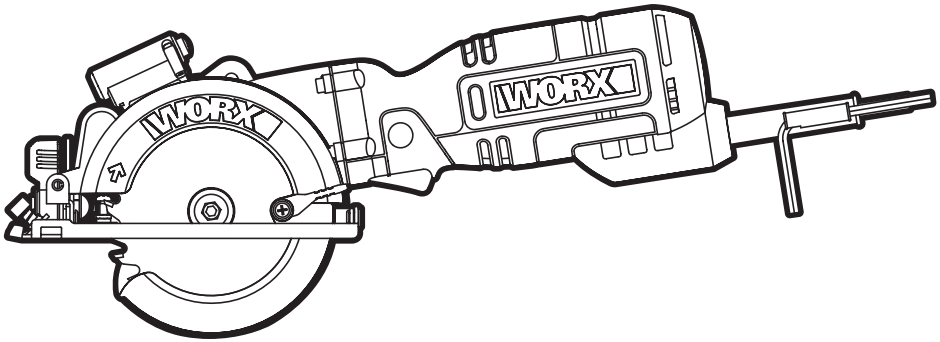
WORX®



WORXSAW XL

SAFETY AND OPERATING MANUAL

Compact circular saw **WX427**

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

WARNING! Read all safety warnings and all instructions. Failure to follow the warnings and instructions 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 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 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, 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.

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 the battery pack 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. 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.

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.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL SAWS

a) DANGER: Keep hands away from cutting area and the blade. Keep your second hand on auxiliary handle, or motor housing . If both hands are holding the saw, they cannot be cut by the blade.

b) Do not reach underneath the workpiece. The guard cannot protect you from the blade below the workpiece.

c) Adjust the cutting depth to the thickness of the workpiece. Less than a full tooth of the blade teeth should be visible below the workpiece.

d) Never hold piece being cut in your hands or across your leg. Secure the workpiece to a stable platform. It is important to support the work properly to minimize body exposure, blade binding, or loss of control.

e) Hold power tool by insulated gripping surfaces when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord. Contact with a "live" wire will also make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and shock the operator.

f) When ripping always use a rip fence or straight edge guide. This improves the accuracy of cut and reduces the chance of blade binding.

g) Always use blades with correct size and shape (diamond versus round) of arbour holes. Blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run eccentrically, causing loss of control.

h) Never use damaged or incorrect blade washers or bolt. The blade washers and bolt were specially designed for your saw, for optimum performance and safety of operation.

FURTHER SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL SAWS

Causes and operator prevention of kickback:

- Kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched, bound or misaligned saw blade, causing an uncontrolled saw to lift up and out of the workpiece toward the operator.

. When the blade is pinched or bound tightly by the kerf closing down, the blade stalls and the motor reaction drives the unit rapidly back toward the operator.

- If the blade becomes twisted or misaligned in the cut, the teeth at the back edge of the blade can dig into the top surface of the wood causing the blade to climb out of the kerf and jump back 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) Maintain a firm grip with both hands on the saw and position your arms to resist kickback forces. Position your body to either side of the blade, but not in line with the blade. Kickback could cause the saw to jump backwards, but kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken.

b) When blade is binding, or when interrupting a cut for any reason, release the trigger and hold the saw motionless in the material until the blade comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the saw from the work or pull the saw backward while the blade is in motion or kickback may occur. Investigate and take corrective actions to eliminate the cause of blade binding.

c) When restarting a saw in the workpiece, centre the saw blade in the kerf and check that saw teeth are not engaged into the material. If saw blade is binding, it may walk up or kickback from the workpiece as the saw is restarted.

d) Support large panels to minimise the risk of blade pinching and kickback. Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Supports must be placed under the panel on both sides, near the line of cut and near the edge of the panel.

e) Do not use dull or damaged blades. Unsharpened or improperly set blades produce narrow kerf causing excessive friction, blade binding and kickback.

f) Blade depth and bevel adjusting locking levers must be tight and secure before making cut. If blade adjustment shifts while cutting, it may cause binding and kickback.

