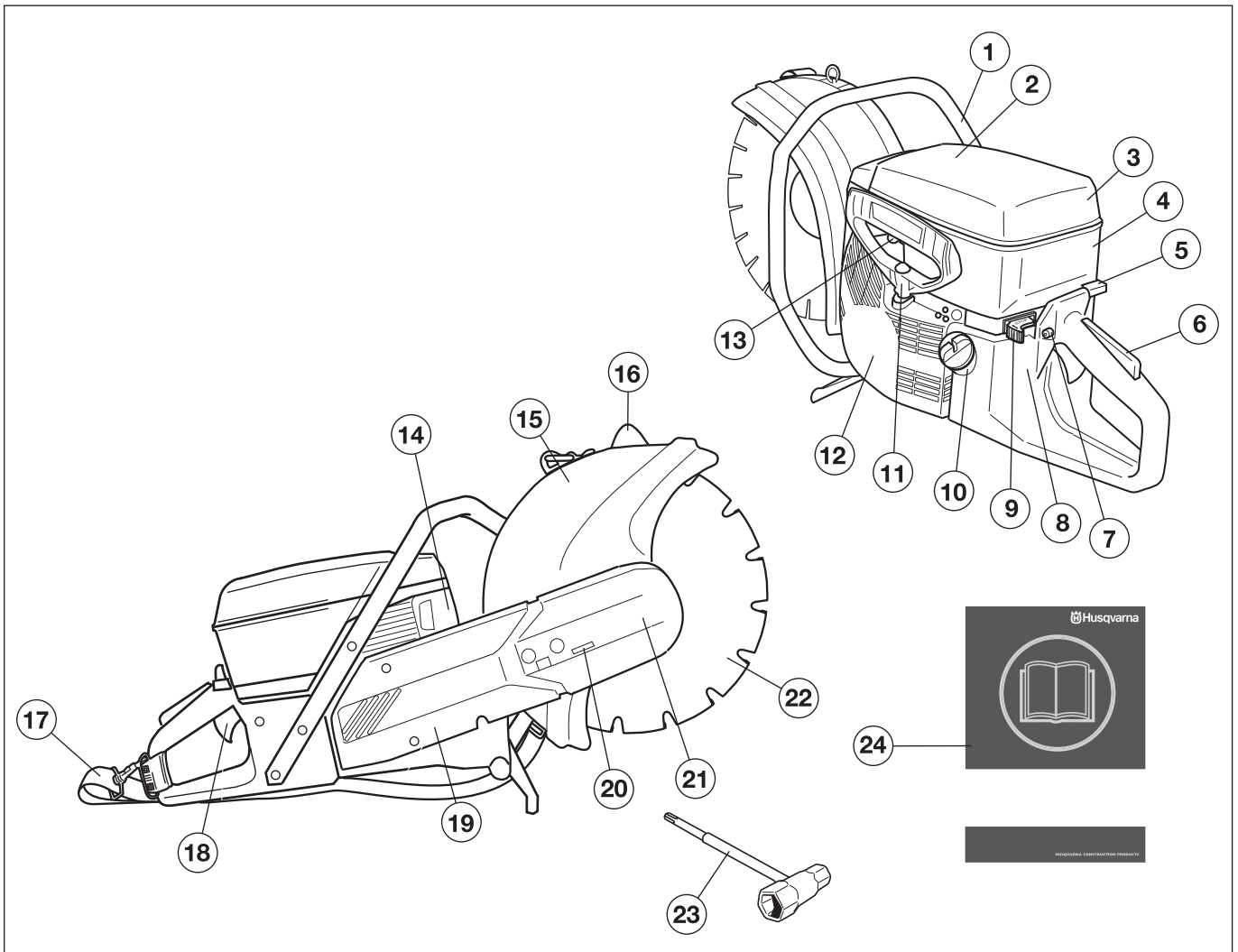
WHAT IS WHAT?



What is what on the power cutter - K960?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Front handle | 14 Water tap |
| 2 Warning decal | 15 Muffler |
| 3 Air filter cover | 16 Guard for the blade |
| 4 Cylinder cover | 17 Adjustment handle for blade guard |
| 5 Choke | 18 Water kit |
| 6 Throttle lockout | 19 Throttle control |
| 7 Start throttle lock | 20 Water connector |
| 8 Rating plate | 21 Cutting arm |
| 9 Stop switch | 22 Belt tensioner |
| 10 Fuel tank | 23 Cutting head |
| 11 Starter handle | 24 Cutting blade |
| 12 Starter | 25 Combination spanner |
| 13 Decompression valve | 26 Operator's manual |

WHAT IS WHAT?



What is what on the power cutter - K960 Rescue?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Front handle | 13 Decompression valve |
| 2 Warning decal | 14 Muffler |
| 3 Air filter cover | 15 Blade guards |
| 4 Cylinder cover | 16 Adjustment handle for blade guard |
| 5 Choke | 17 Harness |
| 6 Throttle lockout | 18 Throttle control |
| 7 Start throttle lock | 19 Cutting arm |
| 8 Rating plate | 20 Belt tensioner |
| 9 Stop switch | 21 Cutting head |
| 10 Fuel tank | 22 Blade |
| 11 Starter handle | 23 Combination spanner |
| 12 Starter | 24 Operator's manual |

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Steps before using a new power cutter

- Please read the operator's manual carefully and make sure you understand the instructions before using the machine.
- Check the assembly and adjustment of the cutting blade. See the instructions under the heading Assembling the cutting blade.
- Start the engine and check the idling setting, see instructions under the heading Maintenance. When the carburettor is set correctly the cutting blade should be still while idling. Setting of the idle speed is described under the heading Fine adjustment of the idle speed T. Set the correct speed according to these instructions. Do not use the power cutter if the idle speed is not adjusted correctly!
- Let your Husqvarna dealer regularly check the power cutter and make essential adjustments and repairs.
- The Rescue blade is to be used only for rescue missions and only by trained staff.



WARNING! Under no circumstances may the design of the machine be modified without the permission of the manufacturer. Always use genuine accessories. Non-authorized modifications and/or accessories can result in serious personal injury or the death of the operator or others.



WARNING! Use of products which cut, grind, drill, sand or shape material can generate dust and vapors which may contain harmful chemicals. Know the nature of the material being worked on and wear appropriate dust mask or respirator protection.



WARNING! A power cutter is a dangerous tool if used carelessly or incorrectly and can cause serious, even fatal injuries. It is extremely important that you read and understand the contents of this Operator's Manual.



WARNING! The ignition system of this machine produces an electromagnetic field during operation. This field may under some circumstances interfere with pacemakers. To reduce the risk of serious or fatal injury, we recommend persons with pacemakers to consult their physician and the pacemaker manufacturer before operating this machine.

Husqvarna Construction Products has a policy of continuous product development. Husqvarna reserves the right to modify the design and appearance of products without prior notice and without further obligation introduce design modifications.

