VEVOR®

BENCH-TYPE CIRCULAR SAW

M1H-ZP5-254D-1
USER MANUAL

VEVOR®

Bench-Type Circular Saw

NEED HELP? CONTACT US!

Have product questions? Need technical support? Please feel free to contact us:

CustomerService@vevor.com

This is the original instruction, please read all manual instructions carefully before operating. VEVOR reserves a clear interpretation of our user manual. The appearance of the product shall be subject to the product you received. Please forgive us that we won't inform you again if there are any technology or software updates on our product.

SAFETY INSTRUCTION

Danger! Read all safety regulations and instructions.
Keep all safety regulations and instructions in a safe place for future use.

Warning - To reduce the risk of injury, user must read instructions manual carefully .

This product is of protection class II. That means it is equipped with enhanced or double insulation.

The product complies with the applicable European directives and an evaluation method of conformity for these directives was done.

Caution! Wear a breathing mask. Dust which is injurious to health can be generated when working on wood and other materials. Never use the device to work on any materials containing asbestos!

Caution! Wear ear-muffs. The impact of noise can cause damage to hearing

Caution! Wear safety goggles. Sparks generated during working or splinters, chips and dust emitted by the device can cause loss of sight.

Caution! Risk of injury! Do not reach into the running saw blade.

This symbol, placed before a safety comment, indicates a kind of precaution, warning, or danger. Ignoring this warning may lead to an accident. To reduce the risk of injury, fire, or electrocution, please always follow the recommendation shown below.

GENERAL SAFETY REGULATIONS

⚠ **WARNING! Read all safety warnings instructions, illustrations and specifications provided with this power tool.** Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury. The term "power tool" in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.

1) Work area safety

a) Keep work area clean and well-lit. Cluttere and dark areas invite accidents.

b) Do not operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases or dust. Power tools create sparks that may ignite dust or fumes.

c) Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control.

2) Electrical safety

a) Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adapter plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools. Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.

b) Avoid body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators. There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is earthed or grounded.

c) Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.

d) Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.

e) When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use. The use a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.

f) If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a residual current device (RCD) protected supply. The use of an RCD reduces the risk of electric shock.

3) Personal safety

a) Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.

b) Use safety equipment. Always wear eye protection. Safety equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hats, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.

c) Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool. Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energizing power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.

d) Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on. A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.

e) Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.

f) Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewellery or long hair can be caught in moving parts.

g) If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used. Use of these devices can reduce dust-related hazards.

h) Do not let familiarity gained from frequent use of tools allow you to become complacent and ignore tool safety principles. A careless action can cause severe injury within a fraction of a second.

4) Power tool use and care

a) Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application. The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.

b) Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn on and off. Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.

c) Disconnect the plug from the power source before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools. Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.

d) Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool. Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
e) Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tools operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.
f) Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
g) Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits,etc., in accordance with these instructions and in the manner intended for the particular type of power tool, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed. Use of the power tool for operations different from intended could result in a hazardous situation. Slippery handles and grasping surfaces do not allow for safe handling and control of the tool in unexpected situations.

5) Service
a) Have your power tool serviced by a qualified repair person using only identical replacement parts. This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABLE SAWS

1) Guarding related warnings
a) Keep guards in place. Guards must be in working order and properly mounted. A guard that is loose, damaged, or not functioning correctly must be repaired or replaced.
b) Always use saw blade guard, riving knife and anti-kickback device for every through–cutting operation. For through-cutting operations where thesaw blade cuts completely through the thickness of the workpiece, the guard and other safety devices help reduce the risk of injury.

c) Immediately reattach the guarding system after completing an operation (such as rabbeting, dadoing or resawing cuts) that requires the removal of the guard, riving knife and/or anti-kickback device. The guard, riving knife, and anti-kickback device help to reduce the risk of injury.
d) Make sure the saw blade is not contacting the guard, riving knife or the work-piece before the switch is turned on. Inadvertent contact of these items with the saw blade could cause a hazardous condition.
e) Adjust the riving knife as described in this instruction manual. Incorrect spacing, positioning and alignment can make the riving knife ineffective in reducing the likelihood of kickback.
f) For the riving knife and anti-kickback device to work, they must be engaged in the workpiece. The riving knife and anti-kickback device are ineffective when cutting workpieces that are too short to be engaged with the riving knife and anti-kickback device. Under these conditions, a kickback cannot be prevented by the riving knife and antikickback device.
g) Use the appropriate saw blade for the riving knife. For the riving knife to function properly, the saw blade diameter must match the appropriate riving knife and the body of the saw blade must be thinner than the thickness of the riving knife and the cutting width of the saw blade must be wider than the thickness of the riving knife.

