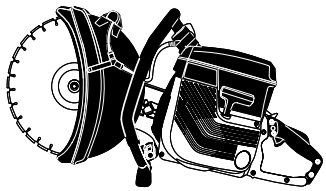


K650 ACTIVE III
K700 ACTIVE III

Operator’s manual (EPA)

Read through the Operator’s Manual carefully and understand the content before using the power cutter.

SYMBOL EXPLANATION

Symbols on the power cutter:

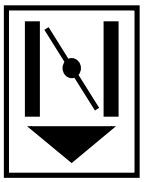
WARNING! The power cutter can be dangerous! Careless or incorrect usage can result in serious injury even death to the operator or others.

Read through the Operator's Manual carefully and understand the content before using the power cutter.

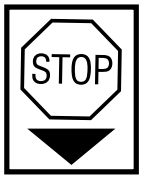
Always wear:
- Approved protective helmet
- Approved ear protection
- Approved protective glasses or a visor

Warning
Cutting creates a lots of dust which can cause inhalation damages. Use appropriate dust mask or respirator protection. Avoid breathing petrol fumes and exhaust gases. Provide for good ventilation.

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

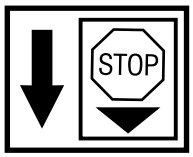


Choke symbol

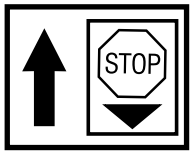


Stop symbol

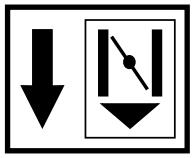
Symbols in the Operator's Manual:



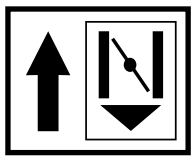
Switch off the engine by moving the stop switch to the STOP position before carrying out any checks or maintenance.



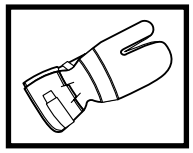
Stop switch in RUN position.



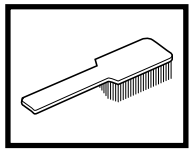
Choke lever in closed position.



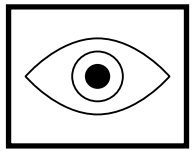
Choke lever in open position..



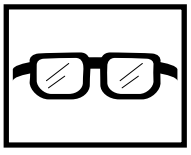
Always wear approved protective gloves.



Regular cleaning is required.



Visual check.



Protective glasses or a visor must be worn.

CONTENTS

Steps before using a new power cutter.

- Read the Operator's Manual carefully.
- Check the assembly and adjustment of the cutting blade, see chapter "*Assembly*".
- Start the engine and check the carburettor settings. See chapter "*Maintenance*", section "*Carburettor*". When adjusted correctly the cutting blade should not rotate when idling. Setting the idling speed is described in the Operator's Manual. Adjust the speed according to these instructions. Do not use the power cutter if the idling speed is not adjusted correctly!
- Let your Partner dealer check the power cutter and make essential adjustments and repairs.

WARNING!
Under no circumstances should you modify the original design of the power cutter without approval from the manufacturer. Always use genuine spare parts. Unauthorized modifications or accessories may lead to serious injury or death.

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

The engine exhaust from this product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

You will find the following label on your power cutter:

List of Contents

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

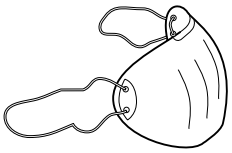
WARNING! A power cutter is a dangerous tool if used carelessly or incorrectly and can cause serious, even fatal injuries. It is extremely important that you read and understand this manual.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

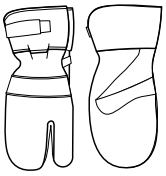
WARNING! You must wear protective equipment approved by the authorities whenever you use a power cutter. Personal protective equipment does not eliminate the risk of accidents, however, it can reduce the effects of an injury in the event of an accident. Ask your dealer for help when choosing protective equipment.

- PROTECTIVE HELMET
- EAR PROTECTION
- PROTECTIVE GLASSES OR FULL FACE PROTECTION

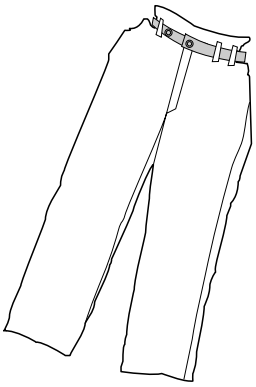
- BREATHING MASK



- HEAVY-DUTY, FIRM GRIP PROTECTIVE GLOVES

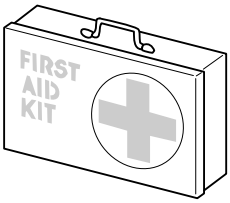


- SNUG-FITTING, HEAVY-DUTY, COMFORTABLE CLOTHING THAT ALLOWS FULL FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT
- LEG PROTECTION (TO PROTECT AGAINST SPARKS AND CUTTING FRAGMENTS)



- ANTI-SLIP BOOTS WITH STEEL TOE CAPS

- FIRST AID KIT SHOULD ALWAYS BE ON HAND



THE POWER CUTTER'S SAFETY EQUIPMENT

This section explains the various safety features of the power cutter, how they work, and basic inspection and maintenance that you should carry out to ensure safe operation. (See the What is what section to find out where these components are on your power cutter).

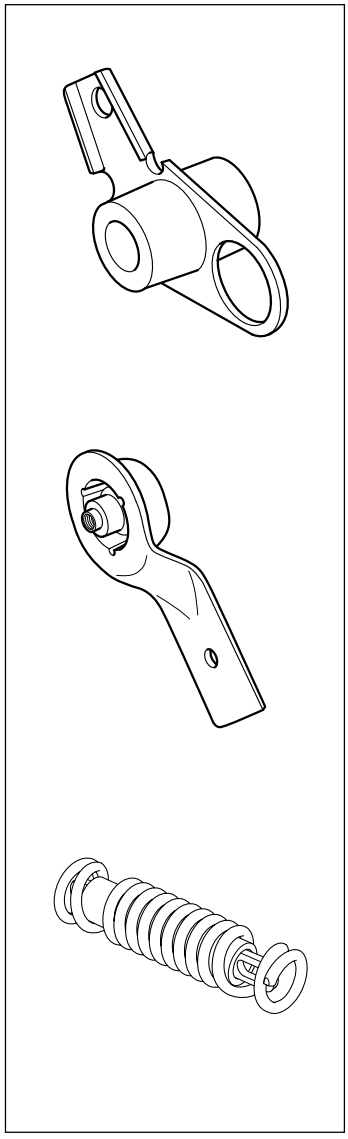
WARNING! Never use a power cutter with defective safety components.
Follow the control, maintenance and service instructions described in this manual.

WARNING! All service and repair work on the power cutter demands special training. This is especially true of power cutter's safety equipment. If your power cutter fails any of the checks described below take it to your service workshop.When you buy any of our products we guarantee the availability of professional repairs and service. If the retailer who sells your power cutter is not a servicing dealer, ask him for the address of your nearest service workshop.

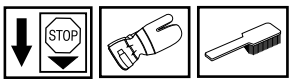
1 Anti-vibration system

Your power cutter is equipped with a vibration damping system. This is designed to give as low vibration levels and comfortable usage as possible

The vibration damping system reduces the vibrations transmitted from the engine and blade to the handles of the power cutter. The engine body including the cutting equipment is suspended in a handle system via anti-vibration elements.



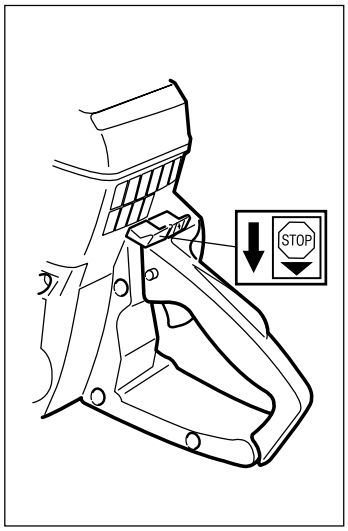
Inspection



Check the anti-vibration elements regularly for material cracks and deformation.

Check that the anti-vibration elements are securely mounted between the engine unit and the handle system.

2 Stop switch



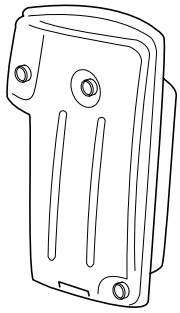
The stop switch should be used to stop the engine.

Start the engine and make sure that the engine stops when the stop switch is moved to the stop position.

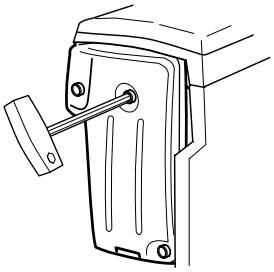
3 Muffler

WARNING! The muffler gets very hot during use and remains so for a short time afterwards. Do not touch a hot muffler!

The muffler is designed to give the lowest possible noise level and to direct the engine's exhaust fumes away from the user. The engine's exhaust fumes are hot and can contain sparks, which can lead to the outbreak of fire.



Never use a power cutter that has a faulty muffler.



