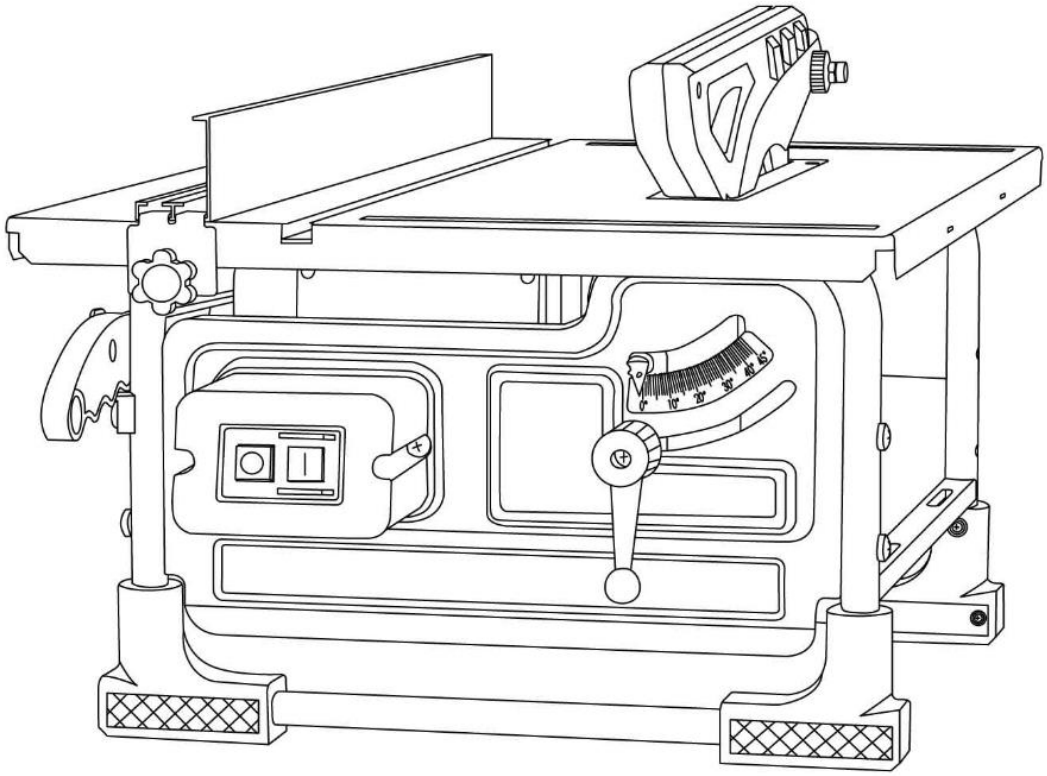