2) Cutting procedures warnings

a) ⚠ DANGER: Never place your fingers or hands in the vicinity or in line with the saw blade. A moment of inattention or a slip could direct your hand toward the saw blade and result in serious personal injury.
b) Feed the workpiece into the saw blade or cutter only against the direction of rotation. Feeding the workpiece in the same direction that the saw blade is rotating above the table may result in the workpiece, and your hand, being pulled into the saw blade.
c) Never use the mitre gauge to feed the workpiece when ripping and do not use the rip fence as a length stop when cross cutting with the mitre gauge. Guiding the workpiece with the rip fence and the mitre gauge at the same time increases the likelihood of saw blade binding and kickback.
d) When ripping, always apply the workpiece feeding force between the fence and the saw blade. Use a push stick when the distance between the fence and the saw blade is less than 150 mm, and use a push block when this distance is less than 50 mm. “Work helping” devices will keep your hand at a safe distance from the saw blade.

e) Use only the push stick provided by the manufacturer or constructed in accordance with the instructions. This push stick provides sufficient
distance for the hand from the saw blade.
f) Never use a damaged or cut push stick. A damaged push stick may break causing your hand to slip into the saw blade.
g) Do not perform any operation “freehand”. Always use either the rip fence or the mitre gauge to position and guide the workpiece. “Freehand” means using your hands to support or guide the workpiece, in lieu of a rip fence or mitre gauge. Freehand sawing leads to misalignment, binding and kickback.
h) Never reach around or over a rotating saw blade. Reaching for a workpiece may lead to accidental contact with the moving saw blade.
i) Provide auxiliary workpiece support to the rear and/or sides of the saw table for long and/or wide workpieces to keep them level. A long and/or wide workpiece has a tendency to pivot on the table’s edge, causing loss of control, saw blade binding and kickback.
j) Feed workpiece at an even pace. Do not bend or twist the workpiece. If jamming occurs, turn the tool off immediately, unplug the tool then clear the jam. Jamming the saw blade by the workpiece can cause kickback or stall the motor.
k) Do not remove pieces of cut-off material while the saw is running. The material may become trapped between the fence or inside the saw blade guard and the saw blade pulling your fingers into the saw blade. Turn the saw off and wait until the saw blade stops before removing material.
l) Use an auxiliary fence in contact with the tabletop when ripping workpieces less than 2 mm thick. A thin workpiece may wedge under the rip
fence and create a kickback.

3) Kickback causes and related warnings
Kickback is a sudden reaction of the workpiece due to a pinched, jammed saw blade or misaligned line of cut in the workpiece with respect to the saw blade or when a part of the workpiece binds between the saw blade and the rip fence or other fixed object.
Most frequently during kickback, the workpiece is lifted from the table by the rear portion of the saw blade and is propelled toward the operator.

Kickback is the result of saw misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below.

a) Never stand directly in line with the saw blade. Always position your body on the same side of the saw blade as the fence. Kickback may propel the workpiece at high velocity toward anyone standing in front and in line with the saw blade.
b) Never reach over or in the back of the saw blade to pull or support the workpiece. Accidental contact with the saw blade may occur or kickback may drag your fingers into the saw blade.
c) Never hold and press the workpiece that is being cut off against the rotating saw blade. Pressing the workpiece being cut off against the saw blade will create a binding condition and kickback.
d) Align the fence to be parallel with the saw blade. A misaligned fence will pinch the workpiece against the saw blade and create kickback.
e) Use a feather board to guide the workpiece against the table and fence when making non-through cuts such as rabbeting, dadoing or resawing cuts. A feather-board helps to control the workpiece in the event of a kickback.
f) Use extra caution when making a cut into blind areas of assembled workpieces. The protruding saw blade may cut objects which can cause kickback.
g) Support large panels to minimize the risk of saw blade pinching and kickback. Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Support(s) must be placed under all portions of the panel overhanging the tabletop.
h) Use extra caution when cutting a workpiece that is twisted, knotted, warped or does not have a straight edge to guide it with a mitre gauge or along the fence. A warped, knotted, or twisted workpiece is unstable and causes misalignment of the kerf with the saw blade, binding and kickback.
i) Never cut more than one workpiece, stacked vertically or horizontally. The saw blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause kickback.
j) When restarting the saw with the saw blade in the workpiece, centre the saw blade in the kerf so that the saw teeth are not engaged in the material. If the saw blade binds, it may lift up the workpiece and cause kickback when the saw is restarted.
k) Keep saw blades clean, sharp, and with sufficient set. Never use warped saw blades or saw blades with cracked or broken teeth. Sharp and properly set saw blades minimize binding, stalling and kickback.

4) Table saw operating procedure warnings

a) Turn off the table saw and disconnect the power cord when removing the table insert, changing the saw blade or making adjustments to the riving knife, antikick-back device or saw blade guard, and when the machine is left unattended. Precautionary measures will avoid accidents.

b) Never leave the table saw running unattended. Turn it off and don't leave the tool until it comes to a complete stop. An unattended running saw is an uncontrolled hazard.

c) Locate the table saw in a well-lit and level area where you can maintain good footing and balance. It should be installed in an area that provides enough room to easily handle the size of your workpiece. Cramped, dark areas, and uneven slippery floors invite accidents.

d) Frequently clean and remove sawdust from under the saw table and/or the dust collection device. Accumulated sawdust is combustible and may self-ignite.

e) The table saw must be secured. A table saw that is not properly secured may move or tip over.

f) Remove tools, wood scraps, etc. from the table before the table saw is turned on. Distractions or potential jams can be dangerous.

g) Always use saw blades with correct size and shape (diamond versus round) of arbor holes. Saw blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run off-centre, causing a loss of control.

h) Never use damaged or incorrect saw blade mounting means such as flanges, saw blade washers, bolts or nuts. These mounting means were specially designed for your saw, for safe operation and optimum performance.