All information and all data in the Operator's Manual were applicable at the time the Operator's Manual was sent to print.

Personal protective equipment

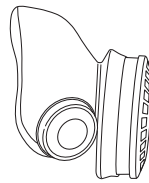


WARNING! You must use approved personal protective equipment whenever you use the machine. Personal protective equipment cannot eliminate the risk of injury but it will reduce the degree of injury if an accident does happen. Ask your dealer for help in choosing the right equipment.

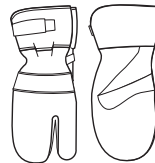
- Protective helmet
- Hearing protection
- Protective goggles or a visor



- Breathing mask



- Heavy-duty, firm grip gloves.



- Tight-fitting, heavy-duty and comfortable clothing that permits full freedom of movement.



- Use leg-guards recommended for the material to be cut.
- Boots with steel toe-caps and non-slip sole.



- Always have a first aid kit nearby.



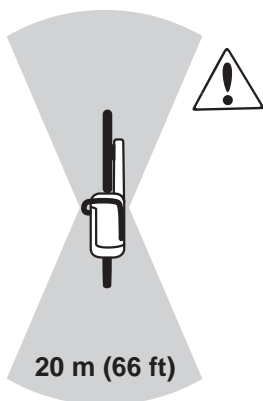
SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

General safety precautions

IMPORTANT! Do not use the power cutter until you have read the entire contents of this Operator's Manual. All servicing, in addition to the points listed in the section "Control, maintenance and service of the power cutter's safety equipment", should be carried out by trained service specialists.

Work area safety

- Keep work area clean and well lit. Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
- Never use the machine indoors. Be aware of the dangers of inhaling the engine's exhaust fumes.
- Do not use the machine in bad weather, such as dense fog, rain, strong wind, intense cold, etc. Working in bad weather is tiring and often brings added risks, such as icy ground.
- Never start to work with the power cutter before the working area is clear and you have a firm foothold. Look out for any obstacles with unexpected movement. Ensure when cutting that no material can become loose and fall, causing operating injury. Take great care when working on sloping ground.
- Make sure that no pipes or electrical cables are routed in the area to be cut.
- Look around you:
 - To ensure that people, animals or other things cannot affect your control of the machine.
 - To make sure that none of the above come into contact with the cutting blade.
- The Rescue-blade cuts particles loose from the object, and in unfavourable conditions the carbide tips can be torn off and thrown at high speed. Keep people and animals well away from the risk area.



WARNING! Only use the machine in areas with good ventilation. Neglect can result in serious injury or death.



WARNING! The safety distance for the power cutter is 15 metres. You are responsible to ensure that animals and onlookers are not within the working area. Do not start cutting until the working area is clear and you are standing firmly.

Personal safety

- Wear personal protective equipment. See instructions under the heading Personal protective equipment.
- Never use the machine if you are tired, if you have drunk alcohol, or if you are taking medication that could affect your vision, your judgement or your co-ordination.
- Never allow anyone else to use the machine without first ensuring that they have understood the contents of the operator's manual.
- Make sure that no clothes or parts of the body come in contact with the cutting equipment when it is rotating.
- Keep at a safe distance from the cutting equipment when it is rotating.
- The guards for the cutting equipment must always be fitted when the machine is running.
- Always ensure you have a safe and stable working position.



WARNING! Overexposure to vibration can lead to circulatory damage or nerve damage in people who have impaired circulation. Contact your doctor if you experience symptoms of overexposure to vibration. These symptoms include numbness, loss of feeling, tingling, pricking, pain, loss of strength, changes in skin colour or condition. These symptoms normally appear in the fingers, hands or wrists.

Use and care

- A power cutter is designed to cut hard materials, such as masonry. Observe the increased risk of kickback when cutting soft materials. See instructions under the heading How to avoid kickback.
- Never use a machine that is faulty. Carry out the checks, maintenance and service instructions described in this manual. Some maintenance and service measures must be carried out by trained and qualified specialists. See instructions under the heading Maintenance.
- Never use a machine that has been modified in any way from its original specification.
- Do not move the machine when the cutting equipment is rotating. The machine is equipped with a friction retarder to shorten the stop time.

Transport and storage

- Store the power cutter in a lockable area so that it is out of reach of children and unauthorised persons.
- Store cutting blades in dry, frost free conditions.

Cutting 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.
- Special care should be taken with abrasive discs. Abrasive discs must be stored on a flat, level surface. If an abrasive disc is stored in humid conditions, this can cause imbalance and result in injury.
- Inspect new blades for transport or storage damage.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Fuel safety

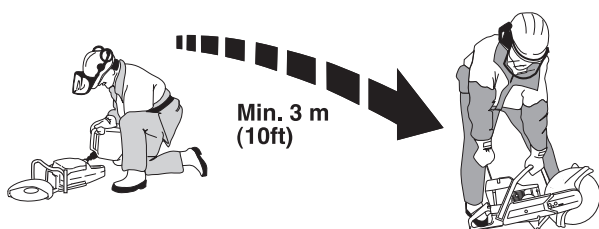


(Refuelling/Fuel mixture/Storage.)



WARNING! Take care when handling fuel. Bear in mind the risk of fire, explosion and inhaling fumes.

- Never refuel the machine while the engine is running.
- Make sure there is plenty of ventilation when refuelling or mixing fuel (petrol and 2-stroke oil).
- Move the machine at least 3 m from the refuelling point before starting it.



- Never start the machine:
 - If you have spilt fuel on it. Wipe off the spillage and allow remaining fuel to evaporate.
 - If you have spilt fuel on yourself or your clothes, change your clothes. Wash any part of your body that has come in contact with fuel. Use soap and water.
 - If the machine is leaking fuel. Check regularly for leaks from the fuel cap and fuel lines.
- Store and transport the machine and fuel so that there is no risk of any leakage or fumes coming into contact with sparks or naked flames, for example, from electrical machinery, electric motors, electrical relays/switches or boilers.
- Always store fuel in an approved container designed for that purpose.
- 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.
- Always use a Husqvarna fuel container with an anti-spill valve.



WARNING! Bear in mind the risk of fire, explosion and inhaling fumes. Stop the engine before fuelling. Do not fill so that the fuel runs over. Wipe up all spillage on the ground and machine. If you spill fuel on yourself or your clothes. Change your clothes. Move the machine at least 3 metres away from the refuelling area before starting.

Machine's safety equipment

This section describes the machine's safety equipment, its purpose, and how checks and maintenance should be carried out to ensure that it operates correctly. See the "What is what?" section to locate where this equipment is positioned on your machine.



WARNING! Never use a machine that has faulty safety equipment! Carry out the inspection, maintenance and service routines listed in this section.

