NOTE TO USER
This instruction manual is meant to serve as a guide only. Specifications and references are subject to change without prior notice.

GENERAL & SPECIFICS
SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS
1. KNOW YOUR TOOL
   Read and understand the owners manual and labels affixed to the tool. Learn its application and limitations as well as its specific potential hazards.

2. KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE.
   Keep in good working order, properly adjusted and aligned.

3. remove adjusting keys and wrenches.
   Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on.

4. KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN.
   Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents. Make sure the floor is clean and not slippery due to wax and sawdust build-up.

5. AVOID DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT.
   Don’t use power tools in damp or wet locations or expose them to rain. Keep work area well lit and provide adequate surrounding work space.

6. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY.
   All visitors should be kept a safe distance from work area.

7. MAKE WORKSHOP CHILD-PROOF.
   Make workshop child-proof with padlocks, master switches or by removing starter keys.

8. USE PROPER SPEED.
   A tool will do a better and safer job when operated at the proper speed.

9. USE RIGHT TOOL.
   Don’t force the tool or the attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.

10. WEAR PROPER APPAREL.
    Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties or jewelry (rings, watch) because they could get caught in moving parts. Non-slip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair. Roll up long sleeves above the elbows.

11. ALWAYS WEAR SAFETY GLASSES.
    Always wear safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1). Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses, they are NOT safety glasses. Also use a face or dust mask if operation is dusty.

12. DON’T OVERREACH.
    Keep proper footing and balance at all times.

13. MAINTAIN TOOL WITH CARE.
    Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

14. DISCONNECT TOOLS.
    Before servicing, when changing accessories or attachments.

15. AVOID ACCIDENTAL STARTING.
    Make sure the switch is in the “OFF” position before plugging in.

16. USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.
    Consult the manual for recommended accessories. Follow the instructions that accompany the accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause hazards.

17. NEVER STAND ON TOOL.
    Serious injury could occur if the tool tips over. Do not store materials such that it is necessary to stand on the tool to reach them.
18. CHECK DAMAGED PARTS.
Before further use of a tool, the guard or other parts should be carefully checked to ensure that they will operate properly and perform their intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other parts that are damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.

19. NEVER LEAVE MACHINE RUNNING UNATTENDED.
Turn power "OFF". Don't leave any tool running until it comes to a complete stop.

SPECIFIC SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUR TABLE SAW
before passing it completely behind the saw blade. Do not rip a work piece that is twisted, warped or does not have a straight edge to guide it along the rip fence. Do not attempt to reverse out of a cut while the blade is still turning.

1. ALWAYS USE THE BLADE GUARD.
Always use the blade guard, riving knife and anti-kickback fingers on all "thru-sawing" operations. Thru-sawing operations are those when the blade cuts completely through the workpiece as in ripping or crosscutting.

2. AVOID KICKBACKS.
Avoid kickbacks by keeping the blade sharp, the rip fence parallel to the saw blade and by keeping the riving knife, anti-kickback fingers and blade guard in place, aligned and functioning properly. Do not release workpiece before passing it completely behind the saw blade. Do not rip a work piece that is twisted, warped or does not have a straight edge to guide it along the rip fence. Do not attempt to reverse out of a cut while the blade is still turning.

3. ALWAYS HOLD THE WORK.
Always hold the work firmly against the miter gauge or fence.

4. NEVER PERFORM FREE-HAND OPERATIONS.
Never perform any operations "free-hand" which means using your hands to support or guide the workpiece. Always use either the fence or the miter gauge to position and guide the workpiece.

5. BE MINDFUL OF BODY POSITION.
Never stand or have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade.

6. NEVER REACH BEHIND.
Never reach behind or over the cutting tool with either hand for any reason.

7. MOVE THE RIP FENCE.
Move the rip fence out of the way when crosscutting.

8. SUPPORT LARGE PANELS.
To minimize the risk of blade pinching and kickback, always support large workpieces.

9. REMOVE ALL ACCESSORIES FROM TABLE.
Before transporting saw, remove all accessories (miter gauge, ripfence). Failure to do so can result in an accident causing possible serious personal injury.

10. NEVER USE RIP FENCE AS A CUT-OFF GAUGE.
Never use the fence as a cut-off gauge when you are crosscutting. Move the rip fence out of the way.

11. STALLED BLADE.
Never attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the saw OFF. If a workpiece stalls the blade, turn the saw off for safety and also to prevent damaging the motor.

12. PROVIDE ADEQUATE SUPPORT.
To the rear and sides of the table saw for wide or long workpieces.

13. AVOID AWKWARD OPERATIONS.
Avoid awkward operations and hand positions where a sudden slip could cause your hand to move into the spinning blade.