g) Use extra caution when making a "plunge cut" into existing walls or other blind areas. The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAWS (CIRCULAR SAW WITH PIVOTING LOWER GUARD)

a) Check lower guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate the saw if lower guard does not move freely and close instantly. Never clamp or tie the lower guard into the open position. If saw is accidentally dropped, lower guard may be bent.Raise the lower guard with the retracting handle and make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, in all angles and depths of cut.

b) Check the operation of the lower guard spring. If the guard and the spring are not operating properly, they must be serviced before use. Lower guard may operate sluggishly due to damaged parts, gummy deposits, or a build-up of debris.

c) Lower guard may be retracted manually only for special cuts such as "plunge cuts" and "compound cuts." Raise lower guard by retracting handle and as soon as blade enters the material, the lower guard must be released. For all other sawing, the lower guard should operate automatically.

d) Always observe that the lower guard is covering the blade before placing saw down on bench or floor. An unprotected, coasting blade will cause the saw to walk backwards, cutting whatever is in its path. Be aware of the time it takes for the blade to stop after switch is released.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR YOUR CIRCULAR SAW

1) Only use saw blades recommended in the specification.

GENERAL SAFETY WARNINGS FOR YOUR LASER

WARNING: Read all safety warnings and all instructions. Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in serious injury.

Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.

These lasers do not normally present an optical hazard although staring at the beam may cause flash blindness.

Do not stare directly at the laser beam. A hazard may exist if you deliberately stare into the beam, please observe all safety rules as follows:

1. The laser shall be used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
2. Never aim the beam at any person or an object other than the work piece.
3. The laser beam shall not be deliberately aimed at another person and shall be prevented from being directed towards the eye of a person for longer than 0.25 seconds area.
4. Always ensure the laser beam is aimed at a sturdy work piece without reflective surfaces, e.g. wood or rough-coated surfaces are acceptable. Bright shiny reflective sheet steel or similar is not suitable for laser applications as the reflective surface may direct the laser beam back at the operator.
5. Do not change the laser device with a different type. The manufacturer or an authorized agent must carry out repairs.
6. **CAUTION:** Use of controls or adjustments other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

Additional safety warning for class 2 laser

The laser device fitted to this tool is CLASS 2 with a maximum radiation of 1.5mW and 650nm wavelength.

CLASS 2 LASER RADIATION, DO NOT STARE INTO BEAM

NOTE:

To conserve battery power, please turn off the laser switch after cutting.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR ABRASIVE CUTTING-OFF OPERATIONS

Cut-off machine safety warnings

a) The guard provided with the tool must be securely attached to the power tool and positioned for maximum safety, so the least amount of wheel is exposed towards the operator. Position yourself and bystanders away from the plane of the rotating wheel. The guard helps to protect operator from broken wheel fragments and accidental contact with wheel.

b) Use only diamond cut-off wheels for your power tool. Just because an accessory can be attached to your power tool, it does not assure safe operation.

C) The rated speed of the accessory must be at least equal to the maximum speed marked on the power tool. Accessories running faster than their rated speed can break and fly apart.

d) Wheels must be used only for recommended applications. For example: do not grind with the side of cut-off wheel. Abrasive cut-off wheels

are intended for peripheral grinding, side forces applied to these wheels may cause them to shatter.

e) Always use undamaged wheel flanges that are of correct diameter for your selected wheel. Proper wheel flanges support the wheel thus reducing the possibility of wheel breakage.

f) Do not use worn down reinforced wheels from larger power tools. Wheels intended for a larger power tool are not suitable for the higher speed of a smaller tool and may burst.

g) The outside diameter and the thickness of your accessory must be within the capacity rating of your power tool. Incorrectly sized accessories cannot be adequately guarded or controlled.

h) The arbour size of wheels and flanges must properly fit the spindle of the power tool. Wheels and flanges with arbour holes that do not match the mounting hardware of the power tool will run out of balance, vibrate excessively and may cause loss of control.

i) Do not use damaged wheels. Before each use, inspect the wheels for chips and cracks. If power tool or wheel is dropped, inspect for damage or install an undamaged wheel. After inspecting and installing the wheel, position yourself and bystanders away from the plane of the rotating wheel and run the power tool at maximum no load speed for one minute. Damaged wheels will normally break apart during this test time.