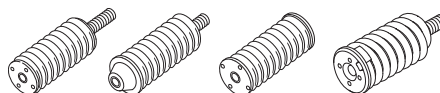
All servicing and repair work on the machine requires special training. This is especially true of the machine's safety equipment. If your machine fails any of the checks described below you must contact your service agent. When you buy any of our products we guarantee the availability of professional repairs and service. If the retailer who sells your machine is not a servicing dealer, ask him for the address of your nearest service agent.

Vibration damping system

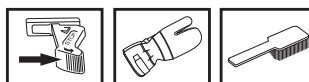
Your machine is equipped with a vibration damping system that is designed to minimize vibration and make operation easier.

The machine's vibration damping system reduces the transfer of vibration between the engine unit/cutting equipment and the machine's handle unit.

The engine body, including the cutting equipment, is insulated from the handles by vibration damping units.



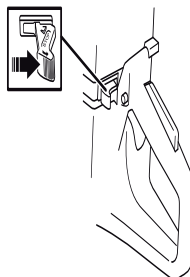
Check the vibration damping system



- Regularly check the vibration damping units for cracks or deformation.
- Make sure the vibration damping units are securely attached to the engine unit and handle unit.

Stop switch

Use the stop switch to switch off the engine.



Check the stop switch

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

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Muffler

The muffler is designed to keep noise levels to a minimum and to direct exhaust fumes away from the user.



WARNING! The muffler gets very hot in use and remains so for a short time afterwards. Do not touch the muffler if it is hot!

The exhaust fumes from the engine are hot and may contain sparks which can start a fire. Never start the machine indoors or near combustible material!

The inside of the muffler contain chemicals that may be carcinogenic. Avoid contact with these elements in the event of a damaged muffler.

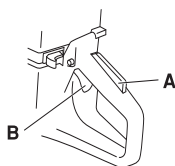
IMPORTANT! For mufflers it is very important that you follow the instructions on checking, maintaining and servicing your machine. See instructions under the heading Checking, maintaining and servicing the machine's safety equipment.

Check the muffler

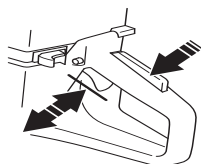
- Never use a machine that has a faulty muffler.
- Regularly check that the muffler is securely attached to the machine.

Throttle 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).

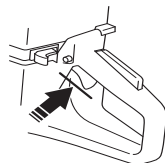


The trigger lock remains pressed in as long as the throttle is pressed. When the grip on the handle is released the throttle trigger and the throttle trigger lock both return to their original positions. This is controlled by two independent return spring systems. This means that the throttle trigger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

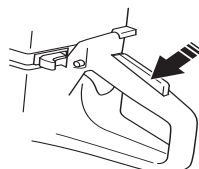


Check the throttle lockout

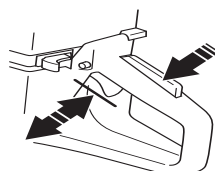
- Make sure the throttle control is locked at the idle setting when the throttle lockout is released.



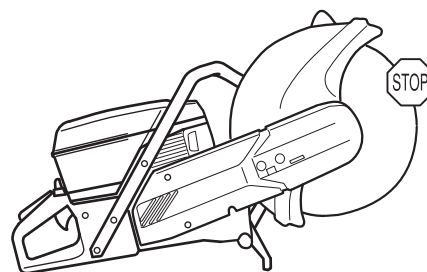
- Press the throttle lockout and make sure it returns to its original position when you release it.



- Check that the throttle control and throttle lockout 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 carburettor's idle adjustment. See instructions under the heading Maintenance.

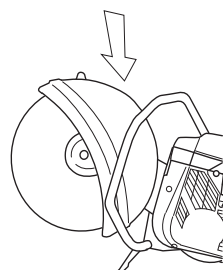


Guard for the blade



WARNING! Always check that the blade guard is fitted correctly before starting the machine.


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.



SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS


Checking the blade guard

- Check that the guard is complete and without any cracks or deformations.
- Never use a defective guard or a guard that has not been fitted correctly.



WARNING! Always check that the guard is correctly fitted before starting the machine. Check that the cutting blade is fitted correctly and does not show signs of damage. A damaged cutting blade can cause personal injury. See instructions under the heading Assembly.

Cutting blades



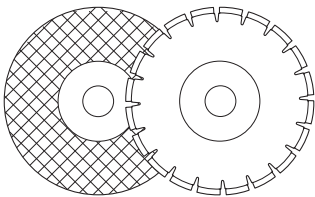
WARNING! A cutting blade may burst and cause injury to the operator.

Never use a cutting blade at a lower speed rating than that of the power cutter.

Never use a cutting blade for any other materials than that it was intended for.

General

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



High-quality blades are often most economical. Lower quality blades often have inferior cutting capacity and a shorter service life, which results in a higher cost in relation to the quantity of material that is cut.

Make sure that the right bushing is used for the cutting blade to be fitted on the machine. See the instructions under the heading Assembling the cutting blade.

Suitable cutting blades

Cutting blades	K960	K960 Rescue
Abrasive discs	Yes*	Yes*
Diamond blades	Yes	Yes**
Rescue blade	No	Yes

*Without water

**Diamond blades for dry cutting

Cutting blades for different materials

	Concrete	Metal	Plastic
Abrasive discs	X	X	X
Diamond blades	X		
Rescue blade		X	X

Hand-held, high-speed machines

Our cutting blades are manufactured for high-speed, portable power cutters. If blades from other manufacturers are used, ensure that the blades conform to all regulations and demands that concern this type of power cutter.

Special blades

Some cutting blades are designed for stationary equipment and for use with attachments. Such cutting blades must not be used on portable power cutters.

Always contact local authorities and make sure you are following applicable directives.

Blade vibration

The blade can become out-of-round and vibrate if an excessive feed pressure is used.

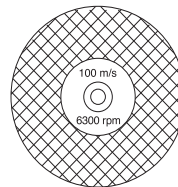
A lower feed pressure can stop the vibration. Otherwise replace the blade. The blade must be of the recommended type for the material to be cut.

Abrasive discs

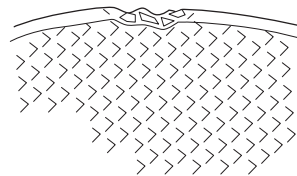
The cutting material on abrasive discs consists of grit bonded using an organic binder. "Reinforced blades" are made up of a fabric or fibre base that prevents total breakage at maximum working speed if the blade should be cracked or damaged.

A cutting blade's performance is determined by the type and size of abrasive corn, and the type and hardness of the bonding agent.

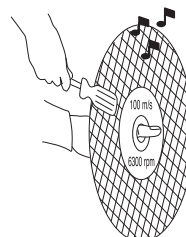
Check that the blade is approved for the same or higher speed according to the approval plate of the engine. Never use a cutting blade with a lower speed rating than that of the power cutter.



Ensure the blade it not cracked or damaged in any other way.