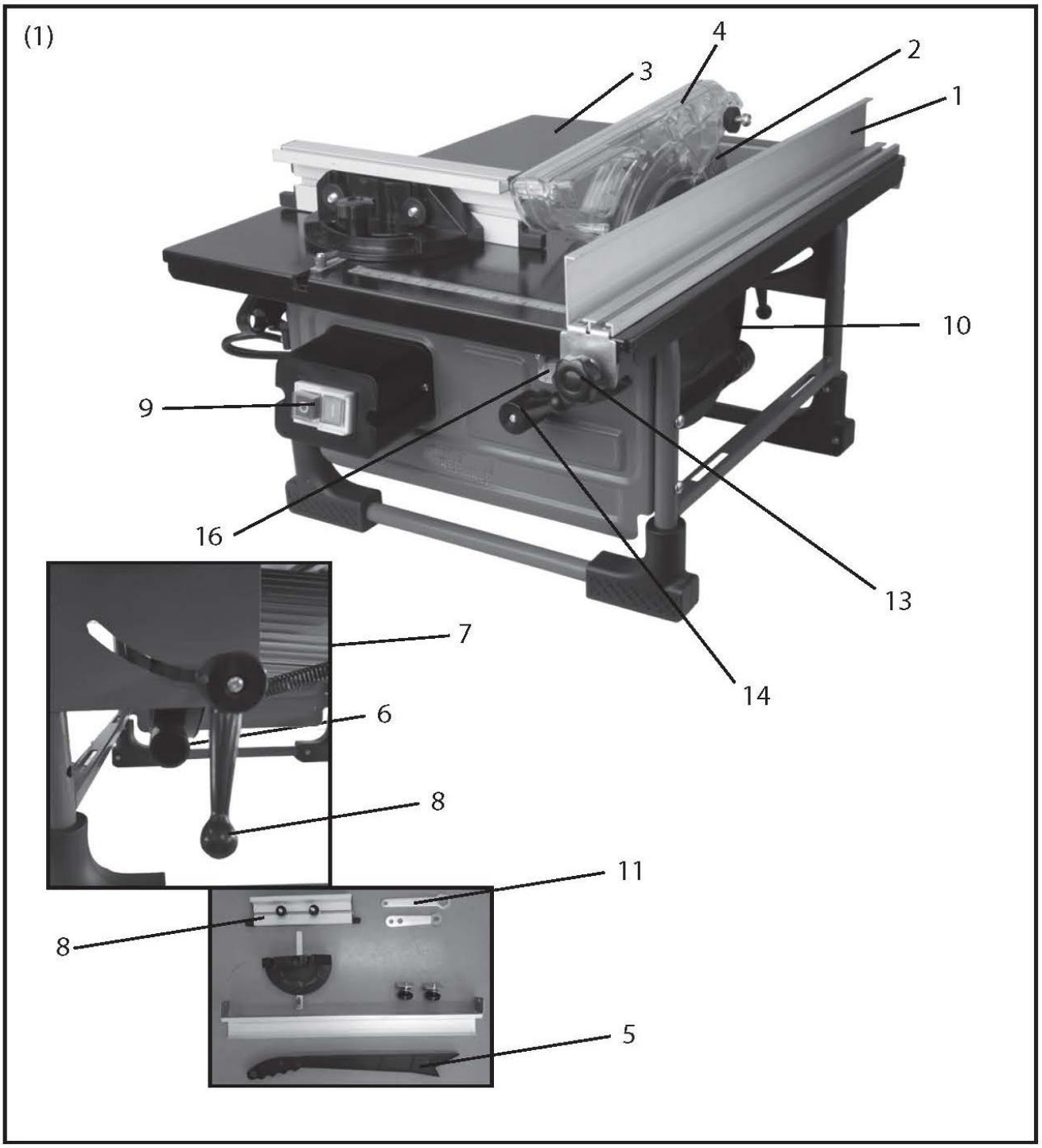