MAINTENENCE
WARNING: For your own safety, turn switch "off" and remove plug from power source outlet before maintaining or lubricating your saw.
Do not allow sawdust to accumulate on the saw. Frequently blow any dust that may accumulate under the saw and the motor. Clean your cutting tools with a Gum and Pitch Remover. The cord and tool should be wiped with a dry clean cloth to prevent deterioration from oil and grease.
WARNING: Certain cleaning agents and solvents can damage plastic parts. Some of these are: gasoline, carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated cleaning solvents, ammonia and household detergents which contain ammonia. Avoiding use of these and other types off cleaning agents will minimize the possibility of damage.

A coat of automobile type wax applied to the table will help keep the surface clean and allow workpieces to slide more freely. If the power cord is worn or cut, or damaged in any way, have it replaced immediately. Make sure the teeth of the ANTI-KICKBACK fingers are always sharp. To sharpen:
1. Remove anti-kickback fingers assembly from the riving knife.
2. Use a small round file (Smooth Cut) to sharpen the teeth.

WARNING: All repairs, electrical or mechanical, should be attempted only by trained may create a hazard.

LUBRICATION
The table saw has sealed lubricated bearings in the motor housing and the arborassembly. They will not require any additional lubrication.
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.

OPERATION, STORAGE & MAINTENANCE
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 or rabbets. 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 assembly installed. Make sure
the blade guard and anti-kickback finger assemblies are reinstalled 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.
Turn on the saw and allow the blade to come up to speed, use push stick to feed workpiece into blade.

UNDER-TABLE STORAGE
This table saw comes with convenient under-table storage areas for all loose accessories, below is a list
of all components and the location of its under-table storage.
1) Rip fence (A) Fig. 22. Install rip fence upside down under the extension table as shown.
2) Blade guard (6) Fig. 22. Gasket installed to a similar bracket which is on the riving knife, same installation.
3) Blade adjustment wrenches (A) Fig. 23. Both adjustment wrenches get secured by the lock knob.
4) Hex key (B) Fig. 23.
5) Push stick (C) Fig. 23. Push stick get secured by the lock knob.
6) Miter gauge (A) Fig. 24. Two clips hold the miter gauge in place.
7) Anti-kickback fingers (B) Fig. 24. Gets installed to a similar bracket which is on the riving knife, same
   installation.

14. NEVER CUT METALS.
Never cut metals or materials that may make hazardous dust.
15. ALWAYS USE A PUSH STICK.
Always use a push stick, especially when ripping narrow work-pieces. One is supplied with this saw
and a pattern for making a push stick is included in this manual.

ELECTRICAL INFORMATION
WARNING!
All electrical connections must be done by a qualified electrician. Failure to comply may result in serious injury.
All adjustments or repairs must be done with the machine disconnected from the power source.
Failure to comply may result in serious injury.

POWER SUPPLY
This Table saw must be grounded. If it should malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of
least resistance for electric current, to reduce the risk of electric shock. This Table saw is equipped with
a cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into an
appropriate outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and
ordinances. 
Your Table saw must be properly grounded. Not all outlets are properly grounded. If you are not sure if
your outlet is properly grounded, have it checked by a qualified electrician.

WARNING: TO MAINTAIN PROPER GROUNDING OF YOUR TABLE SAW, DO NOT REMOVE OR
ALTER THE GROUNDING PRONG IN ANY MAN-NER.

WARNING: IF NOT PROPERLY GROUNDED, THIS TABLE SAW CAN CAUSE ELECTRICAL
SHOCK, PARTICULARLY WHEN USED IN DAMP LOCATIONS, TO AVOID SHOCK OR FIRE, IF THE
POWER CORD IS WORN OR DAMAGED IN ANY WAY, HAVE IT REPLACED IMMEDIATELY.

110V-120V operation
As received from the factory, your Table saw is ready to run for 110V-120V operation. This Table saw is
intended for use on a circuit that has an outlet and a plug which looks like the one illustrated in Fig. 1.
extension cords

The use of any extension cord will cause some loss of power. Use the chart in Fig. 2 to determine the
minimum wire size (A.W.G-American Wire Gauge) extension cord. Use only 3-wire extension cords
which have 3-prong ground type plugs and 3-hole receptacles which accept the tool’s plug.
For circuits that are further away from the electrical circuit box, the wire size must be increased propor-
tionately in order to deliver ample voltage to the Table saw motor. Refer to Fig. 2 for wire length and size.

ON/OFF SWITCH
The On/Off switch (A) Fig. 3 turns the Table saw On or Off. To turn the Table saw ON, push the switch
upwards to the On position. To turn the Table saw OFF, push the switch downwards to the Off position.
A padlock can be used to lock the switch to prevent unauthorised use, but only when the switch is in the
Off position.
REST BUTTON (OVERLOAD PROTECTOR)
This Table saw comes with an overload reset button (B) Fig. 3 (above the On/Off Switch). If the Table saw motor overheats, a safety mechanism stops the motor automatically due to motor overheating or low voltage. To prevent the motor from overheating, reduce load on motor or check voltage. Allow motor to cool down, then press the reset button and restart the Table saw. If the saw does not restart, wait an additional 5 minutes before restarting.