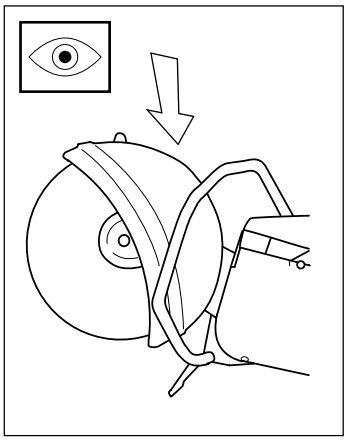
Check regularly that the muffler is secured to the engine body.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION! It is extremely important that the instructions for checking, maintaining and servicing the muffler are followed. (see the section on Inspecting, maintaining and servicing power cutter's equipment).

4 Blade guard for the cutting blade

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



The blade guard is mounted above the cutting blade and prevents cutting fragments from being thrown towards the user.

WARNING! Check that the cutting blade is fitted correctly and does not show signs of damage. A damaged cutting blade can cause personal injury.

WARNING! Never use a power cutter with defective safety components. The power cutter's safety equipment must be checked and maintained as described in this Operator's Manual. If your power cutter fails any of these checks contact your service workshop to get it repaired.

GENERAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

IMPORTANT INFORMATION! A power cutter is designed to cut hard materials such as concrete/stone and steel/iron. Observe the increased risk of kickback when cutting soft materials.
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.

- Never use the machine when you are tired, under the influence of medicines/drugs or alcohol
- Never start a power cutter indoors. Be aware of the dangers of inhaling the engine's exhaust fumes.
- Do not lend out the power cutter without including this Operator's Manual. Ensure that the person who intends to use the power cutter understands the information in the Operator's Manual.

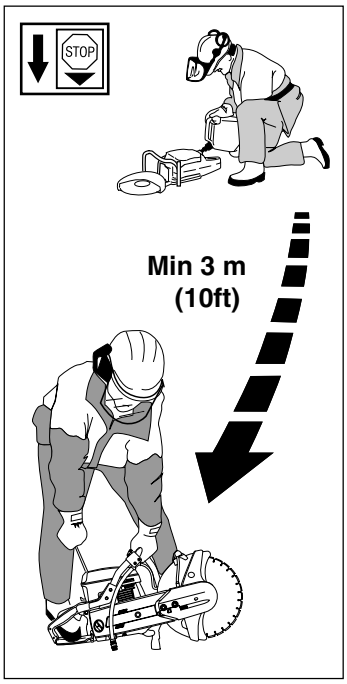
Transport and storage

- Store the power cutter in a lockable area so that it is out of reach of children and unauthorised persons.
- Do not store or transport the power cutter with the cutting blade fitted.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Fuel safety
(Filling/Fuel mixture/Storage)

WARNING! Exercise great care when handling fuel. Bear in mind the risk of fire, explosions and inhaling fumes.



- Never fill the power cutter while the engine is running.
- Provide good ventilation when filling or mixing fuel (gasoline and 2-stroke oil).
- Move the power cutter at least 3 m from the refuelling point before starting it.
- Never start the power cutter:
  a) If you have spilt fuel on it. Wipe up all spillage.

  b) If you have spilt fuel on yourself or your clothes. Change your clothes.

  c) If there is a fuel leak. Make regular checks for leakage from the fuel cap and the fuel supply pipes.
- Always store the power cutter and fuel so that any leakage or vapours do not risk coming into contact with sparks or naked flames. For example, electrical machines, electric motors, relays, switches, boilers, or the like.
- When storing fuel, approved containers intended for this purpose must be used.
- The fuel tank should be emptied when storing the power cutter for long periods. Contact your local fuel station to find out how to dispose of excess fuel.

WARNING! Use a Partner fuel can with an anti-spill device. Fuel and fuel fumes are highly flammable. Think of the risks of fire, explosion and breathing in fumes. Stop the engine before refuelling. Do not overfill with fuel. Mop up any spills on the ground or the machine. If you spill fuel on yourself or your clothes, change your clothes. Move the machine at least 3 metres from the refuelling site before starting.

GENERAL WORKING INSTRUCTIONS

This section describes basic safety rules for using a power cutter. Follow these general working instructions, but do not use a power cutter in a situation where you cannot call for help in case of an accident.

Basic safety precautions

IMPORTANT INFORMATION! Never work with a power cutter that is damaged or incorrectly adjusted. Never work with a power cutter that has parts missing or where the assembly has not been done in a safe manner. Check that the cutting blade stops rotating when the throttle is released. If you encounter a situation where you are uncertain how to proceed you should ask an expert.
Avoid all usage which you consider to be beyond your capability.

- Check that no one is in the immediate vicinity when the machine is started or while working with the machine to ensure that people, animals or other things cannot affect your control of the power cutter.
- Avoid usage in unfavourable weather conditions, for example, thick fog, heavy rain, strong winds or extreme cold, etc. To work in bad weather conditions is tiring and can create dangerous circumstances, e.g. slippery surfaces.
- 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 clothing and parts of the body do not come into contact with the cutting blade when the engine is started.
- Maintain a safe distance from the cutting blade when the engine is running.
- The blade guard should always be fitted when the engine is running.
- Ensure that the working area is sufficiently illuminated to create a safe working environment.
- Do not move the power cutter with the blade rotating.
- Some working positions may create greater stress on the operator.
- Make sure that no pipes or electrical cables are routed in the area to be cut.

Only use the machine in areas with good ventilation. Neglect can result in serious injury or death. Carbon monoxide in the exhaust fumes causes suffocation.

Cutting

WARNING! The safety distance for the power cutter is 15 metre. You are responsible that animals and onlookers are not in the working area. Do not start to work with the power cutter before the working area is clear and you have a firm foothold.

- Start cutting with the engine at full throttle.
- Always hold the power cutter in a firm grip with both hands. Hold the machine so that the thumb and fingers grip around the handle

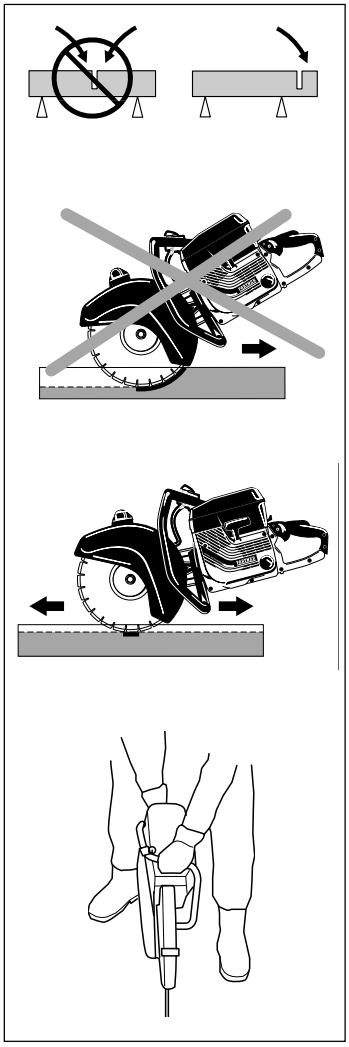
SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Over exposure to vibrations can result in blood-vessel or nerve injury to persons suffering with blood circulation problems. Seek medical attention if you experience physical symptoms that can be related to over exposure to vibrations. Examples of such symptoms are numbness, lack of feeling, “tickling“, “pricking“, pain lack of or a reduction in normal strength, changes in the colour of the skin or its surfaces. These symptoms normally appear in the fingers, hands or wrists.

Cutting technique

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

1. Support the work piece in such away that you can predict what will happen and so it will not pinch.
2. Always cut at full throttle.
3. Start cutting gently, do not force or squeeze the blade in.
4. Use a high blade speed.
5. Move the blade slowly backwards and forwards.
6. Use a small part of the blade’s cutting edge.
7. Only use the blade’s cutting edge when cutting.
8. Cut with the blade fully vertical – at right angles to the work piece.



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

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

Water cooling

WARNING!
Water cooling, which is only used on petrol driven power cutters and when cutting concrete, cools the blade and increases its service life as well as reducing dust (see the section Abrasive discs). Among the disadvantages are difficulties at very low temperatures, the risk of damaging the floor and other sections of the building and risk for slippage.

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 dull blade causes overheating and finally the loss of a segment (part of a cutting blade).

Sharpen against a soft material such as sandstone or brick.

Blade vibration

The blade can become out of shape (not round) and vibrate if a too high feeding pressure is used or if the blade is pressed into the work piece.

A lower feeding pressure ought to stop the vibration. Otherwise replace the cutting blade.

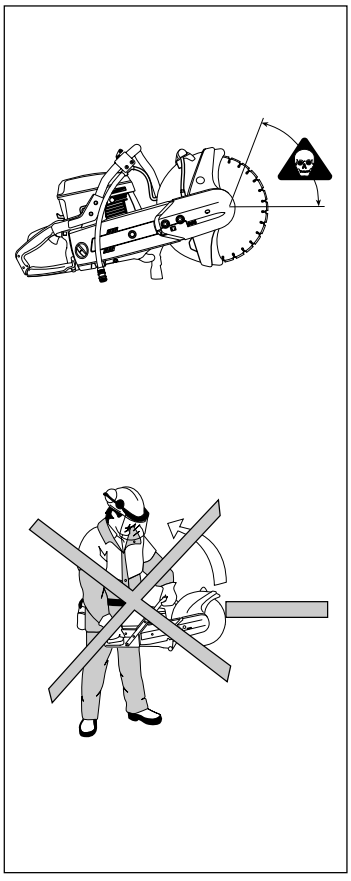
Kickback

Kickback can occur very suddenly and with great force. If the following directives are not followed, it can result in serious or even fatal injury.