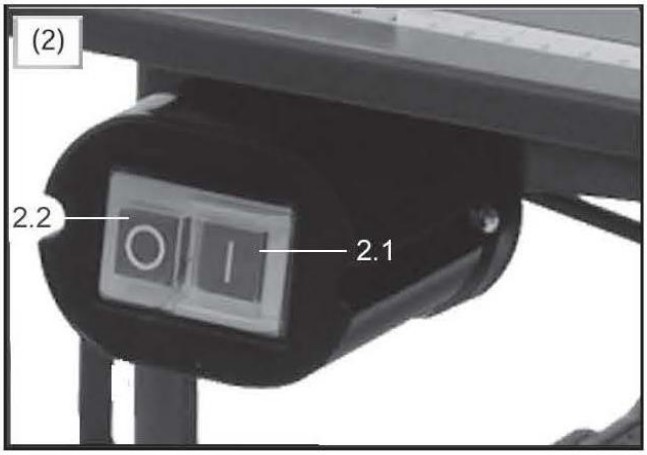
800W TABLE SAW
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original instruction manual

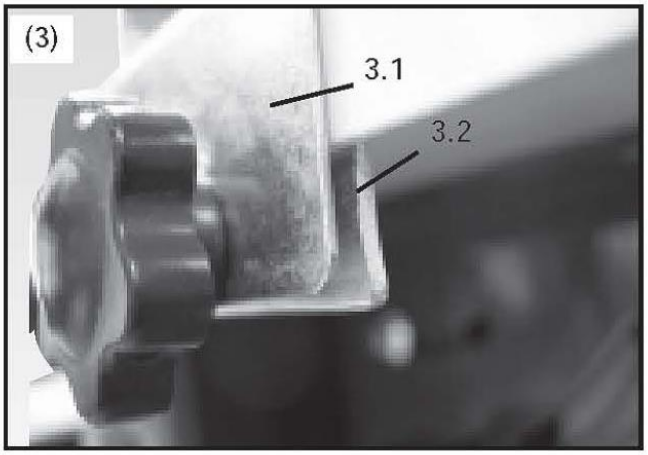
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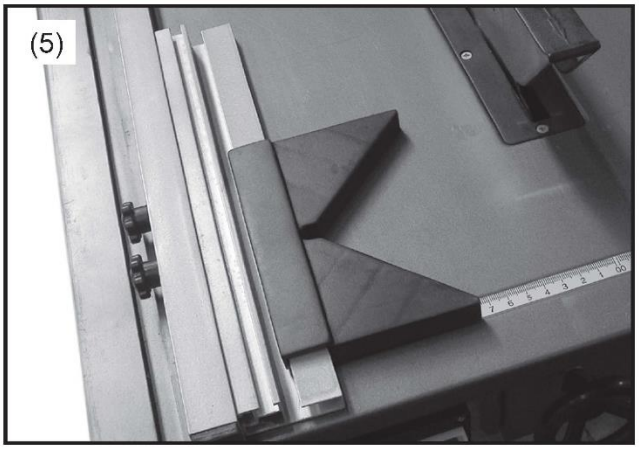
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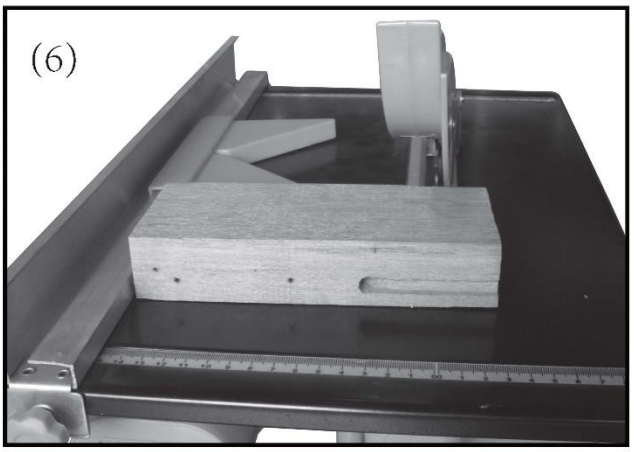


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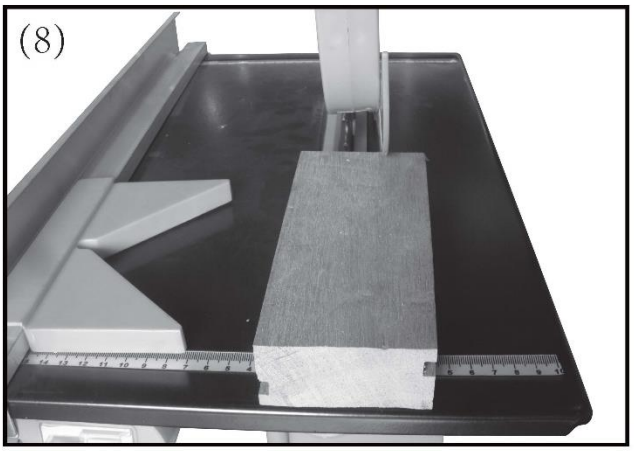


