

Instruction Manual





Instruction

To get the most possible enjoyment from your new tool, we ask you to read through this user manual before you start using it.

We also recommend that you keep the user manual accessible, so that you can refer to it later if you need to read about the tool's functions.

The warranty does not apply if:

- The product has been used for professional/commercial purposes
- The product has otherwise been used in a manner that violates the instructions in the user manual
- Defects in the product have arisen during or as a result of incorrect use, inadequate maintenance, or modification of the product

If the warranty applies, a refund, repair, or replacement with an equivalent product will be provided at the sole discretion of Jem & Fix.

To make a warranty claim, you must contact Jem & Fix A/S. The warranty can only be honored upon presentation of the original purchase receipt or other valid proof of purchase.

Technical Data

210MM /TELESCOPE

18V == LI-ION (Solo)

No-load speed::

n_0 : 4000 /min

Blade:

Ø210 mm x 2,8 x 30 mm x 24T

Maximum capacity:

55x120mm (height/width) at 0° X 90°

55x80mm (height/width) at 45° X 90°

30x120mm (height/width) at 0° X 45°

30x80mm (height/width) at 45° X 45°

Accessories:

1 x clamp

1 x hex key

1 x dust collection bag

1 x extension pole

Noise level:

LpA: 89dB, LwA: 101dB

Vibration	Max. exposure
2,5 m/s ²	8 Hours
3,5 m/s ²	4 Hours
5 m/s ²	2 Hours
7 m/s ²	1 Hour
10 m/s ²	30 minutes



Read the user manual before use!

General Safety Instructions for Power Tools

Read all safety instructions and warnings. Failure to comply with the following instructions may result in electric shock, fire, and/or serious personal injury.

Keep all safety instructions and warnings for future reference. The term "power tool" used in the safety instructions refers to corded power tools (with power cord) and cordless power tools (without power cord).

Workplace Safety

- Ensure the work area is clean and well-lit. Clutter or poorly lit work areas increase the risk of accidents.
- Do not use the power tool in explosive atmospheres where flammable liquids, gases, or dust are present. Power tools can spark, which may ignite dust or vapors.
- Keep other people, especially children, away from the work area when the machine is in use. Distractions can cause you to lose control of the machine.

Electrical Safety

- The power tool's plug must fit the outlet. Under no circumstances should the plug be modified. Do not use an adapter plug with a grounded power tool. An unmodified plug that fits the outlet reduces the risk of electric shock.
- Avoid bodily contact with grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, stoves, and refrigerators. If your body is grounded, the risk of electric shock increases.
- Do not expose the machine to rain or moisture. Water entering the power tool increases the risk of electric shock.
- Do not use the cord for purposes it is not intended for (e.g., never carry the power tool by the cord, hang the power tool from the cord, or pull the cord to remove the plug from the outlet). Protect the cord from heat, oil, sharp edges, or moving machine parts. Damaged or tangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.
- If the power tool is used outdoors, only use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use. Using an outdoor-rated extension cord reduces the risk of electric shock.

- If it is unavoidable to use the power tool in damp environments, an RCD (Residual Current Device) must be used. Using an RCD reduces the risk of electric shock.

Personal Safety

- It is important to stay alert, pay attention to your work, and use the power tool responsibly. Do not use any power tool if you are tired, have consumed alcohol, or are under the influence of medication or intoxicating substances. A moment of inattention while using a power tool can lead to serious personal injury.
- Wear personal protective equipment and always keep safety glasses on. Using safety equipment such as a dust mask, slip-resistant footwear, safety helmet, or hearing protection (depending on the machine type and application) reduces the risk of personal injury.
- Avoid accidental starting. Ensure the power tool is switched off before connecting it to the power supply and/or battery, lifting it, or carrying it. Do not carry the power tool with your finger on the switch, and ensure the tool is not turned on when connecting it to the power outlet, as this increases the risk of personal injury.
- Make it a habit to always remove adjustment tools or wrenches before switching on the power tool. If a tool or wrench is left in a rotating machine part, there is a risk of personal injury.
- Avoid an abnormal body position. Ensure you stand securely while working and do not lose your balance. This will give you better control of the power tool if unexpected situations arise.
- Wear appropriate work clothing. Avoid loose clothing or jewelry. Keep hair, clothing, and gloves away from moving parts. Moving parts can catch loose clothing, jewelry, or long hair.
- If dust extraction and collection equipment can be fitted, it is important that it is connected and used correctly. Using a dust extractor can reduce dust levels and thus the hazards associated with dust.

Careful Handling and Use of Power Tools

- Avoid overloading the machine. Always use the power tool that is designed for the task at hand. Using the appropriate power tool allows you to work best and most safely within the specified parameters.

