

OPERATOR'S MANUAL

HOMELITE

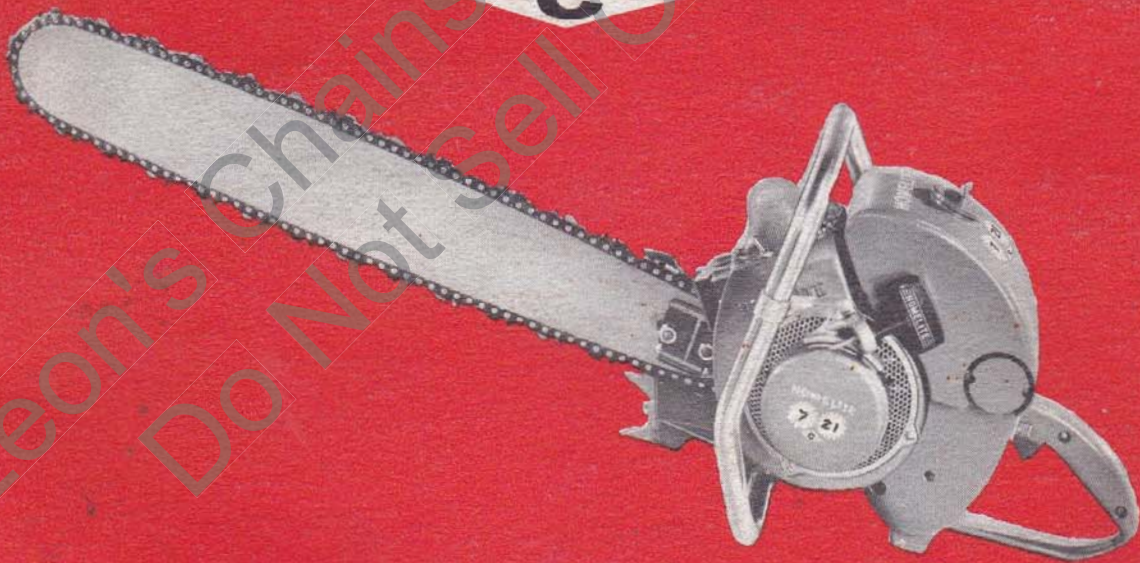
GEAR DRIVEN CHAIN SAW

MODEL

7

21

C



HOMELITE

a division of Textron Inc.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

HOMELITE CHAIN SAW

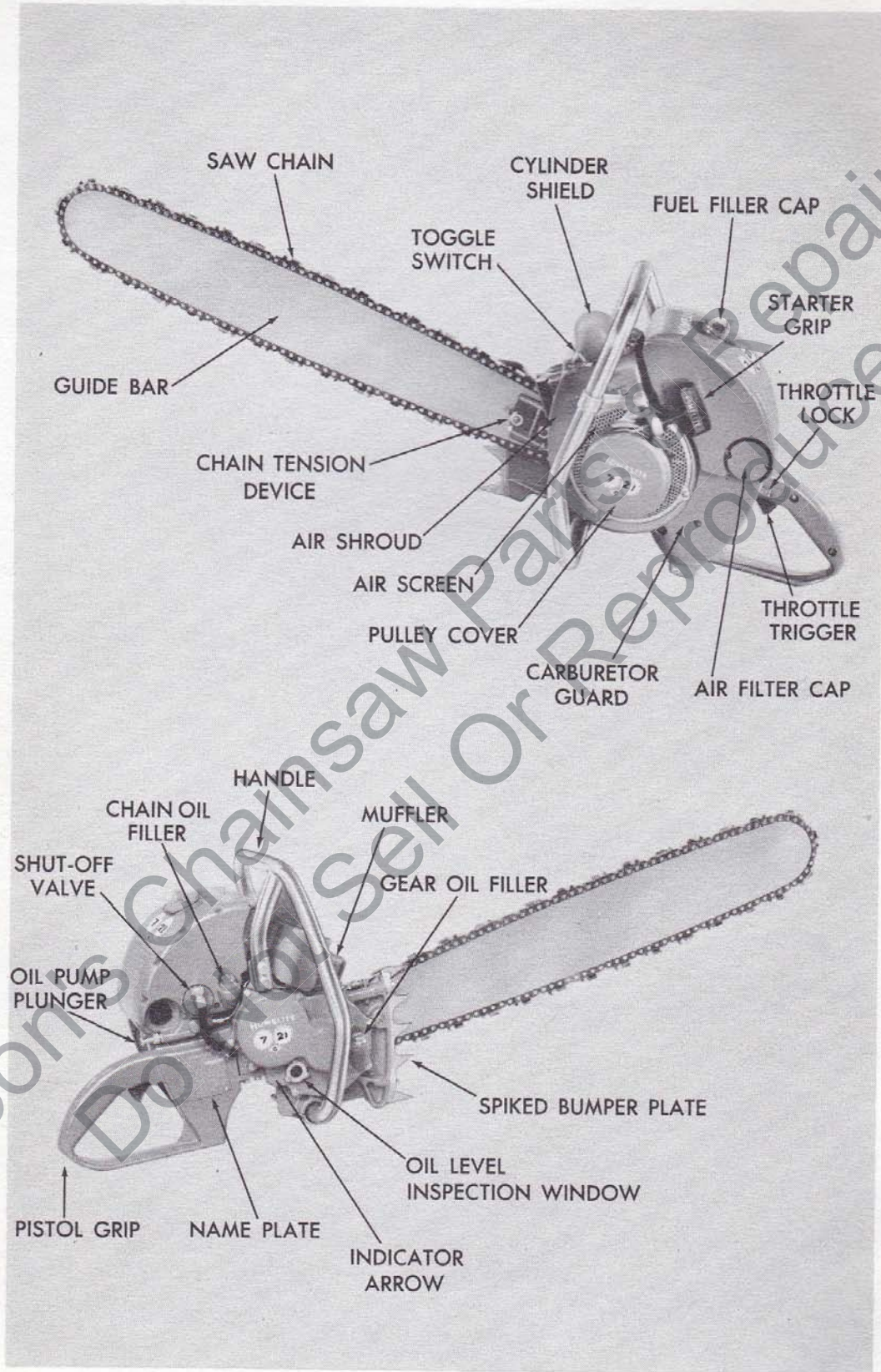


Figure 1—Homelite Model 7-21C Chain Saw

Section I

OPERATION

1. PREPARING SAW FOR USE

a. Unpacking

(1) The engine carton contains a can of gear oil for filling the gear case, and a combination assembly tool. The chain and guide bar have been packaged separately.

(2) When you mail in your warranty card, HOMELITE registers the serial number of the saw in your name and the warranty goes into effect. The serial number is stamped on the name plate (See Figure 1, *bottom.*)

b. Assembling the Unit (See Figure 2)

(1) Remove the two $\frac{3}{8}$ -16 hex nuts and lockwashers and lift the chain tension device from the mounting studs. LEAVE THE GUIDE BAR SHIM ON THE STUDS.