Test the abrasive disc by hanging it on your finger and tapping it lightly with a screwdriver or the like. If the disc does not produce a resonant, ringing sound it is damaged.



SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Abrasive discs for different materials

Disc type	Material
Concrete disc	Concrete, asphalt, stone masonry, cast iron, aluminium, copper, brass, cables, rubber, plastic, etc.
Metal disc	Steel, steel alloys and other hard metals.



WARNING! Avoid using abrasive discs with water. The strength is impaired when abrasive discs are exposed to moisture.

Diamond blades

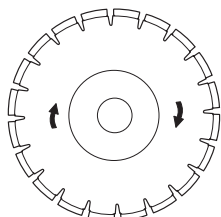


WARNING! Cutting plastics with a diamond blade can cause kickback when the material melts due to the heat produced when cutting and sticks to the blade.

Diamond blades consist of a steel body provided with segments that contain industrial diamonds.

Diamond blades ensure lower costs per cutting operation, fewer blade changes and a constant cutting depth.

When using diamond blades make sure that it rotates in the direction indicated by the arrow on the blade.



Always use a sharp diamond blade.

Material

Diamond blades are ideal for masonry, reinforced concrete and other composite materials. Diamond blades are not recommended for cutting metal.

Diamond blades are available in several hardness classes. A "soft" diamond blade has a relatively short service life and large cutting capacity. It is used for hard materials such as granite and hard concrete. A "hard" diamond blade has a longer service life and reduced cutting capacity, and should be used for soft materials such as brick and asphalt.

Rescue blade for K960



WARNING! The Rescue blade is to be used only for rescue missions and only by trained staff. Carelessness can result in serious personal injury or even death.

The Rescue-blade is intended for the cutting of most materials, even in combination, which are found in connection with rescue services. e.g. thin sheet steel (not stainless steel or hardened steel), aluminium, wood, plaster and other diverse, mixed materials. The Rescue-blade is not intended for stone materials.

Dry cutting with diamond blade



WARNING! Diamond blades get very hot when used. A heated blade can be deformed and cause damage to the machine as well as the user.

When dry cutting, lift the blade out from the cut every 30–60 seconds and let it rotate in the air for 10 seconds to let it cool.

Wet cutting with diamond blade

Water cooling, which is used when cutting concrete, cools the blade and increases its service life while also reducing the formation of dust.



WARNING! Diamond blades get very hot when used. A heated blade can be deformed and cause damage to the machine as well as the user.

When wet cutting, the blade is continuously cooled to prevent overheating.

Sharpening diamond blades

Diamond blades can become dull when the wrong feeding pressure is used or when cutting certain materials such as heavily reinforced concrete. Working with a blunt diamond blade causes overheating, which can result in the diamond segments coming loose.

Sharpen the blade by cutting in a soft material such as sandstone or brick.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

General working instructions

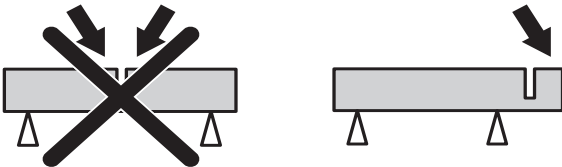


WARNING! This section describes basic safety directions for using a power cutter. This information is never a substitute for professional skills and experience. If you get into a situation where you feel unsafe, stop and seek expert advice. Contact your dealer, service agent or an experienced power cutter user. Do not attempt any task that you feel unsure of!

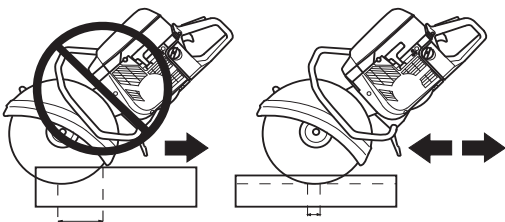
Cutting technique

The technique described below is of a general character. Check information for each blade regarding individual cutting characteristics (for example, diamond blades requires less feeding pressure than an abrasive discs).

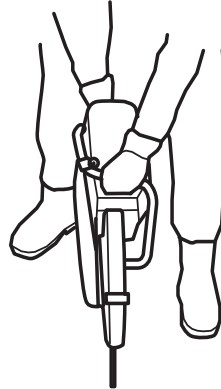
- Support the work piece in such a way that it is possible to predict what will happen, and so that the cut remains open while cutting.



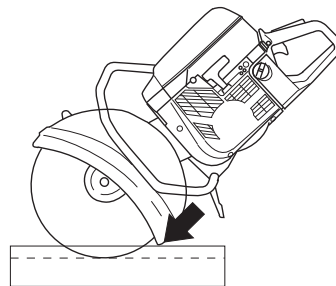
- Ensure that the cutting blade is fitted correctly.
- Always hold the machine in a firm grip with both hands. Hold it so that the thumbs and fingers grip round the handles.
- Check that the blade is not in contact with anything when the machine is started
- Start cutting with the machine running at maximum speed.
- Start cutting smoothly, allowing the machine to work without forcing or pressing in the blade. Always cut at maximum speed.
- 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.



- Feed down the machine in line with the blade. Pressure from the side can damage the blade and is very dangerous.



- 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 then collected up by the guard and led away from the user.

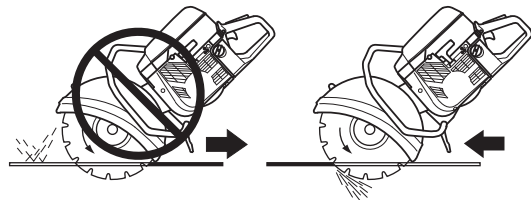


WARNING! Under all circumstances avoid grinding using the side of the blade; it will almost certainly be damaged, break and can cause immense damage. Only use the cutting section.

Do not pull the power cutter to one side, this can cause the blade to jam or break resulting in injury to people.

Cutting with Rescue blade

- Cutting of thin and hard materials, e.g. sheet metal covered roofs, should be conducted in a forward direction. This avoids self-feeding which can lead to jamming and sudden stoppage.

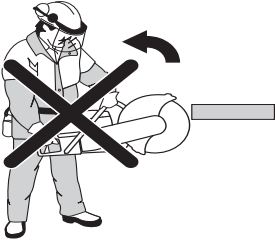


- Always cut at maximum speed. Low blade speed, especially in hard and thin materials, can result in jamming and the breaking off of the carbide tips.
- Regularly check, and always after a rescue operation, that the blade is undamaged:
 - Check that no carbide tips have loosened from the cutting blade.
 - Check that the blade is not skew or shows signs of cracking or other defects.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Kickback

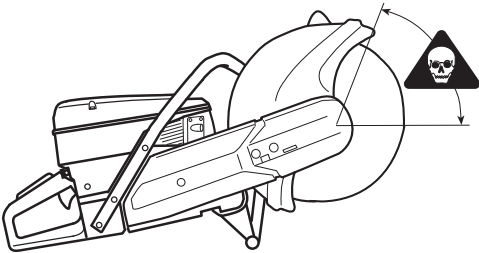
The word kickback is used to describe the sudden reaction that causes the power cutter and cutting blade to be thrown from an object when the upper quadrant of the blade, known as the kickback zone, touches an object.