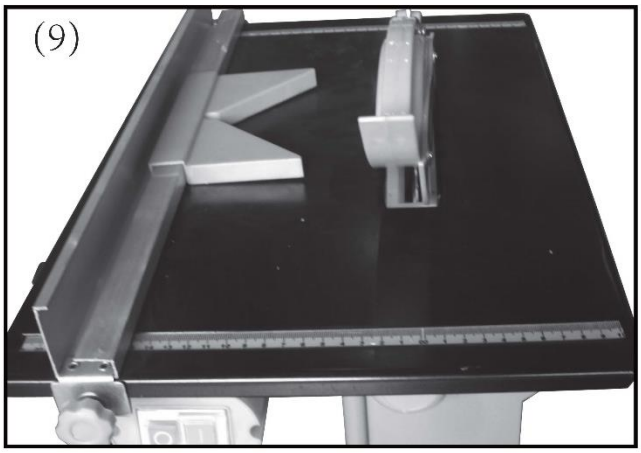

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4.1
4.2

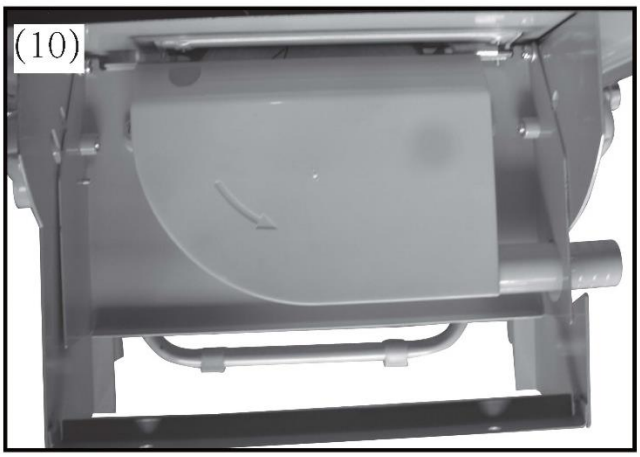

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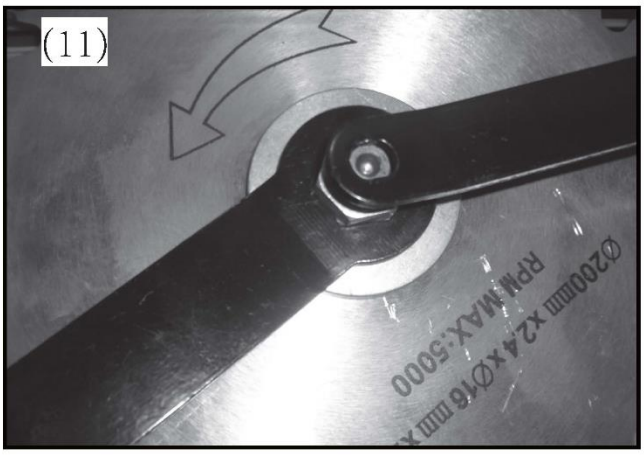

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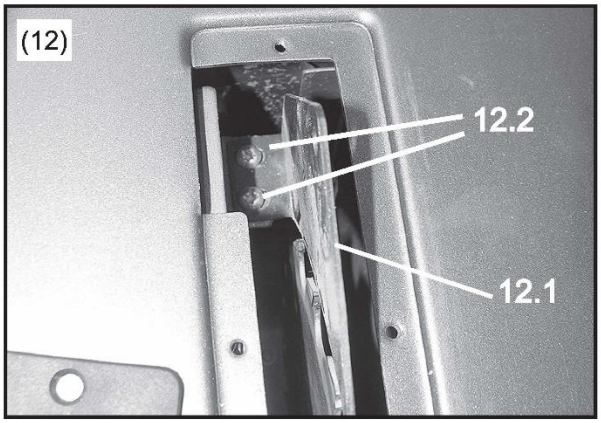

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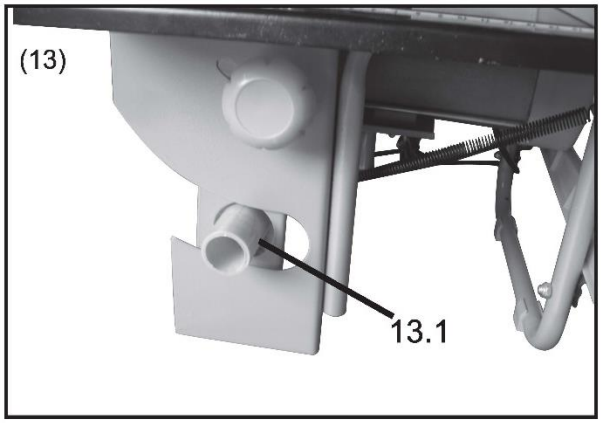

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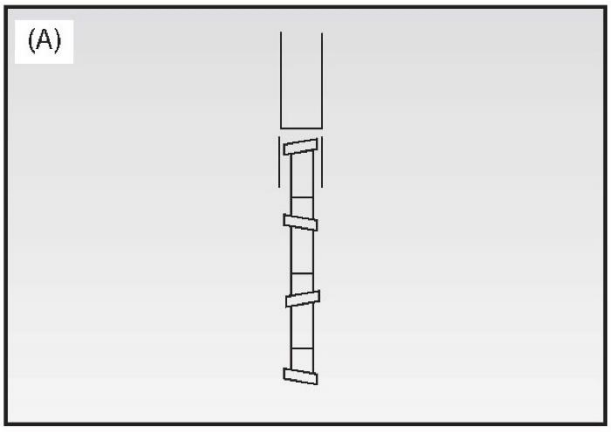

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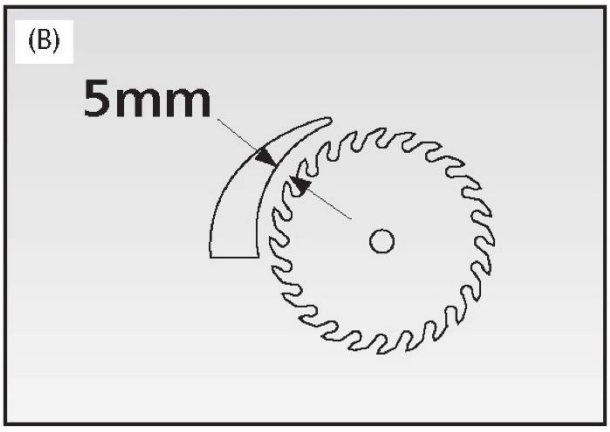