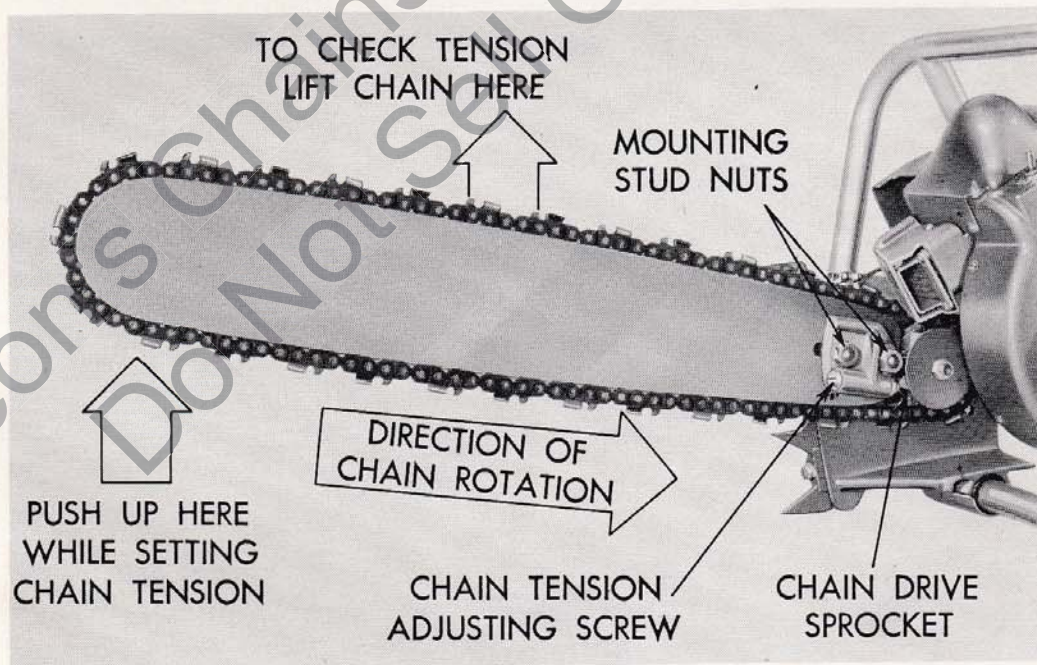


Figure 2—Assembling Guide Bar and Chain

- (2) Put the guide bar and chain tension device on the studs. Slide bar until tension device pin drops into the hole in the guide bar. Then put the washers and nuts back on the studs, but *tighten only enough to keep the pin in the hole.*
- (3) Turn the chain tension adjusting screw counterclockwise to move bar toward sprocket for chain assembly.
- (4) The chain must be assembled with its cutters facing in the direction of rotation. (See figure 2.) Be sure chain and sprocket are of equal pitch. Slip chain over the drive sprocket and feed the chain into the guide bar groove.

c. Adjusting Chain Tension

- (1) Hold up the tip of the guide bar (or bow guide) to take up the play between studs and mounting slot until the chain tension has been set and the stud nuts tightened. Otherwise, the assembly will shift on the first cut, changing the tension. Improper tension causes excessive wear.
- (2) Turn the tension adjusting screw to take up most of the chain slack—adjust to maximum tension at which the chain can still be rotated easily around the bar by hand. As a further check, note the amount which the chain hangs down from the bar at bottom, center. This amount should be between $\frac{1}{8}$ " and $\frac{3}{16}$ ". Lock the tension device at proper setting by tightening the stud nuts.
- (3) Always stop engine before checking chain tension. New chains always stretch slightly during the first half hour of operation. Use oil freely, especially during the break-in period on new chain. Check and readjust chain tension frequently.

d. Filling Chain Oil Reservoir

The oil filler cap is near the fuel shut-off valve. Fill the chain oil reservoir with SAE-30 engine oil in the summer, and SAE-10 oil in the winter. In temperatures below 0° F., used a mixture of four parts SAE-10 oil to 1 part kerosene. Operation of the oil pump plunger forces oil from the reservoir into the guide bar groove. Use oil freely and at regular intervals. Lubricate while the chain is slowly rotating, otherwise the oil will be thrown off.

e. Filling Gear Case

Before using the saw, always see that the gear oil is at proper level in the gear case. Place the saw on a level surface, then observe the oil level through the inspection window in the gear case cover. When the oil level falls below the bottom of the inspection window, REFILL TO ARROW LEVEL ONLY. The gear oil filler plug is on the gear case cover. Use HOMELITE SAE-90 gear oil (Part No. 55291-A).

f. Mixing Fuel**CAUTION**

Always mix oil and gasoline thoroughly before pouring the fuel into the fuel tank.

- (1) A Homelite Safety Can (Part No. AA-71472) provides a convenient way to mix and carry fuel. The filler cap is an oil measuring cup.
- (2) **BREAK-IN MIXTURE:** Mix the first 5 gallons of fuel in the proportion of one pint Homelite Chain Saw Oil (or good grade SAE-30 engine oil) to each gallon of gasoline. After 5 gallons of this mixture have been consumed, use the regular fuel mixture.
- (3) **REGULAR FUEL MIXTURE:** Mix thoroughly $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of Homelite Chain Saw Oil with each gallon of gasoline. Regular or high test automotive gasoline should be used, and must be clean and fresh.

NOTE

A saw which has had a cylinder or piston replaced as part of engine overhaul should be treated as a new unit, and broken-in with 5 gallons of break-in fuel.

2. STARTING AND STOPPING**a. Starting (See Figure 1)**

- (1) Push toggle switch to "ON" position.
- (2) Open the fuel shut-off valve all the way (counterclockwise).
- (3) Flip choke lever on left side of carburetor to the down (choke) position.
- (4) Depress the throttle trigger. (See Figure 1.) Lock throttle open by pulling back throttle lock on the left side of the pistol grip. Operate oil pump plunger and see that the chain is lubricated.
- (5) Be sure the chain is clear of all obstructions before pulling the starter, because the chain will rotate with the throttle locked open. The chain will not rotate when the throttle is released.
- (6) Pull the starter cord SLOWLY, a short distance, until you feel the drive balls engage. Then let the cord rewind on the pulley, but keep a slight tension while rewinding so the drive balls will remain engaged—NOW PULL CORD rapidly to crank the engine.

NOTE

Do not pull the cord all the way out . . . do not let it snap back after cranking.

(7) When the engine fires (after 3 to 5 spins, depending on temperature) return choke lever to half open position. Leave choke half open until the engine starts. As engine warms up, slowly pull choke upward to full open position.

(8) To start a hot engine it is not necessary to lock the throttle open. Moreover, a hot engine usually starts without choking.

(9) Depress the throttle trigger to release the throttle lock. The air governor connected to the throttle stop lever keeps the engine from overspeeding. During idling, the automatic clutch disengages the chain drive. Idle speed control is set to prevent the chain from rotating at idle speed. This setting has been made at the Factory and assures steady idling of the engine.

b. Stopping

(1) Push the toggle switch to "OFF" position. This shorts the ignition and stops the engine.