WARNING! Kickback can happen very suddenly and violently; kicking the power cutter and cutting blade back at the user. If this happens when the cutting blade is moving it can cause very serious, even fatal injuries. It is vital you understand what causes kickback and that you can avoid it by taking care and using the right working technique.

General rules

- Never start to cut with the upper quadrant of the blade as shown in the figure, also known as the kickback zone.



- Always hold the machine in a firm grip with both hands. Hold it so that the thumbs and fingers grip round the handles.
- Keep a good balance and a firm foothold.
- Always cut at maximum speed.
- Stand at a comfortable distance from the work piece.
- Take care when inserting the blade in an existing cut.
- Never cut above shoulder height.
- 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.

Pull in

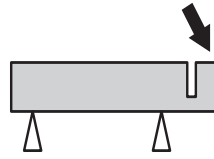
Pull in occurs when the disc's lower section suddenly stops or when the cut closes. (To avoid, see the heading "Basic rules" and "Jamming/rotation", here below.)

Pinching/rotation

If the cut is pressed together this can lead to jamming. The machine can be pulled down suddenly with a very powerful jerk.

How to avoid pinching

Support the work piece in such a way that the cut remains open during the cutting operation and when the cut is finished.



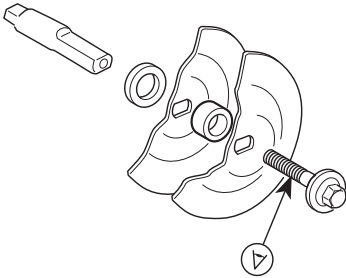
ASSEMBLY

Checking the drive axle and flange washers

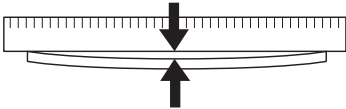


Check that the threads on the drive shaft are undamaged.

Check that the contact surfaces of the cutting blade and flanges are flat, run correctly on the spindle and are free from foreign objects.



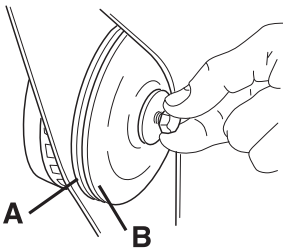
Do not use warped, notched, indented or dirty flange washers. Do not use different dimensions of flange washers.



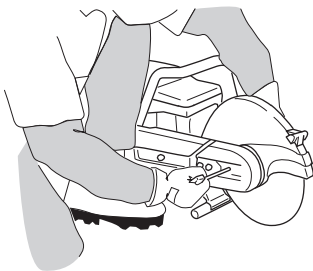
Fitting the cutting blade

Husqvarna cutting blades are manufactured and approved for freehand cutting. The paper labels on each side of the blade are there to distribute the pressure from the flange washer and prevent the blade from slipping.

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



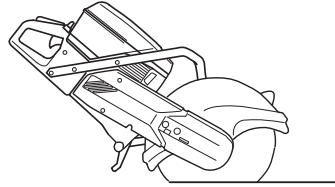
The shaft can be locked using a screwdriver, steel pin or the like. This is slid in as far as possible. The blade is tightened clockwise.



Tightening torque for the bolt holding the blade is: 15-25 Nm (130-215 in.lb).

Guard for the blade

The guard must always be fitted on the machine. 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 then collected up by the guard and led away from the user.



WARNING! A 16 inch blade guard should only be used on power cutters initially equipped with a 16 inch blade guard. If a guard obtained as a spare part is fitted on a power cutter which is equipped with a 12 or 14 inch guard, a 16 inch blade will run too fast. A cutting blade running at a too high speed can break or cause serious damage.

FUEL HANDLING

Fuel

CAUTION! The machine is equipped with a two-stroke engine and must always be run using a mixture of petrol and two-stroke oil. It is important to accurately measure the amount of oil to be mixed to ensure that the correct mixture is obtained. When mixing small amounts of fuel, even small inaccuracies can drastically affect the ratio of the mixture.



WARNING! Always ensure there is adequate ventilation when handling fuel.

Petrol

- The lowest octane recommended is 90 (RON). If you run the engine on a lower octane grade than 90 so-called knocking can occur. This gives rise to a high engine temperature, which can result in serious engine damage.

Two-stroke oil

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

Mixing ratio

1:50 (2%) with HUSQVARNA two-stroke oil.

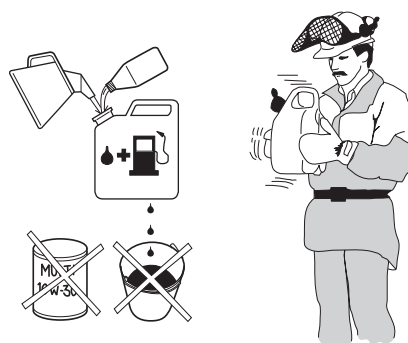
1:33 (3%) with oils class JASO FB or ISO EGB formulated for air-cooled, two-stroke engines.

Petrol, litre	Two-stroke oil, litre	
	2% (1:50)	3% (1:33)
5	0,10	0,15
10	0,20	0,30
15	0,30	0,45
20	0,40	0,60

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 month's supply of fuel at a time.
- If the machine is not used for some time the fuel tank should be emptied and cleaned.

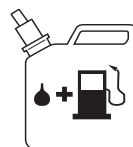
Fuelling



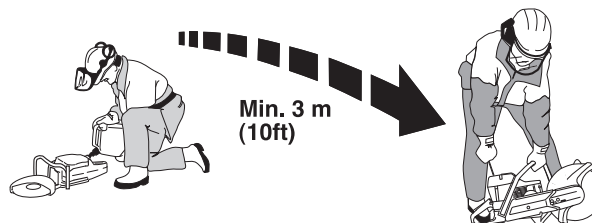
WARNING! Taking the following precautions, will lessen the risk of fire:

- Do not smoke or place hot objects near fuel.**
- Always shut off the engine before refuelling.**
- When refuelling, open the fuel cap slowly so that any excess pressure is released gently.**
- Tighten the fuel cap carefully after refuelling.**
- Always move the machine away from the refuelling area before starting.**

- Keep the handle dry and free from oil and fuel.
- Ensure that the fuel is well mixed by shaking the container before filling the tank.



- Always exercise care when refilling the fuel. Move the machine at least three metres from the fuelling area before it is started. Check that the fuel cap is tightened correctly.



- Clean around the fuel cap. Clean the fuel and oil tank regularly. The fuel filter should be changed at least once a year. Contamination in the tanks causes malfunction.