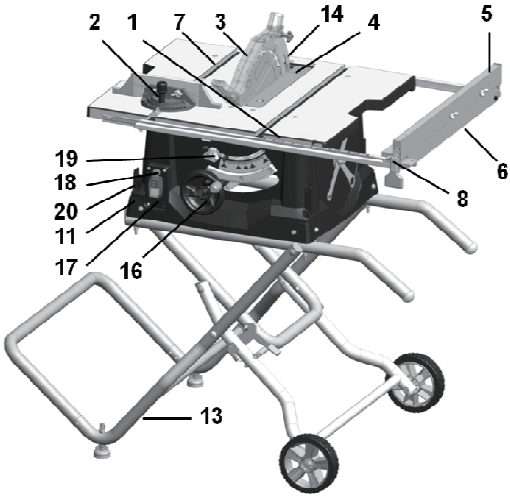
i) Never stand on the table saw, do not use it as a stepping stool. Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.

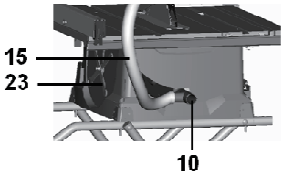
j) Make sure that the saw blade is installed to rotate in the proper direction. Do not use grinding wheels, wire brushes, or abrasive wheels on a table saw. Improper saw blade installation or use of accessories not recommended may cause serious injury

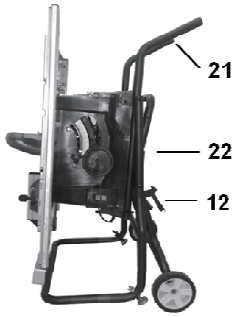
SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR THEHANDLING OF SAW BLADES

1. Only use insertion tools if you have mastered their use.
2.Observe the maximum speed. The maximum speed specified on the insertion tool may not be exceeded. If specified, observe the speed range.
3. Observe the motor / saw blade direction of rotation.
4. Do not use any insertion tools with cracks. Sort out cracked insertion tools. Repairs are not permitted.
5. Clean grease, oil and water off of the clamping surfaces.
6. Do not use any loose reducing rings or bushes for the reduction of holes on saw blades.
7. Make sure that fixed reducer rings for securing the insertion tool have the same diameter and have at least 1/3 of the cutting diameter.
8. Make sure that fixed reducer rings are parallel to each other.
9. Handle insertion tool with caution. They are ideally stored in the original package or special containers. Wear protective gloves in order to improve grip and to further reduce the risk of injury.
10. Prior to the use of insertion tools, make sure that all protective devices are properly fastened.
11. Prior to use, make sure that the insertion tool meets the technical requirements of this electric tool and is properly fastened.
12. Only use the supplied saw blade for sawing operations in wood, materials similar to wood, plastics and non-ferrous metals (except for magnesium and alloys containing magnesium).

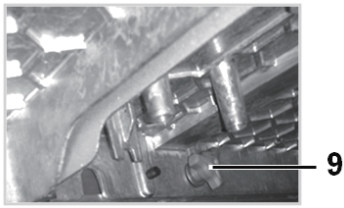
1. LAYOUT







1. Front rip fence rail with ruler
2. Miter gauge assembly
3. Blade guard assembly
4. Table insert
5. Rip fence assembly
6. Right extension table
7. T-slot
8. Rip fence lock lever
9. Lock/release lever
10. Dust chute
11. Power cord wrap posts
12. Stand release latch
13. Folding stand
14. Riving knife
15. Suction hose
16. Blade height / Bevel angle adjust wheel
17. Switch
18. Reset
19. Bevel angle lock
20. Push stick
21. Carry handles (folded position)
22. Stand in folded position
23. Wrenches



2. ITEMS SUPPLIED

Please check that the article is complete as specified in the scope of delivery. If parts are missing, please contact our service center or the sales outlet and upon presentation of a valid bill of purchase. Also, refer to the warranty table in the service information at the end of the operating instructions.

- Open the packaging and take out the equipment with care.
- Remove the packaging material and any packaging and/or transportation braces (if available).
- Check to see if all items are supplied.
- Inspect the equipment and accessories for transport damage.
- If possible, please keep the packaging until the end of the guarantee period.

Danger!
The equipment and packaging material are not toys. Do not let children play with plastic bags, foils or small parts. There is a danger of swallowing or suffocating!

- Saw Blade Guard
- Push Stick
- Miter Gauge
- Rip Fence
- Extraction Hose
- Folding Stand
- Wrench
- Installation Material
- Safety &Original Operating Instructions

PROPER USE

The bench-type circular saw is designed for the slitting and cross-cutting (only with the cross stop) of all types of timber commensurate with the machine‘s size. The equipment is not to be used for cutting any type of round wood. The equipment is to be used only for its prescribed purpose. Any other use is deemed

to be a case of misuse. The user / operator and not the manufacturer will be liable for any damage or injuries of any kind caused as a result of this.