If the sector of the blade illustrated below is used for cutting the blade can start to climb causing the power cutter to kickback upwards and backwards towards the user with immense force.

How to avoid kickback

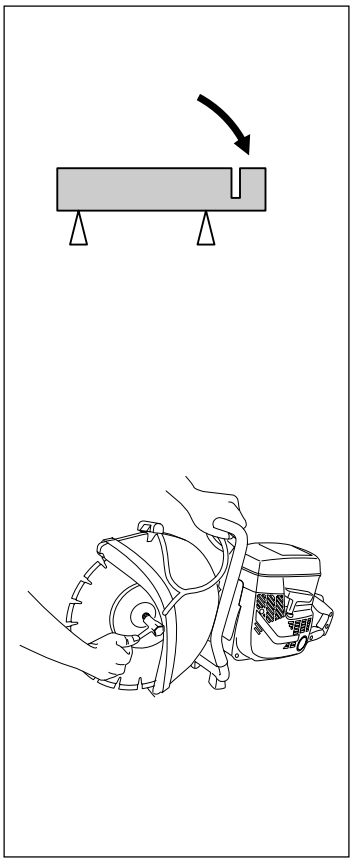
1. Never cut with the segment illustrated in the diagram.
2. Keep a good balance and a firm foothold.
3. Use both hands and take a firm grip with the thumb and fingers around the handle.
4. Stand at a comfortable distance from the work piece.
5. Run the power cutter at full throttle.
6. Take care when inserting the blade in an existing cut.
7. Never cut above shoulder height.
8. 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 lower part of the blade is suddenly stopped or when the cut closes. (To avoid this see the section "*How to avoid kickback*" and *"Pinching/rotation"* below)

Pinching/rotation
Pinching occurs when the cut closes. The power cutter can be pulled down suddenly with a very powerful movement.

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.



Abrasive discs
Abrasive discs are not intended for use with water. If an abrasive disc is stored in humid conditions, this can cause imbalance resulting in injury.

Check the speed of the drive shaft
Use a tachometer regularly to check the speed of the drive axle at full throttle and without a load. The maximum speed is stated on the machine.

WARNING!
The machine must be adjusted at an authorised service workshop before it may be used, if the speed is higher than that stated on the machine.

Care and storage

General

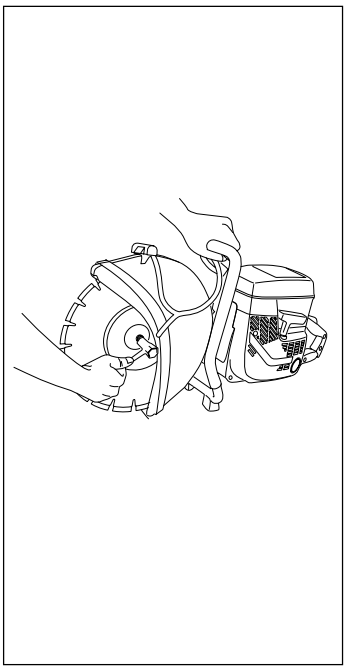
Partner's power cutters are robust and durable. However, as they are used at a high processing rate all service procedures must be carried out at the times and in the manner described, so that the machine always works efficiently and safely.

Read this Operator's Manual to determine which service routines you can carry out and ensure that all other service work is carried out by an authorised service workshop.

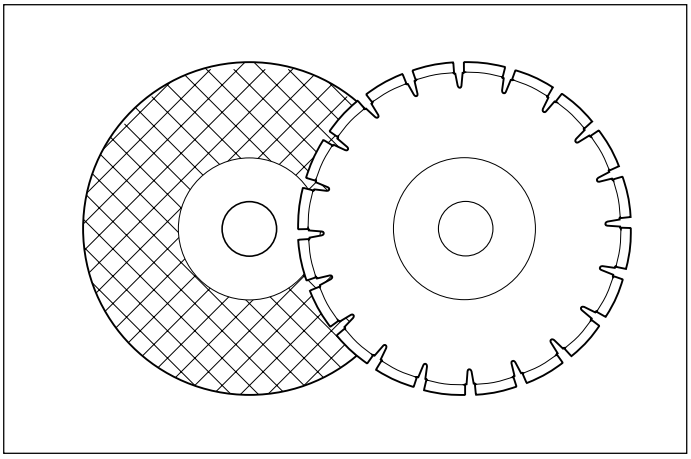
Power cutter
Always handle the power cutter carefully and store it with the blade removed.

Cutting blades

- 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 blades are supplied with a backing pad then a spacer should be used to keep them flat.
- Store cutting blades in dry, frost free conditions.
- Remove the blade before the power cutter is moved or transported.
- Inspect new blades for transport or storage damage.



CUTTING BLADES



General

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

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

High speed portable tools

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.

WARNING!
Never use a cutting blade at a lower speed rating than that of the 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.

WARNING!
Never use a cutting blade for any other purpose than that it was intended for.

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

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. (The term reinforced does not refer to those cutting blades that are only reinforced around the flange).

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

Characteristics that give the blade a shorter service life and greater cutting capacity are said to make the blade ”softer”. A blade with a longer service life and slower cutting capacity is a blade with a ”harder” effect.

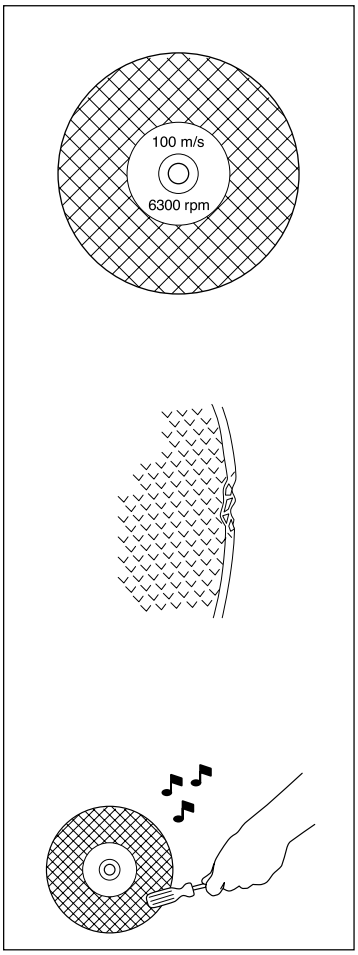
High quality cutting blades are normally more economical. Lower quality cutting blades usually have an inferior cutting capacity and shorter service life, which results in higher cost per processed material.

ABRASIVE DISCS, TYPES AND USES

	Use		
Blade type	**General characteristics**	**Material**	**Water cooling**
Con-crete	Universal usage, economical.	Concrete, asphalt, stone, brickwork, cast iron, aluminium, copper, brass, cables, rubber, etc.	Can be used to reduce dust. The disc should not be stored after cutting is complete as water affects the strength of the disc while stored.
Metal	Unbeatable for steel (not suitable for concrete, etc.)	Steel, steel alloys and other hard metals.	NOT recommended.

Type of cutting blades

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



Damage

- Ensure the blade it not cracked or damaged in any other way.
- Test the abrasive disc by hitting it lightly with a piece of wood. If the blade does not give a full-sounding ring then it is damaged.
- Never use a blade that has fallen on the floor.

Assembly

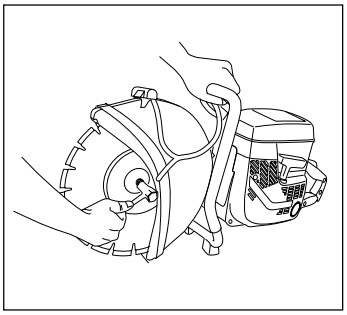
- Check that the blade is fitted correctly and is secure.
- Follow all specifications in the table below.

Specifications for fitting blades		
Standard blades centre hole (spindle)	inches mm	.787 7/8 1 20 22,2 25,4
Reducing bush*	Max. thickness Min thickness	Blade thickness 3 mm (1/8")
Backing pad (Must be used)	Material Max. thickness	Highly compressible, e.g. blotting paper 0,5 mm (.020")
Spindle hole/ drive shaft	Play	0,2 mm (.010")
Flange tightening	The bolt is tightened to 15-25 Nm	
Blade/guard	Check that the blade runs free of the guard.	

* Plastic reducing bushes may only be used with abrasive discs. Do not use reducing bushes with diamond blades or tungsten carbide blades.We recommend that the spindle is replaced so that it fits the blades to be used rather than using a reducing bush. Contact your service workshop for details.

Guard

Check that the guard is not cracked or shows signs of any other damage. Clean the inside of the guard before fitting a new blade. Check that the guard can be adjusted.



Diamond blades

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

DIAMOND BLADES, TYPES AND USES			
Diamond blade	**General characteristics**	**Material**	**Water cooling**
	Low cost per cutting operation. Fewer blade changes. Constant cutting depth. Less dust.	All brickwork, reinforced concrete and other composite materials. NOT recommended for metal.	Increases the blade's service life

WARNING!
Cool diamond blades continuously with water to prevent overheating that can cause the blade to break and pieces being thrown off resulting in injury and damage.