Safety precautions before operation
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.

Push stick construction
A push stick is supplied with this table saw and should be used whenever possible. If you loose or misplace the push stick, Fig. 21 shows an illustration of how to make one yourself. It is recommended to use a good quality plywood or solid wood, 1/2" or 3/4" thick.

Operation
Plain sawing includes ripping and crosscutting, plus a few other standard operations of a fundamental nature. The methods on this page feature safety. As with all power tools there is a certain amount of hazard involved with the operation and use of the tool. Using the tool with the respect and caution demanded as far as safety precautions are concerned will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or completely ignored, personal injury to the operator can develop. It is good practice to make trial cuts using scrap material when setting up your saw for operation.

Gross 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 T-slot 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 guard has anti-kickback fingers and a 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 crosscutting 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 crosscutting.

Ripping
Ripping is the operation of making a lengthwise 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 rests 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.
Installing/Changing Blade

Warning! Disconnect power cord from power source before installing/changing blade.

1. Uninstall the blade guard and anti-kickback fingers 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) Fig. 18 on the flat portion of the outer flange (B) to prevent the saw arbor and blade from rotating.
4. Then place the other open end adjustment wrench (A) Fig. 19 on the arbor nut (B) Fig. 19 and turn the arbor nut counterclockwise, remove arbor nut and outer flange (B) Fig. 18. Refer to illustration in Fig. 20.
5. Place new blade on arbor making sure the blade teeth point downwards towards the front of the table saw.
6. Replace outside blade flange and arbor nut on arbor shaft and tighten with arbor wrenches.
7. Reinstall the table insert, blade guard and anti-kickback fingers assemblies.

Know Your Table Saw

1. Miter gauge assembly
2. Blade guard assembly
3. Anti-kickback fingers assembly
4. Riving knife
5. Table
6. Rip fence assembly
7. Sliding extension table
8. Carry handle
9. Front rip fence rail with ruler
10. Heavy-duty steel frame
11. Extension table lock/release lever
12. Bevel tilt angle scale
13. Bevel tilt angle indicator
14. Blade height adjustment handwheel
15. On/Off switch
16. Reset
17. Bevel angle lock/release lever
18. Push stick & adjustment keys storage
19. Blade guard storage
20. Miter gauge storage
21. 1-1/4” dust chute
22. Anti-kickback fingers storage
23. Power cord wrap posts

Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC motor</td>
<td>120V 60HZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rated current</td>
<td>15A</td>
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<tr>
<td>R.P.M.</td>
<td>4800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hard-metal blade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of teeth</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Table size</td>
<td>510x530 mm (20”x20-4/5&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cutting height max.90°</td>
<td>80 mm (3-3/20&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting height max.45°</td>
<td>50 mm (2&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw blade swivel</td>
<td>0-45°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ASSEMBLY & ADJUSTMENTS

Adjusting riving knife
Remove the table insert (A) Fig.5 from the table top by pulling it upwards. Turn the blade height adjusting handwheel (A) Fig. 4 counterclockwise and raise the blade to its highest position above the table. The riving knife (B) Fig.5 consists of a metal piece, slightly thinner than the blade, that helps to keep the blade kerf open to prevent kickback. This saw is shipped with the riving knife in the non-through cutting or “down” position, as shown in illustration below. The riving knife must be positioned in the through cutting or “up” position for all other operations.

1. Unlock the riving knife lock lever (C) Fig.5 by pivoting it upwards (vertical position).
2. Push the riving knife (B) towards the lock lever to disengage it from its positioning pins/slots.
3. Pull the riving knife upwards until its bottom mounting holes engage the positioning pins and the riving knife is above the saw blade.
4. Lock the lock lever (C) by pivoting it downwards (horizontal position). Once secured, make sure the riving knife is perfectly aligned with the center of the blade, if not, it is most likely due to misalignment of the positioning pins; readjust until alignment is obtained.
5. Reinstall the table insert.