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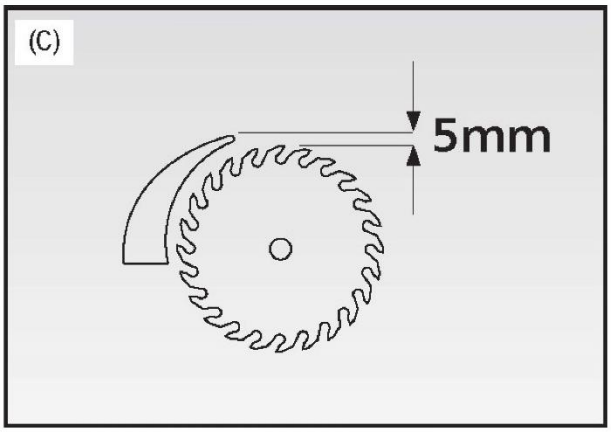

(11)


(12)
12.2
12.1


(13)
13.1


(A)


(B)
5mm


(C)
5mm

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNING

WARNING! Read all safety warnings, instructions, illustrations and specifications provided with this power tool. *Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.*

Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.

The term "power tool" in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

1) Work Area safety

a) Keep work area clean and well lit. *Cluttered or 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 which may ignite the 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. *Use of 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. *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 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 personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection. *Protective equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, 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 energising 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, and clothing 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 dust collection 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 it 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 and/or remove the battery pack, if detachable, from the power tool 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 and accessories. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tool's 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, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed. *Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.*
h) Keep handles and grasping surfaces dry, clean and free from oil and grease. *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.*

SPECIFIC SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABLE SAWS
1) Guarding related warnings
a) **Keep guards in place. Guards must be in working order and be properly mounted.** *A guard that is loose, damaged, or is not functioning correctly must be repaired or replaced.*
b) **Always use saw blade guard, riving knife for every through–cutting operation.** *For through-cutting operations where the saw 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,) which requires removal of the guard, riving knife.** *The guard, riving knife, help to reduce the risk of injury.*
d) **Make sure the saw blade is not contacting the guard, riving knife or the workpiece 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 anti- kickback 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 towards 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 of 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 table top 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 towards 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 towards anyone standing in front and in line with the saw blade.*
b) **Never reach over or in back of the saw blade to pull or to 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 featherboard to guide the workpiece against the table and fence when making non-through cuts such as rabbeting.** *A feather board helps to control the workpiece in the event of a kickback.*
f) **Support large panels to minimise 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 table top.*
g) **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.*
h) **Never cut more than one workpiece, stacked vertically or horizontally.** *The saw blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause kickback.*
i) **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.*
j) **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 minimise 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, 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.** *Distraction or a potential jam can be dangerous.*
g) **Always use saw blades with correct size and shape (diamond versus round) of arbour holes.** *Saw blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run off-centre, causing 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.*

Explanation of the symbols on the equipment

The use of symbols in this manual is intended to draw your attention to possible risks. The safety symbols and the explanations that accompany them must be perfectly understood. The warnings in themselves do not remove the risks and cannot replace correct actions for preventing accidents.

	WARNING-To reduce the risk of injury, user must read instructions carefully
	Class I construction (Protective earth)
	Denotes risk of personal injury, loss of life or damage to the tool in case of non-observance of the instructions in this manual
	Always wear eye protection
	Always wear mask protection
	Wear ear protection.

COMPONENTS AND CONTROLS (PIC.1)

1 Rip Fence
2 Riving knife
3 Table
4 Blade guard
5 Push stick
6 Dust extraction outlet
7 Motor
8 Blade inclination adjusting control
9 Start/Stop no volt switch
10 Blade side guard
11 Blade removal wrenches
12 Guide for 45° cut
13 Goniometer for slanting cuts
14 Blade inclination blocks
15 Goniometer for blade inclination
16 Cut height gauge

UNPACKING.

CAUTION! This packaging contains sharp objects. Take care when unpacking. This machine could require two persons to lift, assemble and move this machine. Remove the machine, together with the accessories supplied, from the packaging.

Check carefully to ensure that the machine is in good condition and account for all the accessories listed in this manual. Also make sure that all the accessories are complete. If any parts are found to be missing, the machine and its accessories should be returned together in their original packaging to the retailer.

Do not throw the packaging away, keep it safe throughout the guarantee period, then recycle if possible, otherwise dispose of it by the proper means. Do not let children play with empty plastic bags due to the risk of suffocation.

