

Craftsman Chainsaw Fuel Line Diagram

Understanding Your Craftsman Chainsaw: A Complete Guide to the Fuel Line Diagram

If you own a Craftsman chainsaw, chances are you rely on it for tough cutting jobs around the property. These machines are built for performance, but like any gas-powered tool, they require maintenance — and one of the most common issues users face involves the fuel system. Whether your chainsaw is hard to start, runs poorly, or leaks fuel, the problem often traces back to the fuel lines. Understanding the Craftsman chainsaw fuel line diagram is not just a technical skill; it is the key to diagnosing issues, replacing old lines, and keeping your saw running reliably season after season.

Many Craftsman chainsaw models — from the 2.0 cubic inch homeowner saws to the larger 60cc pro-style units — share similar fuel system layouts. However, knowing exactly how the fuel lines route from the tank to the carburetor and which line serves as the primer return can save you hours of frustration. In this guide, we will walk through the anatomy of the fuel system, explain how to read and use a Craftsman chainsaw fuel line diagram, and provide step-by-step instructions for replacing lines yourself.

Why the Fuel Line Diagram Matters

The fuel system on a Craftsman chainsaw consists of several components: the fuel tank, fuel lines, fuel filter, primer bulb, and carburetor. The fuel line diagram maps out how these parts connect. Without this map, it is easy to mix up the primer line with the main supply line, which can prevent the saw from starting or cause air leaks. A proper diagram shows you which line pulls fuel from the tank to the carburetor and which line returns fuel to the tank through the primer bulb.

Most Craftsman chainsaws use a two-line system: a main fuel line (often larger diameter) and a return or primer line (smaller diameter). Some models may have a third line if they include a purge bulb or an additional vent. Knowing the specific routing for your model is essential because improper installation can lead to fuel starvation, flooding, or even damage to the carburetor diaphragm.

Common Symptoms of Fuel Line Problems

Before you pull out a diagram, it helps to recognize when something is wrong. Look for these warning signs:

- **Hard starting:** If the saw cranks but won't fire, the fuel may not be reaching the carburetor.
- **Engine dies after a few seconds:** This often indicates a fuel line is cracked or disconnected.
- **Fuel leaks:** Wet spots around the primer bulb or tank area point to a split line.
- **Primer bulb does not fill:** A collapsed or hardened bulb usually means the return line is blocked or disconnected.
- **Rough idle or surging:** Air getting into the system through a damaged line causes inconsistent fuel delivery.

Each of these issues becomes much easier to diagnose when you have the correct Craftsman chainsaw fuel line diagram in front of you.

Anatomy of a Craftsman Chainsaw Fuel System

Let us break down the key components you will see on a typical fuel line diagram. Understanding each part will help you follow the routing correctly.

The Fuel Tank and Filter

Fuel is stored in the tank, and a small mesh filter at the end of the pickup line prevents debris from entering the carburetor. The filter should be replaced whenever you replace the lines. On most Craftsman models, the filter attaches to the main fuel line inside the tank.

The Main Fuel Line

This is the larger diameter hose that runs from the fuel filter, up through the tank grommet, and directly to the carburetor inlet. It supplies fresh fuel to the carburetor for combustion. In the Craftsman chainsaw fuel line diagram, this line is typically shown in black in the owner manual, though actual color may vary.

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The Primer Return Line

The smaller hose connects the carburetor to the primer bulb and then back to the fuel tank. When you press the primer bulb, it pushes fuel and air through this line, drawing fresh fuel from the tank into the carburetor circuit. If this line is routed incorrectly, the primer will not work.

The Primer Bulb

Located on the side or top of the saw body, the primer bulb is a rubber component that you press to purge air and fill the carburetor with fuel. It has two ports: one connects to the carburetor, and the other connects to the return line that goes into the tank.

The Carburetor

The carburetor mixes fuel and air. It has two or three nipples: one for the main fuel inlet, one for the primer return, and sometimes an impulse line if it is a diaphragm-type carburetor common on older models. The Craftsman chainsaw fuel line diagram will clearly indicate which nipple goes to which line.

How to Read a Craftsman Chainsaw Fuel Line Diagram

Diagrams can be intimidating if you are not used to them, but they are actually straightforward. Here is how to interpret one:

1. **Identify the tank:** Look for a rectangular or round shape representing the fuel tank. There will be two holes in the top or side — one for the main line, one for the return line.
2. **Trace the main line:** Follow the line from the filter inside the tank, through the grommet, and directly to the carburetor. There should be no breaks or splices.
3. **Trace the return line:** This line goes from the carburetor to the primer bulb, then from the bulb back into the tank. Some diagrams show the bulb separately.
4. **Check the primer bulb orientation:** The diagram will often show an arrow indicating fuel flow direction. The line from the carburetor connects to the bulb inlet, and the line from the bulb outlet goes to the tank.

5. **Verify model-specific details:** Craftsman chainsaws are made by different manufacturers depending on the year. Some are built by Poulan, some by Husqvarna, and others by Echo. The diagram may reference these brands, but the routing principle is similar.