j) Wear personal protective equipment. Depending on application, use face shield, safety goggles or safety glasses. As appropriate, wear dust mask, hearing protectors, gloves and shop apron capable of stopping small abrasive or workpiece fragments. The eye protection must be capable of stopping flying debris generated by various operations. The dust mask or respirator must be capable of filtrating particles generated by your operation. Prolonged exposure to high intensity noise may cause hearing loss.

k) Keep bystanders a safe distance away from work area. Anyone entering the work area must wear personal protective equipment. Fragments of workpiece or of a broken wheel may fly away and cause injury beyond immediate area of operation.

l) Hold the power tool by insulated gripping surfaces only, when performing an operation where the cutting accessory may contact hidden wiring or its own cord. Cutting accessory contacting a "live" wire may make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and could give the operator an electric shock.

m) Position the cord clear of the spinning accessory. If you lose control, the cord may be cut or snagged and your hand or arm may be pulled into the spinning wheel.

n) Never lay the power tool down until the accessory has come to a complete stop. The spinning wheel may grab the surface and pul1 the power tool out of your control.

o) Do not run the power tool while carrying it at your side. Accidental contact with the spinning accessory could snag your clothing, pulling the accessory into your body.

p) Regularly clean the power tool's air vents. The motor's fan will draw the dust inside the housing and excessive accumulation of powdered metal may cause electrical hazards.

q) Do not operate the power tool near flammable materials. Sparks could ignite these materials.

r) Do not use accessories that require liquid coolants. Using water or other liquid coolants may result in electrocution or shock.

FURTHER SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR ABRASIVE CUTTING-OFF OPERATIONS

Kickback and related warnings
Kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched or snagged rotating wheel. Pinching or snagging causes rapid stalling of the rotating wheel which in turn causes the uncontrolled power tool to be forced in the direction opposite of the wheel's rotation at the point of the binding.
For example, if an abrasive wheel is snagged or pinched by the workpiece, the edge of the wheel that is entering into the pinch point can dig into the surface of the material causing the wheel to climb out or kick out.The wheel may either jump toward or away from the operator, depending on direction of the wheel's movement at the point of pinching. Abrasive wheels may also break under these conditions.
Kickback is the result of power tool misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below.

a) Maintain a firm grip on the power tool and position your body and arm to allow youto resist kickback forces. Always use auxiliary handle, if provided, for maximum control over kickback or torque reaction during start-up. The operator can control torque reactions or kickback forces, if proper precautions are taken.

b) Never place your hand near the rotating accessory. Accessory may kickback over your hand.

C) Do not position your body in line with the rotating wheel. Kickback will propel the tool in direction opposite to the wheel's movement at the point of snagging.

d) Use special care when working Corners, sharp edges etc. Avoid bouncing and snagging the accessory. Corners, sharp edges or bouncing have a tendency to snag the rotating accessory and cause loss of control or kickback.

e) Do not attach a saw chain, woodcarving blade, segmented diamond wheel with a peripheral gap greater than 10 mm or toothed saw blade. Such blades create frequent kickback and loss of control.

f) Do not "jam" the wheel or apply excessive pressure. Do not attempt to make an excessive depth of cut. Overstressing the wheel increases the loading and susceptibility to twisting or binding of the wheel in the cut and the possibility of kickback or wheel breakage.

g) When wheel is binding or when interrupting a cut for any reason, switch off the power tool and hold the power tool motionless until the wheel Comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the wheel from the cut while the wheel is in motion otherwise kickback may occur. Investigate and take corrective action to eliminate the cause of wheel binding.

h) Do not restart the cutting operation in the workpiece. Let the wheel reach full speed and carefully re-enter the cut. The wheel may bind, walk up or kickback if the power tool is restarted in the workpiece.

i) Support panels or any oversized workpiece to minimize the risk of wheel pinching and kickback. Large workpieces tend to sag under their own weight. Supports must be placed under the workpiece near the line of cut and near the edge of the workpiece on both sides of the wheel.

j) Use extra caution when making a "pocket cut" into existing walls or other blind areas. The protruding wheel may cut gas or water pipes, electrical wiring or objects that can cause kickback.