NOTE

At the end of each day's operation, and when transporting the saw, close the fuel shut-off valve.

(2) If you are not planning to use the saw for a month or more, remove the fuel cap, turn the saw upside down and drain the fuel tank as much as possible. Then open the shut-off valve, start the engine and let it run until it stops. This uses up the fuel remaining in the fuel system and will prevent gum and varnish from forming in the tank and carburetor.

3. OPERATING SAW**a. Safety Precautions**

(1) ALWAYS KEEP BOTH HANDS FIRMLY ON SAW:

When operating the saw, play safe. Hold it firmly with two hands—one on the handle bar, the other on the pistol grip. This gives you positive control of the saw at all times. Even if the saw kicks back unexpectedly, (See Figure 3) because the end of the saw blade (a) hits a branch or other obstruction, (b) gets caught in a cut, or (c) is inserted incorrectly into a previous cut (See Figure 7), you will not be in danger.

(2) Wear protective clothing. Always wear a safety helmet (hard hat) to protect your head from falling branches (widow makers). Always wear heavy,

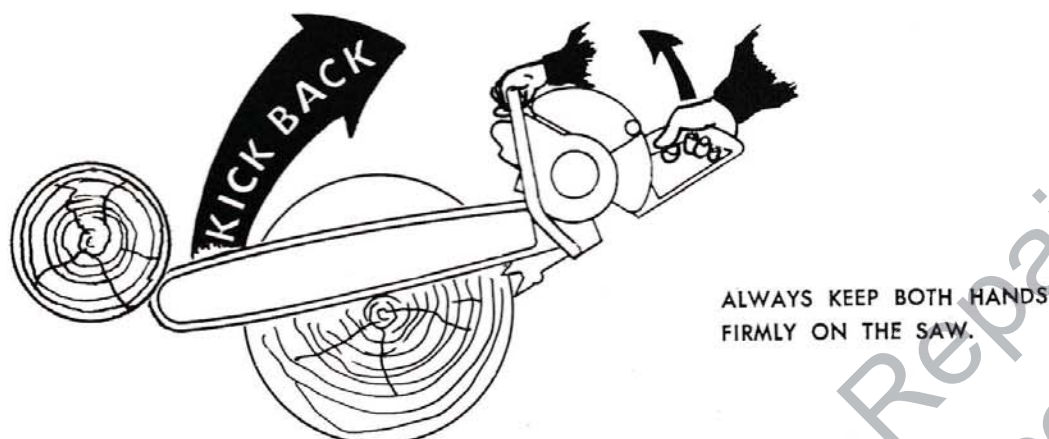


Figure 3—Avoid Hitting Branches Or Other Objects With Blade

protective, non-slip footwear. Never wear loose-fitting gloves, ties or shirts when operating a chain saw.

(3) Before making a cut, select a path of safe retreat to be used when the tree is falling. Clear all brush and obstructions from this path, and also from the immediate cutting area, so nothing will interfere with the saw. Observers should remain a safe distance from all sawing operations.

(4) Be sure of your balance at all times. When starting a cut always place the spikes against the wood (See Figure 4) before engaging the chain. Otherwise, you may lose your balance as the chain jerks the saw toward the log.

(5) Always stand on the uphill side when bucking a log. When limbing or pruning high branches, do not stand under the branch being cut.

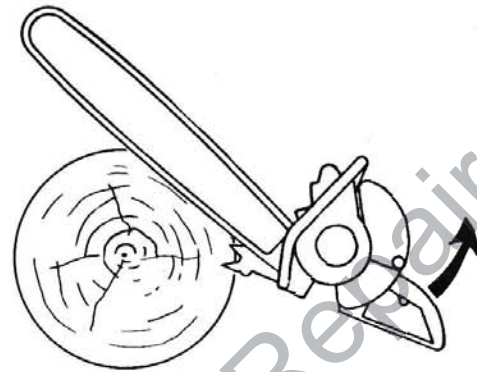
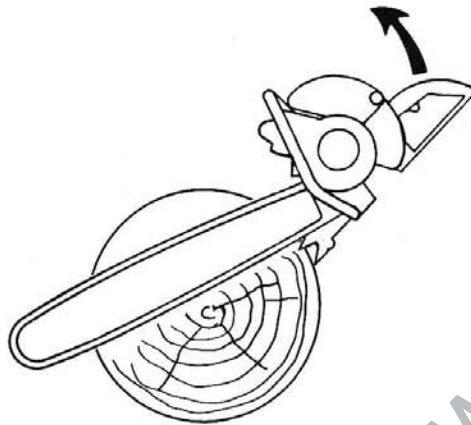
(6) Never carry a running saw from one tree to another—stop the engine—play safe. Always carry the saw with the blade toward the rear so the chain will not become snagged in the underbrush.

(7) When cutting on the forward (plunge cutting) section of the Bow Saw, keep well away from the bottom section of the bow. (Similar precaution should be taken when using Clearing Attachment.)

b. General

The availability of various cutting attachments for this Homelite Chain Saw enables the operator to adapt his unit for capacity cutting of any kind. In a matter of minutes, one attachment may be removed and replaced with another. In addition to operation, these instructions cover the special advantages of each type of attachment. If you have never used a chain saw before, practice cutting on a small log before attempting more difficult bucking or felling cuts. Remember to operate the oil pump at frequent intervals during cutting. Proper lubrication reduces friction between the chain and the guide groove and increases the service life of these parts.

PLACE THE SPIKES OF THE SAW AGAINST THE WOOD. OPEN ENGINE THROTTLE. WHEN CHAIN REACHES FULL SPEED PIVOT SAW ON ITS SPIKES BY PULLING ON PISTOL GRIP UNTIL THE CHAIN ENGAGES WOOD.



KEEP PULLING ON PISTOL GRIP TO PIVOT BLADE THROUGH THE WOOD. IF SAW JAMS IN CUT, RELEASE THROTTLE, PULL SAW FREE, AND REENGAGE IN CUT.

STOP PIVOTING BEFORE TIP OF BLADE HITS GROUND—OR WHEN YOU CAN NO LONGER PULL ON GRIP AND CUT WOOD. KEEP CHAIN RUNNING IN CUT, BUT PULL SPIKES FROM WOOD. PUSH DOWN ENGINE END TO REACH NEW PIVOT POINT. REENGAGE SPIKES AND CONTINUE TO CUT USING PIVOT ACTION.

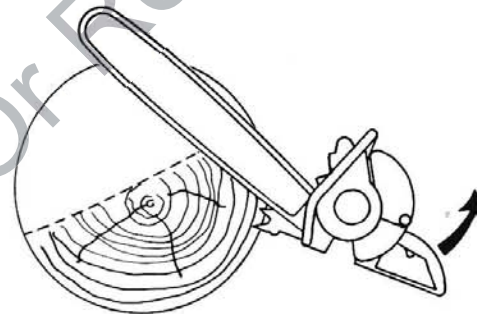


Figure 4—Pivot Action With Straight Blade

c. Straight Blade

The cutting movement with a straight blade, called "pivot action", is fully explained in Figure 4.