- Do not use the power tool if the switch is defective. A power tool that cannot be started and stopped safely must be repaired.
- Unplug the power cord from the outlet and/or remove the battery before adjusting the machine, changing accessories, or storing it. These safety precautions prevent accidental starting of the power tool.
- Store unused power tools out of the reach of children. Do not allow individuals unfamiliar with these instructions or untrained to operate the machine. Power tools are dangerous if used by inexperienced persons.
- The power tool must be maintained carefully. Check that moving parts function correctly and do not jam, and that components are not cracked or damaged in a way that impairs the tool's function. Have damaged parts repaired before using the machine again. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.
- Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Well-maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges do not jam as easily and are easier to use.
- Use the power tool, accessories, and attachment tools in accordance with these instructions. Consider the working conditions and the task to be performed. Using the power tool for purposes outside its intended scope may lead to dangerous situations.

Maintenance and Use of Battery-Powered Tools

- Only charge the battery with the charger specified by the manufacturer. A charger designed for a specific battery type poses a fire hazard if used to charge a different battery.
- Only use the original battery with the cordless tool. Using other batteries may result in fire hazards or personal injury.
- When the battery is not in use, avoid contact with paper clips, coins, screws, or other small metal objects that could short-circuit the terminals. A short circuit of the battery terminals can cause burns or fire.
- If the battery is damaged and leaks fluid, avoid contact with the battery fluid. If battery fluid comes into contact with skin, rinse with running water. If battery fluid enters the eyes, rinse with running water and seek immediate medical attention, as battery fluid can cause irritation or burns.

- Do not use the battery if it is damaged or modified. Damaged or modified batteries may be unreliable and pose a risk of fire, explosion, or personal injury.
- Do not expose the battery or cordless tool to open flames or high temperatures. Temperatures above 130 °C (266 °F) may cause an explosion.
- Follow all instructions for proper charging, and do not charge the battery or cordless tool at temperatures outside the specified range. Charging at other temperatures may damage the battery or increase the risk of fire.

Service

- Have the power tool serviced by an authorized repair technician, and only use original replacement parts. This ensures the power tool remains safe to use.
- Never attempt to repair a damaged battery. Batteries may only be repaired by the manufacturer or an authorized repair technician.

Table Saw Safety Instructions

Warnings Regarding the Guard

- The guard must be mounted, functional, and in good condition at all times. Any guard that is loose, damaged, or not functioning correctly must be repaired or replaced.
- Always use the guard and riving knife for all through-cutting operations. For through cuts where the saw blade passes completely through the workpiece, the guard helps reduce the risk of personal injury.
- The guard must be re-installed immediately after completing any task (e.g., dado cuts) that required its removal, along with the riving knife. The guard and riving knife work together to reduce the risk of injury.
- Ensure the saw blade does not touch the guard, riving knife, or workpiece before turning on the power. Contact between these parts and the blade can create a dangerous situation.
- Adjust the riving knife as described in this user manual. Incorrect spacing, positioning, or adjustment may prevent the riving knife from returning to its proper position.
- For the riving knife to function effectively, it must be in contact with the workpiece. The riving knife is ineffective when cutting materials that are too short to engage it.

The riving knife will not be able to grab onto such materials, and under these conditions, it cannot prevent kickback.

- Use the correct saw blade for the riving knife. For the riving knife to function properly, the saw blade diameter must match the corresponding riving knife, the blade itself must be thinner than the riving knife, and the saw blade's kerf width must be greater than the thickness of the riving knife.

Warnings Regarding Sawing

- **WARNING:** Never place fingers or hands near or in line with the saw blade. If you lose focus or your hand slips, you may come into contact with the saw blade and suffer severe injury.
- The workpiece must always be fed in the same direction as the saw blade's rotation. If the workpiece is fed against the direction of rotation, the workpiece and your hand may be pulled into the saw blade.
- Never use the fence for guiding the workpiece during ripping cuts, and do not use the rip fence for crosscuts, even with the help of the miter gauge. If the workpiece is guided using both the rip fence and miter gauge simultaneously, the risk of the saw blade binding and causing kickback increases.
- During ripping, the feed force must always be applied to the workpiece 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 the distance is less than 50 mm. These "assist devices" keep your hands at a safe distance from the saw blade.
- Use the push stick provided by the manufacturer, or make one that complies with these instructions. The push stick ensures your hand is kept at a sufficient distance from the saw blade.
- Never use a push stick that is damaged or splintered. A damaged push stick can break, allowing your hand to come into contact with the saw blade.
- Work must always be done with "free hand" technique. Always use the rip fence or miter gauge to position or advance the workpiece. "Free hand" means keeping your hands behind the rip fence or miter gauge to steady or guide the workpiece. Free-hand sawing increases the risk of misalignment, binding, and kickback.
- Never reach around or over a rotating saw blade. If you reach for the workpiece, there is a risk that your hands will come into contact with the rotating saw blade.
- Use support devices at the back and/or sides of the workbench to hold long or wide workpieces.