Warning!

The tool must be firmly fastened to a workbench,
using the fixing holes on the base of this machine (see ref.
No. 18 in picture 1). Use appropriate screws or bolts.

NO VOLTS ON/OFF SWITCH (PIC. 2)

This machine is fitted with a «No Volts Switch». In the event of a mains power failure or if the mains plug is removed from the mains supply socket before the machine is switched off. The machine will not re-start without warning when the mains supply is restored or the mains plug is re-connected to the mains supply, until the

machine is switched ON at the ON/OFF switch fitted to the machine.

WARNING!
Before switching the table saw ON, make sure the blade guard is correctly installed and operating properly. Check that the blade is set to 90° and at its lowest position. Ensure that the table is clear of any tools or other materials. Ensure that all nuts, bolts and other fastenings are secure.

MODE OF OPERATION – CONTINUOUS OPERATION

This product is built to run according to an S1 operation mode. Therefore, it can run in continuous operation.

THERMAL CUTOUT
In case of overheating of the electric motor, the thermal cutout automatically stops power supply.
The motor may be restarted once normal temperature conditions are recovered.

STARTING AND STOPPING (PIC.2)
To start the machine, push the «ON» button marked (I) (Pic.2) (2.1).
To stop the machine, push the «OFF» button marked (O) (Pic.2) (2.2).
If the machine makes any unusual noise or vibrates excessively, STOP the machine immediately and investigate the cause and rectify. If the cause cannot be identified DO NOT use the machine and contact your nearest service centre.

FITTING THE RIP FENCE (PIC.3)
Slide the rip fence onto the table (Pic.3) (3.1). Position the backing plates on the inside of the table (Pic.3) (3.2) and tighten the securing knobs at each end of the rip fence. To reposition the rip fence slacken the securing knobs and move the rip fence to the desired position and re tighten the locking knobs.

CUTTING WITH THE BLADE AT AN ANGLE (PIC.4)
Loosen the two securing knobs (front and rear) (Pic.4)(4.1).
Tilt the blade using the handle (Pic. 1, control 8), checking the adjustment on the scale (Picture 4) (4.2). Then re-secure the securing knobs.

USING THE TABLE SAW
THE RIP FENCE
The rip fence is used to guide the material when making long cuts, usually cutting along the grain NEVER rip freehand without the fence in place and securely locked.

MAKING A MITRE CUT
Follow the same procedure for a cross cut but employ the mitre guide in conjunction with the rip fence (Pic 5). Ensure that the workpiece is held firmly into the guide before making the cut.

THE RIVING KNIFE
The riving knife ensures that when a cut is made the two pieces of timber on either side of the blade do not close up onto the blade. This prevents possible binding and kickback.

CROSS CUTTING (PIC.6)
Cross cutting is cutting wood against the grain at 90° or square with both the edge and the flat side of the wood.

BEVEL CROSS CUTTING (PIC.7)
Bevel crosscutting is the same as crosscutting except that the wood is also cut at an angle other than at 90° with the flat side of the wood. Follow the same procedures as you would for crosscutting, but adjust the blade to the desired angle. Adjust the blade's height so that, while still protecting, the blade guard does not interfere with the cut.

WARNING!
When crosscutting or mitre cutting, across the end of a narrow work piece always use the rip fence or mitre gauge.
NEVER make these cuts freehand (without using the supplied accessories) because the blade could bind causing a kickback or causing your hand or fingers to contact the blade.
Remove the rip fence from the table when not in use.
Make sure the blade safety guard is mounted for all through sawing operations (the blade cuts through the entire thickness of the work piece).

CUTTING OPERATIONS (PIC.8)

By this is meant cutting a piece of wood against the grain or lengthways (Pic.8).
This is done using the rip fence. Position the rip fence to the desired width of the rip and lock it in place. Before starting to rip be sure that the rip fence is parallel to the saw blade, and that the riving knife is properly aligned with the saw blade.
When ripping long boards or large panels always use a work support. Hold the piece against the fence and feed it through the blade with a smooth, steady pressure.
When the ripping width is wider than 150mm (6”) use your right hand to feed the work piece until it is clear of the table. Use your left hand only to guide, not to feed the work piece.

BEVEL CUTTING. (PIC.9)
When bevel cutting against the grain of 150mm-wide (6”) or narrower material, only use the fence on the right side of the blade only

REPLACING THE BLADE (PICS.10 & 11)
WARNING! Before carrying out any maintenance or adjustments the machine must be disconnected from the power supply.
CAUTION: Cutting Danger. The blade is extremely sharp and care must be observed when handling.
To remove the blade, remove the side cover by removing the two securing screws (Pic 10).
Hold the blade securing flange with the pin spanner and remove the blade-securing nut with the provided spanner (Pic 11). Ensure that the arbor and flanges are clean and re-fit the blade in the opposite manner to removal.