Using diamond blades

Proceed as follows:

- Let the cutting blade rotate in the same direction as the arrow markings indicate.
- Cool continually with water.
- Keep the cutting blade sharp.
- Remove the cutting blade when the machine is transported.

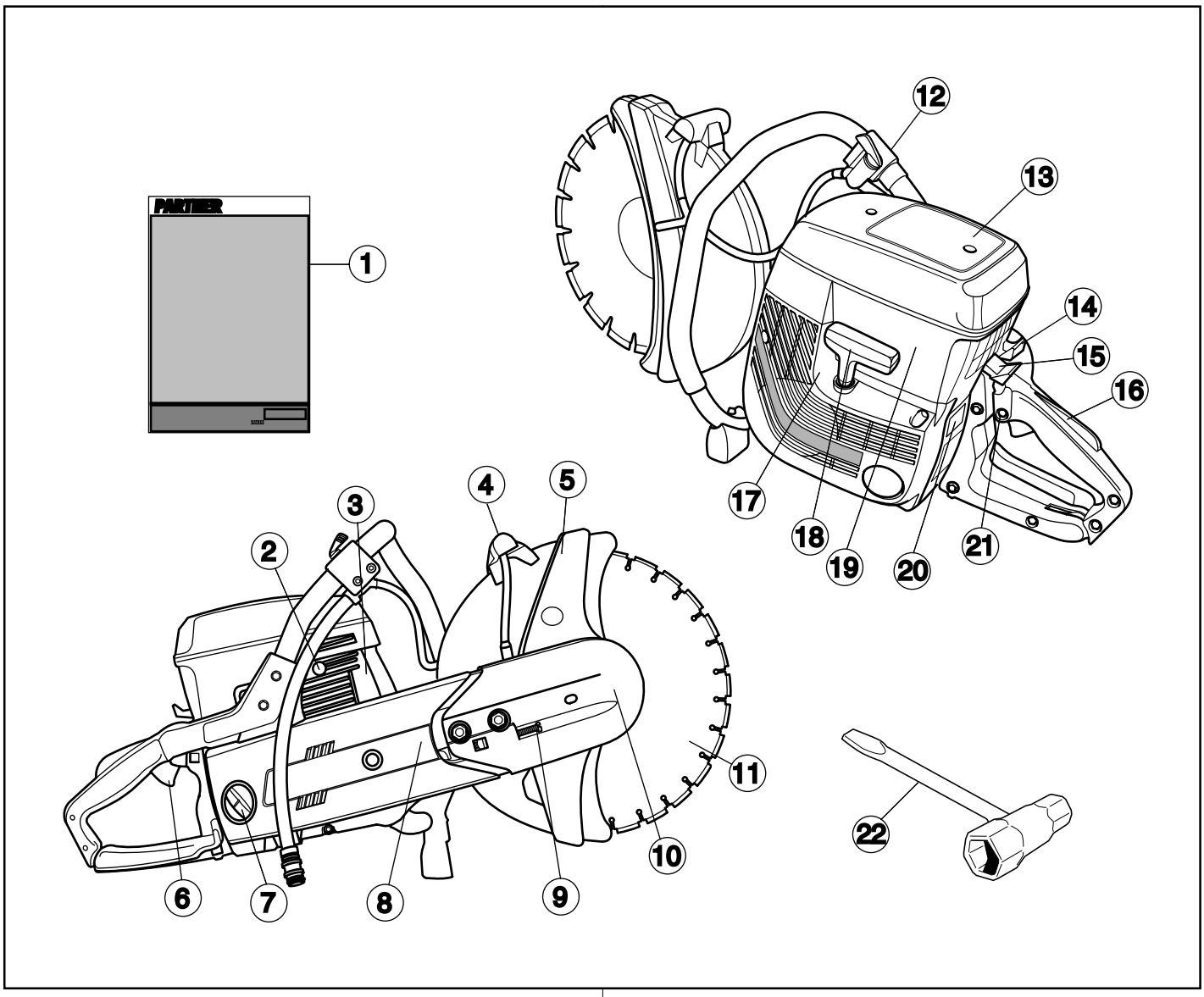
Avoid:

- Running the cutting blade in the wrong direction.
- Forcing a dull blade or wedging the blade into a cut.
- Transporting the power cutter with the blade fitted.
- Letting the blade fall on the work piece.

Diamond blades for dry cutting

Diamond blades for dry cutting are a new generation of blades that do not require water cooling. However, the blades are still damaged by excessive heat. It is good economics to let the blade cool by simply lifting the blade from the cut every 30–60 seconds and let it rotate in the air, for 10 seconds to cool

WHAT IS WHAT?



What is what on a power cutter?

1 Operator’s manual

2 Decompression valve

3 Water valve

4 Adjustment handle for blade guard

5 Blade guard

6 Throttle control

7 Fuel tank

8 Cutting arm

9 Belt tensioning screw

10 Cutting arm

11 Cutting blade

12 Front handle

13 Air filter cover

14 Choke

15 Stop switch

16 Throttle trigger lockout

17 Starter

18 Starter handle

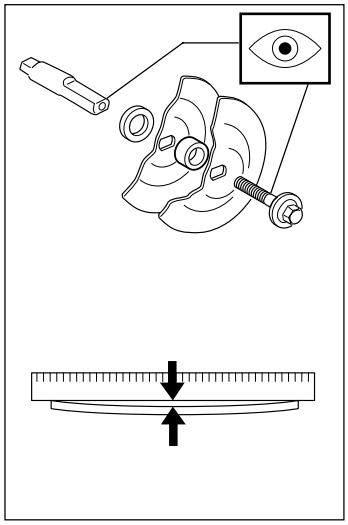
19 Cylinder cover

20 Type plate

21 Starter throttle catch

22 Combination spanner

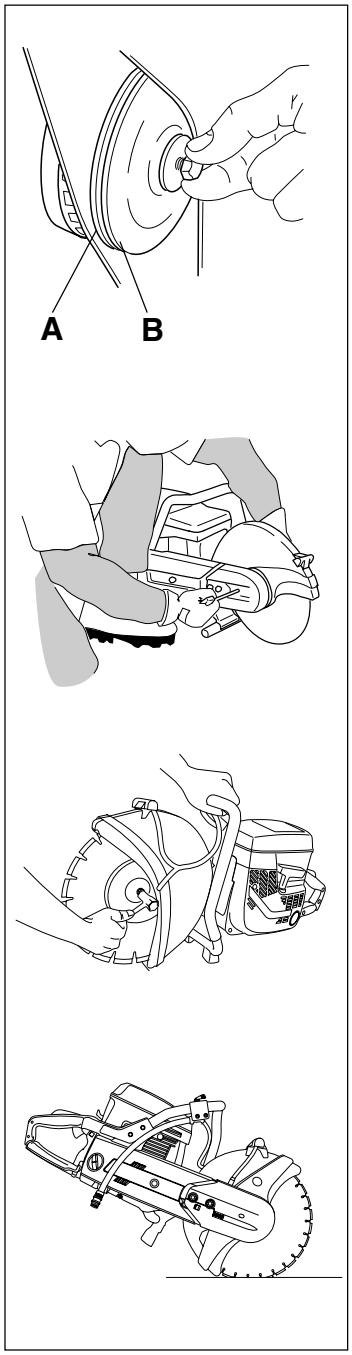
Checking the drive shaft and flanges



- 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 flanges that are twisted, have damaged edges, untrue or dirty. Do not use different size flanges.

Fitting the cutting blade



Partner 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 between the inner flange hub (A) and the flange hub (B). The flange hub is turned so that it fits on the axle. The cutting blade is tightened using the socket spanner 501 69 17-02.

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).

Blade guard

The blade guard should always be fitted on the power cutter.
The guard should be adjusted so that the rear section is close to the work piece. Cutting fragments and sparks are then collected by the guard and led away from the user.

FUEL HANDLING

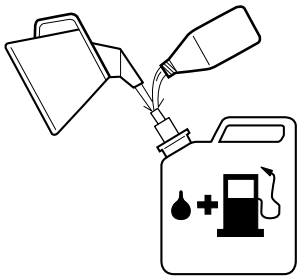
Fuelmix

NOTE! The power cutter is equipped with a two-stroke engine and must always be run using a mixture of petrol and two-stroke engine 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.

Always provide for good ventilation when handling fuel.

Petrol

- Use good quality unleaded or leaded petrol.
- The lowest octane recommended is 90. 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 the best results use PARTNER two-stroke oil, which has been especially developed for power cutters. Mixing ratio 1:50 (2%).
- If PARTNER two-stroke oil is not available, you may use another two-stroke oil of good quality that is intended for air cooled engines. Contact your dealer when selecting an oil. Follow the manufacturer's recommended mixing ratio.
- Never use two-stroke oil intended for water cooled outboard engines, so-called, outboard oil.
- Never use oil intended for four-stroke engines.