(1) FELLING OPERATION:

(a) Analyze the cutting factors—the direction in which the tree leans, the wind direction, and the desired direction of fall. Then notch the tree on the side toward which it should fall. This notch should be about 1/4 to 1/3 through the tree. (See Figure 5.)

(b) After completing the notch, start the felling cut on the opposite side of the tree 2" or more above the horizontal cut of the notch, depending on the size of the tree. Engage the spiked bumper near one corner of the notch so that pivoting the saw will make the blade come parallel to the notch—DO NOT CUT THROUGH to the notch. Always leave a section of wood parallel

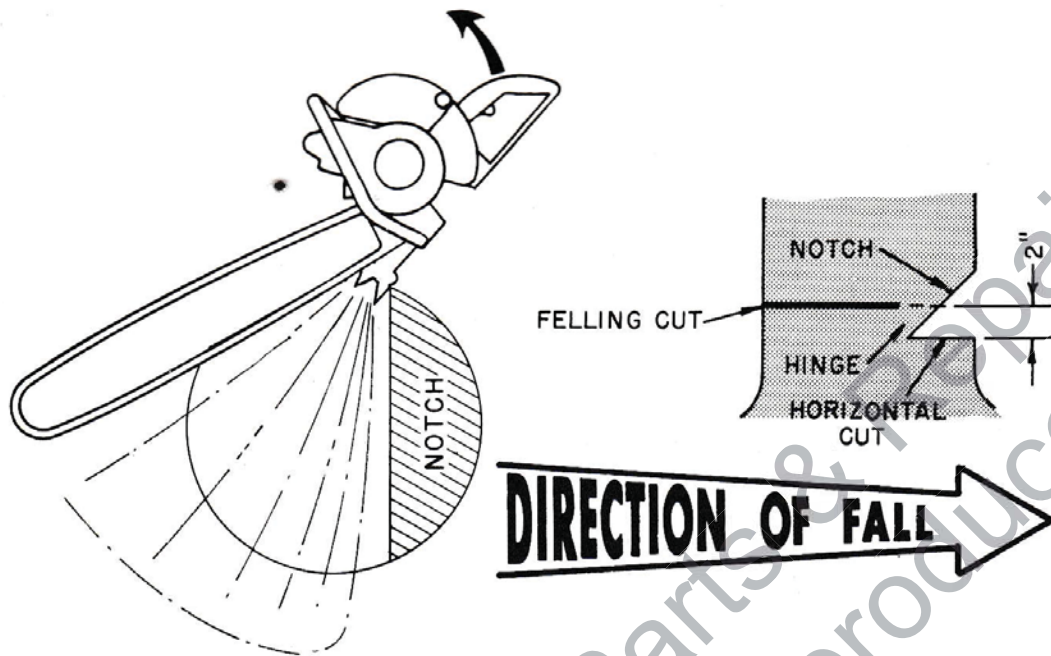


Figure 5—Notching For Directional Felling

to the notch to act as a hinge. As you make the felling cut, keep glancing at the top of the tree for signs of movement. As the tree goes over, pull saw from cut and retreat to a safe position.

(c) In felling trees larger than the guide bar (Figures 6 and 7) notch tree for directional felling. After notching, felling is accomplished by a series of cuts. It is very important to make the first cut in the correct position relative to the notch. The final cut must be made with the guide bar moving toward the notch to assure proper direction of fall. Use a wedge to keep the felling cut open when there is danger of pinching.

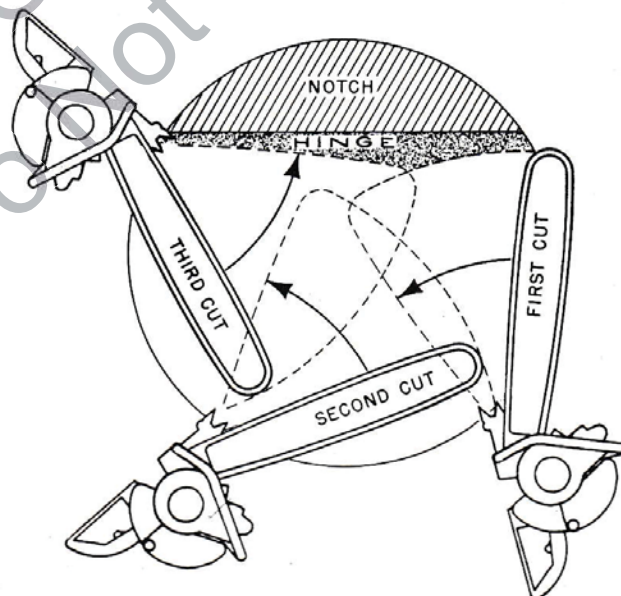


Figure 6—Felling Trees Larger Than Blade Length

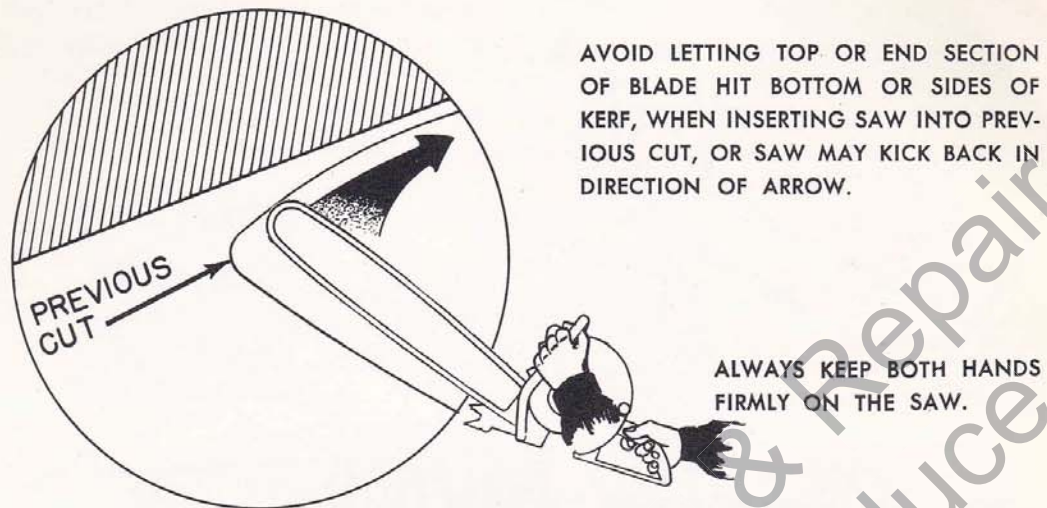


Figure 7—Safe Cutting Instruction

(2) BUCKING AND LIMBING OPERATION:

The position of the felled tree should determine just how to cut to avoid splitting the log or pinching the blade. If a cut is likely to close up as it is deepened, insert soft wedges to keep it open.

d. Plunge Cut Bow Saw

The Plunge Cut Bow Saw is designed for pinchless cutting of pulpwood and cordwood where the logs must be bucked into short lengths. Felling and bucking can be accomplished using either the bottom edge or the forward (plunge cutting) edge of the bow.