Long or wide workpieces tend to tip on the edge of the table, which can lead to loss of control, binding, and kickback.

- Feed the workpiece at a steady speed. Avoid bending or rotating the workpiece. If the workpiece binds, immediately turn off the power tool and wait for the blade to stop before releasing the workpiece. If the blade continues to spin in a bound workpiece, there is a risk of kickback and motor stall.
- Do not remove cut-off material while the saw is running. Material can jam against the fence or get caught in the guard, and fingers may be pulled into the blade. Turn off the saw, wait for the blade to stop, then remove the material.
- Use an auxiliary fence when working with workpieces less than 2 mm thick and cutting on the tabletop. Thin workpieces can run under the rip fence and result in kickback.

- **Causes of Kickback and Related Warnings**

- Kickback is a sudden reaction from the workpiece, occurring when the saw blade jams or runs into the workpiece too quickly—for example, if the kerf is misaligned with the blade, or if part of the workpiece is trapped between the blade, rip fence, and another fixed object. During kickback, the workpiece is often lifted from the table behind the blade and thrown toward the operator. Kickback is caused by improper saw use, incorrect work procedures, or unsuitable working conditions, and can be prevented by taking the appropriate precautions outlined below.
- Never stand directly in line with the saw blade. Position your body on the same side of the blade as the fence. Kickback can throw the workpiece forward toward you at high speed.
- Never reach over or around the saw blade to retrieve or support the workpiece. Your hands may come into contact with the blade, and kickback can pull your fingers into the blade.
- Never hold the workpiece, fence, or push stick against a rotating saw blade. If the workpiece or fence is pressed against a rapidly spinning blade, it can cause kickback.
- Adjust the fence so that it is parallel to the saw blade. If the fence is misaligned, the workpiece will bind against the blade, resulting in kickback.
- Use a featherboard to hold the workpiece against the fence and tabletop when making non-through cuts (such as dado cuts). A featherboard helps you control the workpiece and provides protection against kickback.

- Large panels must be supported to minimize the risk of the blade binding and causing kickback. Large panels tend to tip at the edges. Place the panel on additional supports along its length to keep it flat on the table.
- Exercise caution when cutting warped, damp, cracked, or defective material that does not lie flat, or when using a damaged miter gauge or fence. Warped, cracked, or damp workpieces, and damaged accessories, create unstable conditions that misalign the workpiece with the blade, increasing the risk of binding and kickback.
- Never cut stacked or layered workpieces. This can cause the blade to lift the top workpiece, leading to kickback.
- When starting the saw with the blade in the workpiece, center the blade in the kerf and ensure the anti-kickback pawls are engaged with the material. If the blade spins freely, it can lift the workpiece and cause kickback as soon as the saw starts.
- Keep the blade guard clean and unobstructed. Never use damaged blades or blades with cracked teeth. Sharp, properly adjusted blades minimize binding and kickback.

Warnings Related to the Table Saw

- Turn off the table saw, unplug the power cord, and/or remove the battery before changing the blade, adjusting the riving knife or guard, or performing maintenance. Preventive maintenance helps avoid accidents.
- Never leave the table saw unattended when it is running. If the saw is turned off, do not leave it until it has come to a complete stop. A running saw, even during maintenance, can lead to uncontrolled operation.
- Place the table saw on a stable, level surface with good footing and balance. It should be installed in a location with enough space to handle workpieces and necessary movements. Small, cluttered spaces or uneven, slippery floors increase the risk of accidents.
- Keep the work area clean and free of sawdust, or connect a dust extraction system. Accumulated sawdust on the table can cause slipping.
- Ensure the table saw is securely fastened. An unstable table saw is unsafe.

Ensure the saw is securely fastened to prevent movement or tipping.

- Remove tools, scrap pieces, etc., from the table before starting the saw. Debris can pose a risk of sudden injury.
- Only use blades that match the correct size and shape (e.g., not round, diamond-shaped). Blades that do not fit the saw's mounting mechanism will cause poor cutting and loss of control.
- Do not use damaged or incorrectly mounted accessories, such as flanges, collars, bolts, or nuts, for blade installation. These mounting components are designed specifically for the saw to ensure optimal performance.
- Never stand on the table saw or use it as a workbench. This can cause the tool to tip over, or you may come into contact with the blade and suffer severe injury.
- Check that the blade is installed correctly and rotates in the proper direction. Use only the wrenches, spanners, or pulleys provided with the table saw. Incorrect blade installation or use of unauthorized accessories can lead to personal injury.