STARTING AND STOPPING

Before starting



WARNING! Note the following before starting:

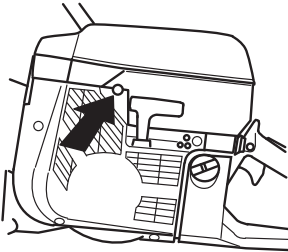
Do not start the power cutter without the belt guard fitted. Otherwise the clutch could come loose and cause personal injuries.

Always move the machine away from the refuelling area before starting.

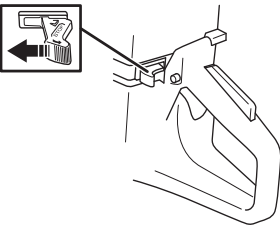
Ensure that you and the machine have a good working stance and that the cutting blade can rotate freely.

Keep people and animals well away from the working area.

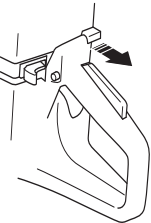
Decompression valve: Press the valve to reduce the compression in the cylinder. The decompression valve should always be used when starting. The valve automatically returns to its initial position when the machine starts.



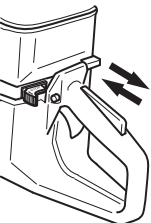
Stop switch: Make sure that the stop switch (STOP) is in the left position.



Start throttle position - cold engine: Start throttle position and choke is obtained by pulling out the choke completely.

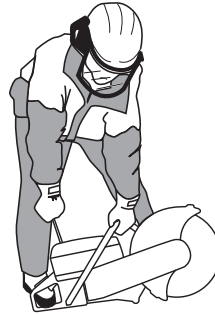


Start throttle position - warm engine: The correct choke/start throttle setting is obtained by pulling the choke control to the choke position and then pushing it in again. This only engages the start throttle setting without any choke.



Starting

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. **Never twist the starter cord around your hand.**



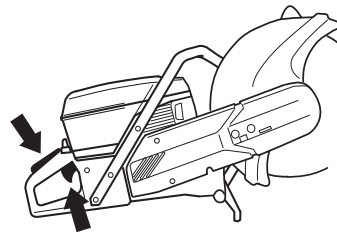
WARNING! The cutting blade rotates when the engine is started. Make sure it can rotate freely.

Grip the starter handle, slowly pull out the cord with your right hand until you feel some resistance (the starter pawls grip), now quickly and powerfully pull the cord.

CAUTION! Do not pull the starter cord all the way out and do not let go of the starter handle when the cord is fully extended. This can damage the machine.

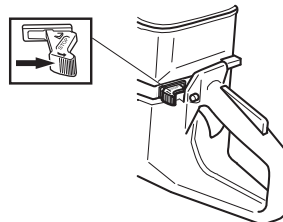
With a cold engine: Push in the choke control as soon as the engine fires and keep pulling until the engine starts.

When the engine starts, quickly apply full throttle to automatically disengage fast idle.



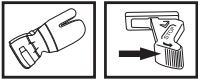
Stopping

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

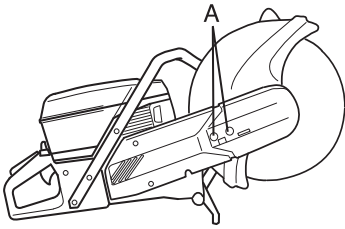


MAINTENANCE

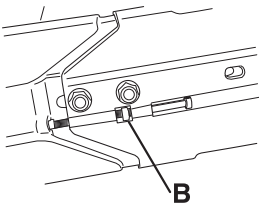
Tensioning the drive belt



- 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. Please contact an accredited Husqvarna workshop if you have any questions.
- The drive belt is fully enclosed and well protected from dust and dirt.
- When tensioning the drive belt, slightly loosen the nuts (A) holding the cutting head and belt guard.



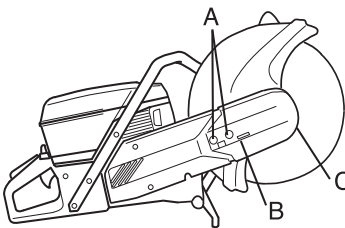
- Turn the tension screw so that the nut (B) aligns with the arrow on the guard. Shake the head to ensure the spring can tension the belt. The belt now automatically has the right tension.



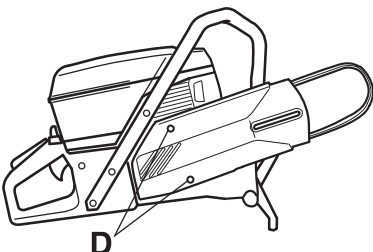
- Tighten the nuts holding the cutting head.

Replacing the drive belt

- Loosen the two screws (A).



- Turn the tension screw (B) until tensioning stops.
- Remove the two screws (A).
- Remove the front belt guard (C)
- Remove the belt from the belt pulley.
- Remove the cutting head.
- Remove the screw (D). Remove the side cover.



- Replace the drive belt.
- Assemble in the reverse order as set out for dismantling.
- Check that the blade guard over the cutting blade is not cracked or damaged in any other way. Replace when damaged.



WARNING! Never use the power cutter without a blade guard over the cutting blade.

Belt pulley and clutch

Never start the engine when the belt pulley and clutch are removed for maintenance.

Carburettor

Your Husqvarna product has been designed and manufactured to specifications that reduce harmful emissions. After the engine has used 8-10 tanks of fuel the engine will be run-in. To ensure that it continues to run at peak performance and to minimise harmful exhaust emissions after the running-in period, ask your dealer/service workshop (who will have a rev counter at their disposal) to adjust your carburettor.

Function



WARNING! Do not start the machine without the cutting arm or cutting head fitted. Otherwise the clutch could come loose and cause personal injuries.

- The carburettor governs the engine speed via the throttle. Air and fuel are mixed in the carburettor.

Needles

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 accelerates poorly, do the following:

- Check the air filter and replace if necessary.
- When this does not help, contact an authorised service workshop.

Fine adjustment of the idle speed T

Adjust the idle speed using the T screw. When an adjustment is necessary, first turn the screw clockwise until the blade starts to rotate. Now turn the screw anti-clockwise until the blade stops rotating. A correctly adjusted idle speed is set when the engine accelerates without hesitation.

Rec. idle speed: 2700 rpm



WARNING! If the idle speed cannot be adjusted so that the cutting attachment stops, contact your dealer/service workshop. Do not use the machine until it has been correctly adjusted or repaired.

MAINTENANCE

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 is clogged. **The filter should be changed at least once per year.**

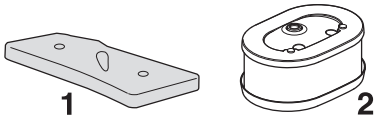
Air filter



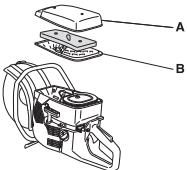
Air filters must be regularly cleaned to remove dust and dirt in order to avoid:

- Carburettor malfunctions
- Starting problems
- Loss of engine power
- Unnecessary wear to engine parts.
- Excessive fuel consumption.