Bensin Bensin Benzin Bensiiniä Lit.	Olja • Olje Olie • Öljyä Lit.		
	2%(1:50)	3%(1:33)	4%(1:25)
5	0,10	0,15	0,20
10	0,20	0,30	0,40
15	0,30	0,45	0,60
20	0,40	0,60	0,80

Mixing

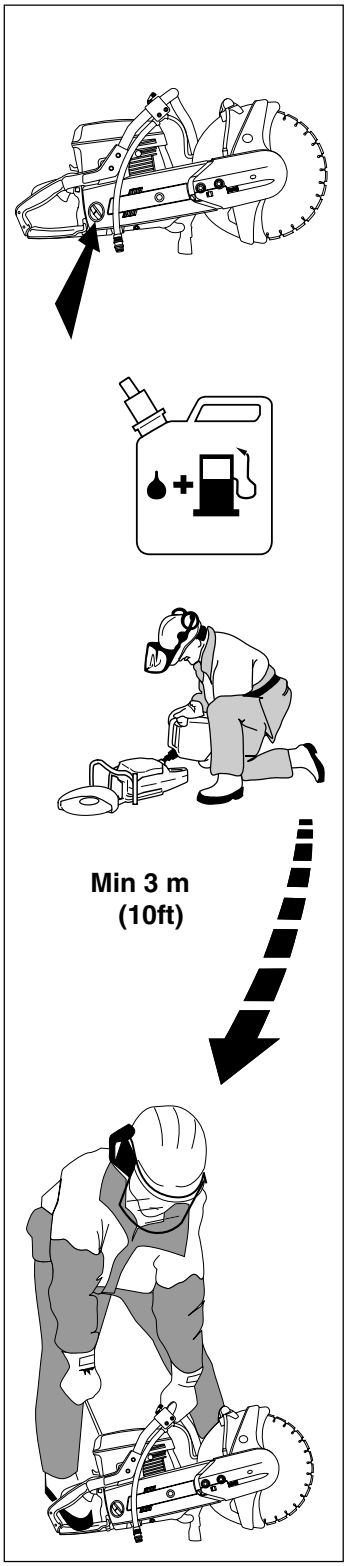
- Always mix the petrol and oil in a clean container intended for fuel.
- Always start by filling half the amount of the petrol to be used. Then add the entire amount of oil. Mix (shake) the fuel mixture. Add the remaining amount of petrol.
- Mix (shake) the fuel mixture thoroughly before filling the saw's fuel tank.
- Do not mix more than max. one month's supply of fuel.
- If the power cutter is not used for some time the fuel tank should be emptied and cleaned.

Fuelling

WARNING!The following precautions reduce the risk of fire:

- **Do not smoke or place any sources of heat in the vicinity of the fuel.**
- **Never refuel when the engine is running.**
- **Open the fuel cap slowly when fuelling so that any over pressure is released slowly.**
- **Tighten the fuel cap carefully after refuelling.**
- **Always move the power cutter from the fuelling area before starting.**

- Keep the handle dry, clean and free from oil and fuel.
- Clean around the fuel cap. Clean the fuel tank regularly. The fuel filter should be changed at least once per year Contamination in the tank can disrupt operations. Ensure that the fuel is well mixed by shaking the container before filling the tank.
- Always exercise care when filling the fuel. Move the power cutter at least three metres from the fuelling area before it is started. Make sure the fuel cap is tightened.



START AND STOP

Start and stop

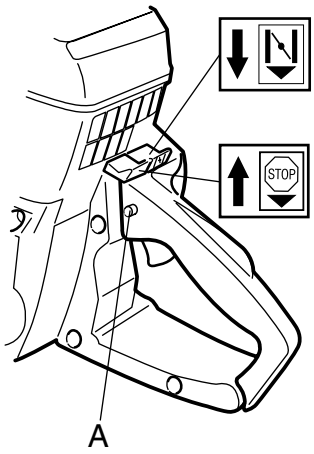
WARNING! Before starting observe the following:

- **Do not start the power cutter without the cutting arm, belt or cutting head fitted. Otherwise the clutch can come loose and cause personal injuries.**
- **Always move the power cutter from the fuelling area before starting.**
- **Ensure that you and the machine stand firmly and that the cutting blade rotates freely.**
- **Make sure no unauthorised persons are within the working area.**

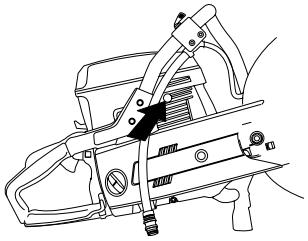
Starting a cold engine

IGNITION:
Slide the stop switch to the run position.

CHOKE:
Press down the choke lever.



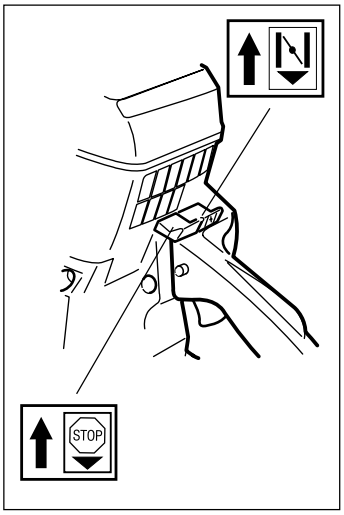
STARTER THROTTLE CATCH
Press in the throttle control and thereafter the starter throttle catch (A). Release the throttle control and the throttle is blocked in half throttle position. The catch is released when the throttle control is pressed in all the way.



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. When the machine has started the valve automatically returns to its original position.

Starting a warm engine

Use the same procedure as for starting cold engine but without choke. Fast idle is recived by first set the choke control in choke position, and then back again.



Start

WARNING! The cutting blade can rotate when the engine starts. Make sure it can rotate freely.

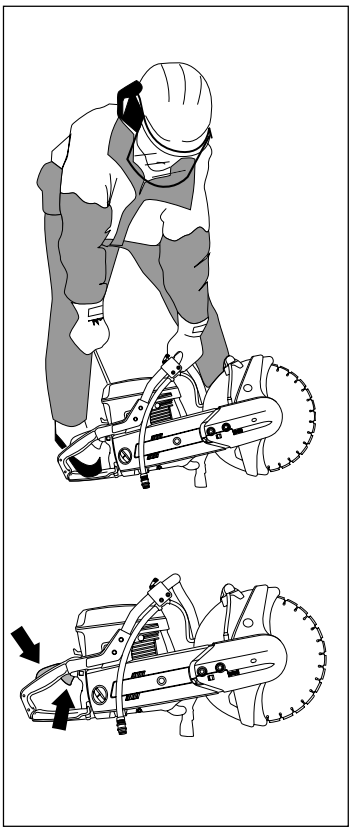
Take hold of the front handle using your left hand. Put your right foot on the lower section of the rear handle pressing the power cutter against the ground.

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

NOTE! Do not pull out the starter cord completely and do not release the starter from the fully extended position. This can damage the chain power cutter.

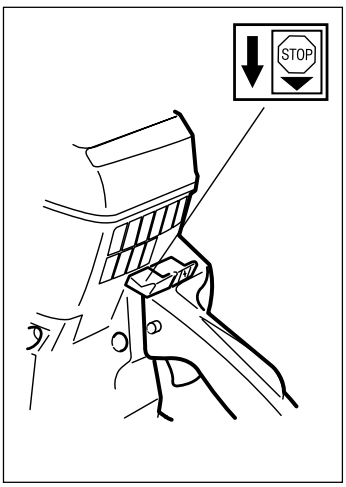
Press forward the choke control immediately when the engine fires and try again until the engine starts.

When the engine starts, quickly apply full throttle and the starter throttle catch will automatically disengage.

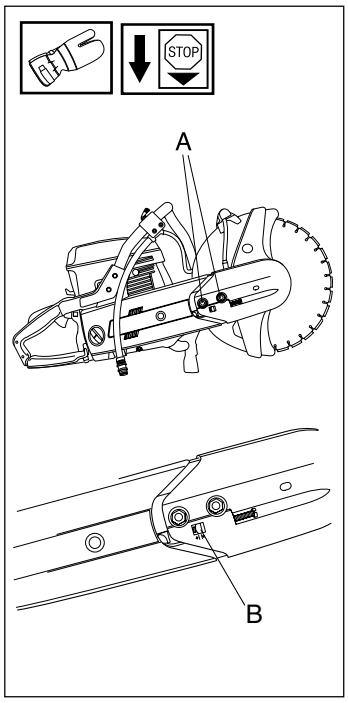


Stop

The engine is stopped by switching off the ignition (Press the stop switch down into the stop position.)



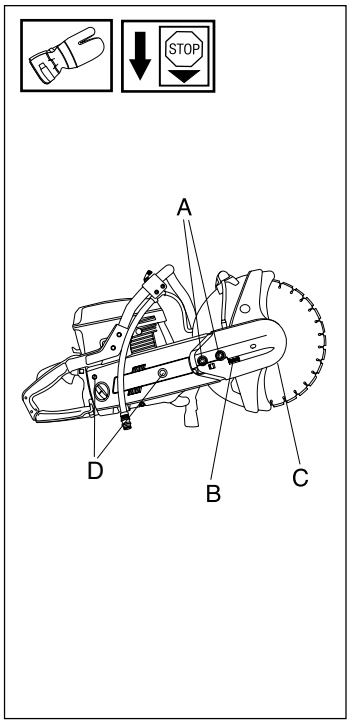
Adjusting the drive belt



- The drive belt is enclosed and protected from dust, dirt and mechanical damage when cutting.
- To tension the drive belt, unscrew the screws (A) that secure the cutting head and belt guard 1/2 a turn.
- Turn the tensioning screw so that the nut (B) is located directly under the arrow on the cover. Shake the head to ensure the spring can tension the belt. The belt now automatically has the right tension.
- Tighten the screws that secure the cutting head.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION! A new drive belt should be tensioned after using one or two tanks of fuel.