Please note that our equipment has not been designed for use in commercial, trade or industrial applications. Our warranty will be voided if the machine is used in commercial, trade or industrial businesses or for equivalent purposes.

The equipment is to be operated only with suitable saw blades (saw blades made of HM or CV) It is prohibited to use any type of HSS saw blade and cutting-off wheel.

To use the equipment properly you must also observe the safety information, the assembly instructions and the operating instructions to be found in this manual.

To use the equipment properly you must also observe the safety information, the assembly instructions and the operating instructions to be found in this manual. All persons who use and service the equipment have to be acquainted with these operating instructions and must be informed about the equipment‘s potential hazards. It is also imperative to observe the accident prevention regulations in force in your area. The same applies to the general rules of health and safety at work. The manufacturer will not be liable for any changes made to the equipment nor for any damage resulting from such changes. Even when the equipment is used as prescribed it is still impossible to eliminate certain residual risk factors.

The following hazards may arise in connection with the machine‘s construction and design:
- Contact with the saw blade in the uncovered saw zone.
- Reaching into the running saw blade (cut injuries).
- Kick-back of workpieces and parts of workpieces.
- Saw blade fracturing.
- Catapulting of faulty carbide tips from the saw blade.
- Damage to hearing if essential ear-muffs are not used.
- Harmful emissions of wood dust when used in closed rooms.

TECHNICAL DATA

AC Motor ..... 120V ~ 60Hz
Rated Current..... 15A
IdleSpeed n_0 ..... 5000 RPM
Cutting-Off Wheel Ø254xØ15.875x2.8mm
Number Of Teeth 40
Main Table Size 650x 576mm
Rip Capacity For Right ..... 625 mm
Cutting Height Max. ..... 85 mm / 90°
..... 55 mm / 45°
Height Adjustment .....Infinite 0 -85mm
Tilting Saw Blade .....Infinite 0 - 45°
Extractor Socket ..... Ø 35 mm
Weight .....Approx. 27.5kg

Operating mode S6 25%: Continuous operation with idling (cycle time 10 minutes). To ensure that the motor does not become excessively hot, it may only be operated for 25% of the cycle at the specified rating and must then be allowed to idle for 75% of the cycle.

Danger!
Sound and vibration
Sound and vibration values were measured in accordance with EN 61029.
LpA sound pressure level ..... 91 dB(A)
KpA uncertainty ..... 3 dB
LWA sound power level ..... 104 dB(A)
KWA uncertainty ..... 3 dB
The quoted values are emission values and not necessarily reliable workplace values. Although there is a correlation between emission and immission levels it is impossible to draw any certain conclusions as to the need for additional precautions. Factors with a potential influence on the actual immission level at the workplace include the duration of impact, the type of room, and other sources of noise, etc., e.g. the number of machines and other neighboring operations. Reliable workplace values may also vary from country to country. With this information, the user should at least be able to make a better assessment of the dangers and risks involved.

Wear ear-muffs.

The impact of noise can cause damage to hearing.

Keep the noise emissions and vibrations to a minimum.
• Only use appliances that are in perfect working order.
• Service and clean the appliance regularly.
• Adapt your working style to suit the appliance.
• Do not overload the appliance.
• Have the appliance serviced whenever necessary.
• Switch the appliance off when it is not in use.

Caution!
Residual risks
Even if you use this electric power tool in accordance with instructions, certain residual risks cannot be ruled out. The following hazards may arise in connection with the equipment's construction and layout:
1. Lung damage if no suitable protective dust mask is used.
2. Damage to hearing if no suitable ear protection is used.

BEFORE STARTING THE EQUIPMENT

Before you connect the equipment to the mains supply make sure that the data on the rating plate is identical to the mains data.
Warning! The maximum permissible system impedance is 0.340Ω at the interface point of the user's supply. The manufactory should declare it in the equipment instruction manual and instruct the user to determine in consultation with the supply authority, if necessary, that the equipment is connected only to a supply of that impedance or less.

Warning!
Always pull the power plug before making adjustments to the equipment.
• Unpack the bench-type circular saw and check it for damage that may have occurred in transit.
• The machine has to be set up where it can stand firmly, e.g. on a workbench, or it must be bolted to a strong base.
• All covers and safety devices have to be properly fitted before the machine is switched on.
• It must be possible for the saw blade to run freely.

• When working with wood that has been processed before, watch out for foreign bodies such as nails or screws, etc.
• Before you actuate the On/Off switch, make sure that the saw blade is correctly fitted and that the machine's moving parts run smoothly.

ASSEMBLY& ADJUSTMENTS

Assembly of folding stand
(Fig.1 & Fig.2)
1. Mount join pipe(D) on wheel bracket(C) with screws and nylon hex nuts.
2. Mount two handles(A) to U-shaped bracket (B)using carriage bolts, plastic spacers and nylon hex. nuts.
3. Mount foot bracket (E) to handle(A) using carriage bolts, plastic spacers and nylon hex. nuts.
4. Mount wheel bracket (C) to foot bracket (E) and U-shaped bracket (B) using carriage bolts, plastic spacers and nylon hex. nuts.
5. Remove the wheel cap and remove mounting hardware inside wheel. Mount the wheels to wheel bracket using large washers and nylon hex. nuts. Install wheel caps once wheels are installed.
6. The stand is now completely assembled and should look like the stand.

