695XL Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in fire, serious injury, or death.

For complete manual: http://jimcoxsales.com/wpcontent/uploads/2016/08/695XL_OPMANUAL_EN.pdf

COLD ENGINE STARTING PROCEDURE

1. Assure on/off control is not locked in the "STOP" position.
2. Pull the multi-function lever out, which also sets the throttle advance.
3. Depress primer/purger bulb until fuel is visible in bulb. May take 10 or more pushes.
4. Push in decompression valve.
5. Open the water valve 1/4 turn.
6. Place foot on the base of the rear handle, and place one hand on front handle.
7. With opposite hand, slowly pull starter handle until you feel the starter pawls engage.
8. Pull the starter cord (hard, fast, short pulls) **until engine initially fires or "pops".** Could be as many as 10-15 pulls.
9. Push the multi-function lever in, this will keep throttle in advance position.
10. Pull the starter cord until engine starts - should be 1 to 2 pulls.
11. Release the throttle advance by pulling and releasing the throttle trigger, which allows engine to return to normal idle speed.
12. Allow the engine to idle briefly then pull throttle trigger several times to help warm up the engine.
13. Open the water valve completely.

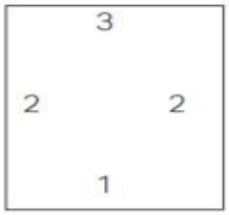
WARM ENGINE STARTING PROCEDURE

1. Assure on/off control is not locked in the "STOP" position.
2. Pull multi-function lever out, and immediately push back in to set the throttle advance. If the multi-function lever is left in the out position on a warm engine, the carburetor will flood with gas. If this occurs, see Troubleshooting section.
3. Push in decompression valve.
4. Open the water valve 1/4 turn.
5. Place foot on the base of the rear handle, and place one hand on front handle.
6. With opposite hand, slowly pull starter handle until you feel the starter pawls engage.
7. Pull the starter cord until engine starts. Should be 1-2 pulls.
8. Release the throttle advance by pulling and releasing the throttle trigger, which allows engine to return to normal idle speed.
9. Allow the engine to idle briefly then pull throttle trigger several times to help warm up the engine.
10. Open the water valve completely.

To assure the best performance from your ICS saw, follow all safety precautions and recommended techniques. Additional helpful information can be obtained at icsdiamondtools.com.

CONCRETE/MASONRY CUTTING
Planning the Cut

1. Select the proper chain type for the material being cut. Refer to the chain selection guide in this manual. See page 44.
2. Outline the cut with a permanent marker for a visual cutting guide.
3. Avoid pinching the guidebar and chain by using shims or other anchoring devices to stabilize the workpiece. Always plan to cut the bottom of an opening first, then top or sides. Save the easiest cut for last (see image at right).



4. Be sure cut concrete cannot fall and injure the operator or bystanders. As the cut is being completed, assure that appropriate bracing is in place to control the cut section of the workpiece. Concrete is very heavy, one cubic foot = 30 cm x 30 cm x 30 cm = 68 kg (12 in x 12 in x 12 in = 150 lbs)
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CUTTING TIPS

- For the straightest cuts use the "Step Cut" method:
  - First score the entire cut line approximately a 12 mm (1/2 in) deep using the nose of the guidebar
  - Next, deepen the cut by about two inches
  - Then plunge all the way through and complete the cut using the WallWalker® as a pivot point and pull on the rear handle to rotate the bar into the cut
- Always operate the concrete saw at full throttle. If too much force is applied, the saw will lug or stall. The chain will not have enough speed to cut effectively. If too little feed force is applied, the diamonds will skid and glaze over.
- Plunge cut instead of starting at the top surface of the wall. This will reduce chatter, extend diamond life, create a straighter cut and more quickly enable the use of the WallWalker.
- When cutting heavy rebar, slowly "rock" the saw so that you're always cutting concrete as well as steel. This will help keep the diamonds exposed. Also, expect less chain life when cutting heavy rebar.
- Expect more chain stretch when making nose-buried cuts for extended periods of time, as the chain does not have a chance to "throw" the slurry away from the nose of the guidebar.
- If the saw begins to cut consistently crooked, stop the saw, remove the bar and chain and turn the bar over and use the other side. Dress worn rails with a belt sander.
  Note: The normal life of a guidebar is two to three diamond chains. Heavy rebar can shorten guidebar life.
- The guidebar is solely a guide track for the chain. Never use the guidebar to lift, twist or pry concrete material
- When using a new chain, you can increase the initial cutting speed by "opening up the diamonds". This can be accomplished by first making a few cuts in an abrasive material such as a cinder block or brick.