The air filter system consists of an oiled foam plastic filter (1) and a paper filter (2):



- 1 The foam plastic filter is easily accessible under the filter cover A. This filter should be checked weekly and replaced if necessary. In order to obtain a good filtering effect, the filter must be replaced regularly or cleaned and oiled. A special HUSQVARNA oil has been produced for this purpose.

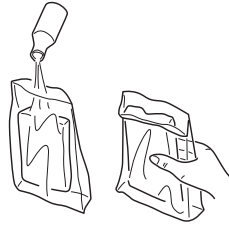


Remove the foam plastic filter. Wash the filter well in tepid soapy water. After cleaning, rinse the filter well in clean water. Squeeze out and allow the filter to dry. **NOTE!** High pressure compressed air can damage the foam.

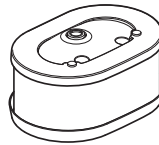


Put the filter in a plastic bag and pour the filter oil over it. Knead the plastic bag to distribute the oil. Squeeze the excess oil out of the filter inside the plastic bag and pour

off the excess before fitting the filter to the machine. Never use common engine oil. This would drain through the filter quite quickly and collect in the bottom.



- 2 The paper filter is accessible under cover B. This filter must be replaced/cleaned when the engine's power drops. The filter is cleaned by shaking. Note that the filter must not be washed. **NOTE!** High pressure compressed air can damage the filter.



An air filter that has been in use for a long time cannot be cleaned completely. The filter must therefore be replaced with a new one at regular intervals. **A damaged air filter must always be replaced.**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION Poor maintenance of the air filter will cause carbon build-up on the spark plug and abnormal wear to engine parts.

Starter



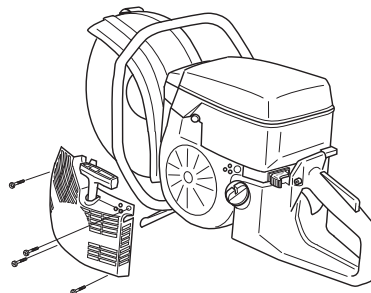
WARNING! When the recoil spring is wound up in the starter housing it is under tension and can, if handled carelessly, pop out and cause personal injury.

Always be careful when changing the recoil spring or the starter cord. Always wear protective goggles.

Changing a broken or worn starter cord

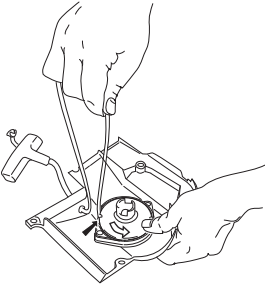


- Loosen the filter and cylinder cover.
- Loosen the screws that hold the starter against the crankcase and remove the starter.

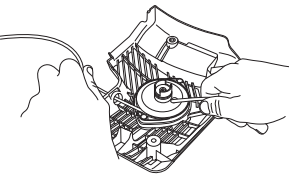


MAINTENANCE

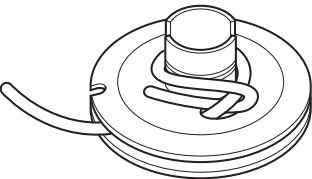
- Pull out the cord approx. 30 cm and hook it into the notch in the rim of the pulley. Release the recoil spring by letting the pulley rotate slowly backwards.



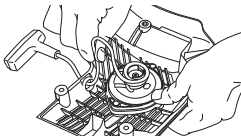
- Remove any remnants of the old starter cord and check that the return spring works. Insert the new starter cord through the hole in the starter housing and in the cord pulley.



- Secure the starter cord around the cord pulley as illustrated. Tighten the fastening well and ensure that the free end is as short as possible. Secure the end of the starter cord in the starter handle.



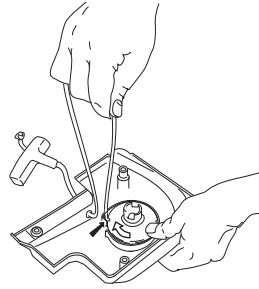
- Guide the cord through the cut-out in the periphery of the pulley and wind the cord 3 times clockwise around the centre of the starter pulley.



- Now pull the starter handle and in doing so tension the spring. Repeat the procedure once more, but this time with four turns.
- Note that the starter handle is drawn to its correct home position after tensioning the spring.
- Check that the spring is not drawn to its end position by pulling out the starter line fully. Slow the starter pulley with your thumb and check that you can turn the pulley at least a further half turn.

Tensioning the recoil spring

- Hook the starter cord in the notch in the pulley and turn the starter pulley about 2 turns clockwise.

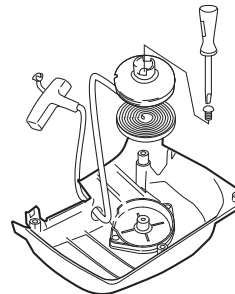


CAUTION! Check that the pulley can be turned at least a further 1/2 turn when the starter cord is pulled all the way out.

Changing a broken recoil spring



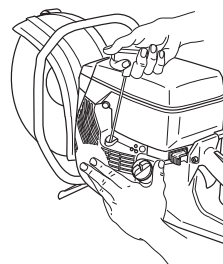
- Undo the bolt in the centre of the pulley and remove the pulley.
- Bear in mind that the return spring lies tensioned in the starter housing.
- Loosen the bolts holding the spring cassette.



- Remove the recoil spring by turning the starter over and loosen the hooks, with the help of a screwdriver. The hooks hold the return spring assembly on the starter.
- Lubricate the recoil spring with light oil. Fit the pulley and tension the recoil spring.

Fitting the starter

- To fit the starter, first pull out the starter cord and place the starter in position against the crankcase. Then slowly release the starter cord so that the pulley engages with the pawls.



- Fit and tighten the screws that hold the starter.

MAINTENANCE

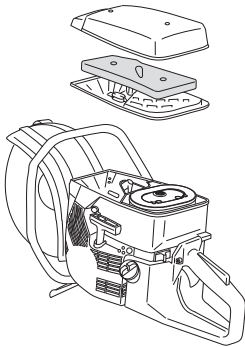
Spark plug



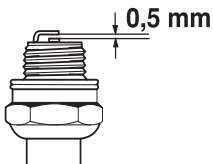
The spark plug condition is influenced by:

- Incorrect carburettor adjustment.
- Wrong fuel mixture (too much oil).
- A dirty air filter.

These factors cause deposits on the spark plug electrodes, which may result in operating problems and starting difficulties.