Fig. 1

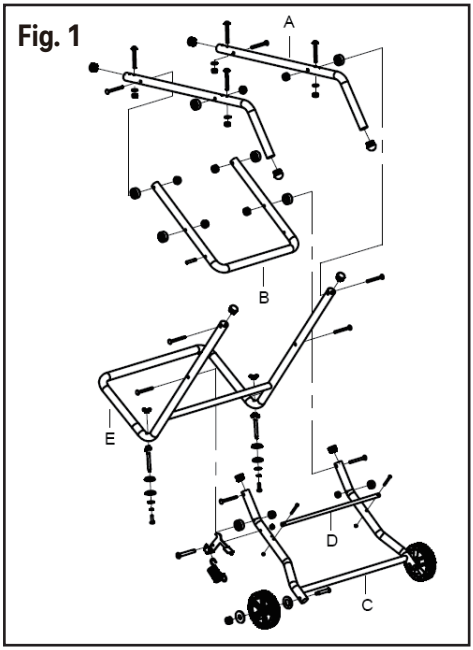


Fig. 2

Mounting of the saw on folding stand

1. Position the saw on top of the stand (choose which orientation best suits you). Use 4 screws and nylon hex. nuts to secure job site saw to stand.

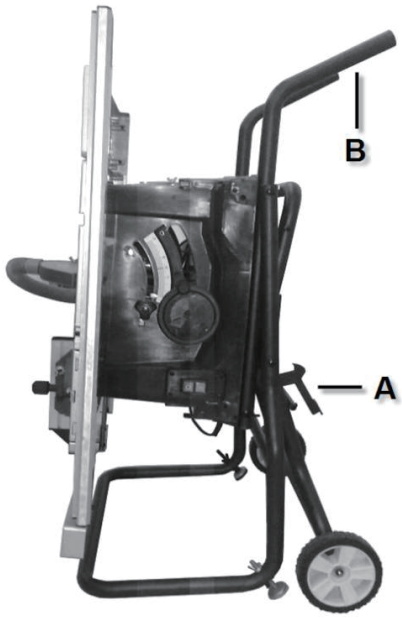
Accessory storage and folding/unfolding stand (Fig.3)

Note: Before folding stand, remove all workpieces from the table. Remove and securely store all loose accessories such as the miter gauge, rip fence, blade guard, and push stick.Lower saw blade below the tabletop.

Folding stand for storage and transportation purposes- (Fig.3)

1. Push the stand release latch (A) and at the same time, grasp the stand handles (B) and lift them up and away from the saw body. Push the job site saw until the release latch clicks and locks the stand. The stand and saw assembly can now be pivoted and rolled away.

Fig. 3

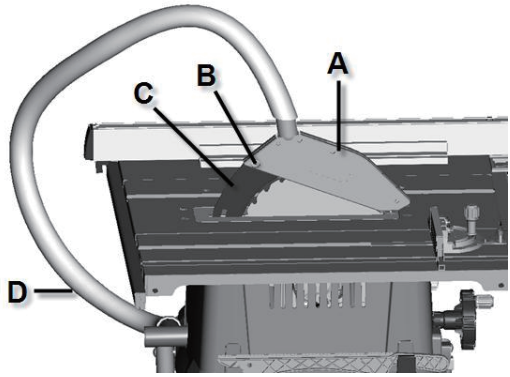


Unfolding stand for use at the jobsite-

1. Push the stand release latch (A) and at the same time, grasp the stand handles (B) and pull them down towards you. Push down until the release latch clicks and locks the stand. The stand and saw assembly can now be used for cuts.

Mounting blade guard (Fig. 4)
Mount the saw blade guard(A) together with the bolt(B) on top of the riving knife(C), so that the bolt is firmly seated in the slot of the riving knife(C).

Fig. 4



Do not screw in the bolt(B) too tightly; the saw blade guard(A) must move freely. Plug the suction hose(D) on to the suction adapted and the connecting piece of the saw blade guard(A). Connect a suitable splint collector onto the suction adapter. Dis-assembly is performed in reverse order.
Caution! The saw blade guard(A) must be lowered onto the workpiece before starting the sawing operation.

Adjusting riving knife (Fig. 5 & Fig.6)
Remove the table insert from the table top by pulling it upwards. Turn the elevation hand wheel clockwise and raise the blade to its highest position above the table. Loosen the mounting bolt(A) in order to pull out the splitting wedge until the right distance is adjusted.
The riving knife(B) consists of a metal piece, slightly thinner than the blade, that helps to keep the blade kerf open to prevent kickback.The distance between the saw blade and the riving knife must be 3mm-5mm. Tighten the mounting bolt(A) again and mount the bench insert.