Changing the drive belt



- Loosen the two screws (A).
- Turn the tensioning screw(B) until the tension has been released
- Remove the two screws (A).
- Remove the front belt cover (C).
- Remove the belt from the pulley.
- Dismantle the cutting head.
- Remove the two screws (D). Remove the side cover.
- Replace the drive belt.
- To assemble reverse the procedure for dismantling.
- Check the blade guard for signs of cracking or other damage. Replace it if damaged.

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

Belt pulley and clutch

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

Carburettor with fixed jets

Your Partner product has been designed and manufactured to specifications that reduce harmful emissions.
After your unit has been run 8-10 tanks of fuel the engine has broken in. To ensure that your unit is at peak performance and producing the least amount of harmful emissions after break in, have your authorized servicing dealer, who has a revolution counter at his disposal, to check your carburettor for optimum operating conditions.

Operation

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

WARNING! Do not start the power cutter without the cutting arm, belt or cutting head fitted. Otherwise the clutch can come loose and cause personal injuries.

Jets

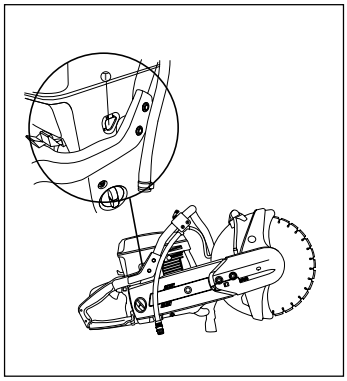
The carburettor is equipped with fixed jets to ensure the engine always receives the correct fuel air mixture.
If the engine lacks power or accelerates poorly do the following:
- Inspect or, if necessary, replace the air filter.
- If this does not help, contact an authorised service workshop.

Final setting of the idling speed T

Adjust the idling speed with the screw T. If it is necessary to re-adjust, first turn the idle speed adjusting screw T clockwise, until the blade starts to rotate. Then turn, counter-clockwise until the blade stops. A correctly adjusted idle speed setting occurs when the engine runs smoothly in every position. It should also be good margin to the rpm when the blade starts to rotate.

Recommended idling speed: 2 500 rpm.

Contact your servicing dealer, if the idle speed setting cannot be adjusted so that the blade stops. Never use the power cutter until it has been correctly adjusted or repaired.



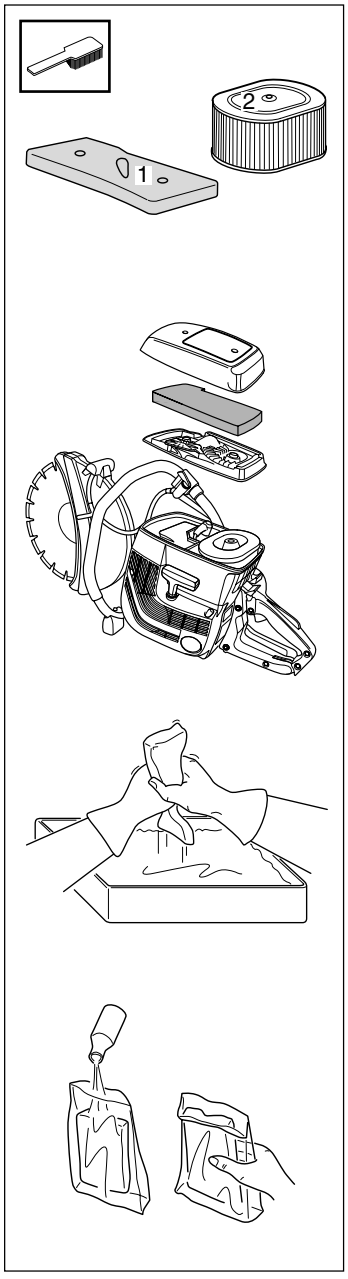
Fuel filter

- 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.
- The filter cannot be cleaned but must be replaced with a new filter when it blocked. **The filter should be changed at least once per year.**

Air filter

The air filter should be cleaned regularly removing dust and dirt to avoid:

- Carburettor malfunction
- Starting problems
- Reduced engine power
- Unnecessary wear to engine parts



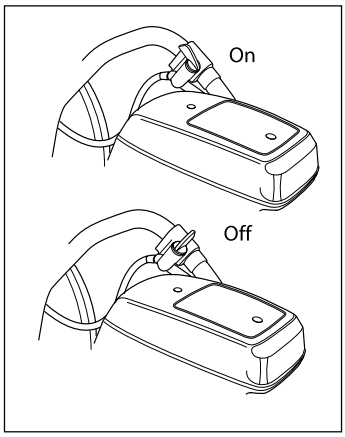
The air filter system consists of a main filter and a back-up filter:

- The main filter is an oiled foam rubber filter that is easily accessible under the filter cover (A). In dusty conditions this filter should be inspected/replaced after every other fuelling. In order to obtain a good filtering effect, the filter must be inspected/replaced regularly or cleaned and oiled. A special PARTNER oil has been produced for this purpose.
- Remove the filter. Wash the filter carefully in tepid, soapy water. After cleaning rinse the filter thoroughly in clean water. Squeeze out the filter and let the filter dry. NOTE! Compressed air at a high pressure can damage the foam.
- Oil the filter carefully. It is extremely important that the entire filter is saturated in oil.
- A foam rubber filter that has been washed many times wears. Replace with a new filter if it is not elastic and seals well against the filter cover.
- The back-up filter is a paper filter and is accessible under the cover B. This filter should be replaced/cleaned when the engine power drops. The filter is cleaned by shaking or carefully using compressed air. Note the filter must not be washed!

A filter used for a long period of time can never be completely cleaned. Therefore all air filters must be replaced periodically with a new filter. **A damaged air filter must always be replaced.**

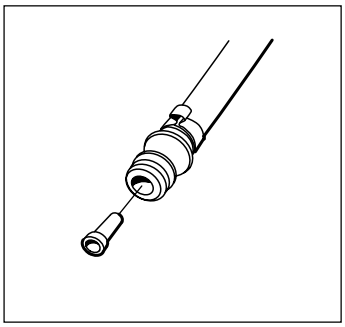
IMPORTANT INFORMATION!
Insufficient care of the air filter will cause deposits on the spark plug resulting in abnormal wear to engine parts.

Water valve



Water filter

Check and clean the filter as necessary.

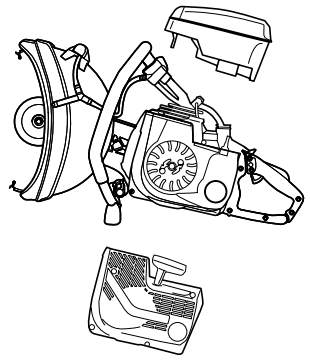


Starter

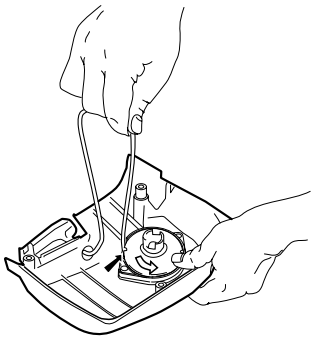
WARNING!
- **The recoil spring sits in its tensioned posi tion in the starter housing and can with careless handling fly out and cause personal injury.**
- **When replacing the recoil spring or the starter cord great care should be exercised. Always wear protective glasses.**

Replacing a broken or worn starter cord

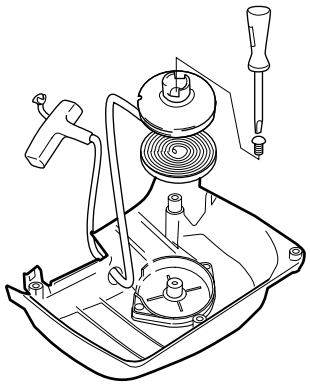
- Loosen the filter cover and cylinder cover.
- Loosen the bolts that hold the starter against the crankcase and lift off the starter unit.



- Pull out the cord approx. 30 cm and lift it out of the cut-out in the starter-pulley's periphery. Reset the recoil spring by allowing the pulley to slowly rotate backwards.



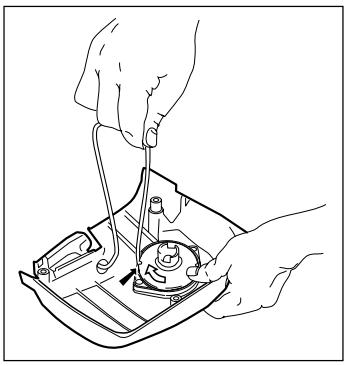
- Loosen the screw in the centre of the starter-pulley and lift off the pulley. Insert and secure the starter cord in the starter pulley. Wind on approx. 3 turns of the cord on the pulley. Fit the pulley on the recoil spring so that the end of the recoil spring hooks on the pulley. Fit the screw in the centre of the pulley. Thread the starter cord through the hole in the starter housing and the starter handle. Tie a good knot on the end of the cord.