BLADE FITTING
Fit the new blade in reverse order ensuring that the motor shaft, blade mounting arbour, inner and outer flanges and the securing nut are clean and free from sawdust build up. Fit the
new blade (Be sure that the teeth are facing downwards when viewed from the front of the machine). Ensure that the flanges are clean and fitted the correct way round. Secure the blade in place by using the blade securing nut. The blade securing nut must be periodically checked for tightness. Clear away any build up of sawdust from inside the blade guard cover. Re-fit the blade cover plate.

ADJUSTING THE RIVING KNIFE
The riving knife (Pic.12) (12.1) normally needs no adjustment but after blade replacement check that 5 mm exists between the outer tip of the blade and the inner part of the riving knife.
If adjustment is required slacken the two cross headed screws (Pic.12) (12.2) and adjust the position of the riving knife ensuring that there is clearance of 5 mm between the saw blade teeth to the inner radius of the riving knife. Align the riving knife with the saw blade using a straight edge against the blade and the riving knife. When positioned correctly tighten two cross headed screws.

DUST EXTRACTION
The Table Saw is fitted with a dust extraction outlet located at the rear of the saw (Pic.13) (13.1). To use simply attach a vacuum cleaner or dust collector hose to the outlet.
WARNING!
For any maintenance not referred to in this manual and for user replaceable parts contact your local service centre, store or customer service centre. Always give the correct description and model No shown on the product label.
Cleaning and maintaining the Table Saw regularly will give a long and trouble free life.
Clean away any build up of saw dust particles from around any vents, outlets, blades and movable guards.
Before long term storage it is advisable to give the Table Saw a thorough clean. This should include the removal of all fitted accessories and the Saw blade. Do not use any solvents
as these can damage plastic parts. Only use a clean cloth dampened with warm soapy water. Any metal parts should be given a wipe with a light machine oil to prevent rusting.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
Motor 230 V ~ 50 Hz
Rated power 800W
No load speed no 2950 min-1
Blade size 200 mm x 16 mm
Maximum cut 43 mm (90°)- 22 mm (45°)
Table size 505 mm x 373 mm
Sound Pressure *L*PA 87.2 dB(A)
Sound Power *L*WA 100.2 dB(A)
Riving knife thickness 2,2 mm
Dust extraction outlet hole diameter 30 mm
Weight 10.8 Kg

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

1. Faults in the machine, including guards or saw blades, should be corrected as soon as they are discovered. Any service need contact the manufacture
2. Keep cutting tools sharp and clean for better and safer performance.
3. Follow instruction for lubricating and changing accessories. Inspect tool cords periodically and if damaged have them repaired by an authorized service facility.
4. Inspect extension cords periodically and replace if damaged. Keep handles dry, clean and free from oil and grease.
5. This tool does not require any special maintenance. Regularly clean the ventilation slots.
Do not get liquid inside the tool. Do not use household chemicals to clean the tool e.g. turpentine, paint thinners.
6. If the carbon brushes need to be replaced, have this done by a qualified repair person (always replace the two brushes at the same time).
7. If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer, its service agent or similarly qualified persons to avoid a hazard
8.Keep the product clean. Remove debris from it after each use and before storage.
9. Regular and proper cleaning will help ensure safe use and prolong the life of the product. Inspect the product before each use for worn and damaged parts. Do not operate it if you find broken and worn parts.
10. Clean the dust extraction each time you have finished using it through Vacuum up the swarf
with a vacuum cleaner or use a brush. with compressed air at low pressure.

Transportation

When transporting the machine use only transportation devices and do never use guards for handling or transportation; Never use the safety devices such as the saw blade guard and stop rails for handling or transporting purposes. And the upper part of the saw blade should be covered during transport

- Switch the product off and disconnect it from power supply before transporting it anywhere.
- Attach transportation guards, if applicable.
- Only ever transport the machine by lifting it by the saw table.
- Protect the product from any heavy impact or strong vibrations which may occur during transportation in vehicles.
- Secure the product to prevent it from slipping or falling over.