Additional Safety Instructions

- Wear protective gloves when installing the blade, as there is a risk of cuts.
- Do not use HSS (High-Speed Steel) saw blades. Such blades can break easily.
- Do not use HSS (High-Speed Steel) blades. These blades can break easily. Use blades made of more durable materials, and follow the tool-specific instructions and compliance with EN 847-1.
- Always disconnect the power plug from the outlet before performing maintenance or changing the blade. A defective power plug can cause electric shock or personal injury.
- Keep the work area clean. Mixed materials pose an additional hazard.
- **Material Hazard:** Do not cut flammable or explosive materials.
- Select a blade that is suitable for the material being cut.
- Only use blades recommended by the power tool manufacturer and designed for the material. Otherwise, if the blade binds in the workpiece, there is a risk of kickback.

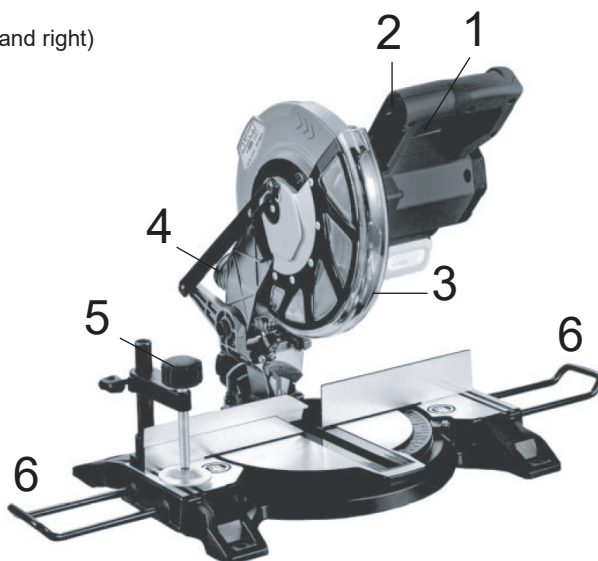
Blade Removal

Damaged, blunt, or worn blades must be replaced. A broken or blunt blade can cause serious injury.

1. Ensure the battery is not installed.
2. Retract the machine guard to its highest position.
3. Loosen the bolt one turn (counterclockwise).
4. Switch off the main power supply.
5. Lower the saw blade below the table surface (using the elevation wheel).
6. Remove the flange from the saw blade and take off the blade. Ensure the blade is installed correctly in the machine, with the arrow on the blade pointing in the direction of rotation.
7. Replace the flange, tighten the blade clamp, and secure the blade bolt.
8. Move the front guard back into position and tighten the bolt (clockwise).

Parts

1. On/Off switch
2. Release knob for blade guard
3. Blade safety guard
4. Dust extraction port
5. Lock pin
6. Handles (left and right)



Adjusting the Cutting Angle

The cutting angle can be adjusted up to 45° to both the left and right.

Rotate the machine by half a turn clockwise.

Tilt the machine to the desired angle (the angle can be read from the scale on the front of the machine).

Rotate the knob half a turn counterclockwise.

The device will automatically lock at the following angles: 0°, 15°, 22.5°, 30°, and 45° (left and right).

Setting a Double Cutting Angle with a Circular Saw

Adjust the first angle as described above.

Rotate the knob clockwise and then set the desired angle (the distance can be read from the scale on the back of the machine).

Tighten the knob again clockwise.

Installing the Dust Bag

Press the clip on the dust bag and slide it into the opening on the back of the machine.

The dust bag will remain in place when you release the clip.

Operation

Inspect for damage or defects before use.

Set the desired cutting angle.

Insert the battery.

Secure the workpiece with clamps.

These mechanisms are designed for long-term use with minimal maintenance.

Regular cleaning and proper operation can extend the life of the machine.

Cleaning

Regularly clean the exterior of the machine with a dry cloth, preferably after each use.

Be careful not to block the ventilation openings with dust or debris.

Use a dry cloth to wipe away dust; if necessary, use a cloth dampened with water.

Do not use solvents such as gasoline, alcohol, or ammonia, as these can damage the plastic parts.

Environmental Information

Household waste, but must be collected separately. Electrical equipment must not be disposed of with unsorted waste. The crossed-out waste bin symbol indicates that waste bearing the "crossed-out waste bin" mark is electrical and electronic equipment that has not been disposed of correctly. For the protection of the environment, products marked with the symbol below: improper disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) may release substances that are dangerous and harmful to human health. Electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) contains various materials and components.