Fig. 5

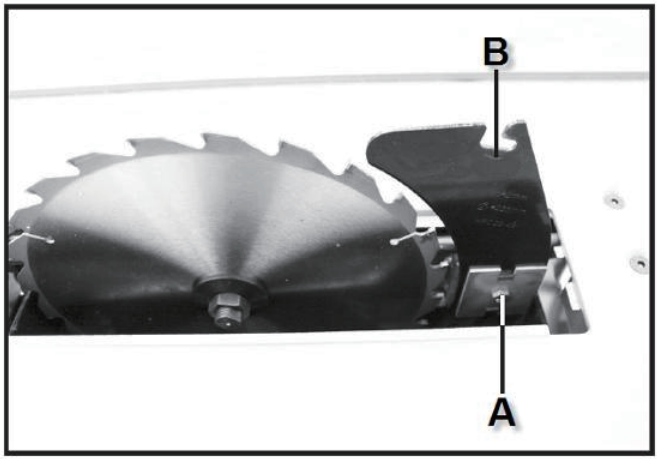
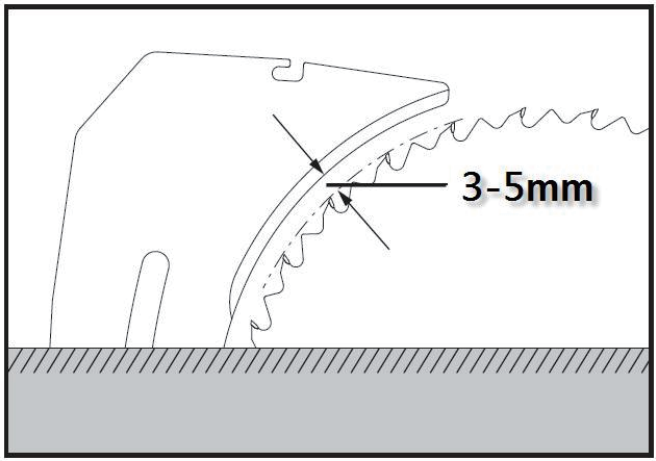


Fig. 6

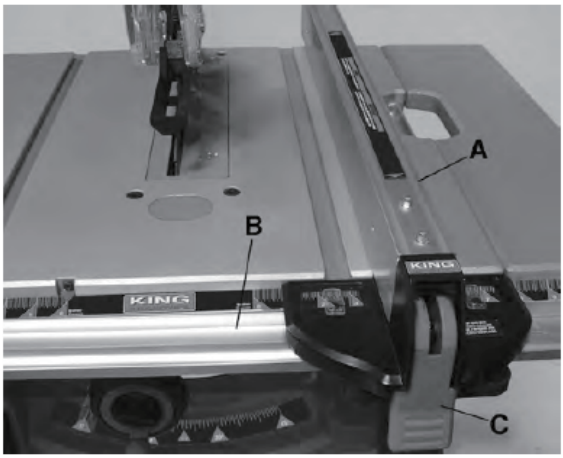


Mounting rip fence on table & adjustments(Fig. 7)

1.Position the front of the rip fence(A) on the front rail (B). Lower the back end of the rip fence on the rear rail. Check to make sure the rip fence slides freely on the rails.

2.Lower rip fence locking lever(C) to automatically align and secure the rip fence in place.

Fig. 7

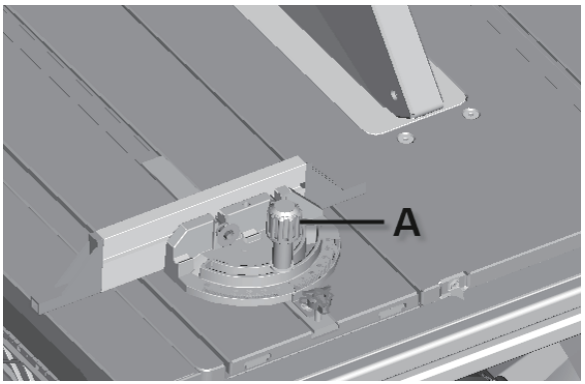


Mounting and adjusting miter gauge(Fig. 8)

When crosscutting and the blade is set at 90° or 45°to the table, the miter gauge can be used in either T-slot on the table. When crosscutting and the blade is tilted, use T-slot on right side of table where the blade is tilted away from your hands and miter gauge.

1.To adjust the miter gauge, loosen lock handle (A) and set the miter gauge body with scale so the indicator aligns to the desired cutting angle, then re-tighten lock handle.

Fig. 8



Adjusting the extendable extension table(Fig. 9 & Fig. 10)

The extension table allows the user to increase the length of the table for greater ripping capacity. To use the extension table;

1.Unlock or remove the rip fence from the table.

2.Unlock the extension table(A) by loosen the extension lock lever (B), slide the extension to the desired width. Use the scale on the front rail when a specific width is desired.

3. Once the extension is in the desired position,tighten the lock lever(B) to secure the extension in place. The rip fence can now be installed as shown in.

4.Lock lever(B) is under the table.