Figure 8—Plunge Cutting With Bow Attachment

(1) Pivot action (the same as with a straight blade) is used when cutting with the bottom edge. Hold the saw spikes against the wood at the start, then pivot the bow into the wood.

(2) Plunge cutting action is used with the forward section of the bow. (See Figure 8.) Place the plunging spur against the side of the tree or log. Push the saw straight into the wood or use a slight pivoting action. When logs are lying on the ground, push the spur into the dirt, then pivot the chain into the log. This will keep the log from rolling with the chain. The slight curve of the bow permits cutting right down to the ground. Be careful, however, not to let the chain run into the ground.

e. Clearing Attachment

(1) The Clearing Attachment (Part No. A-56169-A) takes the stoop and squat entirely out of clearing jobs. It is designed to cut anything from twigs to eight inch diameter trees. However, the attachment can also be used to cut larger diameter wood and serves well as a general purpose tool.

(2) Use the plunge-cut method on all felling, bucking, limbing, and pruning cuts eight inches or less in diameter. Place the plunging spur (See Figure 9) against the work and depress engine throttle. Push the curved front edge of the blade straight through the wood. If desired, use a slight pivot action.

(3) When wood is too large to be cut with the front section of the attachment,

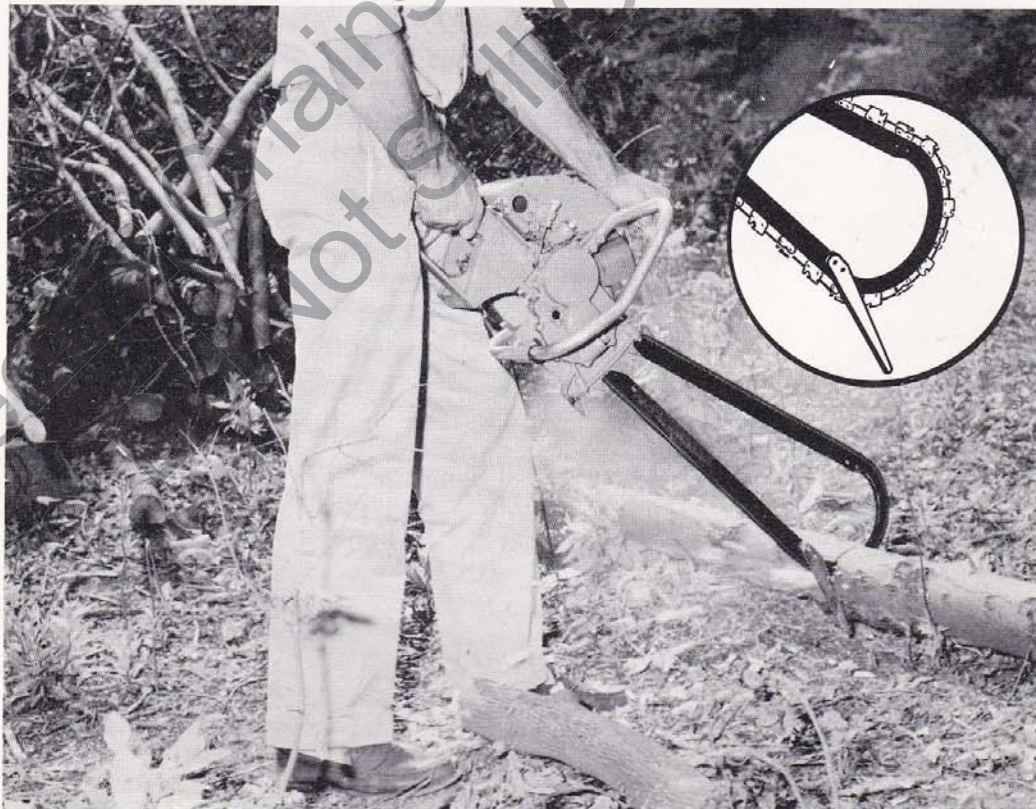


Figure 9—Bucking and Clearing Attachment

satisfactory cutting can be accomplished using the bottom section. Engage the saw spikes in the wood (same as straight blade sawing) and use pivot action to feed the chain into the wood. (See Figure 4.) If the plunging spur is in the way, remove it by taking out the two screws holding the spur to the chain guide.

f. Brushcutter Attachment

- (1) The Model BC Brushcutter Attachment quickly clears small saplings, brush and grass from fields and pastures, fence lines, roadsides and power line rights of way. Easily attached to the chain saw engine, this brush cutter clears up to a ten foot strip in one swath. (See Figure 10.) The five foot arm makes it easy to get under overhanging branches—keeps saw out of operator's way. A special harness, worn by the operator, evenly distributes the weight of the entire unit on both shoulders.
- (2) A Brushcutter Instruction Book (Part No. 22256) is furnished with each Brushcutter Attachment. This book tells you how to attach, maintain and operate the Brushcutter.



Figure 10—Brushcutter in Action

Section II

MAINTENANCE

4. MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

a. General Maintenance of Chain and Guide Bar

(1) Clean the saw chain, guide bar and guide bar groove to remove sawdust and pitch. When wood has a high pitch content, a mixture of pitch and sawdust may clog the guide bar groove. Clean groove with gasoline or kerosene. If the chain is to be stored for any length of time, oil it thoroughly after cleaning. A dry chain rusts.

- (2) Inspect chain for damaged teeth or tight rivets; repair if necessary.
- (3) Check the chain for sharpness. Sharpen if necessary. (See paragraph 4 b.)
- (4) Fill chain oil reservoir according to instructions in paragraph 1 f.
- (5) When transporting or storing the saw, slip a sheath over the chain and guide bar as a safety precaution and to protect the chain.

b. Sprocket

The chain drive sprocket (See Figure 2) should be inspected from time to time. If it is badly worn it must be replaced. Whenever a *new chain* is installed it is especially important that the chain drive sprocket be in good condition or the new chain might be damaged. Be sure the sprocket and chain are of equal pitch.

c. Chain

The cutting chain contains the pieces shown in Figure 11. With each chain you receive a repair kit with a quantity of these parts. For capacity cutting with this model saw, the chain must be sharpened and the depth gauges set as recommended in this section.

(1) **SHARPENING CHAIN:** The best results are obtained by using a file holder with the correct size round file. The lines on the file holder enable you to file equal angles on both left and right cutters.