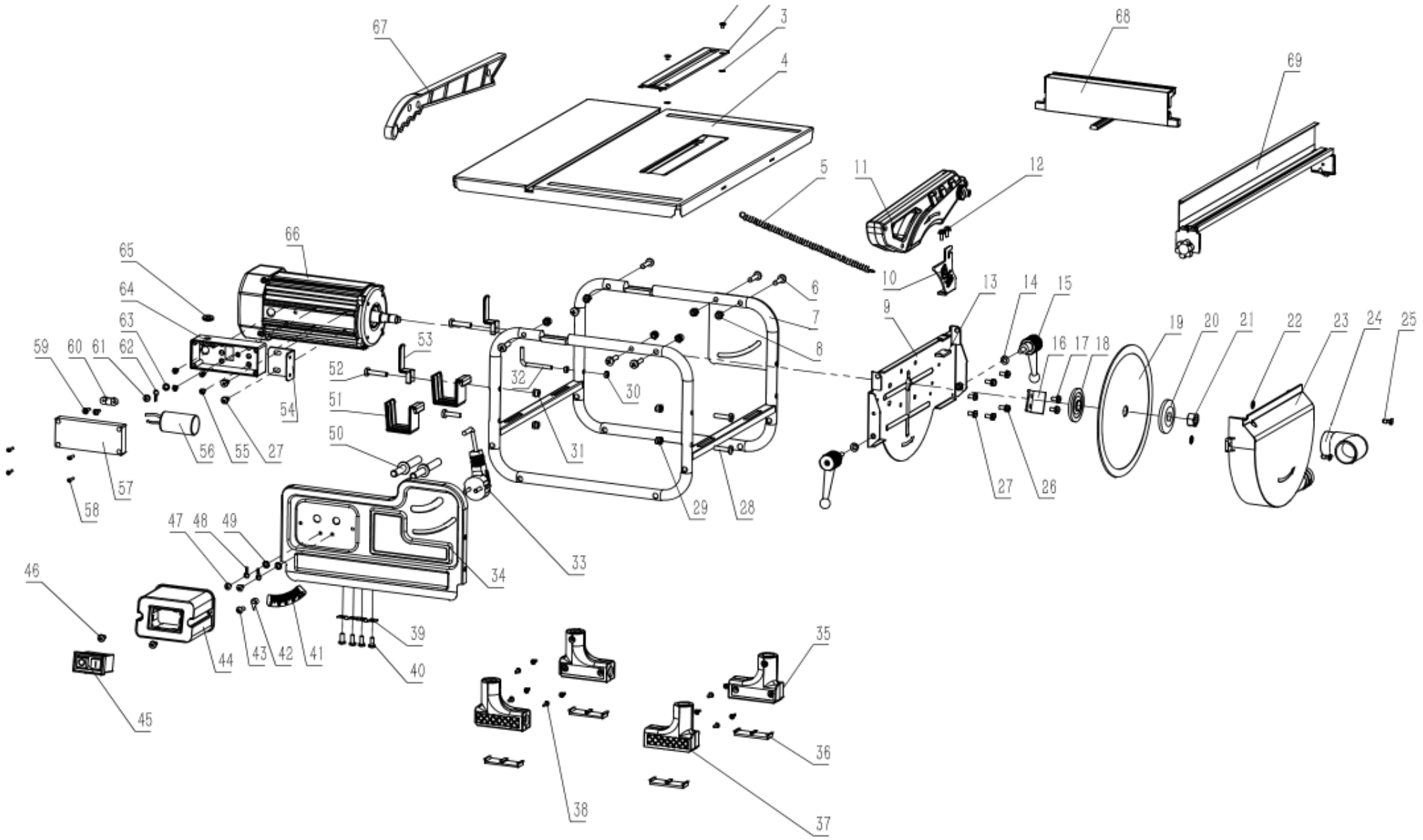
Disposal and recycling



The equipment is supplied in packaging to prevent it from being damaged in transit. The raw materials in this packaging can be reused or recycled. The equipment and its accessories are made of various types of material, such as metal and plastic. Defective components must be disposed of as special waste. Ask your dealer or your local council.

Old devices must not be disposed of with household waste!

This symbol indicates that this product must not be disposed of together with domestic waste in compliance with the Directive (2012/19/EU) pertaining to waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). This product must be disposed of at a designated collection point. This can occur, for example, by handing it in at an authorised collecting point for the recycling of waste electrical and electronic equipment. Improper handling of waste equipment may have negative consequences for the environment and human health due to potentially hazardous substances that are often contained in electrical and electronic equipment. By properly disposing of this product, you are also contributing to the effective use of natural resources. You can obtain information on collection points for waste equipment from your municipal administration, public waste disposal authority, an authorised body for the disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment or your waste disposal company.


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