Tensioning the recoil spring

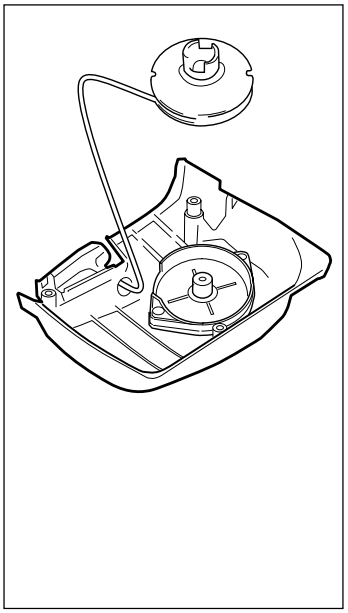
- Lift up the starter cord from the cut out on the pulley and turn the pulley approx. 2 turns clockwise.

  NOTE! Ensure the starter pulley can be turned at least a further 1/2 turn when the starter cord is fully extended.



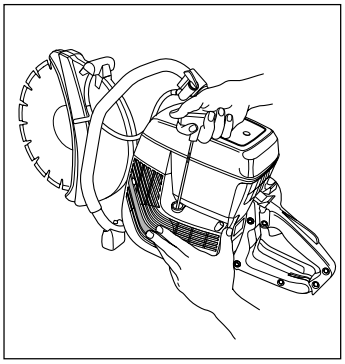
Replacing a broken recoil spring

- Lift the starter pulley (see *"Changing a broken or worn starter cord"*).
- Loosen the screws holding the spring cassette.
- Disassemble the recoil spring by tapping the pully (with its inside facing down) lightly against a working bench or similar. If the spring pops out when assembling, it should be mounted again, out and in towards the centre.
- Lubricate the recoil spring with thin oil. Assemble the starter pulley, and tension the recoil spring.



Fitting the starter

- Fit the starter by first pulling out the starter cord and then placing the starter in position on the crankcase. No slowly release the starter cord so that the pawls grip in the pulley.
- Fit and tighten the screws that hold the starter.

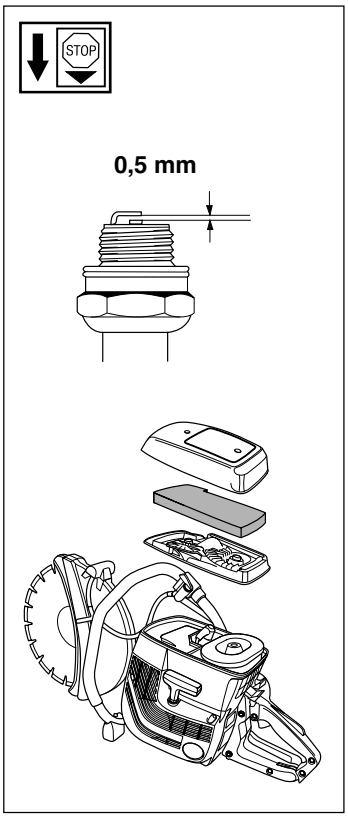


Spark plug

The condition of the spark plug is affected by:

- An incorrect carburettor setting.
- An incorrect fuel mixture (too much oil).
- A dirty air filter.

These factors cause deposits on the spark plug electrode that may result in malfunction or starting difficulties.



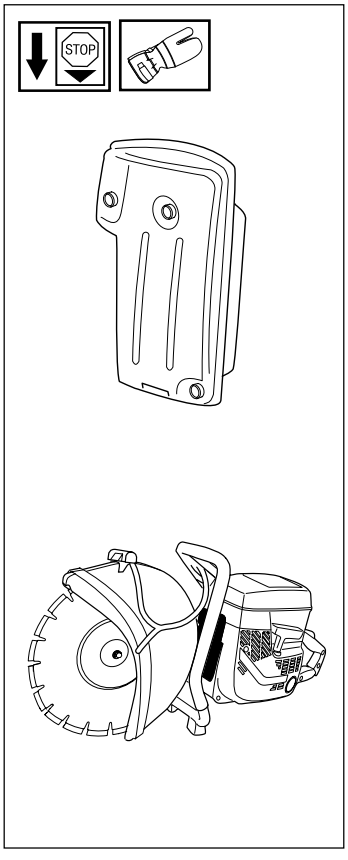
- **If the machine is low on power, difficult to start or runs poorly while idling always check the spark plug first.** If the spark plug is dirty, clean it and at the same time check that the electrode gap is 0,5 mm (.020"). The spark plug should be changed after about one month of operation or earlier if necessary.

NOTE! Always use the recommended type of spark plug. (see chapter *"Technical data"*)! An incorrect spark plug can damage the cylinder/piston.

Muffler

The muffler is designed in order 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 power cutter with a defective muffler.

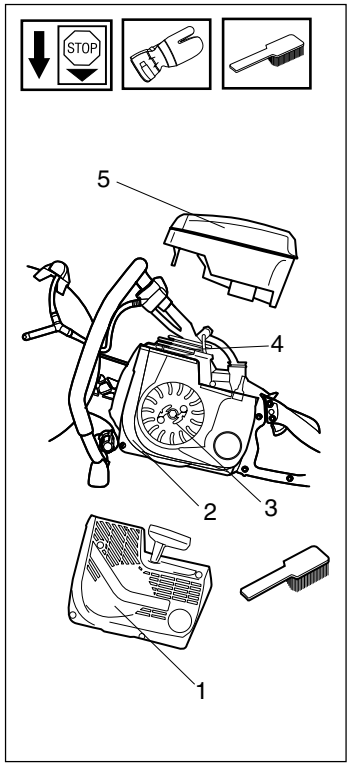


Cooling system

To obtain the lowest possible running temperature the power cutter is equipped with a cooling system.

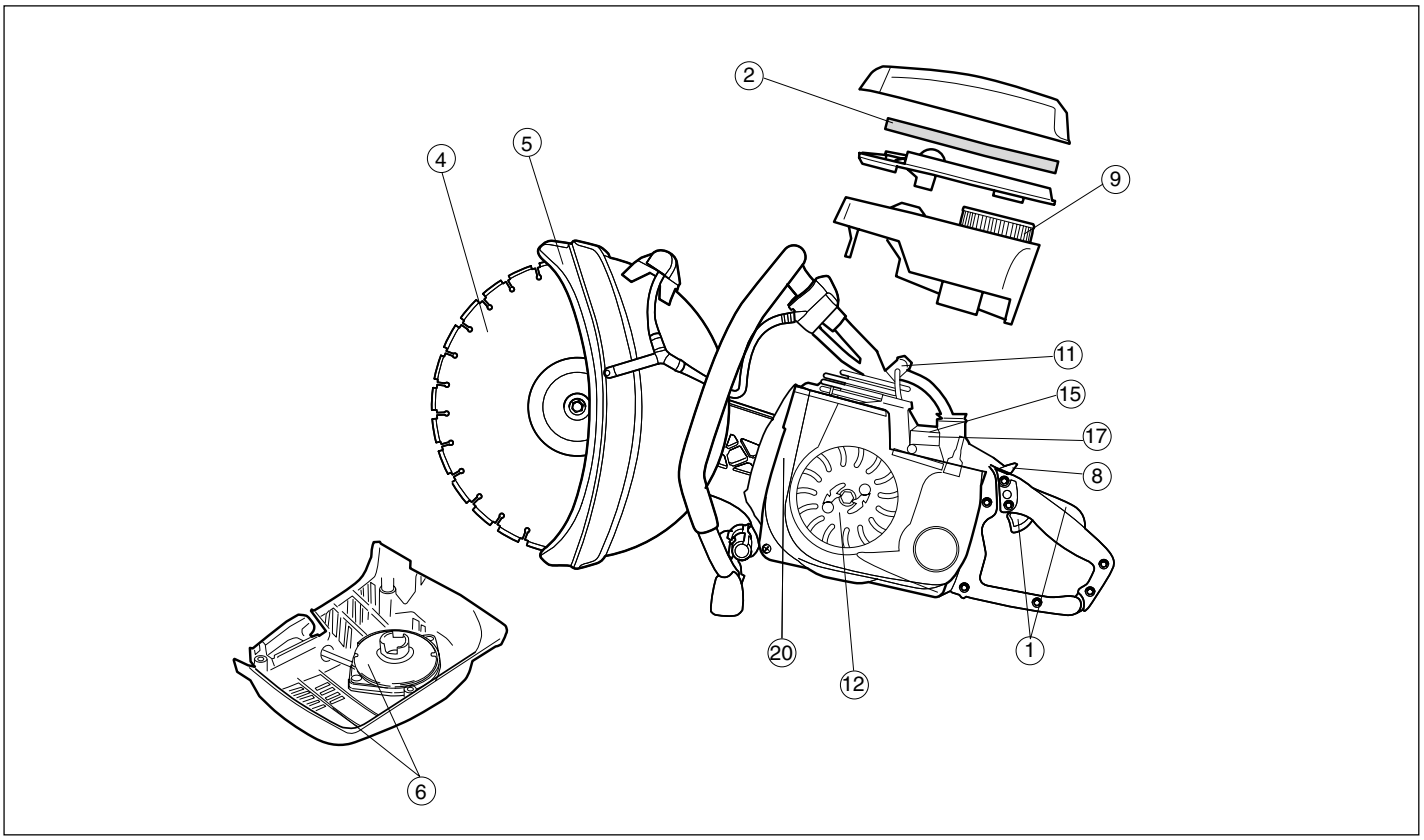
The cooling system consists of:

1. An air intake on the starter unit.
2. Air flow guide.
3. Cooling fins on the flywheel
4. Cooling fins on the cylinder
5. Cylinder cover (leads cold air onto the cylinder).