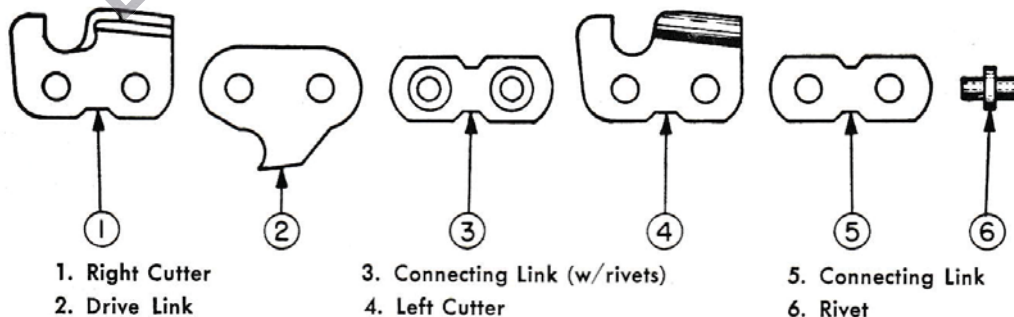


Figure 11—Chain Repair Kit Parts

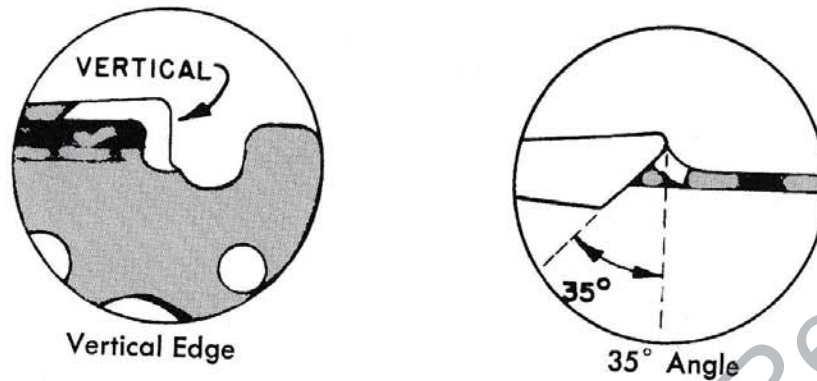


Figure 12—Filing Chain

(a) Keep side of cutting edge vertical. (See Figure 12.) This permits easy feeding into the cut. It also makes the chain stay sharp longer.

(b) Maintain the same top plate angle on both the left and the right cutters. (See Figure 12.) The angle of the top plate should be 35° . When the angles are unequal, the chain will run to one side, causing uneven wear on both guide bar and chain. FOLLOW THE GUIDE LINES OF THE FILE HOLDER. HOLD THE FILE HORIZONTAL OR LEVEL. AFTER THE CHAIN HAS BEEN FILED, CHECK THE DEPTH OF THE GAUGES.

(2) FILING DEPTH GAUGES:

(a) The depth gauges (also called "rakers" or "stops") control the size chip the chain teeth can cut. If the gauges are too high, the chain cannot get enough bite for capacity cutting. If the gauges are filed too low, the chain will grab and jerk. New chains have the gauges filed to .038" clearance. The proper depth gauge clearances for Model 6-22 saw chain are as follows:

Hardwood	.038 — .045
Hardwood-Softwood	.045
Softwood	.045 — .050

(b) After filing down depth gauges be sure to round off front corners of the gauges again so they will glide over the wood instead of thumping into it.

d. Guide Bar

(1) The guide bar rail wears faster along the side which receives pressure when cutting. The life of the guide bar may be prolonged by reversing it top for bottom, every so often, so the wear will be distributed on both sides of the bar.

(2) Check the guide bar rails for uneven wear. If one rail is higher than the other, restore the rails to an even height by grinding. However, if both rails

are worn so low that the chain bottoms (drags) in the groove, either replace the guide bar with a new one, or repair the worn bar by deepening (grinding) the groove. After grinding, remove all burrs from the guide bar, and clean it thoroughly. Do not ruin your chain on a worn out guide bar.

(3) If the guide bar groove has been pinched so that the chain drags, open the groove.

e. Air Filter

(1) The air filter must be cleaned whenever the engine loses power. Under severe dusty conditions, clean the air filter daily. A dirty air filter causes the saw to run too rich (with normal carburetor adjustment), causes excessive carbonization in the engine, destroys the efficiency of the unit and may keep the engine from accelerating properly.

(2) To clean the air filter, remove two 6-32 x $\frac{3}{8}$ screws holding air filter cap to fuel tank. (Do not lose gaskets.) Remove the filter element from the saw and immerse it in gasoline (not fuel mix). The filter must be thoroughly dry before installing it in the saw. It is a good idea to keep a clean spare filter that can be installed when necessary.

f. Muffler

(1) Examine muffler element weekly. If clogged, burned out, or deteriorated, replace. Operating chain saw with a clogged muffler reduces power.

(2) Never operate chain saw without a muffler. Operation without a muffler may cause lean operation at idle and presents fire hazard.

g. Spark Plug

(1) Spark plugs are made in wide ranges to suit different engines. The Champion HO-8A (Homelite Part No. 71530) is the proper spark plug for this engine.

(2) To remove the spark plug, remove the cylinder shield by taking out the three 8-32 spin-lock screws, twist the spark plug cover counterclockwise and pull it off the spark plug terminal nut. Remove the spark plug and gasket from the cylinder.

(3) Clean both the porcelain and the points and adjust the point gap to .025". If the points are badly burned, or if the porcelain is cracked, replace with a new Champion HO-8A spark plug with gasket. If the spark plug is wet, it indicates excess fuel in the cylinder. If the spark plug is oily there is either too much oil in the fuel mix or the engine is running rich.

(4) While the spark plug is removed from the cylinder it is easy to test ignition spark. Be sure the toggle switch is in "ON" position. Push a piece of bare wire into the spark plug cover to contact the metal spring connector on the

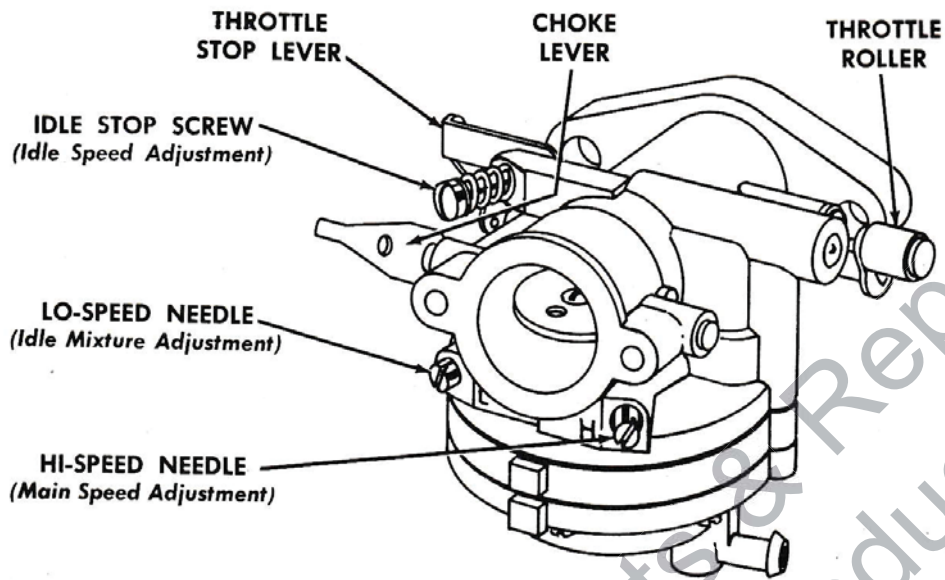


Figure 13—Carburetor Controls—Tillotson Model HL-27B

end of the high-tension lead. Hold the spark plug cover between your thumb and forefinger. Keep your fingers away from the bare wire or you will get a shock. Hold the end of the wire $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the cylinder. Crank the engine rapidly. If a strong spark jumps between the end of the wire and the cylinder, the magneto is working properly. If it does not, your Homelite Service Station is equipped to check the complete ignition system.