Fig. 9

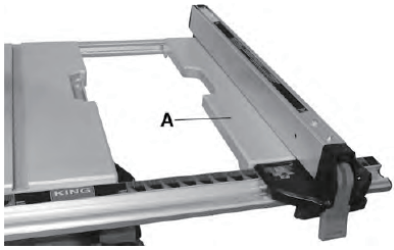
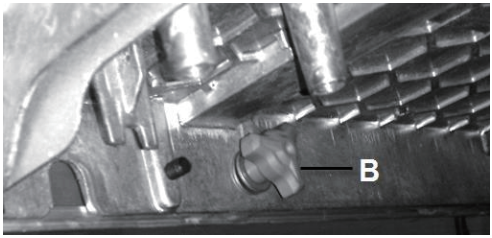


Fig. 10

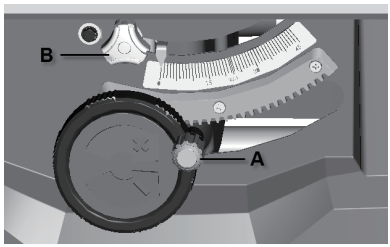


Adjusting the blade height (Fig. 11)

The blade height should be set higher (above) the top of the work-piece to cut. Turn the round handle(A) to set the blade to the required depth.

- Anticlockwise: smaller cutting depth
- Clockwise: larger cutting depth.

Fig. 11



Adjusting the blade angle (for beveled cuts)
Note: A 90° cut has a 0° bevel angle and a 45° cut has a 45° bevel angle.
1.Unlock the bevel locking lever (B).
2. Push in and then turn the exterior hand wheel (A) to adjust the blade bevel angle, turning it counterclockwise increases the bevel angle of the blade.
3. Once the desired bevel angle is achieved, lock the bevel locking lever(B).

Installing/changing blade(Fig. 12 & Fig.13)
Warning! Disconnect power cord from power source before installing/changing blade.
1. Uninstall the blade guard assembly from the riving knife. Then remove the table insert to gain access to the blade arbor.
2.Raise the blade to its highest position above the table.
3. Place the open end of one of the adjustment wrenches(A) on the flat portion of the inside blade flange to prevent the saw arbor and blade from rotating. Then place the closed end of the second adjustment wrench (B) on arbor nut
(A) and turn the arbor nut counterclockwise, remove arbor nut and outside blade flange (B).
4. Place new blade on arbor (D) making sure the blade teeth point downwards towards the front of the table saw.
5. Replace outside blade flange (B) and arbor nut (A) on arbor shaft and tighten with arbor wrenches.
6. Reinstall the table insert, then the blade guard fingers assembly.

Fig. 12

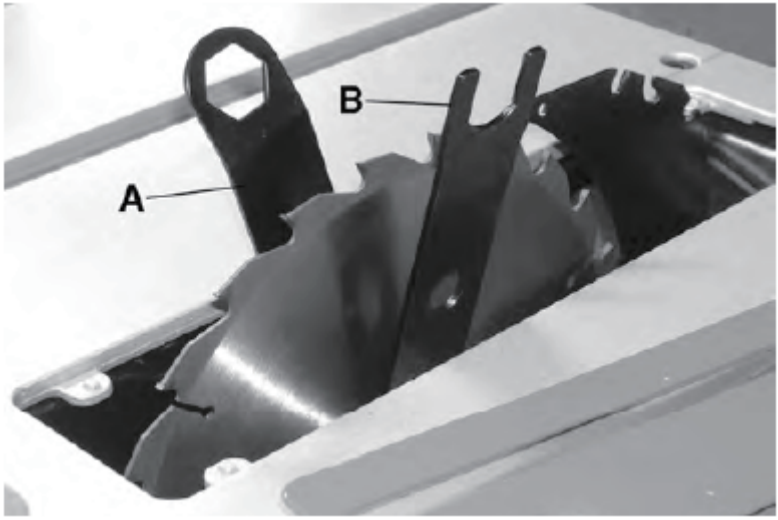
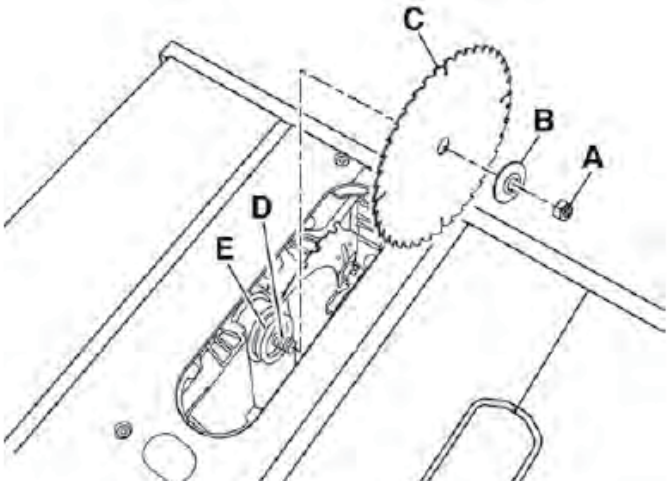


Fig. 13



USING THE SAW

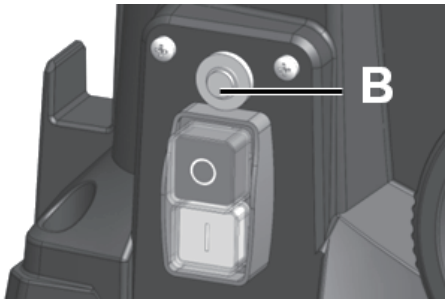
The operation of power tools involves a certain amount of hazard for the operator.Before attempting regular work we recommend you get the feel of operations using scrap lumber to check settings. Read entire instructions before you start to cut workpiece. Always pay attention to safety precautions to avoid personal injury.