If you do not have the original owner manual, you can often find a Craftsman chainsaw fuel line diagram online by searching your specific model number — located on a sticker near the handle or beneath the air filter cover.

Step-by-Step Fuel Line Replacement

Now that you understand the diagram, let us walk through replacing the fuel lines. This is a common repair that can breathe new life into an old saw.

Tools and Materials You Will Need

- Replacement fuel line kit (includes both diameters)
- Fuel filter
- Small flathead screwdriver
- Needle-nose pliers
- Utility knife or scissors
- Fuel line clamp or a zip tie (optional)
- Clean rag

Step 1: Drain the Fuel Tank

Always start with an empty tank. Remove the fuel cap and pour any remaining fuel into an approved container. This prevents spills and reduces the risk of fire. Work in a well-ventilated area away from open flames.

Step 2: Remove the Covers and Air Filter

Take off the top cover of the chainsaw to expose the carburetor and primer bulb. You may also need to remove the air filter and housing. Keep track of screws and small parts.

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Step 3: Locate the Fuel Lines and Grommets

Look at the carburetor and identify the two nipples. One is the fuel inlet (usually angled or positioned lower), and the other is the primer return (often smaller and pointing upward). On the tank, you will see two rubber grommets where the lines pass through.

Step 4: Remove the Old Lines

Using your fingers or pliers, gently pull the old lines off the carburetor nipples. Be careful not to break the plastic nipples — they can become brittle with age. Next, reach inside the fuel tank with needle-nose pliers and pull the main line and filter out through the filler hole. The return line can be pulled through its grommet from the outside. Discard the old lines and filter.

Step 5: Cut the New Lines to Length

Use your old lines as a guide for cutting the new ones to the same length. If you do not have the old lines, you can estimate: the main line should reach from the bottom of the tank to the carburetor inlet with minimal slack. The return line goes from the carburetor to the primer bulb and then back to the tank. It is better to cut a little long and trim later than to cut too short.

Step 6: Install the New Filter and Main Line

Push the main fuel line through the larger tank grommet from the outside. Attach the fuel filter to the end inside the tank. Make sure the filter sits at the bottom of the tank so it can draw fuel when the saw is tilted. Pull the line back through the grommet until the filter is in position, then trim the outer end if needed.

Step 7: Route the Return Line

Push the return line through the smaller tank grommet. Connect the outer end to the primer bulb outlet port. Then run another short piece of line from the primer bulb inlet port to the carburetor return nipple. Some Craftsman chainsaw fuel line diagrams show the return line going directly from the carburetor to the tank without a separate piece, but most modern saws use the primer bulb as an intermediate.

Step 8: Secure All Connections

Push each line firmly onto the metal or plastic nipples. If the fit is loose, you can use small fuel line clamps or a zip tie to prevent leaks. Double-check that the primer bulb is oriented correctly — the inlet from the carburetor should be on one side, and the outlet to the tank on the other.

Step 9: Test the System

Before reassembling everything, pour a small amount of fuel into the tank. Press the primer bulb several times. It should fill with fuel and become firm. If the bulb does not fill, check for kinks or reversed connections. Also inspect for leaks around the grommets. Once everything looks good, replace the air filter, covers, and start the saw.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

Even with a clear Craftsman chainsaw fuel line diagram, people make errors. Here are the most frequent ones:

- **Reversing the lines:** If you connect the main line to the primer bulb or the return line to the carburetor inlet, the saw will not run. Always double-check the diagram.
- **Using the wrong diameter:** The main line is usually about 3/16 inch inside diameter, while the return line is about 5/32 inch. Using the same size for both can cause leaks or poor primer function. Fuel line kits often include both sizes — use the correct one for each location.
- **Forgetting the filter:** Running without a filter lets debris enter the carburetor, causing internal damage. Always install a new filter with each line replacement.
- **Leaving old grommets:** The rubber grommets around the tank can harden and crack. If they do not seal well, air gets into the system, causing running issues. Replace them if they look worn.

Finding the Right Diagram for Your Model

Craftsman has produced chainsaws under many model numbers, including 316, 358, and 1800 series. The fuel line routing can differ slightly between them. For example, a Craftsman 358.350050 (a common 42cc model) uses a specific routing that places the primer bulb directly on the carburetor cover. In contrast, the 316 series often has the bulb mounted on the handle housing with longer lines.

The best source for an accurate Craftsman chainsaw fuel line diagram is the original owner manual. If you lost yours, visit the manufacturer website and search your model number. You can also find diagrams on repair forums and parts websites. Always cross-reference with your actual saw because previous owners may have modified the routing.

If you cannot find a diagram specific to your model, a general diagram for a Poulan or Husqvarna saw may work, as Craftsman sourced many of its engines from these manufacturers. Look for similarities in carburetor type and primer bulb location.

Preventive Maintenance for Fuel Lines

Fuel lines do not last forever. Ethanol in modern gasoline can degrade rubber over time, causing it to harden, crack, or swell. To extend the life of your Craftsman chainsaw fuel system: