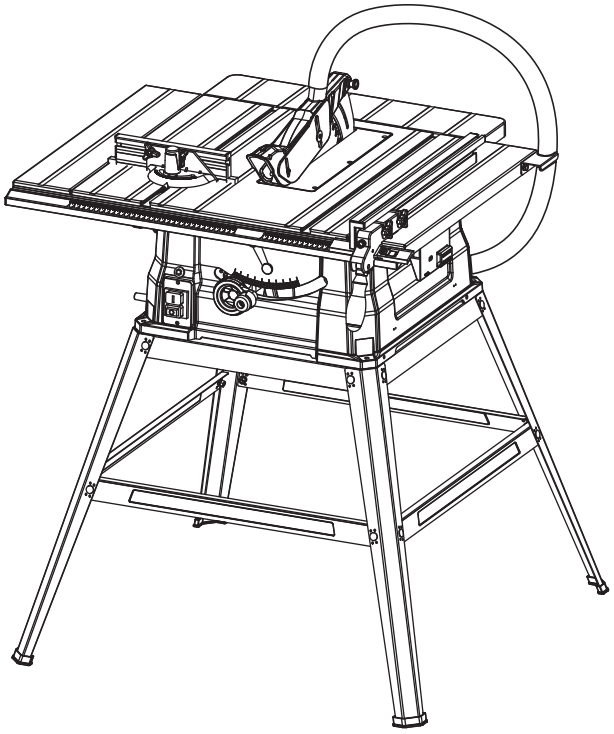
EN

1500W Table Saw



MSTS1500-A

EAN: 3663602467571

WARNING! Read the instructions before using the product!

Original Instructions_MNL_MSTS1500-A_GB_V02_190910

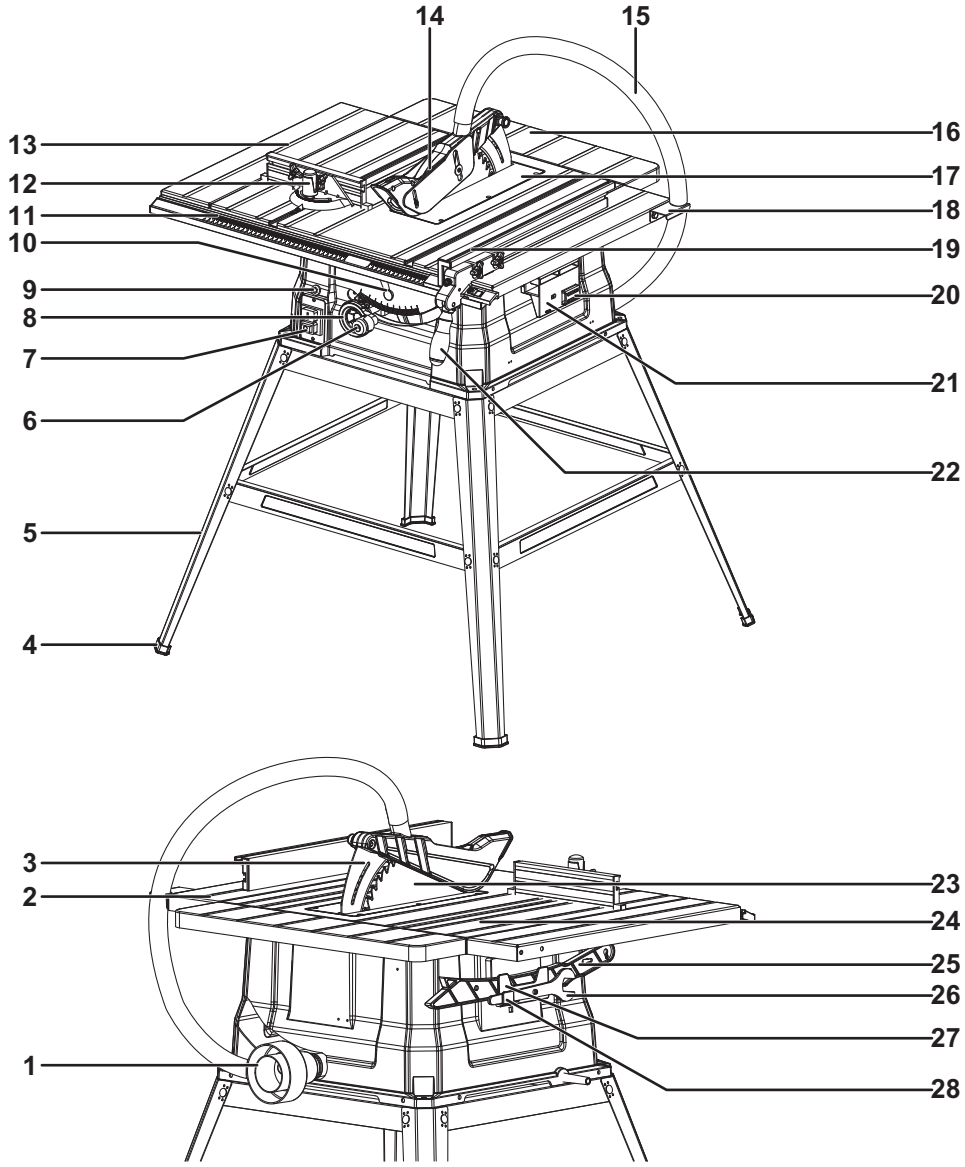
Let's **get started…**

These instructions are for your safety. Please read through them thoroughly before use and retain them for future reference.

Getting **started...** 02

In more **detail...** 34

Your product



1. Dust extraction adapter
2. Right extension table
3. Riving knife
4. Rubber foot
5. Stand
6. Height adjusting handle
7. On/Off switch
8. Bevel adjusting handwheel
9. Overload reset switch
10. Bevel locking handle
11. Front rail
12. Mitre gauge
13. Left extension table
14. Blade guard
15. Dust extraction hose
16. Rear extension table
17. Table insert
18. Hose hold
19. Rip fence
20. Mitre gauge storage
21. Rip fence storage
22. Rip fence locking handle
23. Saw blade
24. Working table
25. Push stick
26. Blade wrench
27. Push stick storage
28. Blade wrench storage

Safety devices

Blade guard [14]
Protects against accidental touching of the saw blade and flying chips. The blade guard and blade guard apron must always be mounted during operation.

Riving knife [3]
Prevents a work piece from being caught by the ascending teeth and being flung against the operator. The riving kinfe must be mounted during operation.

Push stick [26]
Serves as an extension of the operator’s hand and protects against accidental touching of the saw blade. The push stick must always be used if the distance between the rip fence and saw blade is less than 12 cm.

Technical specifications

General

> **Input Voltage**	:	220-240V~50Hz
> **Power Input**	:	S1 1500 W
> **No Load Speed**	:	4500min^{-1}
> **Degree of Protection**	:	IP20
> **Blade Size**	:	ø254mm × ø30mm × 2.8mm, 40T
> **Main Table Size**	:	554 × 540mm
> **Extension Table Size (left/right)**	:	115 × 540mm
> **Extension Table Size (rear)**	:	554 × 118mm
> **Blade Tilting Range**	:	0°~45°
> **Max. Cutting Capacity**	:	80mm (0°) / 55mm (45°)
> **Net Weight**	:	26.7kg

NOISE

A weighted sound pressure L_{pA}.....101.0dB(A)
A weighted sound pressure L_{WA}.....114.0dB(A)
Uncertainty.....3dB(A)
The sound intensity level for the operator may exceed 85dB(A) and sound protection measures are necessary.
Through poor conditions of the electrical MAINS, shortly voltage drops can appear when starting the EQUIPMENT. This can influence other equipment (e.g. blinking of a lamp). The machine should only be connected to a supply having a system impedance lower than 0.2496ohm, In case of need, you may contact your local supply authority for further information.

Important note

Remove the mains plug from socket before carrying out any adjustment or servicing.
Ensure your mains supply voltage is the same as your tool rating plate voltage.

The following information applies to professional users only but is good practice for all users:

ADDITIONAL SAFETY WARNING FOR CONSTRUCTION DUST

The updated Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1st October 2012 now also targets to reduce the risks associated with silica, wood and gypsum dusts.
Construction workers are one of the at-risk groups within this because of the dust that they breathe: silica dust is not just a nuisance; it is a real risk to your lungs! Silica is a natural mineral present in large amounts in things like sand, sandstone

and granite. It is also commonly found in many construction materials such as concrete and mortar. The silica is broken into very fine dust (also known as Respirable Crystalline Silica or RCS) during many common tasks such as cutting, drilling and grinding Breathing in very fine particles of crystalline silica can lead to the development of:
Lung cancer Silicosis Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) And breathing in fine particles of wood dust can lead to the development of Asthma The risk of lung disease is linked to people who regularly breathe construction dust over a period of time, not on the odd occasion. To protect the lung, the COSHH Regulations sets a limit on the amount of these dusts that you can breathe (called a Workplace Exposure Limit or WEL) when averaged over a normal working day. These limits are not a large amount of dust: when compared to a penny it is tiny – like a small pinch of salt:
This limit is the legal maximum; the most you can breathe after the right controls have been used.
How to reduce the amount of dust?
1. Reduce the amount of cutting by using the best sizes of building products.
2. Use a less powerful tool e.g. a block cutter instead of angle grinder.
3. Using a different method of work altogether – e.g. using a nail gun to direct fasten cable trays instead of drilling holes first.

Please always work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that specially designed to filter out microscopic particles and use the dust extraction facility at all time.
For more information please see the HSE website:
http://www.hse.gov.uk/construction or http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/cis69.pdf

Warning: Some dust particles created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drill and other construction jobs contain chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:
• Lead from lead-based paints.
• Crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products.
• Arsenic and chromium from chemically treated timber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending upon how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals:
• Work in a well-ventilated area.
• Work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter microscopic particles.

VIBRATION

The European Physical Agents (Vibration) Directive has been brought in to help reduce hand arm vibration syndrome injuries to power tool users. The directive

requires power tool manufacturers and suppliers to provide indicative vibration test results to enable users to make informed decisions as to the period of time a power tool can be used safely on a daily basis and the choice of tool.

SEE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS IN THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR THE VIBRATION LEVELS OF YOUR TOOL.

The declared vibration emission value should be used as a minimum level and should be used with the current guidance on vibration.
Calculating the actual period of the actual period off use can be difficult and the HSE website has further information.
The declared vibration emission been measured in accordance with a standardised test stated above and may be used to compare one tool with another tool.
The declared vibration emission value may also be used in a preliminary assessment of exposure.

Warning: The vibration emission value during actual use of the power tool can differ from the declared value depending on the ways in which the tool is used dependant on the following examples and other variations on how the tool is used:
How the tool is used and the materials being cut or drilled.
The tool being in good condition and well maintained.
The use the correct accessory for the tool and ensuring it is sharp and in good condition.
The tightness of the grip on the handles.
And the tool is being used as intended by its design and these instructions.
While working with this power tool, hand/arm vibrations occur. Adopt the correct working practices in order to reduce the exposure to vibration. This tool may cause hand-arm vibration syndrome if its use is not adequately managed.

Warning: Identify safety measures to protect the operator that are based on an estimation of exposure in the actual conditions of use (taking account of all parts of the operating cycle such as the times when the tool is switched off and when it is running idle in addition to the trigger time). Note The use of other tools will reduce the users' total working period on this tool.
Helping to minimise your vibration exposure risk. ALWAYS use sharp chisels, drills and blades.
Maintain this tool in accordance with these instructions and keep well lubricated (where appropriate).
Avoid using tools in temperatures of 10ºC or less. Plan your work schedule to spread any high vibration tool use across a number of days.

Health surveillance
All employees should be part of an employer's health surveillance scheme to help identity any vibration related diseases at an early stage, prevent disease progression and help employees stay in work.

Symbols

On the product, the rating label and within these instructions you will find among others the following symbols and abbreviations.
Familiarise yourself with them to reduce hazards like personal injuries and damage to property.

V~	Volt	Hz	Hertz
W	Input power	kg	Kilogram
min^{-1}	Per minute	dB(A)	Decibel (A-rated)

yyWxx: Manufacturing date code; year of manufacturing (20yy) and week of manufacturing (Wxx);


Caution / Warning.


Wear hearing protection.


Read the instruction manual.


Wear eye protection.


wear protective gloves when handling saw blades and rough workpieces.


Wear respiratory protection.


Class II construction.


For woodwork only.


Lock / to tighten or secure.


Unlock / to loosen.


Pay attention to your hands and other parts of your body when working with and on the saw.


Switch the product off and disconnect it from the power supply before assembly, cleaning, adjustments, maintenance, storage and transportation.

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

WEEE symbol. Waste electrical products should not be disposed of with household waste. Please recycle where facilities exist.
Check with your Local Authority or local store for recycling advice.

MSTS1500-A Designation of the tool (**MS** - MacAllister, **TS** - Table saw, **1500** - 1500W, **A** - Version of machine)

Safety instruction

For your own protection and for the protection of your electrical tool, pay attention to all parts of the text that are marked with this symbol!

WARNING! Reading the operating instructions will reduce the risk of injury.

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

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.

Keep all safety instructions and information 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 device 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 extraction can reduce dustrelated 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. 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 with care. 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, tool bits etc. in accordance with these instructions. Take 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.

SPECIAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Safety instructions related to guards

a) **Leave the guards in place. Guards have to be in functional condition and mounted properly.** Loose, damaged or not properly functioning guards have to be repaired or replaced.

b) **Always use the guard and the riving knife for cuts.** For cuts where the saw blade cuts completely through the thickness of the workpiece, the guard and other safety devices reduce the risk of injuries.

c) **After finishing your work (e.g. seaming) where the guard and riving knife have to be removed, immediately reattach the protective system.** The guard and the riving knife reduce the risk of injury.

d) **Before switching on the power tool, make sure that the saw blade is not in contact with the guard, the riving knife or the workpiece.** Inadvertent contact of these components with the saw blade could cause a hazardous condition.

e) **Adjust the riving knife as described in this instruction manual.** Incorrect spacing, position and alignment are possible reasons for failure of the riving knife to effectively prevent kickback.

f) **So that the riving knife can work, it must be positioned in the saw gap.** The riving knife is ineffective when cutting workpieces that are too short to be engaged with the riving knife. A kickback by the riving knife cannot be prevented under these conditions.

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, the body of the saw blade must be thinner than the riving knife, and the tooth width has to be greater than the thickness of the riving knife.

2. Safety instructions for sawing procedures

a)  **DANGER: Keep fingers and hands away from cutting area and the blade.** A moment of inattention while operating power tools or slipping might cause your hand to get near the saw blade and may result in serious personal injury.

b) **Feed the workpiece into the saw blade 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 for straight cuts and do not use the ripping fence as a length stop when cross cutting with the mitre gauge.** Guiding the workpiece with the ripping fence and the mitre gauge at the same time increases the likelihood of saw blade binding and kickback.

d) **When effecting straight cuts, 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 a push block when this distance is less than 50 mm.** Such "working aids" ensure

that your hand remains at a safe distance to the saw blade.

e) **Use only the supplied push stick of the manufacturer.** The 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 ripping 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 ripping 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.** Long and/or wide workpieces have a tendency to pivot on the table's edge, causing loss of control, saw blade binding and kickback.

j) **Feed the workpiece at a uniform speed. Do not bend or twist the workpiece. If the saw blade jams, immediately switch off the power tool, pull the mains plug and clear the jam.** If the workpiece causes the jamming of the saw blade, this could lead to kickback or stalling of the motor.

k) **Do not remove piece of cut-off material while the saw is running.** The material may become trapped between the saw blade and fence or in the guard and pull your fingers into the saw blade. Turn the saw off and wait until the saw blade stops before removing the material.

l) **Use an auxiliary fence for long cuts in workpieces with a thickness of less than 2 mm.** Thin workpieces may wedge under the fence and create kickback.

3. Kickback causes and related warnings

Kickback is a sudden reaction of the workpiece due to a pinched, bound 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 fence or other fixed object.

During kickback, in most cases, the workpiece is lifted off the table by the rear portion of the saw blade and is propelled towards the operator.

Kickback is the result of incorrect or faulty use of the table saw. It can be prevented if suitable precautionary measures are taken as described 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 rail.** 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 behind the saw blade to pull or support the workpiece.** Accidental contact with the saw blade may occur or kickback may drag your fingers into the saw blade.
c) **Never hold and press the workpiece that is being cut off against the rotating saw blade.** Pressing the workpiece being cut off against the saw blade will create a binding condition and kickback.
d) **Align the fence rail 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 rail when making hidden cuts (e.g. seaming).** A featherboard helps to control the workpiece in the event of a kickback.
f) **Be particularly careful when sawing in areas of joined workpieces that you cannot see.** The plunging saw blade can saw into objects that could cause kickback.
g) **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.
h) **Use extra caution when cutting a workpiece that is twisted, knotted, warped or does not have a straight edge to guide it with a mitre gauge or along the fence rail.** A warped, knotted, or twisted workpiece is unstable and causes misalignment of the kerf with the saw blade, binding and kickback.
i) **Never cut more than one workpiece, stacked vertically or horizontally.** The saw blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause kickback.
j) **If you wish to restart a saw that is stuck in the workpiece, centre the saw blade in the kerf and check whether that the saw teeth are not caught in the workpiece.** If the saw blade binds, it may lift up the workpiece and cause kickback when the saw is restarted.
k) **Keep saw blades clean, sharp, and with sufficient set. Never use warped saw blades or saw blades with cracked or broken teeth.** Sharp and properly set saw blades minimise binding, stalling and kickback.

4. Safety instructions for table saws

a) **Turn off the table saw and unplug it when removing the table insert, changing the saw blade or making adjustments to the riving knife, anti-kickback device or saw blade guard, and after each completed cutting procedure.** Precautionary measures serve to avoid accidents.

b) **Never leave the table saw unattended when in operation. Turn if off and don't leave the tool until it has come 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 the workpieces. Cluttered, dark areas, and uneven slippery floors invite accidents.

d) **Regularly clean and remove wood shavings and saw dust from under the saw table and/or the dust extraction unit.** Accumulated saw dust is combustible and may self ignite.

e) **Secure the table saw.** A table saw that is not properly secured may move or tip over.

f) **Remove tools, wood scraps etc. from the table saw before turning it on.** Distraction or possible jams can be dangerous.

g) **Always use blades of the right size and with the appropriate mounting hole (e.g. starshaped or round).** Blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run off-centre, causing loss of control.

h) Only use 10" saw blade with kerf width>2.3mm and blade body thickness is 1.8 mm match the riving knife with thickness of 2 mm.

i) **Always use only a saw blade diameter in accordance with the markings on the saw; Use only saw blades for which the maximum possible speed is not less than the maximum spindle speed of the product.**

j) **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. Do not use any blunt , cracked, deformed or damaged saw blades. Only replace the saw blade with one complying with the European standard EN 847-1.

k) **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.

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

5. Additional safety instructions

- These operating instructions are intended for people with basic technical knowledge regarding the operation of a machine like this or similar electrical power tools. Inexperiencend persons are strongly advised to seek competent advise and guidance from an experienced person before operating this machine.

- The manufacturer assumes no liability for any damage caused by neglect of these operating instructions.
- Please also observe the special safety instructions in the respective chapters.
- Where applicable, follow the legal directives or regulations for the prevention of accidents pertaining to the use of table saws.

General hazards!

- Consider environmental conditions.
- When working long stock use suitable supports.
- The saw shall only be started and operated by persons familiar with table saws and who are at any time aware of the dangers associated with the operation of such tools. Persons under 18 years of age shall use this machine only in the course of their vocational training, under the supervision of an instructor.
- Keep bystanders, particularly children, out of the danger zone. Do not permit other persons to touch the machine or power cable while it is running.
- Avoid overheating of the saw teeth.
- Only saw wedges with the appropriate auxiliary limit stop.

Risk of electric shock!

- Do not expose the machine to rain.
  Do not operate the machine in a damp or wet environment.
  Prevent body contact with earthed objects such as radiators, pipes, cooking stoves, refrigerators when operating this machine.
- Do not use the power cable for any purpose it is not intended for.

Risks of personal injury and crushing by moving parts!

- Do not operate the machine without installed guards.
- Always keep sufficient distance to the saw blade. Use suitable feeding aids, if necessary. Keep sufficient distance to driven components when operating this machine.
- Wait for the saw blade to come to a complete stop before removing cutoffs, scrap, etc. from the work area.
- Do not attempt to stop the saw blade by pushing the workpiece against its side.
- Ensure that the device is separated from the mains power before you transport the machine or carry out any setting, retrofitting, maintenance or cleaning.
- Ensure that when switching on (e.g. after servicing) no tools or loose parts are left on or in the machine.

Cutting hazard, even with the cutting tool at standstill!

- Wear gloves when changing cutting tools.
- Store saw blade in such manner that nobody will get hurt.

Danger from workpiece kickback!

- Always work with a properly set riving knife.
- Do not jam any work pieces.
- Make sure the saw blade is suitable for the workpiece material.
- Cut thin or thin-walled workpieces only with finetoothed saw blades.
- Always use sharp saw blades.
- If in doubt, check work piece for inclusion of foreign matter (e.g. nails or screws).
- Cut only stock of dimensions that can be safely held during cutting.

Entangelement hazard!

- Ensure that no parts of the body or clothing can be caught and drawn in by rotating components (no neckties, no gloves, no loose-fitting clothes; contain long hair with hairnet).
- Never attempt to cut any workpieces which contain
  - ropes,
  - strings,
  - cords,
  - cables or
  - wires, or to which any of the above are attached.

Hazard generated by insufficient personal protection gear!

- Wear hearing protection.
- Wear safety glasses.
- Wear dust mask.
- Wear suitable work clothes.
- When working outdoors wearing of non-slip shoes is recommended.

Risk of injury by noise!

- Wear hearing protection.
- Make sure the riving knife is not bent. A bent riving knife will push the workpiece against the side of the saw blade, causing noise.

Danger from blocking workpieces or workpiece parts!

If blockage occurs:
- Switch machine off,
- Unplug mains cable,
- Wear gloves,
- Clear the blockage using a suitable tool.

Intended use

When used for its intended purpose, this tool corresponds to the state of the art, as well as to the current safety requirements at the time of its introduction.

The tool is intended for longitudinal and cross-cutting of solid wood, coated wood, chip board, block board and similar woodlike materials. Round work pieces may not be sawed since they can be twisted by the rotating saw blade.

Only materials may be processed for which the corresponding saw blade is approved. The product must not be used for sawing firewood.

Only saw blades suitable for the device (HM saw blades) may be used. The use of HSS saw blades and cut-off wheels of any type is forbidden.

The tool is not suitable for commercial or industrial use.

Any other type of use is inappropriate. Improper use or modifications to the tool or the use of components that are not tested and approved by the manufacturer may result in unforeseen damage!

Any use that deviates from its intended use and is not included in these instructions is considered unauthorised use and relieves the manufacturer from his or her legal liability.

WARNING: Before using your table saw, read the instruction manual carefully.

WARNING: Carefully remove the table saw from the carton and remove the protective foam from around the motor.

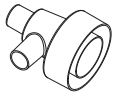
WARNING: Risk of injury!
Do not connect to the power supply before assembly, adjustment and maintenance.

Unpack

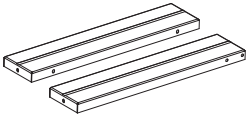
> Unpack all parts and lay them on a flat, stable surface.
> Remove all packing materials and shipping devices if applicable.
> Make sure the delivery contents are complete and free of any damage. If you find that parts are missing or show damage do not use the product but contact your dealer. Using an incomplete or damaged product represents a hazard to people and property.
> Ensure that you have all the accessories and tools needed for assembly and operation. This also includes suitable personal protective equipment.

The following items are included with your table saw:

For table saw



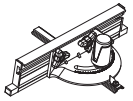
Dust extraction adapter [1] x 01



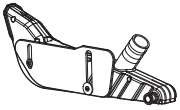
Left & right extension table [13, 2] x 02

Riving knife [3] x 01

Front rail [11] x 01

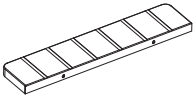


Mitre gauge [12] x 01

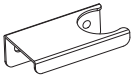


Blade guard [14] x 01

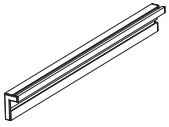
Dust extraction hose [15] x 01



Rear extension table [16] x 01

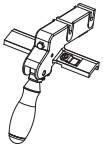


Hose hold [18] x 01

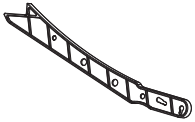


Rip fence [19] x 01

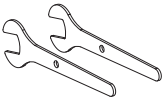
Knurled screw [48] x 02



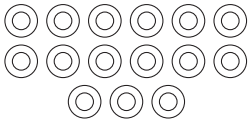
Rip fence locking handle [22] x 01



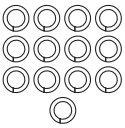
Push stick [25] x 01



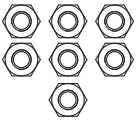
Blade wrench [26] x 02



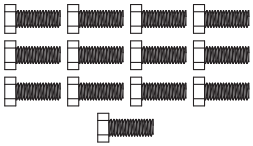
Flat washer 6
[29] x 15



Spring washer 6
[30] x 13



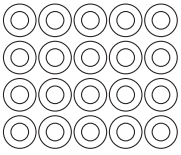
Hex nuts M6
[31] x 7



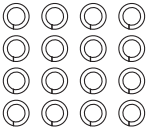
Hex bolts M6 x 16
[32] x 13

For stand

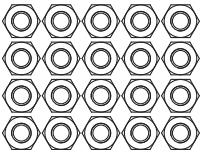
Rubber foot
[4] x 04



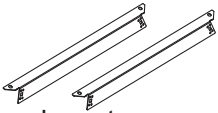
Flat washer 6
[29] x 20



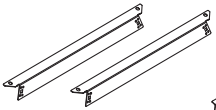
Spring washer 6
[30] x 16



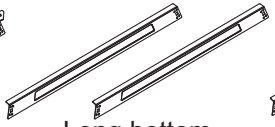
Hex nuts M6
[31] x 20



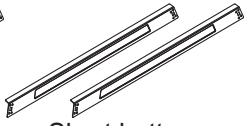
Long top
leg bracket
[33] x 02



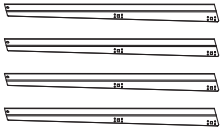
Short top
leg bracket
[34] x 02



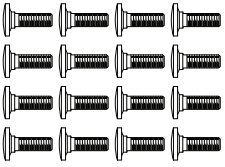
Long bottom
leg bracket
[35] x 02



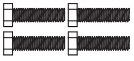
Short bottom
leg bracket
[36] x 02



Stand leg
[37] x 04



Screws M6 x 12
[38] x 16



Hex bolts
M6 x 25
[39] x 04

You will need

(items not supplied)
> Phillips screwdriver
> 10mm Wrench or adjustment wrench
> 4mm Hex key
> Square
> Triangle square

(items supplied)
> Blade wrench (2 pcs)

WARNING: Risk of injury!
Always pull out the mains plug (disconnect the product from its power supply) before commencing work on the product.

To assemble the left & right extension tables

> Place cardboard or an old blanket on floor in order to protect the surface of the working table.
> Carefully remove the table saw assembly from the carton.
> Place the table saw assembly upside down on the protective material. Unlock the bevel locking handle [10] anti-clockwise, turn the bevel adjusting handwheel [8] anti-clockwise to tilt the motor and remove the polyfoam [40] carefully. Lock the bevel locking handle [10] clockwise. (Fig. 1a)

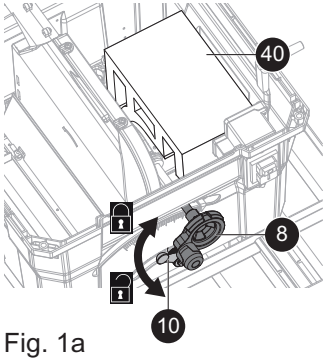


Fig. 1a

> Attached the left/right extension tables [13,2] to the working table [24] with flat washers 6 [29], spring washers 6 [30] and hex bolts M6 x 16 [32]. (Fig. 1b-1c)

NOTE: Only one hole [42,41] on the side of the extension tables must be in the front after finished.

> Attached the hose hold [18] to the right extension table [2] with flat washers 6 [29], spring washers 6 [30], hex bolts M6 x 16 [32] and hex nuts M6 [31]. (Fig. 1c)

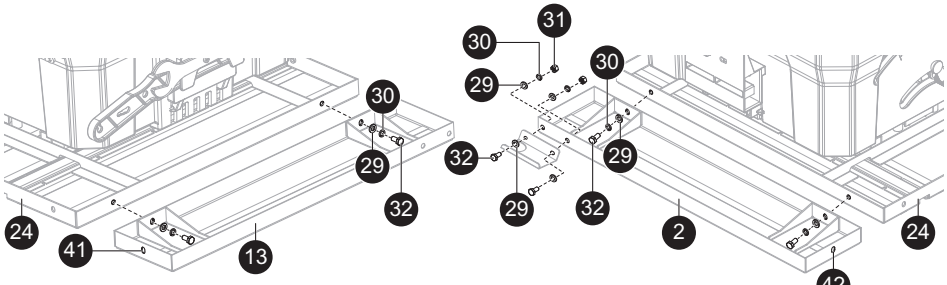


Fig. 1b

Fig. 1c

To assemble the rear extension table

> Align the holes on rear extension table [16] with holes on the back of the working table [24].
> Position the rear extension table [16] with flat washers 6 [29], spring washers 6 [30] and hex bolts M6 x 16 [32].

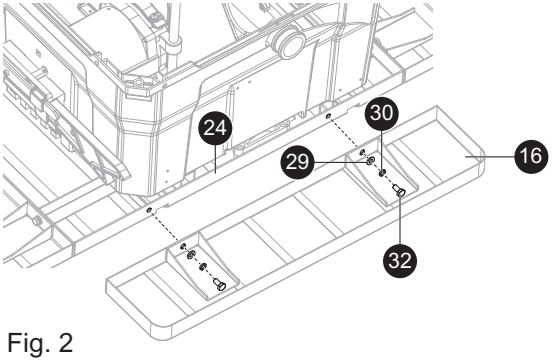


Fig. 2

To assemble the riving knife

> Loosen the six cross-screws [43] with the screwdriver and remove the table insert [17]. (Fig. 3a)

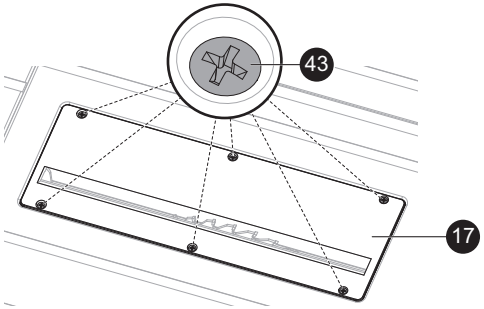


Fig. 3a

> Loosen the blade bevel locking handle [10] and set the bevel angel to 0°. Tighten the bevel locking handle [10] afterward. Turn height adjusting handle [6] anti-clockwise to raise the blade to its highest position. (Refer to “Product functions-bevel locking handle, bevel adjusting handwheel and height adjusting handle”).
> Loosen the tri-wing knob [44] and pull large square washer [45] away from the side of the machine. NOTE that DO NOT remove the tri-wing knob [44] and large square washer [45].
> Insert the riving knife [3] to the left of the tri-wing knob and both washers (see Fig. 3b). Then push the riving knife down, when you hear a “click” the pin [46] is locked into the hole [47] on the riving knife [3].
> Push the square washer [45] onto the pin [46] and then tighten the tri-wing knob [44]. No further adjustment to the riving knife is required.

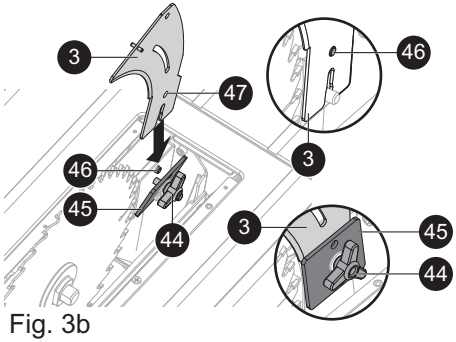


Fig. 3b

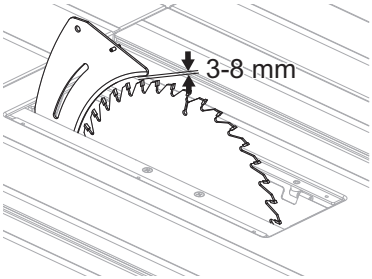


Fig. 3c

> Reinstall the table insert [17].

NOTE: The riving kinfe must be aligned with saw blade after finished and the distance between the outside edge of the saw blade and the riving knife must be three to eight millimetres. If not, please contact with your dealer, because riving knife of this table saw not need be adjusted.

To assemble the front rail & rip fence

> Push the five hex bolts M6 x 16 [32] onto the slot of the front rail [11] from the side of the front rail in turns.

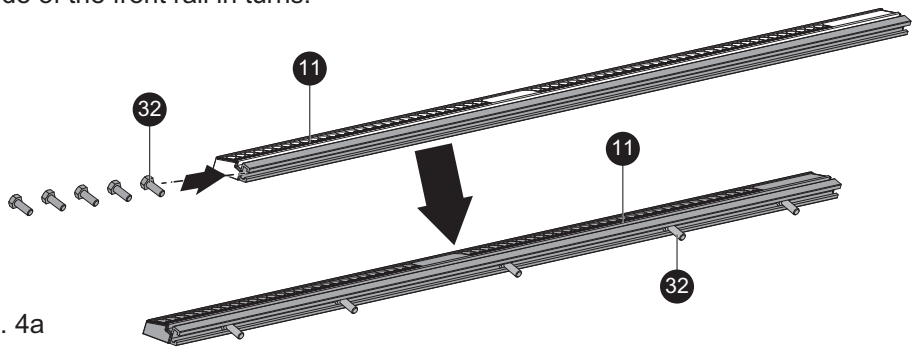


Fig. 4a

> Insert the hex bolts M6 x 16 [32] through the holes on the working table, left and right extension tables, then put the flat washers 6 [29], spring washers 6 [30] and loosely tighten on the hex nuts M6 [31] as shown in the Fig. 4b.

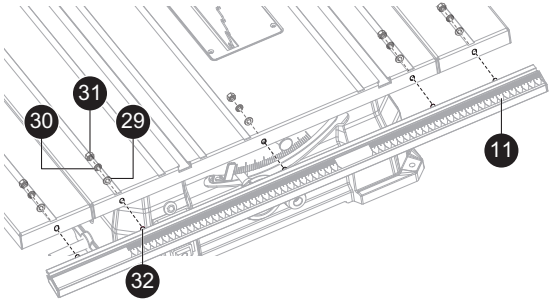


Fig. 4b

> Slide the two knurled screws [48] into the slot of the rip fence. Turn the locking knob clockwise to tighten the rip fence locking handle [22] on the rip fence [19] with the flat washers [49] and knurled screws [48]. Rip fence locking handle [22] can be mounted on left or right of the rip fence [19] as shown in Fig. 4c.

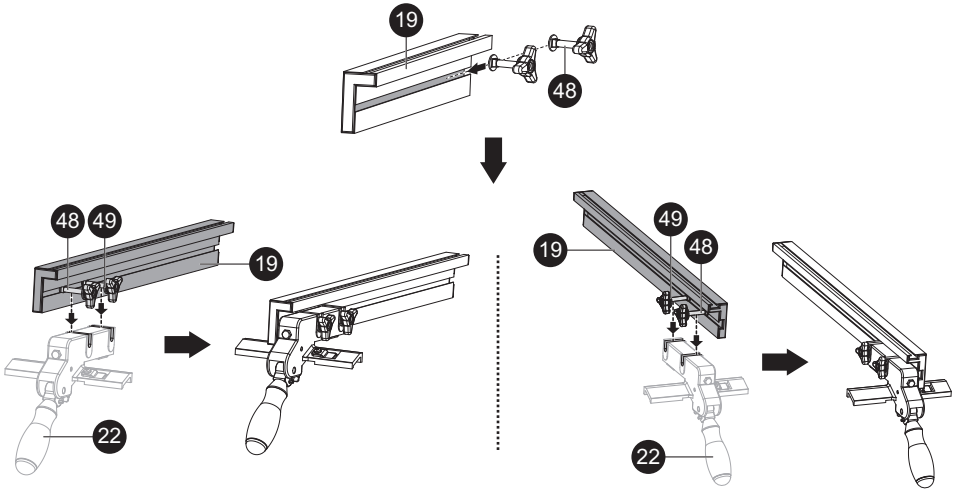


Fig. 4c

> When cutting a slim workpiece, attach rip fence locking handle to the rip fence as shown in Fig. 4d.

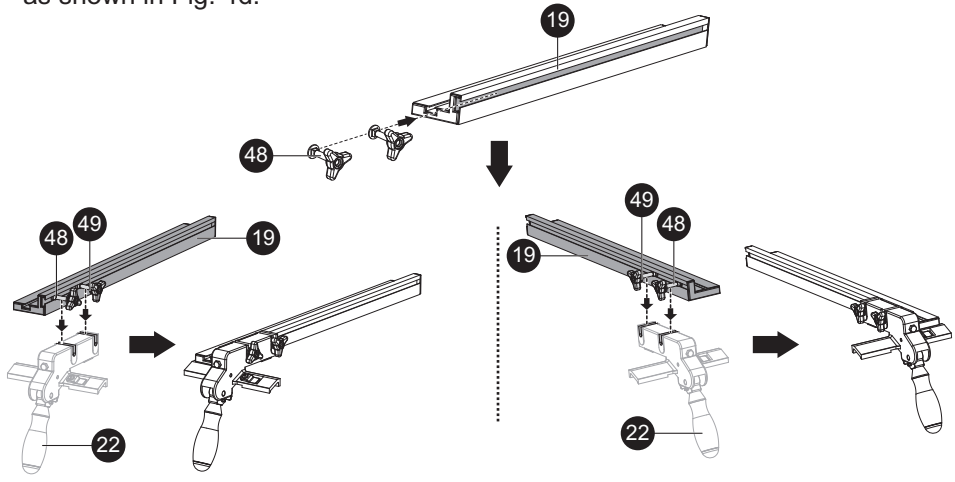


Fig. 4d

> Carefully offer the rip fence [19] into the channel of the front rail [11] and push the rip fence [19] completely to the saw blade [23] and hold firmly.
> Move the front rail [11] in such a way that the red line marking [50] on the guide pointer [51] is in the zero position on the scale.

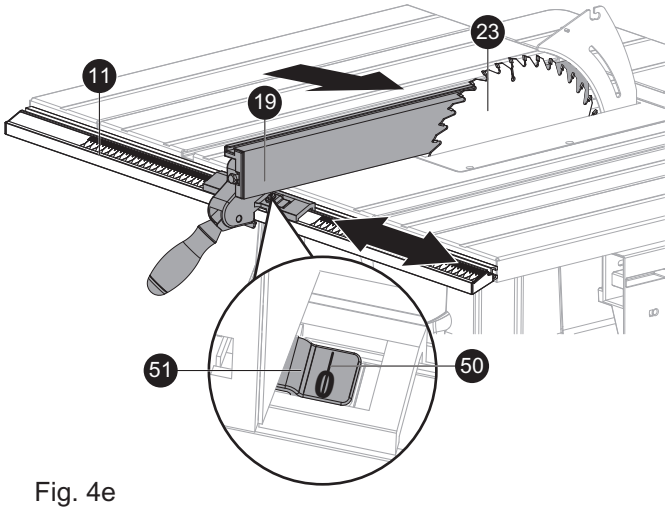


Fig. 4e

> Tighten all the hex nuts M6 [31] of the rails.
> Loosen the rip fence locking handle [22] by lift it up, place the rip fence on the desired position of the working table, keep the rip fence is level on the working table, then push down the rip fence locking handle [22] in order to lock the rip fence in position.

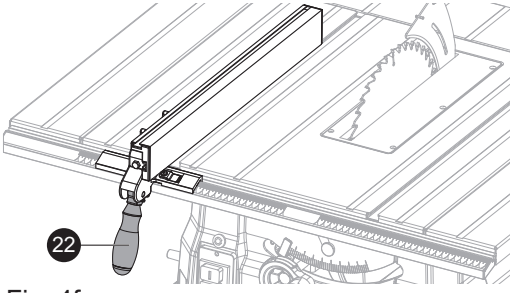


Fig. 4f

To assemble the blade guard

WARNING: Risk of injury!
The saw blade guard [14] must be in position at all times to prevent contact with the saw blade. It should lift up and onto the work piece when the work piece is passed through the saw.

> Pull out and hold locking knob [52], align the pin [53] of the blade guard [14] with the hole [54] of the riving knife [3].
> Press the blade guard [14] down and release the locking knob [52] to insert the pin [53] into hole [54] on the riving kinfe [3] to lock the blade guard [14] in place. Ensure the pin [55] is located at inner side of the blade guard.
> Ensure the blade guard rests on the working table but will lift when a work piece is pushed into the working table.

WARNING: The blade guard should return to its rest position after the work piece has been cut.

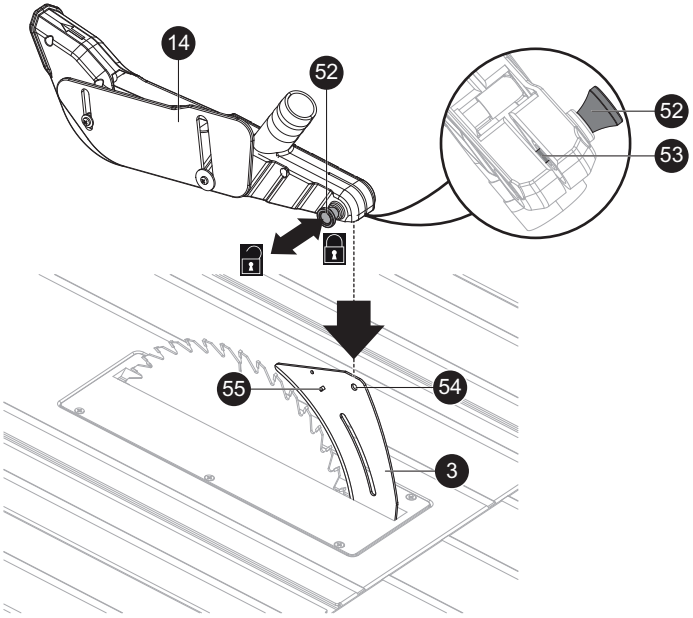


Fig. 5

To attach the mitre gauge

> Push the guide rail [56] of the mitre gauge [12] into one of the guide grooves [57] of the working table intended for this purpose.

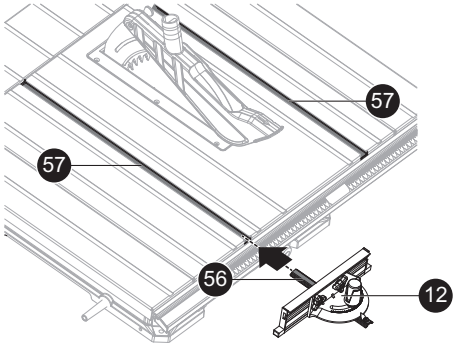


Fig. 6

To assemble the stand

> Secure the long & short top leg brackets [33, 34] and long & short bottom leg brackets [35, 36] to the stand legs [37] using screws M6 x 12 [38], flat washers 6 [29], spring washers 6 [30] and hex nuts M6 [31]. Only hand-tighten the hex nuts for the time being.
Important: There are two different sizes of parts 33, 34, 35,36 these must be assembled opposite each other. For example part 33 must be above part 35.
Make sure that that the locking pins [a] on the stand legs must secure in the holes (b) on leg brackets.
> Tighten all bolted connections.
> Push the rubber foot [4] onto the stand legs [37].

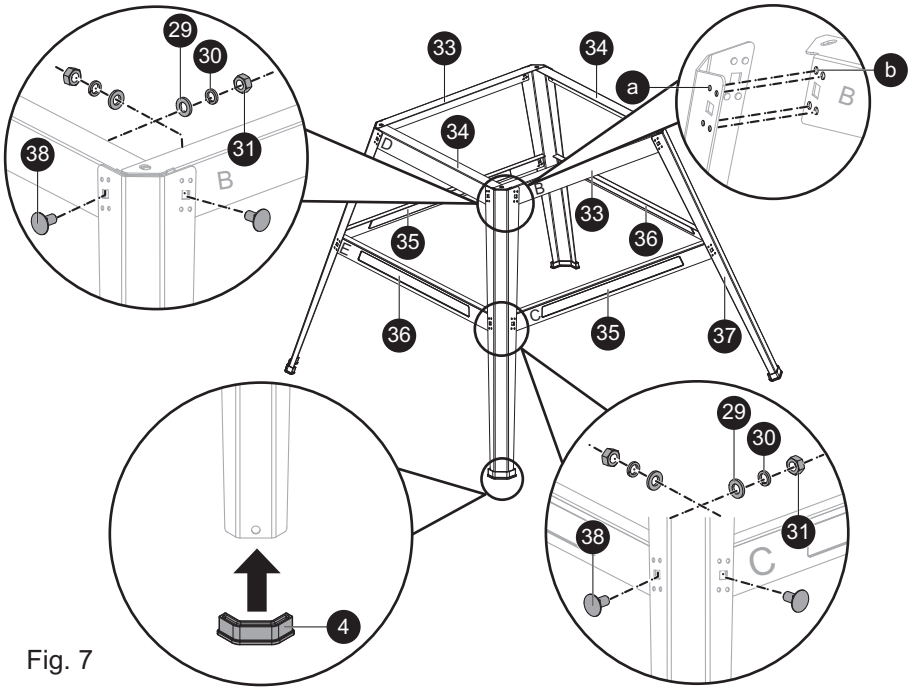


Fig. 7

Attach the table saw to the stand

> Place the stand on a flat surface.
> Place the table saw on top of the stand, aligning the holes in the base with the holes in the stand.
Make sure that the front of the table saw positioned on the long side.
> Insert four hex bolts M6 x 25 [39] along with flat washers 6 [29] into the aligned holes.
> Tighten all four hex nuts M6 [31] and hex bolts [39].

NOTE: Do not over-tighten the bolts that hold the saw to the stand. Doing so will damage the saw base.

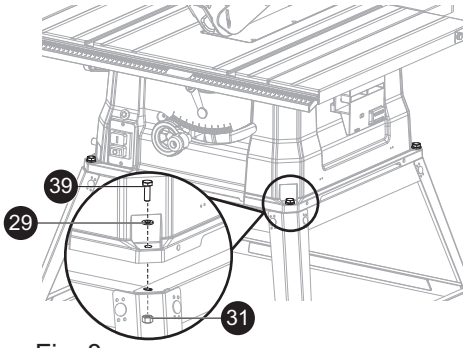


Fig. 8

To mount the table saw onto the workbench

If the stand is not used, the table saw must be properly secured to a sturdy workbench using the four mounting holes on the saw base.

> Place the table saw over the workbench tabletop and mark four locations on top of the workbench by setting the mounting holes at the saw base.
> Drill four mounting holes at the marked location of the workbench.
> Place the table saw on the workbench and align the mounting holes of the table saw with the drilled holes in the workbench.
> Firmly screw the table saw to the bench surface.

Carefully check the workbench after mounting to make sure that no movement can occur during use. If any tipping, sliding, or walking is noted, secure the workbench to the floor before operating.

To attach the dust extraction adapter and dust extraction hose

> Attach the hole A [58] of dust extraction adapter [1] to the dust extraction port [59] on the rear of the table saw as shown in the Fig. 9a.

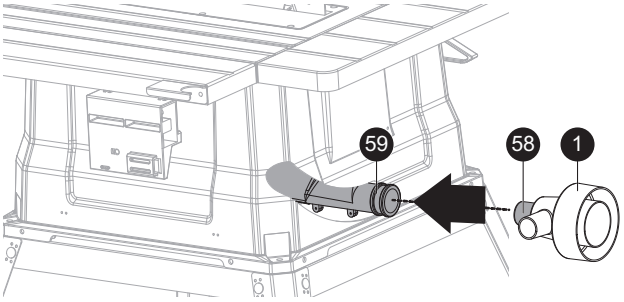


Fig. 9a

> Attach the dust extraction hose [15] to the dust ports [60] on the blade guard and the hole B [61] of dust extraction adapter [1] as shown in the Fig. 9b.
> For the work piece passed successfully, to fix the dust extraction hose [15] in the slot of the hose hold [18] before sawing. (Fig. 9c)

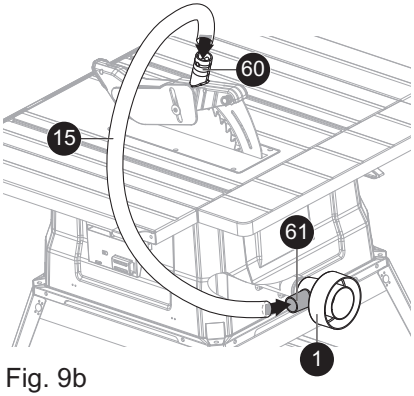


Fig. 9b

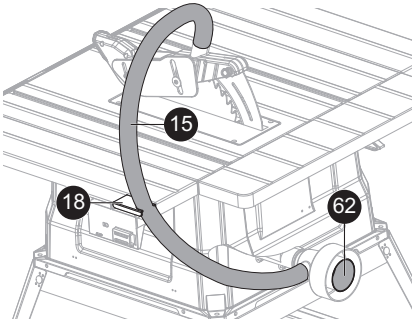


Fig. 9c

> To prevent sawdust buildup, for best result, attach a vacuum hose (not included) to the hole C [62] of the dust extraction adapter [1] (See Fig. 9c). DO NOT operate the saw with hose in place unless the vacuum is turned on.

Warning: Dust extraction adapter must be fitted and the table saw must regularly check for dust build up and cleaned frequently, otherwise there is a risk of heat built up and potential fire.

Check before starting!

Warning: Risk of injury!
In case of malfunctions, press the red 0-Button on the On/Off switch [7] and pull out the mains plug.

Warning: Risk of injury!
The table saw must only be put into operation if no faults are found. If a part is defective, it must absolutely be replaced before the next use.

Check the safe condition of the product before plugging the power cable:
> Check whether there are any visible defects.
> Check whether all parts of the device are firmly attached.
> Check whether the safety equipment is in faultless condition.
> Check whether the saw blade can run freely.
> Check whether the bevel locking handle is locked.

Connection to the electrical supply

Before switching on, make sure that the voltage of the mains supply is the same as indicated on the rating plate. This product is designed to operate on 220-240V~ 50Hz. Connecting it to any other power source may cause damage.

In more **detail…**

OPERATION CONTROLS

On/Off switch

Warning: Risk of injury!
Before turning on the switch make sure the blade guard is correctly installed and operating properly.

Switching on:
> To start the machine by pressing the green I-button [63] on the On/Off switch [7].
When turning the switch ON stand on either side of the blade and never in front of it.
Allow saw blade to reach full speed before cutting.

Switching off:
> To stop the machine by pressing the red 0-Button [64] on the On/Off switch [7].

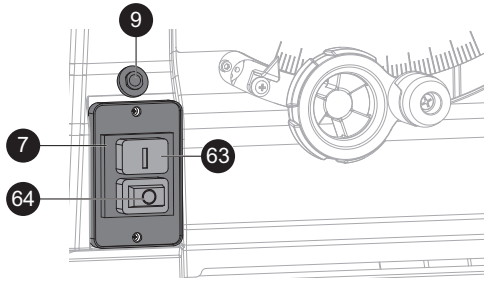


Fig. 10

Overload reset switch

This saw is equipped with a overload reset switch. It is situated at the immediate top of the On/Off switch.
The overload reset switch [9] (See Fig. 10) will restart the motor after it shuts off due to overloading.
If the motor stops during operation, push the switch to the OFF position. Wait approximately five minutes for the motor to cool down and push the overload reset switch. Now you can switch to the ON position again.

Warning: Risk of injury!
In order to avoid injury and prevent accidental start-up when the overload reset switch is pushed, On/Off switch should be in the OFF position, and the power cord should be unplugged from the outlet while the saw is cooling down. Overheating may be caused by an under-sized extension cord, an extension cord that is too long, misaligned parts, or a dull blade. inspect the saw for proper set-up before using it again.

Bevel locking handle

The bevel locking handle [10] locks the blade in the desired tilting angle. To loosen turn it anti-clockwise. When setting the angle of the cut fully loosen it.
Before turning the table saw ON, be sure it is securely tightened so that the blade will not shift during the table saw operation. (Fig. 11)

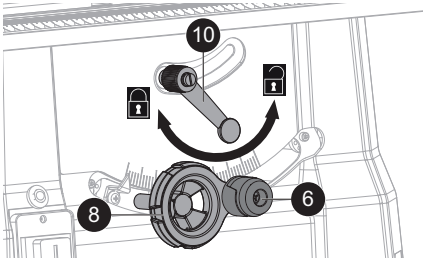


Fig. 11

Bevel adjusting handwheel

The saw blade can be adjusted easily between 0° and 45°.
The bevel adjusting handwheel [8] is used to tilt the blade for bevel cutting. Loosen the bevel locking handle [10], then slide the bevel adjusting handwheel to the right to tilt the blade to the left and slide it to the left to tilt the blade to the right. (See Fig. 11).

Warning: Risk of injury!
Always check the bevel locking handle before working. A loose bevel locking handle may cause serious injury.

Height adjusting handle

The height adjusting handle [6] is used to raise and lower the blade. Turn clockwise to lower the blade and anticlockwise to raise it. (Fig. 11)
The cut height of the saw blade must be adjusted to the height of the work piece: The saw blade must always be lowered onto the work piece.

Warning: Risk of injury!
Body parts or objects which are in the adjustment area can be caught by the running saw blade! Only adjust the cut height when the saw blade is standing still!

Adjust the distance of the rip fence

This fence is used for all ripping operations. Never rip freehand without the fence in place and securely locked.
> Pull the rip fence locking handle [22] up.
> Slide the rip fence [19] to the required position. The set position can be read off using the scale.
> Push the rip fence locking handle [22] down.

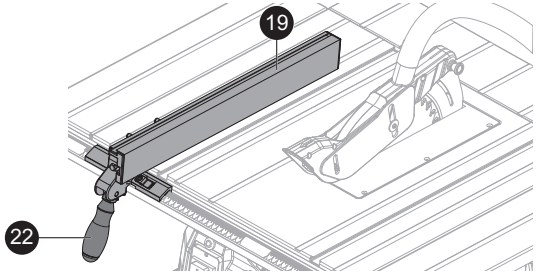


Fig. 12

Push stick

Push stick [25] is a device used for safely pushing a work piece through the blade instead of using your hands. They can be made from scrap wood in various sizes and shapes to be used in a specific project. The stick must be narrower than the work piece, with a 90° notch in one end and shaped for a grip on the other end. Use a push stick whenever the fence is 12 cm or less from the blade. push stick should be used in place of the user's hand to guide the material between the fence and blade. When using a push stick, the trailing end of the board must be square. A push stick against an uneven end could slip off or push the work piece away from the fence.

Warning: Risk of injury!
Do not locate the push stick to the rear of the work piece, kickback can result from the push stick pinching the work piece and binding the blade in the saw kerf if positioned improperly. It may cause serious personal injury.

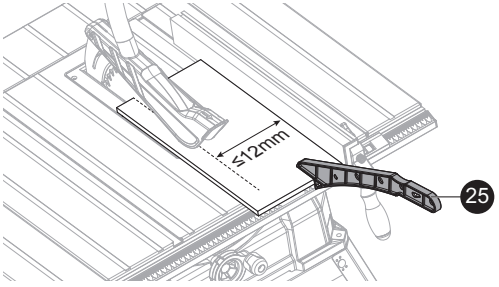


Fig. 13

Adjust the angle of the mitre gauge

The mitre gauge is locked in the desired position for crosscutting or mitring by tightening the locking handle [65]. Always lock it securely when in use.
The mitre gauge can be adjusted by a maximum of 60° for mitre cuts.
> Loosen the mitre gauge locking handle [65].
> By turning the parallel profile [66], set the desired angle on the scale.
> Tighten the mitre gauge locking handle [65].

Warning: Risk of injury!
Do not push the parallel profile [66] too far in the direction of the saw blade. The distance between the parallel profile and the front of the saw blade should be approx. 2.5 cm.

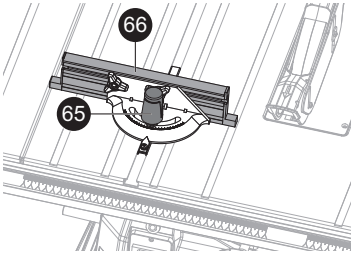


Fig. 14

BASIC TABLE SAW OPERATIONS

For safety reasons, verify that the operator has read the section entitled general safety guidelines for the table saw before operating this saw. Verify the following before every time the table saw is used:

> The blade is tight and can run freely.
> The blade bevel locking handle is locked.
> If rip cutting, the rip fence locking handle is tight, and the fence is parallel to the mitre gauge groove and the blade.
> If cross cutting, the mitre gauge locking handle is tight.
> The blade guard and riving knife are in place, and are working properly.
> The dust extraction hose is fixed in the slot of the hose hold.
> Safety glasses are worn.

Failure to adhere to these safety rules will greatly increase the chances of injury. Before using the table saw, polish the tabletop with an automotive polishing wax in order to keep it clean, and to make it easier to slide the work piece.

There are two basic types of table saw cuts: rip cutting and cross cutting. Rip cutting refers to cutting along the length of the grain and the work piece. Cross cutting refers to either cutting across the width or across the grain of the work piece. This distinction may be hard to make with man made materials. Therefore, cutting a piece of material to a different width is rip cutting, and cutting across the short dimension is cross cutting.

Neither operation can be performed safely freehand: rip cutting requires the use of the rip fence, and crosscutting requires the use of the mitre gauge. Never use the rip fence and the mitre gauge at the same time during the cutting operation.

Warning: Risk of injury!
If the distance between the rip fence and saw blade is less than 12 cm, the push stick [25] must be used.

Warning: Risk of injury!
Always hold the guided work piece fast, never the free work piece which has been cut off.

Warning: Product damage!
Check the wood to be worked carefully. The device can be damaged severely by foreign bodies such as nails, screws, etc.

Warning: Product damage!
Always use sharp saw blades. Blunt blades can overload and damage the product.

Warning: Product damage!
Check the voltage before plug in. The voltage must comply with the information on the rating label!.

Rip cutting

> Remove the mitre gauge, and secure the rip fence to the table.
> Raise the blade until it is approximately 1/8" (3.2 mm) above the top of the work piece.
> Place the work piece flat on the table and against the fence so that the larger portion of the work piece is between the blade and the fence. Keep the work piece approximately 1" (2.5 cm) away from the blade.
> Turn the saw ON, and wait for the blade to reach full speed. Do not stand directly in line with the saw blade’s path. Instead, stand on the side where the cut is being made.
> Slowly feed the work piece into the blade by pushing forward on the section of

the work piece that will pass between the blade and the fence.

> Do not place your thumbs on the table top. Always hold the work piece while the blade is turning. Do not let go of it in order to reach for the push stick. When both thumbs touch the front edge of the table, complete the cut using a push stick.

> Always use the push stick when performing ripping operations.

> Continue to push the work piece with the push stick until it passes the blade guard and clears the rear of the table.

> Do not pull the work piece backward while the blade is turning. Turn the switch OFF, and unplug the power cord. Wait until the blade comes to a complete stop and slide the work piece out.

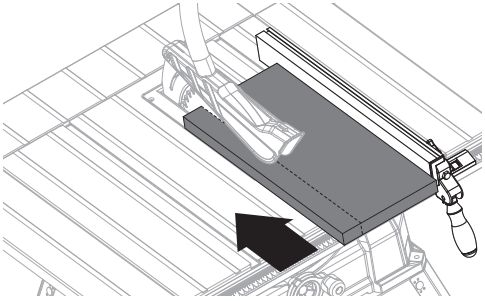


Fig. 15

Bevel rip cutting

Bevel rip cutting is the same as ripping, except that the blade bevel angle is set to an angle other than “0”.

> Adjust the saw blade to the desied bevel angle. Make sure the bevel locking handle is locked firmly.

> Follow the same instruction of “ Rip cutting ”.

Warning: Risk of injury!
The work piece and the fence must be on the right side of the blade when cutting.

Rip small pieces

Warning: Risk of injury!
Avoid injury caused by contact with the blade. Do not use this saw to make throughcuts that are narrower than 1/2” (13 mm).

> It is not safe to rip small pieces. Instead, rip a larger piece in order to obtain the size of the desired piece.
> When ripping a small work piece, it is not safe to place the hand between the blade and the rip fence. Use one or more push sticks to push the work piece completely past the blade.

Warning: Risk of injury!
If the distance between the rip fence and saw blade is less than 12 cm, the push stick must be used.

Cross cutting

> Remove the rip fence and place the mitre gauge in the mitre gauge groove on the table.
> Raise the blade until it is approximately 1/8" (3.2 mm) above the top of the work piece.
> Hold the work piece firmly against the mitre gauge, with the path of the blade in line with the desired cutting line.
> Start the saw, and wait for the blade to reach full speed. Do not stand directly in line with the saw blade’s path. Instead, stand on the side where the cut is being made.
> Keep the work piece against the parallel profile of the mitre gauge and flat against the table. Slowly push the mitre gauge with the work piece through the blade.
> Do not attempt to pull the work piece backward while the blade is turning. Turn the switch OFF, and wait until the blade has come to a complete stop before carefully sliding the work piece out.

Warning: Risk of injury!
In order to avoid instability, always place the larger surface of the work piece on the table when cross cutting and/or bevel cross cutting.

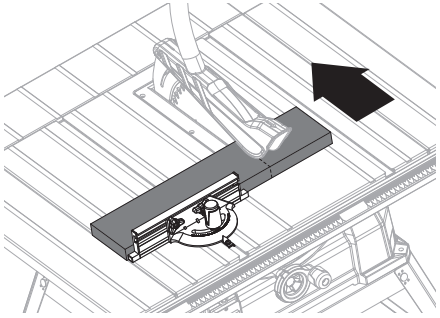


Fig. 16

Bevel cross cutting

Bevel cross cutting is the same as cross cutting, except that the saw blade bevel angle is set to an angle other than 0°.

> Adjust the saw blade to the desired bevel angle. Make sure the bevel locking handle is locked firmly.

> Follow the same instruction of “Cross cutting”.

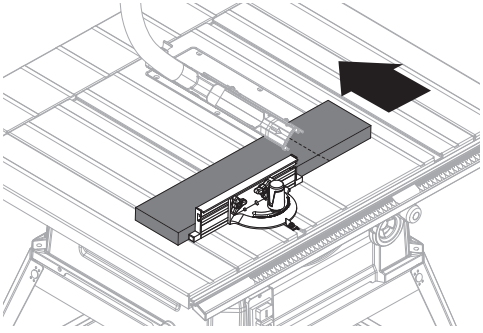


Fig. 17

Mitre cross cutting

Mitre cross cutting is the same as cross cutting, except that the mitre gauge is locked at an angle other than 90°.

> Adjust the mitre gauge to the desired mitre angle. Make sure the mitre gauge locking handle is locked firmly.

> Follow the same instruction of “Cross cutting”.

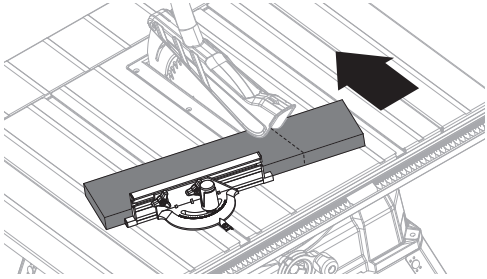


Fig. 18

Compound bevel mitre cross cutting

This sawing operation combines a mitre angle with a bevel angle.

> Adjust the saw blade to the desired bevel angle. Make sure the bevel locking handle is locked firmly.

> Adjust the mitre gauge to the desired mitre angle. Make sure the mitre gauge locking handle is locked firmly.

> Follow the same instruction of “Cross cutting”.

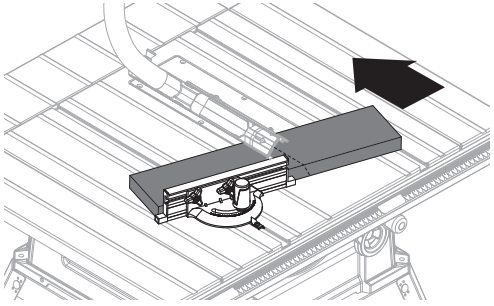


Fig. 19

ADJUSTMENT

Adjusting the bevel stops

This saw has positive stops that will quickly position the saw blade at 90° or 45° to the working table.
The angle settings of the saw have been set at the factory and, unless damaged in shipping, should not require setting during assembly. After extensive use, it may need to be checked.
Make adjustments only if necessary.

> Unplug the saw.
> Remove the blade guard.
> Raise the blade to the maximum height by turning the high adjusting handle counterclockwise.
> Using a square [67], set the blade [23] to exactly 0°. (Fig. 20)

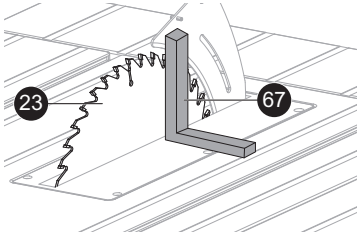


Fig. 20

> If the blade stops bevelling before it gets to 90°, using the 4mm hex key (not supplied) to loosen the 90° stop set screw [68] (located at the left of the bevel track on the front), and then adjust it to 90°.
> With the blade set at 90°, slowly turn the 90° stop set screw [68] until you feel resistance. Bevel the blade away from 90° a little, and then back to the stop.
> Re-measure the angle and repeat the stop adjustment as necessary until the blade stops at 90°.

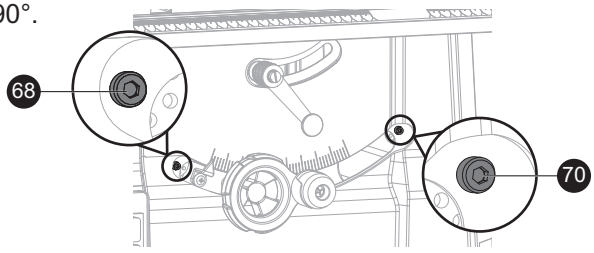


Fig. 21

> Set the 45° stop in the same way with a triangle square [69]. The set screw [70] for the 45° stop is located at the right of the bevel track on the front.

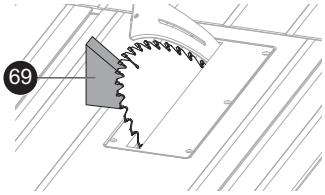
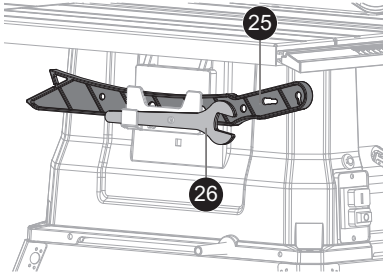


Fig. 22

To store the table saw accessories

The table saw has two convenient storage areas (one on either side of the saw) specifically designed for the saw's accessories: rip fence [19], mitre gauge [12], push stick [25], blade wrenches [26].
When not in use, turn off power switch, disconnect it from power supply and store accessories securely.



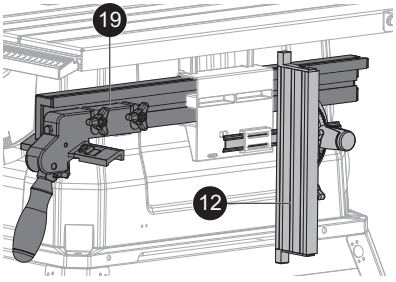


Fig. 23

In more detail...

The golden rules for care

WARNING! Always switch the product off, disconnect it from the power supply and let the product cool down before performing inspection, maintenance and cleaning work!

> Keep the product clean. Remove chips from it after each use and before storage.
> 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.

WARNING! Only perform repairs and maintenance work according to these instructions! All further works must be performed by a qualified specialist!

General cleaning

WARNING! Danger of electric shock!
Never spray the device with water or subject it to water. To clean, never use cleansers or solvents. This can cause irreparable damage to the device. The plastic parts can be eaten away by the chemicals.

> Keep the ventilation slots of the machine clean to prevent overheating of the engine.
> Regularly clean the machine housing with a soft cloth, preferably after each use.
> Keep the ventilation slots free from dust and dirt.
> If the dirt does not come off use a soft cloth moistened with soapy water.
> Never use solvents such as petrol, alcohol, ammonia water, etc. These solvents may damage the plastic parts.

In more detail...

Lubrication

> All motor bearings are permanently lubricated at the factory, and do not require any additional lubrication.
> Use graphite or silicone to lubricate all mechanical parts of the table saw where a pivot or threaded rod is present.

To replace the saw blade

When you need replace the saw blade, please follow the procedure as belowing:
> Unplug the saw.
> Unlock the locking knob and remove the blade guard.
> Turn the bevel adjusting handwheel to set the saw blade to 0° and lock the bevel locking handle, then turn height adjusting handle clockwise to drop the saw blade to lowest position.
> Loosen the six cross-screws and remove the table insert.
> Turn height adjusting handle counterclockwise to raise blade to maximum height.
> Using one opened-ended blade wrench [26], place the flat open end on the flats on the outer blade flange [71].
> Using the other opened-ended blade wrench [26], place the flat open end on the flats on the arbor nut [72]. Holding both wrenches firmly, pull the opened-ended blade wrench [26] on the arbor nut forward to the front rail side of the machine.

WARNING! Be extremely careful when loosening arbor nut. Keep firm grasp on both wrenches. Do not allow hands to slip and contact blade.

> Remove arbor nut [72], outer blade flange [71] and saw blade [23].
> Place one new blade [23] on arbor shaft [73]. Make sure saw blade teeth point down at the front rail side of saw table. Place outer flange [71] and arbor nut [72] on arbor shaft and verify that large, flat surface of the outer flange faces the saw blade and the saw blade [2] is firmly seated aganist the inner flange [74]. And the flats on the outer flange are aligned with the flats on arbor shaft.
> Use blade wrenches to tighten nut securely. Do not overtighten.

WARNING! Product damage!
When installing, make sure to heed the turning direction of the saw blade!

NOTE: During installation, make sure that the saw blade is sitting correctly on the arbor.

WARNING! Risk of injury!
The arbor nut may not be tightened too much. Product damage and severe injuries may result!

> Lower the saw blade to lowest position and replace the table insert.
> Raise the saw blade to maximum height and replace the blade guard.

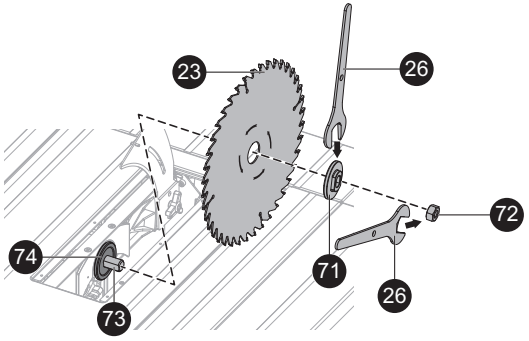


Fig. 24

Plug replacement

Replacement of the plug shall always be carried out by the manufacturer of the tool or his service organization and follow the instructions below.
IMPORTANT: The wires in the mains lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:
Blue – Neutral Brown – Live
As the colours of the wire in the mains lead of this product may not correspond with the coloured marking identifying the terminals in your plug, proceed as follows. The wire, which is coloured blue, must be connected to the terminal, which is marked with N or coloured black. The wire, which is coloured brown, must be connected to the terminal, which is marked L or coloured red.

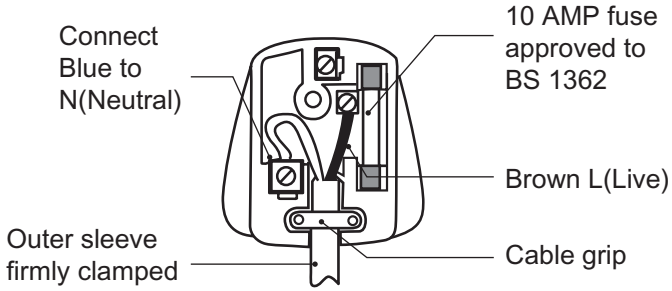


Fig. 25

Warning: Never connect live or neutral wires to the earth terminal of the plug, which is marked with E.
Only fit an approved 13 Amp BS 1363 or BS 1363/A plug and the correctly rate fuse. If in doubt, consult a qualified electrician.
If a moulded plug is fitted and has to be removed take great care in disposing of the plug and severed cable, it must be destroyed to prevent engaging into a socket.

Repair

> This product does not contain any parts that can be repaired by the consumer. Contact a qualified specialist to have it checked and repaired.
> If the power cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer, its service agent or similarly qualified person in order to avoid a safety hazard.

Transport

> Drop the saw blade to the lowest position.
> Remove the attached parts which protrude over the saw.
> Carry the produce with the help of another person.
> When shipping, use the original packaging if possible.

NOTE: When transporting the product use only transportation devices and do never use guards for handling, lifting or transportation.

Warning: Risk of injury!
During transportation the upper part of the saw blade should be covered; for example by the guard.

Storage

Warning: Risk of injury!
Store the product so that it cannot be switched on by unauthorized persons.
Ensure that nobody can injure themselves on the product while it is stationary.

NOTE: Product damage!
Do not store the product unprotected in a humid environment.

> Always store the product in a dry place.
> Always store the product in a place that is inaccessible to children.
> Store the product, operating instructions and where necessary the accessories in the original packaging. In this way you will always have all the information and parts ready to hand.

In more **detail...**

Recycling and disposal

Waste electrical products should not be disposed of with household waste. Please recycle where facilities exist. Check with your Local Authority or local store for recycling advice.

Trouble shooting

Suspected malfunctions are often due to causes that the users can fix themselves. Therefore check the product using this section.
In most cases the problem can be solved quickly.

WARNING! Only perform the steps described within these instructions! All further inspection, maintenance and repair work must be performed by an authorised service centre or a similarly qualified specialist if you cannot solve the problem yourself!

Problem	Possible cause	Solution
Motor not running.	1. No mains voltage. 2. Undervoltage relay triggered by temporary loss of power. 3. Motor overheated.	1. Check cable, plug, socket and fuse. 2. Switch device on again. 3. Eliminate cause of the overheating, let cool down for a few minutes, then switch on again.
Blade makes poor cuts.	1. Blade is dull or dirty. 2. Blade is the wrong type for cut being made. 3. Blade is mounted backwards.	1. Clean, sharpen or replace the blade. 2. Replace with the proper type. 3. Remount the blade.
Excess vibration.	1. Blade is out of balance. 2. Blade is damaged. 3. Saw is not mounted securely. 4. Work surface is uneven. 5. Blade is warped.	1. Replace blade. 2. Replace blade. 3. Tighten all hardware. 4. Reposition on flat surface. 5. Replace blade.
bevel adjusting handwheel is hard to turn.	1. Gear and screw post inside the cabinet are clogged with sawdust.	1. Clean the gear and screw post.

Problem	Possible cause	Solution
The work piece is touching the back of the saw blade and is jumping out.	1. The fence is not being used. 2. The saw blade is thicker than the riving knife or the riving knife is not being used. 3. The blade is dull. 4. The work piece has not been kept in its place until after sawing. 5. Mitre gauge locking handle is loosen.	1. Use the fence. 2. Replace blade or mount the riving knife. 3. Replace blade. 4. Keep the work piece in place until finsh the sawing. 5. Tighten the mitre gauge locking handle.
Saw does not make accurate 90°or 45° cuts.	1. Positive stops inside the cabinet need adjusting (Bevel cuts).	1. Adjust the positive stops.

Guarantee

At MacAllister we take special care to select high quality materials and use manufacturing techniques that allow us to create ranges of products incorporating design and durability. That's why we offer a 2 year guarantee against manufacturing defects on our MacAllister power tool products.
This power tool is guaranteed for 2 years from the date of purchase, if bought in store, delivered or if bought online. You may only make a claim under this guarantee upon presentation of your sales receipt or purchase invoice. Please keep your proof of purchase in a safe place.
This guarantee covers product failures and malfunctions provided the MacAllister power tool was used for the purpose for which it is intended and subject to installation, cleaning, care and maintenance in accordance with standard practice and with the information contained above and in the user manual. This guarantee does not cover defects and damage caused by or resulting from:
Normal wear and tear
Overload, misuse or neglect
Repairs attempted by anyone other than an authorised agent
Cosmetic damage
Damage caused by foreign objects, substances or accidents
Accidental damage or modification
Failure to follow manufacturer's guidelines
Loss of use of the goods
This guarantee is limited to parts recognised as defective. It does not, in any case, cover ancillary costs (movement, labour) and direct and indirect damage.
If the MacAllister power tool is defective during the guarantee period, then we reserve the right, at our discretion, to replace the item with a product of equivalent quality and functionality or to provide a refund.
This guarantee only applies to the country of purchase or delivery and is not transferrable to any other countries. This guarantee is non-transferrable to any other person or product. Relevant local law will apply to this guarantee.
Guarantee related queries should be addressed to a store affiliated with the distributor from where you purchased the MacAllister power tool.
This guarantee is in addition to and does not affect your statutory rights relating to faulty goods as a consumer.

In more detail...

EC declaration of conformity

We
Kingfisher International Products B.V.
Rapenburgerstraat 175E 1011 VM Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Declare that the product
1500W TABLE SAW, MSTS1500-A
Serial number: from 000001 to 999999

Complies with the essential health and safety requirements of the following Directives:
EC Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC
Certificate registration number: M6A 094667 0080 Rev.01
Test report Nr.: 701281800408-01
Conformity assessment procedures: Annex IV of the directive
Notified body: 0123, TÜV SÜD Product Service GmbH Ridlerstraße 65. D-80339 München Germany
The EMC Directive 2014/30/EU
2011/65/EU, (EU) 2015/863 Restrictions of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment
2012/19/EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)
Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

Standards and technical specifications referred to:

EN 62841-1:2015
EN 62841-3-1:2014/A11:2017
EN 55014-1:2017
EN 55014-2:2015
EN 61000-3-2:2014
EN 61000-3-11:2000

Authorised Signatory and technical file holder
Signed for and on behalf of:

Kingfisher International Products B.V.
Rapenburgerstraat 175E 1011 VM Amsterdam
The Netherlands
Eric Capotummino
Group Quality Director

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