1. ON/OFF switch (Fig. 14)

• To turn the saw on, press the green button “I”. Wait for the blade to reach its maximum speed of rotation before commencing with the cut.

• To turn the machine off again, press the red button “O”.

Fig. 14



2. RESET BUTTON (OVERLOAD PROTECTOR)
This saw comes with an overload reset button (B) If the saw motor over heats, a safety mechanism stops the motor automatically due to motor over-heating or low voltage. To prevent motor over-heating, reduce load on motor or check voltage.
Allow motor to cool down, then press the reset button and restart the saw. If the saw does not restart, wait an additional 5 minutes before restarting.

Cross cutting
Cross cutting requires the use of the miter gauge to position and guide the work. Place the work against the miter gauge and advance both the miter gauge and work toward the saw blade. The miter gauge may be used in either table T-slot, however, most operators prefer the left groove for average work. When bevel cutting (blade tilted), use the right side table T-slot so that it doesn't interfere with the tilted saw blade. The blade guard must be used. The riving knife to prevent the saw kerf from closing.

Start the cut slowly and hold the work firmly against the miter gauge and the table. One of the rules in running a saw is that you never hang onto or touch a free piece of work. Hold the supported piece, not the free piece that is cut off. The feed in cross cutting continues until the work is cut in two, then the miter gauge and work are pulled back to the starting point. Before pulling the work back it is good practice to give the work a little sideways shift to move the work slightly away from the saw blade. Never pick up any short length of free work from the table while the saw is running. A smart operator never touches a cut-off piece unless it is at least a foot long. Never use the rip fence as a cut-off gauge when cross cutting.

Ripping
Ripping is the operation of making a length wise cut through a board, the rip fence is used to position and guide the work. One edge of the work rides against the rip fence while the flat side of the board rest on the table. Since the work is pushed along the fence, it must have a straight edge and make solid contact with the table. The blade guard must be used. The guard has anti-kickback fingers and a riving knife to prevent the saw kerf from closing.

Start the motor and advance the work holding it down and against the fence. Never, stand in the line of the saw cut when ripping. Hold the work with both hands and push it along the fence and into the saw blade. The work can then be fed through the saw blade with one or two hands. When this is done the work will either stay on the table, tilt up slightly and be caught by the rear end of the guard or slide off the table to the floor. Alternately,the feed can continue to the end of the table, after which the work is lifted and brought back along the outside edge of the fence. The waste stock remains on the table and is not touched with the hands until the saw is stopped unless it is a large piece allowing safe removal.

Making a non-through cut

Non-through cuts can be made with the grain (ripping) or across the grain (cross cut). Non-through cuts are needed for cutting grooves, rabbets and dadoes. This is the only type of cut that the blade gets covered by the workpiece and is made without the blade guard and anti-kickback finger assemblies installed. Make sure the blade guard are re-installed after this type of cut is done. For non-through cuts, position the riving knife in the “down” position, set the blade to the correct height and tighten the blade height lock knob.Turn on the saw and allow the blade to come up to speed, use push sticks to feed workpiece into blade.

REPLACING THE POWER CABLE

Danger!

If the power cable for this equipment is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or its after-sales service or similarly trained personnel to avoid danger

CLEANING, MAINTENANCE AND ORDERING OF SPARE PARTS

Always pull out the mains power plug before star-ting any cleaning work.

1. Cleaning

• Keep all safety devices, air vents and the motor housing free of dirt and dust as far as possible. Wipe the equipment with a clean cloth or blow it with compressed air at low pressure.

• We recommend that you clean the device immediately each time you have finished using it.

• Clean the equipment regularly with a moist cloth and some soft soap. Do not use cleaning agents or solvents; these could at-tack the plastic parts of the equipment. Ensure that no water can seep into the device. The ingress of water into an electric tool increases the risk of an electric shock.

2. Carbon brushes

In case of excessive sparking, have the carbon brushes checked only by a qualified electrician. Danger! The carbon brushes should not be rep laced by anyone but a qualified electrician.

3. Maintenance

There are no parts inside the equipment which require additional maintenance.

4. Ordering replacement parts:

Please quote the following data when ordering replacement parts:

• Type of machine
• Article number of the machine
• Identification number of the machine
• Replacement part number of the part required

DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING

The equipment is supplied in packaging to preteen it from being damaged in transit. The raw materials in this packaging can be reused or recycled. The equip-ment and its accessories are made of various types of material, such as metal and plastic. Never place defective equipment in your household refuse. The equipment should be taken to a suitable collection center for proper disposal. If you do not know the whereabouts of such a collection point, you should ask in your local council offices.

STORAGE

Store the equipment and accessories in a dark and dry place at above freezing temperature. The ideal storage temperature is between 5 and 30 ℃. Store the electric tool in its original packaging.

Manufacturer: Zhejiang Huafeng Electric Tools Co., Ltd.
Address: No.2111 Huafeng Road, Fucun Town, Jindong District, Free Trade Experimental Zone, 321037 Jinhua City, Zhejiang,PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MADE IN CHINA

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