ADJUSTMENTS & OPERATION

Adjusting the bevel angle indicator
If the blade is at a 90° angle and the bevel indicator (A) Fig.17 does not indicate 0° on the scale, an adjustment can be made:
1. Place a combination square (A) Fig.16 on the table and up against the flat portion of the blade (B).
2. Unlock the bevel locking lever (A) Fig.15 by pulling the lever all the way to the right. Move the handwheel (B) Fig.15 until the blade is set at a perfect 90° to the square. Lock the bevel locking lever.
3. Loosen the screw (B) Fig.17 which secures the bevel indicator (A). Readjust the position of the bevel indicator so it aligns with the 0° on the bevel scale (C). Retighten screw.

advertising 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 (A) Fig.15 by pulling the lever all the way to the right.
2. Move the entire handwheel (B) to the right to adjust the blade bevel angle, use the pointer (C) and angle scale as reference.
3. Once the desired bevel angle is achieved, lock the bevel locking lever (A) by pushing the lever all the way to the left.
adjusting the extendable extension table
The extension table allows the user to increase the length of the table for greater ripping capacity (maximum 24-1/2” rip to the right of blade). To use the extension table:
1. Unlock or remove the rip fence from the table.
2. Unlock the extension table (A) Fig.13 by raising the extension lock lever (B), slide the extension to the desired width. Use the scale on the front rail (C) when a specific width is desired, or measure the distance from the blade for precise cuts.
3. Once the extension table is in the desired position, lower the lock lever (B) to secure the extension in place. The rip fence can now be reinstalled.

![Figure 13](image)

adjusting the blade height
The blade height should be set 1/8” to 1/4” higher (above) the top of the workpiece to cut.
1. Turn the elevation handwheel (A) Fig.14 counterclockwise to raise the blade or clockwise to lower the blade.

![Figure 14](image)

Aligning riving knife
IMPORTANT: If riving knife is correctly mounted yet it is not perfectly centered with the blade, proceed with the following adjustment.
1. Using a straight edge (A) Fig.6, check if the riving knife is aligned with the blade as shown.
2. If an adjustment is necessary, loosen 2 cap screws (A) Fig.7 that hold the mounting bracket (B) using a hex. key. Adjust the position of the riving knife (C) to the right or left until it is perfectly aligned with the blade. Retighten cap screws.

![Figure 6](image)

![Figure 7](image)

MOUNTING BLADE GUARD AND ANTI-KICKBACK FINGERS TO RIVING KNIFE
Mounting blade guard
1. Make sure the blade is raised to its highest position and the riving knife is in the "up" position and secured.
2. Make sure the table insert (A) Fig.8 is installed in the table top opening.
3. Lower the back end shaft (B) into the middle slot (C) of the riving knife. Pull the blade guard lock lever (D) toward the front of the saw then pivot the blade guard towards the front of the saw. Once the blade guard is parallel to the table, lock the blade guard to the riving knife by pushing the lock lever down to the lock position. Lift the blade guard up to check if it was locked securely.

![Figure 8](image)
Mounting anti-kickback fingers
1. Align the anti-kickback finger bracket slot (A) Fig.9 with the rear slot (B) of the riving knife.
2. Push the assembly down and pull the side knob (C) in order to engage the rear slot (B) of the riving knife, then release the side knob to lock the anti-kickback finger assembly to the riving knife. Lift the assembly up to check if it was locked securely.

![Figure 9](image)

Mounting rip fence on table & adjustments
1. Align the front of the rip fence (A) Fig.10 with the side of the front rail (B). Align the back end of the rip fence with the side of the rear rail (C). Slide rip fence assembly onto both rails. Check to make sure the rip fence locking lever (D) is in the unlocked up position and rip fence slides freely on the rails.
2. Lower rip fence locking lever (D) to lock the rip fence in place.
   To reduce the risks of kickback, the rip fence must be perfectly parallel to the blade. Unlock rip fence by raising locking lever (D) Fig.10. Loosen both cap screws (E) on top of the rip fence using a hex key. Align the rip fence parallel with the blade and retighten both cap screws. Adjust the rip fence pointer (F) to the same marking by loosening pointer screw (G) and reposition pointer.

![Figure 10](image)

Mounting and adjusting miter gauge
When crosscutting and the blade is set at 900 or 450 to the table, the miter gauge (A) Fig.11 can be used in either the right side or left side T-slot (B) on the table. When crosscutting and the blade is tilted, use the right sided T-slot of table where the blade is tilted away from your hands and miter gauge.
1. Slide the miter gauge bar into one of the T-slots (B) in the table.
2. To adjust the miter gauge, loosen lock handle (C) and set the miter gauge body (A) so the indicator (D) aligns to the desired cutting angle, then retighten lock handle.
3. This miter gauge comes with an aluminum facing (E) which can be removed if desired by removing lock knob (F).

![Figure 11](image)

Mounting and adjusting miter gauge continued
4. For best results, it is recommended to check the miter gauge for squareness against the saw blade. Place a square (A) Fig.12 against the blade (B), loosen lock handle (C) and place the miter gauge body against the square. Once the miter gauge body is perfectly square with the blade, retighten lock handle (C). If the pointer (D) requires alignment, loosen screw (E) and reposition the pointer, retighten screw.

![Figure 12](image)