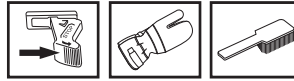


- If the machine is low on power, difficult to start or runs poorly at idle speed: always check the spark plug first before taking any further action. If the spark plug is dirty, clean it and check that the electrode gap is 0.5 mm. The spark plug should be replaced after about a month in operation or earlier if necessary.



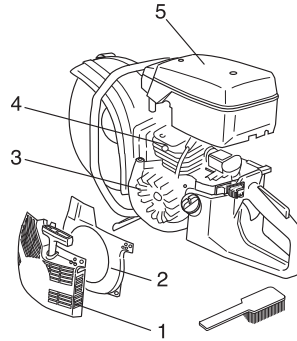
CAUTION! Always use the recommended spark plug type! Use of the wrong spark plug can damage the piston/cylinder.

Cooling system



To keep the working temperature as low as possible the machine is equipped with a cooling system.

The cooling system consists of:



- 1 Air intake on the starter.
- 2 Air guide plate.
- 3 Fins on the flywheel.
- 4 Cooling fins on the cylinder.
- 5 Cylinder cover

Clean the cooling system with a brush once a week, more often in demanding conditions. A dirty or blocked cooling system results in the machine overheating which causes damage to the piston and cylinder.

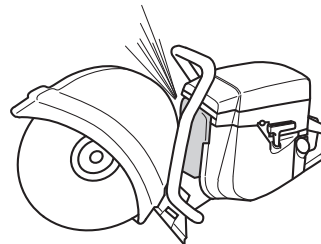
Muffler



The muffler is designed to reduce the noise level and to direct the exhaust gases away from the operator. The exhaust gases are hot and can contain sparks, which may cause fire if directed against dry and combustible material.

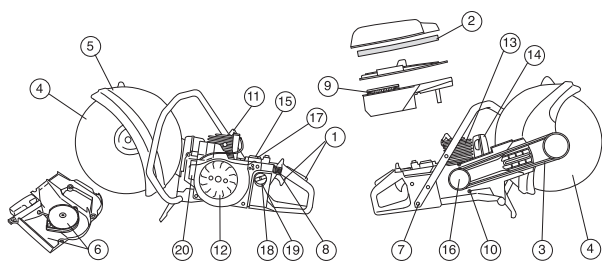


Never use a machine with a defective muffler.



MAINTENANCE

General maintenance instructions



Below you will find some general maintenance instructions. If you have more questions, contact your service agent.

Daily maintenance

- 1 Check that the components of the throttle control work smoothly (throttle control and throttle trigger lock).
- 2 Check the tension of the drive belt.
- 3 Check the condition of the blade and the drive gear.
- 4 Check the condition of the blade guard.
- 5 Check the starter and starter cord and clean the outside of the starter unit's air intake.
- 6 Check that nuts and screws are tight.
- 7 Check that the stop switch works correctly.

Weekly maintenance

- 8 Check, clean or replace the main filter.
- 9 Check that the handles and vibration damping elements are not damaged.
- 10 Clean the spark plug. Check that the electrode gap is 0.5 mm.
- 11 Clean the fins on the flywheel. Check the starter and the recoil spring.
- 12 Clean the cooling fins on the cylinder.
- 13 Check that the muffler is securely attached and not damaged.
- 14 Check the operation of the carburettor.

Monthly maintenance

- 15 Check the paper filter.
- 16 Check the clutch centre, drive gear and clutch spring for wear.
- 17 Clean the outside of the carburettor.
- 18 Check the fuel filter and the fuel hose. Replace if necessary.
- 19 Clean the inside of the fuel tank.
- 20 Check all cables and connections.

TECHNICAL DATA

K960, K960 Rescue

Engine

Cylinder displacement, cm ³	93,6
Cylinder bore, mm	56
Stroke, mm	38,0
Idle speed, rpm	2700
Recommended max. speed, rpm	9300 (+/- 150)
Power, kW/ rpm	4,5/9000

Ignition system

Manufacturer of ignition system	SEM
Type of ignition system	CD
Spark plug	NGK BPMR 7A/ Champion RCJ 6Y
Electrode gap, mm	0,5

Fuel and lubrication system

Manufacturer of carburettor	Walbro
Carburettor type	RWJ-3A
Fuel tank capacity, litre	1,0

Weight

Power cutter without fuel and cutting blade, kg	
12" (300 mm)	10,4
14" (350 mm)	10,6
16" (400 mm)	11,4

Noise emissions (see note 1)

Sound power level, measured dB(A)	114
Sound power level, guaranteed L _{WA} dB(A)	116

Sound levels (see note 2)

Equivalent sound pressure level at the operator's ear, dB(A)	102
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Equivalent vibration levels, a_{hveq} (see note 3)	12"	14"	16"
Front handle, m/s ²	4,8	4,5	4,3
Rear handle, m/s ²	4,2	4,6	4,0

Note 1: Noise emissions in the environment measured as sound power (L_{WA}) in conformity with EC directive 2000/14/EC.

Note 2: Equivalent sound pressure level, according to EN 1454, is calculated as the time-weighted energy total for different sound pressure levels under various working conditions. Reported data for equivalent sound pressure level for the machine has a typical statistical dispersion (standard deviation) of 1 dB (A).

Note 3: Equivalent vibration level, according to EN ISO 19432, is calculated as the time-weighted energy total for vibration levels under various working conditions. Reported data for equivalent vibration level has a typical statistical dispersion (standard deviation) of 1 m/s²

Cutting equipment

Cutting blade	Max. peripheral speed, m/s	Max. speed of output shaft, rpm
12" (300 mm)	80	4725
14" (350 mm)	100	4725
16" (400 mm)	100	3705



TECHNICAL DATA

EC-declaration of conformity

(Applies to Europe only)

Husqvarna AB, SE-433 81 Göteborg, Sweden, tel: +46-31-949000, declares under sole responsibility that the power cutter **Husqvarna K 960, K 960 Rescue** dating from 2010 serial numbers and onwards (the year is clearly stated on the rating plate, followed by the serial number), complies with the requirements of the COUNCIL'S DIRECTIVE:

- of May 17, 2006 "relating to machinery" **2006/42/EC**
- of December 15, 2004 "relating to electromagnetic compatibility" **2004/108/EC**.
- of May 8, 2000 "relating to the noise emissions in the environment" **2000/14/EC**.

For information relating to noise emissions, see the chapter Technical data.

The following standards have been applied: **SS EN ISO 12100:2003, EN ISO 19432:2006, EN 1454:1997, CISPR12:2007**

SMP Swedish Maskinprovning AB, Fyrisborgsgatan 3, SE-754 50 Uppsala, Sweden, has carried out the assessment of conformity in accordance with annex V of the Directive 2000/14/EC. The certificate has the number: **01/169/015**

Husqvarna December 29, 2009



Henric Andersson

Vice President, Head of Power Cutters and Construction Equipment

Husqvarna AB

(Authorized representative for Husqvarna AB and responsible for technical documentation.)

Original instructions

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