SYMBOLS


To reduce the risk of injury, user must read instruction manual.


Warning


Double insulation


Wear eye protection

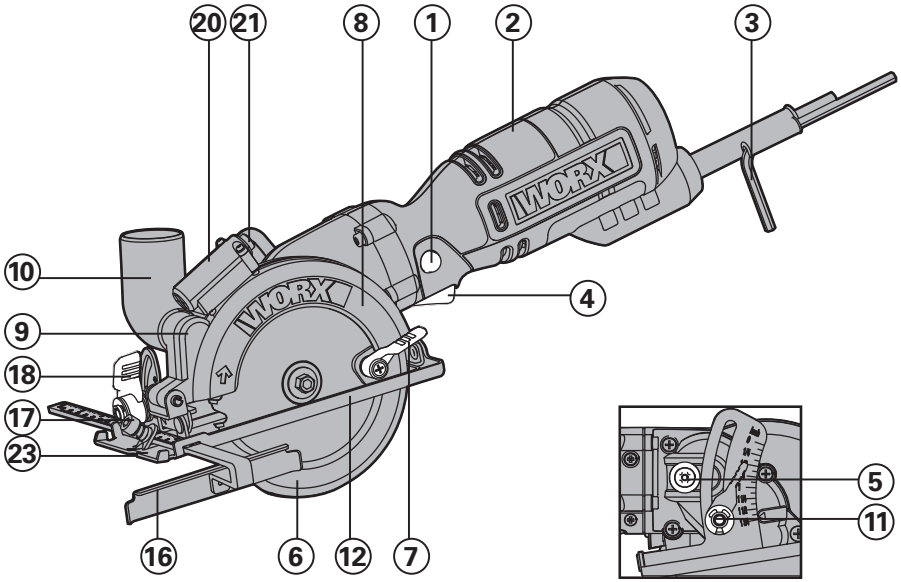

Wear ear protection


Wear dust mask


Laser radiation


Do not stare into beam


RCM marking
N5112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1. LOCK OFF BUTTON
2. SOFT GRIP HANDLE
3. HEX KEY
4. ON/OFF SWITCH
5. SPINDLE LOCK BUTTON
6. LOWER BLADE GUARD
7. LOWER GUARD LEVER
8. FIXED UPPER GUARD
9. DUST EXTRACTION OUTLET
10. VACUUM ADAPTER
11. DEPTH ADJUSTMENT LEVER
12. BASE PLATE
13. SAW BLADE (See Fig. A1)
14. INNER FLANGE (See Fig. A1)
15. BLADE BOLT (See Fig. A1)
16. PARALLEL GUIDE
17. PARALLEL GUIDE CLAMPING FIXTURE
18. BEVEL ADJUSTMENT LEVER
19. OUTER FLANGE (See Fig. A1)
20. LASER
21. LASER ON-OFF SWITCH
22. LASER BATTERIES (TWO) (See Fig. E2)
23. BLADE ALIGNMENT INDICATOR

Not all the accessories illustrated or described are included in standard delivery.

Permitted wheel construction (diamond or bonded reinforced, if diamond segmented, maximum peripheral gap between segments is 10mm, only with a negative rake angle, wheel diameter and wheel thickness (1.6mm).

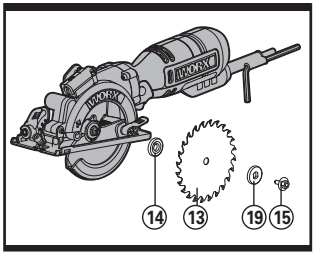
TECHNICAL DATA

Voltage		230-240V ~ 50Hz
Rated power		710W
No load (rated) speed		3700/min
Blade size	TCT blade	120mmx9.5mmx1.2mmx24T
	HSS blade	115mmx9.5mmx1.2mmx60T
	Diamond disc	115mmx9.5mmx1.6mmx60G
Cutting capacity	Cutting Depth at 90°	46mm
	Cutting Depth at 45°	30mm
Arbor Size		9.5mm
Recommended maximum material thickness	Wood	46mm
	Aluminum	2.5mm
	PVC pipe (diameter)	46mm
	Tile	12mm
	Sheet steel	0.5mm
Protection class		⧈/II
Bare tool weight		2.3kg

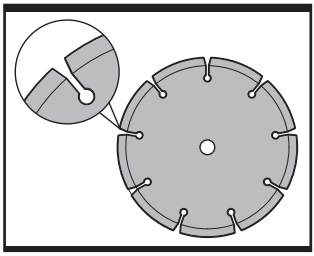
ACCESSORIES

TCT blade: 24T for wood (WA5046) 1
HSS blade: 60T for thin sheet steel and aluminum, PVC pipe, plastic (WA5047) 1
Diamond disc: 60G for concrete, marble, tile , cement backerboard (WA5048) 1
Parallel guide 1
Vacuum adaptor 1
Hex key 1

We recommend that you purchase your accessories from the same store that sold you the tool. Use good quality accessories marked with a well-known brand name. Choose the type according to the work you intend to undertake. Refer to the accessory packaging for further details. Store personnel can assist you and offer advice.



A1



A2

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: Before using the tool, read the instruction book carefully.

INTENDED USE:
The tool is intended for ripping and cross-cutting wood and other materials in straight cutting lines, while resting firmly on the work piece.

1. SAFETY ON/OFF
Your switch is locked off to prevent accidental starting. Depress lock off button (1) then on/off switch (4) and release lock off button (1). Your switch is now on. To switch off just release the on/off switch.

2. CHANGING THE SAW BLADE (See Fig. A1, A2)
• Before any changes are made to the tool itself, unplug the saw.
• Wear protective gloves when mounting the saw blade. Danger of injury exists when touching the saw blade.
• Only use saw blades that correspond with the characteristic data given in the operating instructions.
• Do not under any circumstances use grinding discs as the cutting tool.
• If segmented diamond wheel is used, only use wheel with negative rake angle(s). (See Fig. A2)

REMOVING THE BLADE
Press the spindle lock button (5) and keep it depressed. Manually rotate the blade until the spindle lock "clicks" into place and keeps the blade from spinning freely. Loosen the blade bolt (15) with the Hex Key (3) by turning it clockwise. Remove the outer flange (19). Manually retract back the lower blade guard (6) and hold it firmly with the lower guard lever (7). Remove the saw blade (13).

MOUNTING THE BLADE
Check to make sure the blade surface and flanges are clean before reinstalling.
Place the blade onto the inner flange and spindle making sure the arrow on the blade matches the arrow direction on the fixed upper guard (8).
Depress the spindle lock button (5).
Insert the outer flange (19) over the spindle and tighten the bolt (turning counter-clockwise) with 1/4 turn more than finger tight using the hex key (3).
Check that the blade is securely fastened by continuing

to hold down the spindle lock button (5) and attempting to manually rotate the blade. If installed correctly, the blade should not spin.
For best cutting results, use a saw blade suited to the material and cut quality desired.

3. ADJUSTING THE CUTTING DEPTH

- Release the Depth Adjustment Lever (11) by lifting it up.
- Manually push the base plate (12) up or down to the desired depth on the scale.
- Push the Depth Adjustment Lever (11) back down to lock the base plate at the desired depth.
- Always add 1/8" (3 mm) to the depth of cut to ensure the blade has enough clearance to cut completely through the material.

4. PARALLEL GUIDE (See Fig. B)

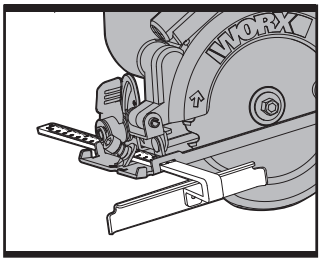
The parallel guide is used for making long, straight rip cuts.
Slide the parallel guide (16) through the parallel guide clamping fixture (17) to the desired cutting distance and tighten the clamping screw to lock into position. Do not over tighten. It can be used from either side of the base plate (12).