(5) Reinstall spark plug with gasket in place, tighten spark plug securely in cylinder. Make certain the spark plug terminal nut is tight. Push high-tension lead onto spark plug. Twist cover clockwise.

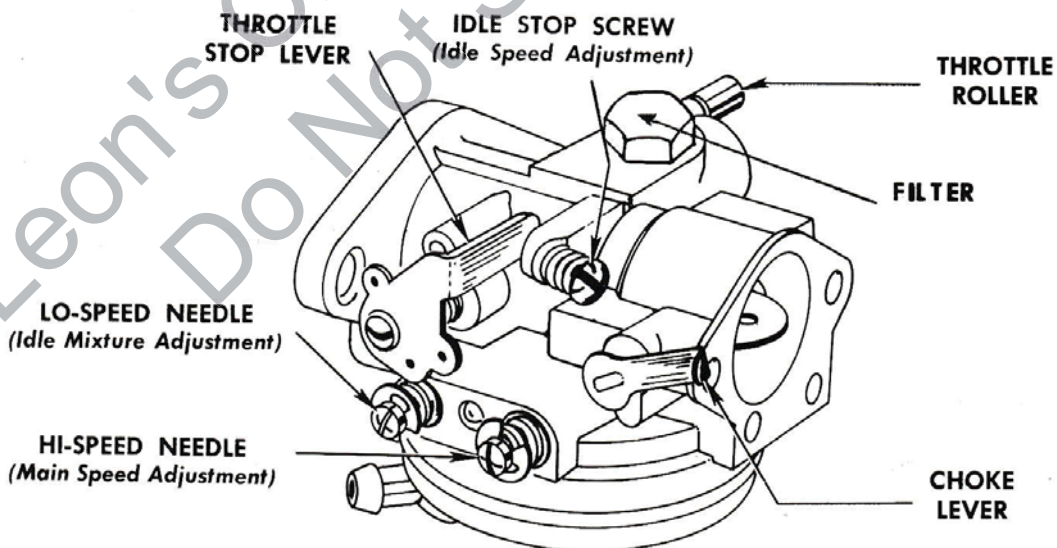


Figure 14—Carburetor Controls—Brown Model 1-CP

h. Fuel System

(1) CARBURETOR ADJUSTMENT (see figures 13 & 14)

(a) Adjust carburetors only after checking air filter and muffler (see Section II, Maintenance, paragraphs e and f.)

(b) This chain saw fuel system features either a Brown CP or Tillotson HL type, all angle operation carburetor. The approximate needle settings are the same for both carburetors (see figures 13 & 14). Always begin the carburetor adjustments by making the following approximate settings:

<i>Adjustment</i>	<i>Control and Approximate Setting</i>
Idle Speed Adjustment	IDLE STOP SCREW Turn in until screw just touches stop lever and go $\frac{3}{4}$ turn more.
Idle Mixture Adjustment	IDLE MIXTURE ADJUSTMENT (OR LOW-SPEED) NEEDLE g-e-n-t-l-y turn in until screw bears against orifice. Then back out $\frac{1}{2}$ turn and then an $\frac{1}{8}$ th turn more.
Main Mixture Adjustment	MAIN ADJUSTMENT NEEDLE (OR HI-SPEED NEEDLE) g-e-n-t-l-y turn in until screw bears against orifice. Then back out $\frac{1}{2}$ turn and then $\frac{1}{8}$ th turn more.

(c) After making above settings, start engine and allow it to warm up. Open choke and release throttle. If engine stops, turn in on **IDLE STOP SCREW** $\frac{1}{8}$ th turn. Restart engine and release throttle. Chain should not rotate. Set **IDLE MIXTURE ADJUSTMENT** screw for smoothest idle. If exhaust is smoky and blue, set **IDLE MIXTURE ADJUSTMENT** leaner (turn screw "in" clockwise, $\frac{1}{8}$ th turn at a time). If engine races make **IDLE MIXTURE** richer (turn screw "out" counterclockwise, $\frac{1}{8}$ th turn at a time).

(d) Now set carburetor for smooth acceleration. **FOR BROWN CP CARBURETORS.** Depress throttle. If engine falters, open **MAIN ADJUSTMENT SCREW** (counterclockwise) $\frac{1}{8}$ th turn at a time until best acceleration is obtained. If engine accelerates, but smokes excessively, close **MAIN ADJUSTMENT** screw $\frac{1}{8}$ th turn at a time until engine begins to falter during acceleration then turn back (open) $\frac{1}{8}$ th turn. **FOR TILLOTSON HL DIAPHRAGM CARBURETORS.** Depress throttle. If engine falters, open **IDLE MIXTURE ADJUSTMENT** screw $\frac{1}{8}$ th turn at a time until best acceleration is obtained. If engine accelerates, but smokes excessively, close **IDLE MIXTURE ADJUSTMENT** screw slightly. **NOTE:** Any change of **IDLE MIXTURE** may require a re-adjustment of **IDLE SPEED**.

(e) Now adjust carburetor for maximum power. This adjustment must be made with the engine "under load". Cut wood and pull up on handle until you are applying a full load or stall the chain in the cut. Set MAIN ADJUSTMENT SCREW so engine neither slows down nor smokes excessively, but runs at highest speed obtainable. *Stall chain only long enough to adjust carburetor.*

(2) CHANGING FUEL FILTERS (See Figure 15)

After the engine has given good performance for some time, the saw may begin to run *lean*. This may mean that the filter in the tank and/or the inlet filter in the carburetor is dirty or clogged. Clean or replace filters as necessary. Always use clean fuel. NEVER OPERATE A SAW WITHOUT A FUEL FILTER.

- a) FISH FUEL STRAINER OUT THROUGH FUEL TANK FILLER HOLE WITH WIRE HOOK.
- b) REMOVE DIRTY FILTER.
- c) TO INSTALL CLEAN FILTER PULL NAIL UNDER FRONT BUMPER TO "FREE" FILTER.
- d) INSTALL NEW, CLEAN FILTER. LET END OF FELT STICK OUT 1/16". HOLD IN PLACE WITH NAIL.
- e) ATTACH STRAINER TO FUEL LINE AND DROP ASSEMBLY BACK INTO TANK.

