

# **JKS UK LTD**

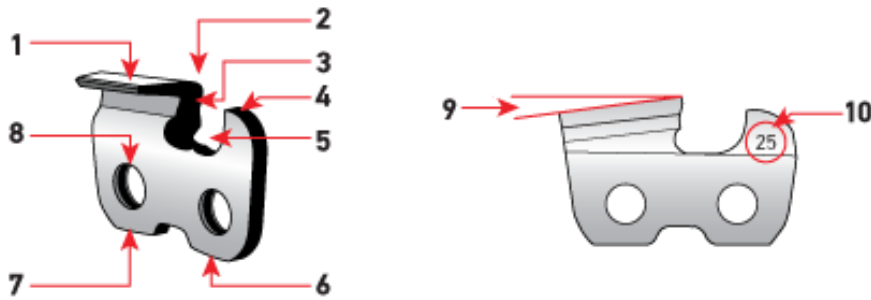
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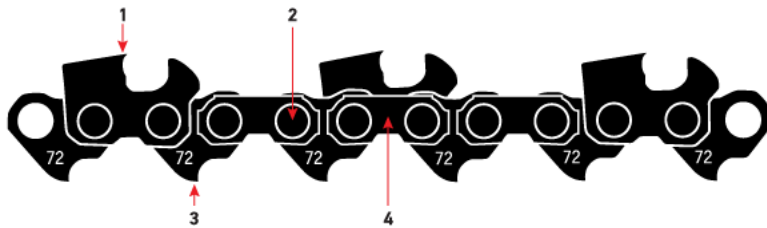
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## **Chain Anatomy - Parts of a Cutter**



1. Top Plate
2. Cutting Corner
3. Slide Plate
4. Depth Gauge
5. Gullet
6. Toe
7. Heel
8. Rivet Hole
9. Clearance Angle
10. Depth Gauge

## **Four Basic Components of Saw Chain**



1. Cutter
2. Rivet
3. Drive Link
4. Tie Strap

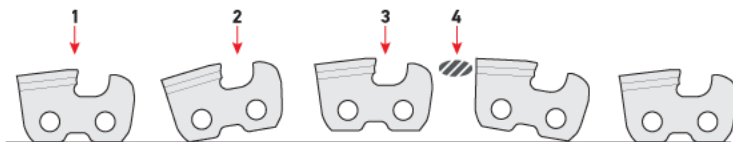
## Saw Chain Identification



To identify saw chain you need to know the:

- Gauge
- Pitch
- Sequence
- Cutter Type

## How Saw Chain Works



1. **Cutter Enters Wood** — Saw chain cuts with a “porpoise-like” motion. The depth gauge setting determines the thickness of the severed cross grain
2. **Attack Position** — Cutter feeds into the wood and begins to leave the guide bar
3. **In the Wood** — The cutter slices through the wood. It is no longer touching the guide bar
4. **Severed Wood Chip** — The “clearance angle” allows the cutter to pivot out of the wood severing the chip

## What is Chain Gauge?



Chain Gauge is the Drive Link's thickness where it fits into the guide bar groove, matching the guide bar gauge. The gauge of the chain and the gauge of the bar must match. Oregon has several gauges of saw chain, .043", .050", .058" and .063". Normal wear can make it difficult to accurately measure chain gauge on a worn chain. Always order by the number stamped on the drive link of your old chain to assure correct gauge. See the chain-pitch-and-gauge chart below.

Once you know the make, model, and bar length, there are some other features you need to know, such as:

**What is Chain Pitch?**



Chain Pitch is the size of the chain, and is defined as the distance between any three consecutive rivets divided by two. Oregon chain is made in several pitches - 1/4" is the smallest, 3/8" is the most popular, .404" is the largest hand-held chain. Pitch is important because the drive sprocket must be the same pitch as the chain, and if applicable, the bar nose sprocket. An easy way to determine the pitch of your chain is to look at the number stamped on the drive link. See the chain-pitch-and-gauge chart below.

**Saw Chain Sequence**

	Chain Sequence	Recommended Bar Lengths
Standard		Up to 24" (61 cm)
Semi-Skip		24" to 32" (61–81 cm)
Skip		32" and longer (81 cm+)

### **Cutter Types**



- A. Chipper
- B. Semi-Chisel
- C. Chamfer-Chisel
- D. Micro-Chisel Chisel

### **Why Chisel Chain Cuts Faster**



Rounded cutters must re-cut the end-grain several times until the full width of the “kerf” is reached.

Chisel cutters are square and cut a full width “kerf” with every pass.



### **How Do I Know What Size Guide Bar I Have?**

Your guide bar's length is represented by the cutting length (or "called length"), which is different from its total or overall length. The cutting length is the distance from the front of the saw to the tip of the guide bar, rounded to the nearest inch.

**Tip:** If you have an Oregon bar, look at the part number stamped on the motor end; the first two digits, such as 16, tell you the called length.

### How do I measure the length of my chain?

The length of your chain is determined by counting the number of drive links in your chain. The drive link count is included in the saw chain part number, after the chain type designation (example, 20BPX066, H66).

**Note:** Your drive link count correlates to your guide bar's overall size, which can vary by manufacturer. Oregon bars may take a different drive link count than that of another brand.