5. ADJUSTING THE CUTTING ANGLE (See Fig. C1, C2)

Release the Bevel Adjustment Lever (18) by pushing it in the counter-clockwise direction.
-Manually tilt the base plate (12) up or down to the desired depth on the scale.
-Secure the Bevel Adjustment Lever (18) by pushing it back down (clockwise) to lock the base plate at the desired depth.
NOTE: The location of the blade cut-line will change depending on the bevel angle that is being used. The blade cut-line location when cutting at 90 degrees or 45 degrees is marked with a notch on the front of the base plate (12).
The base plate (12) must always be held firmly against the material being cut to reduce saw vibration, blade jumping, or blade breakage.

6. SAWDUST REMOVAL (See Fig. D)

Your saw includes a vacuum adapter (10) that attaches to the dust extraction outlet (9) on the saw. This adapter port can be attached to a vacuum cleaner (sold separately). The use of the vacuum is strongly recommended as it keeps the work area clean, dramatically increases cut visibility and reduces



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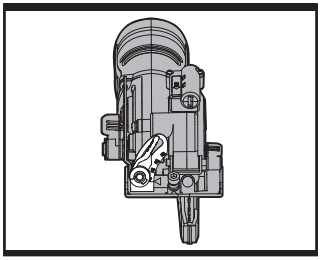
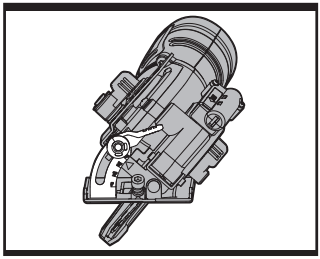


C1



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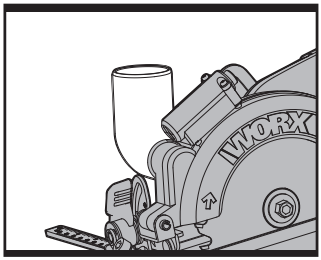

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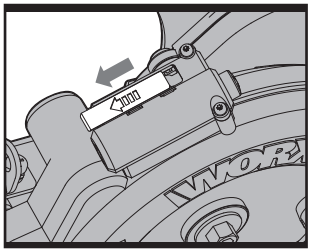
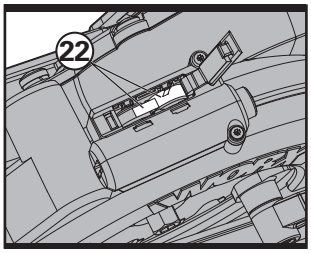


E1



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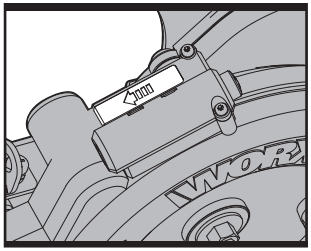

E3

airborne dust. It also keeps dust out of the working elements of the guard.

7. USING THE LASER

The laser is used as a cutting guide and should form a red line on the material surface that is exactly aligned with the blade alignment indicator (23).

Press down the laser on/off switch (21) to turn on the laser.

Press down the laser on/off switch again to turn off the laser.

NOTE: Clean the laser generator periodically.

WARNING: Never stare directly into the laser beam and never point the beam at anybody. The laser beam energy is extremely harmful to human eyes.

WARNING: When not in use, always turn the laser off to save the battery capacity.

To replace laser batteries (See Fig. E1-E3)

The saw comes with laser batteries well assembled. When battery capacity runs out, replace batteries as follows:

Use 1.5V batteries model LR44, typical to calculators, cameras and similar small electronics.

Move the battery storage cover in the direction the arrow (on the cover) points. Then lift the battery storage cover.

You can see one end of a cord. To remove the batteries, just slowly pull the end of the cord. The two batteries will be taken out along with the cord.

To fit new batteries, adjust the position of the cord and insert two batteries in place. Make sure two batteries are pressed on the cord. Then restore the cover.

NOTE: Pay attention that "+/-" of the batteries are the same as the illustration on the machine.

8. RECOMMENDATION THAT THE TOOL ALWAYS be supplied via a residual current device with a rated residual current of 30 mA or less.