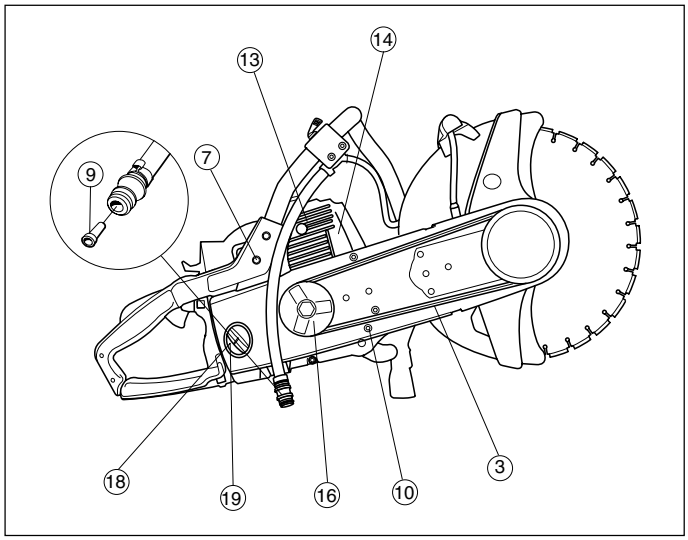


Clean the cooling system using a brush at least once a week, in difficult conditions more often.
A dirty or blocked cooling system results in the power cutter overheating, which causes damage to the piston and cylinder.

MAINTENANCE



Below follows some general maintenance instructions.
If you need further information please contact your service workshop.



Daily maintenance

1. Check that throttle components work correctly from a safety view point (throttle and starter throttle catch).
2. Clean the outside of the power cutter..
3. Check the tension of the drive belt.
4. Check the condition of the cutting blade.
5. Check the condition of the blade blade.
6. Check the starter and the starter cord; clean the outside of the starter's air intake.
7. Check that all nuts and bolts are tightened correctly.
8. Check the function of the stop switch.
9. Check the operation of the filter.

Weekly maintenance

10. Check the back-up paper filter.
11. Check that the handles and the anti-vibration elements are not damaged.
12. Clean the spark plug. Check that the electrode gap is 0.5 mm.
13. Clean the cooling fins on the flywheel. Check the starter and recoil spring.
14. Clean the cooling fins on the cylinder.
15. Check the muffler.
16. Check the carburetor function.

Monthly maintenance

17. Check the clutch drum, drive-pulley, and clutch springs with regard to wear.
18. Clean the outside of the carburettor
19. Check the fuel filter, fuel hose, change if necessary.
20. Clean the inside of the fuel tank.
21. Check all cables and connections.

TECHNICAL DATA

	K650 Active III	K700 Active III
Engine		
Cylinder volume, cm^3/cu.in	71/4.3	71/4.3
Cylinder bore, mm/inch	Ø 50/1.968	Ø 50/1.968
Stroke, mm/inch	36/1.417	36/1.417
Idle speed, rpm	2 500	2 500
Recommended max. speed, unloaded, rpm	9 750 ± 250	9 750 ± 250
Power, kW	3,5	3,5
Ignition system		
Manufacturer	EM	EM
Spark plug	Champion RCJ-7Y / NGK BPMR 7A	Champion RCJ-7Y / NGK BPMR 7A
Electrode gap, mm/inch	0,5/.020	0,5/.020
Fuel and lubrication system		
Manufacturer	Tillotson	Tillotson
Carburettor type	HS	HS
Fuel capacity, litre/US Pint	0,7/2.1	0,7/2.1
Weight		
Without fuel and cutting blade, kg/lb	8,9 kg (19,6 lb)	9,3 kg (20,5 lb)
Sound levels		
Equivalent *(see note 1)* sound pressure level at the user's ear, measured according to EN 1454 and ISO/DIS 11201, dB(A).	100	100
Equivalent *(see note 1)* sound power level, measured according to EN 1454 and ISO 3744, dB(A).	112	112
Vibration levels		
Handle vibrations measured according to EN 1454.		
Front handle, idling, m/s^2	6,8	4,9
Front handle, full speed, m/s^2	6,1	4,9
Rear handle, idling, m/s^2	7,9	6,6
Rear handle, full speed, m/s^2	10,1	8,8

Note 1. Equivalent sound level is calculated as the time weighted energy total for sound levels under different operating conditions during the following time divisions 1/2 idling, 1/2 full speed.

Cutting equipment

Cutting blade	Gear ratio	Max. peripherical speed
12" (K650)	0,50	80 m/s
14" (K700)	0,50	100 m/s

EMISSION CONTROL WARRANTY STATEMENT

YOUR WARRANTY RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

The EPA (The US Environmental Protection Agency), Environment Canada and Partner Industrial are pleased to explain the emissions control system warranty on your 2001 and later small non-road engine. In U.S. and Canada, small non-road engines must be designed, built and equipped to meet the federal stringent anti-smog standards. Partner Industrial must warrant the emission control system on your small non-road engine for the periods of time listed below provided there has been no abuse, neglect or improper maintenance of your unit. Your emission control system includes parts such as the carburetor and the ignition system.

Where a warrantable condition exists, Partner Industrial will repair your small non-road engine at no cost to you. Expenses covered under warranty include diagnosis, parts and labor.

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY COVERAGE

All 2001 and later small non-road engines are warranted for two years. If any emission related part on your engine (as listed above) is defective, the part will be repaired or replaced by Partner Industrial.

OWNER'S WARRANTY RESPONSIBILITIES

As a small non-road engine owner, you are responsible for the performance of the required maintenance listed in your Operator's Manual. Partner Industrial recommends that you retain all receipts covering maintenance on your small non-road engine, but Partner Industrial cannot deny warranty solely for the lack of receipts or for your failure to ensure the performance of all scheduled maintenance.

As a small non-road engine owner, you should, however, be aware that Partner Industrial may deny you warranty coverage if your small non-road engine or a part of it has failed due to abuse, neglect, improper maintenance, unapproved modifications or the use of parts not made or approved by the original equipment manufacturer.

You are responsible for presenting your small non-road engine to a Partner Industrial authorized servicing dealer as soon as a problem exists. The warranty repairs should be completed in a reasonable amount of time, not to exceed 30 days.

If you have any questions regarding your warranty rights and responsibilities, you should contact your nearest authorized servicing dealer or call Partner Industrial at **1-800 323 3553.**

WARRANTY COMMENCEMENT DATE

The warranty period begins on the date the small non-road engine is delivered.

LENGTH OF COVERAGE

Partner Industrial warrants to the initial owner and each subsequent purchaser that the engine is free from defects in materials and workmanship which cause the failure of a warranted part for a period of two years.

WHAT IS COVERED

REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF PARTS

Repair or replacement of any warranted part will be performed at no charge to the owner at an approved Partner Industrial servicing dealer. If you have any questions regarding your warranty rights and responsibilities, you should contact your nearest authorized servicing dealer or call Partner Industrial at **1-800 323 3553**.

WARRANTY PERIOD

Any warranted part which is not scheduled for replacement as required maintenance, or which is scheduled only for regular inspection to the effect of "repair or replace as necessary" shall be warranted for 2 years. Any warranted part which is scheduled for replacement as required maintenance shall be warranted for the period of time up to the first scheduled replacement point for that part.

DIAGNOSIS

The owner shall not be charged for diagnostic labor which leads to the determination that a warranted part is defective, if the diagnostic work is performed at an approved Partner Industrial servicing dealer.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES

Partner Industrial may be liable for damages to other engine components caused by the failure of a warranted part still under warranty.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED

All failures caused by abuse, neglect or improper maintenance are not covered.

ADD-ON OR MODIFIED PARTS

The use of add-on or modified parts can be grounds for disallowing a warranty claim. Partner Industrial is not liable to cover failures of warranted parts caused by the use of add-on or modified parts.

HOW TO FILE A CLAIM

If you have any questions regarding your warranty rights and responsibilities, you should contact your nearest authorized servicing dealer or call Partner Industrial at **1-800 323 3553**.

WHERE TO GET WARRANTY SERVICE

Warranty services or repairs shall be provided at all Partner Industrial authorized servicing dealers.

MAINTENANCE, REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR OF EMISSION-RELATED PARTS

Any Partner Industrial approved replacement part used in the performance of any warranty maintenance or repairs on emission-related parts, will be provided without charge to the owner if the part is under warranty.

EMISSION CONTROL WARRANTY PARTS LIST

1. Carburetor and internal parts
2. Intake pipe, airfilter holder and carburetor bolts.
3. Airfilter and fuelfilter covered up to maintainance schedule.
4. Ignition System
   a) Spark Plug, covered up to maintenance schedule
   b) Ignition Module

MAINTENANCE STATEMENT

The owner is responsible for the performance of all required maintenance, as defined in the operator's manual.

WARNING!
Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling and other construction activities contains chemicals known (to the State of California) to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- **Lead from lead-based paints**
- **Crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products**
- **Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber**

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

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