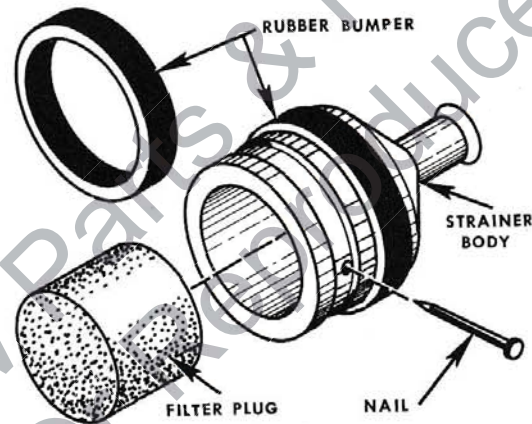


Figure 15—Changing Fuel Filter in Fuel Tank

h. Trouble Shooting List

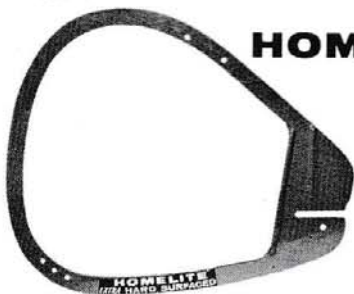
Trouble	Probable Cause	Remedy
Will not start	Toggle switch "OFF" Fuel tank empty Faulty spark plug No spark	Turn "ON". Fill. Replace. Test, See Paragraph 4 f (4).
Does not run well	Air filter clogged Muffler clogged Fuel filter clogged Improperly mixed fuel Faulty spark plug Water or dirt in fuel	Clean, See Paragraph 4 e (2). Replace. Change, See Figure 14. Drain tank and carburetor and clean. Replace. Drain tank and carburetor and clean.
Does not cut well	Dull chain Carburetor out of adjustment Tight chain Pinched bar Chain reversed Guide bar worn unevenly	Sharpen. Readjust, See Paragraph 4 g (1). Adjust tension. Remove chain, open pinch. Install properly, See Figure 2. Grind rails even.

HOMELITE GUIDE BAR **Hard Track plus Extra Hard Tip**



Longest wearing saw bar ever developed. Electronically tempered Hard Track reduces rail wear . . . Homalloy-welded EXTRA HARD TIP provides extra protection where heat and load build-up are greatest. For your protection, an individually stamped serial number registers bar against defective material or workmanship for full 60-day period.

HOMELITE PLUNGE CUT BOW GUIDE **Extra Hard Surface**



New 16" size means higher production, less stooping, less fatigue. Homalloy-welded EXTRA Hard Surface around entire chain track provides all-around protection against heat and friction. Most dependable bow ever offered . . . backed by full 60-day warranty.

Ask your Dealer for these HOMELITE Quality Products

HOMELITE CHAIN SAW OIL



Special high-viscosity index, 2-cycle engine oil . . . mildly detergent for cleaner engine operation. Developed for and thoroughly field-tested in Homelite Chain Saws. Affords maximum protection with least deposit. In quart cans and gallon (4 qt.) cases. Also 12 oz. ($\frac{3}{4}$ pint) cans available singly or in handy six-packs.

HOMELITE GEAR OIL



For gear saw transmissions. SAE-90, special formula gear oil gives greatest clutch protection and maximum bearing and gear lubrication. For proper all-weather performance. Available in pint screw-top cans.

HOMELITE FELT FUEL FILTER PLUG



For all Homelite Chain Saw fuel pick-up assemblies. Filters water, dirt and solids from fuel. Inexpensive replacement. Change felt plug when it feels hard to the touch and maintain free flow of filtered fuel. Sold singly, or in sleeves of ten.

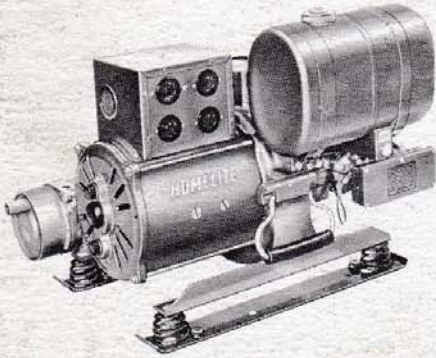
HOMELITE FUEL CONTAINER



Homelite's 2½ gallon safety fuel-mixing can has safety air vent, fuel strainer and oil-measuring cup. Features swivel-spout with safety non-spill pouring feature . . . pours only when cross bars of spout are pressed against sides of filler hole. Other models and sizes also available.

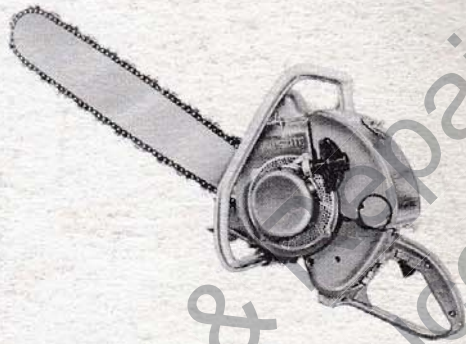
HOMELITE *Carryable* PRODUCTS

GENERATORS



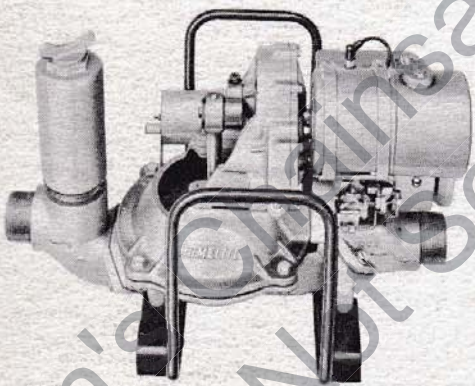
Alternating or Direct Current
Gasoline-Engine-Driven
Sizes: 1,000 to 5,000 watts
Voltages: 6 to 230 volts
Frequencies: 50 to 400 cycles

CHAIN SAWS



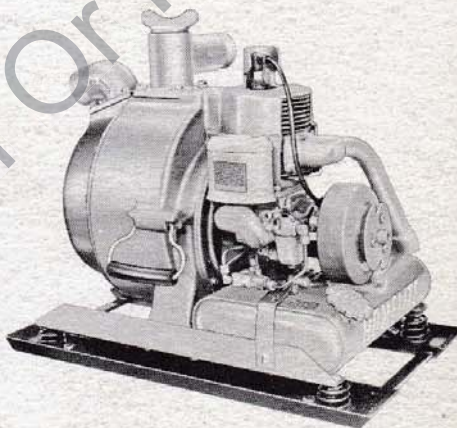
Gasoline-Engine-Driven
A Complete Range of Sizes
Straight Blade and Bows
Brushcutters
Clearing Attachments

3" DIAPHRAGM PUMP



For all heavy duty pumping
Gasoline-Engine-Driven
Capacity: 5,000 g.p.h.
Weight: 120 pounds

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS



Automatic Self-Priming
Gasoline-Engine-Driven
Sizes: 1½", 2", 3"
Capacities: 5,500 to 18,000 g.p.h.

HOMELITE

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PORT CHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.