WORKING HINTS FOR YOUR TOOL

If your power tool becomes too hot, please run your circular saw no load for 2-3 minutes to cool the motor.

Avoid prolonged usage at very low speeds.

Protect saw blades against impact and shock. Cutting with extreme force can significantly reduces the performance capability of the tool and reduces the service life of the saw blade. Sawing performance and cutting quality depend essentially on the condition and

the tooth count of the saw blade. Therefore, use only sharp saw blades that are suited for the material being cut.
Choice of blades: 24 teeth for general work, approx. 40 teeth for finer cuts, more than 40 teeth for very fine cuts into delicate surfaces, diamond for tile, cement board, etc.

1. MAKING CROSS CUTS AND RIP CUTS

WARNING: To avoid sudden kick-back, never start with the stationary blade in contact with the work.
Always start the saw and allow it to reach full speed before plunging into work material.

a). ALWAYS use your saw with your hands positioned correctly.
WARNING: Always maintain proper control of the saw to make sawing safer and easier. Loss of control of the saw could cause an accident resulting in possible serious injury.
b). When making cross or rip cuts, align your line of cut with the center of the "V" notch located on the front of the saw's base.
c). Since the thickness of blades varies, make a trial cut in scrap material along the guideline to determine how much, if any, you should offset the blade from the guideline to allow for the blade thickness to get an accurate cut.

MAKING RIP CUTS

Always use a guide when making long rip cuts with your saw. You can use any suitable straight edge clamped to the work or the parallel guide that is included with your saw.

2. POCKET CUTTING (SOFT MATERIALS ONLY)

This operation requires much skill with a saw and must only be carried out by a qualified person.
WARNING: The blade teeth are exposed during this operation so proceed with extreme caution.
Clearly mark the area to be cut. Set the depth of cut on the saw. Position the saw over the marked area with the front edge of the base plate resting on the work surface and cutting guide aligned with marked line on workpiece. Ensure the blade is not touching but is close to the work surface. The moving lower guard must be rotated open by using lever. Switch the saw on and gently swing the blade down into the material but maintain a pivoting force on the front edge of the base. The moving lower guard can now be released for normal action of the guard.
DO NOT bind the blade in the cut; push the saw blade forward at a rate where the blade is not laboring.
When the cut is complete, release the trigger safety release and switch and let the blade come to a complete stop. DO NOT REMOVE the saw and blade from the workpiece while the blade is moving. This could damage your cut (kerf), cause kickback and loss of control, resulting in injury.

MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE

Remove the plug from the socket before carrying out any adjustment, servicing or maintenance.

Keep tools sharp and clean for better and safer performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories. Inspect tool cords periodically and if damaged, have repaired by authorized service facility. Your power tool requires no additional lubrication or maintenance. There are no user serviceable parts in your power tool. Never use water or chemical cleaners to clean your power tool. Wipe clean with a dry cloth. Always store your power tool in a dry place. Keep the motor ventilation slots clean. Keep all working controls free of dust.
If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer, its service agent or similarly qualified persons in order to avoid a hazard.
Periodically clear dust and chips from guard and base to ensure proper performance.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Symptom	Possible Causes	Possible Solution
Tool will not start when operating the on/off switch.	Power cord not plugged in. Power cord is broken. Carbon brush has worn down.	Check to make sure power cord is connected well into a working outlet. Unplug the power cord. Replace it using a qualified maintenance person. Replace the carbon brush using a qualified maintenance person.
Cutting depth is less than that is set.	Sawdust accumulated at the rear of the base.	Shake out sawdust. Consider connecting a vacuum for dust collection.
Blade spins or slips	Blade is not tightly engaged with the spindle.	Remove the blade, and reassemble it as described in **INSTALL/ CHANGE THE BLADE** section.
Blade will not cut a straight line.	Blade is dull. Blade is not mounted properly. Saw is not being guided properly.	Mount a new, sharp blade on the saw. Check that blade is properly mounted. Use an edge guide.
Blade kicks back when beginning a cut	Blade is not spinning fast enough	Allow the saw blade to reach full speed prior to beginning a cut in the material.

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