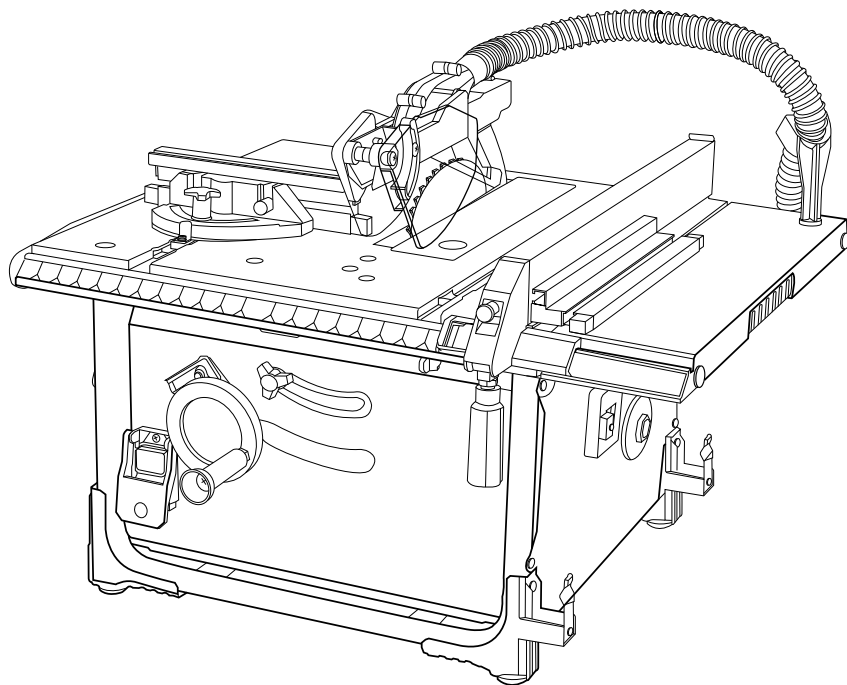


Ronix[®]

Premium Quality

DUST COLLECTION TABLE SAW 5601



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12
MONTHS
GUARANTY

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DELIVERY

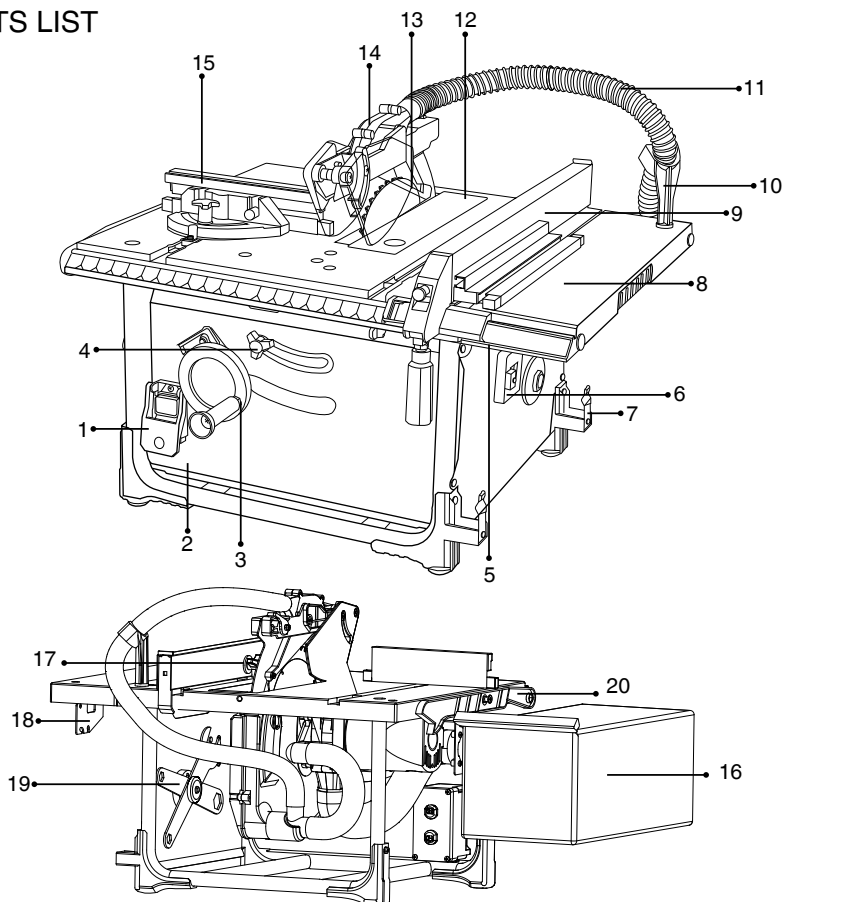
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SPECIFICATIONS

Model	5601
Power	2000W
Voltage	220V
Frequency	50Hz
No-load Speed	5000RPM
Blade size	216x2.4mmx60T
Disc diameter	216mm
Max Cutting Capacity	90° : 60mm 45° : 40mm
Weight	22Kg

PARTS LIST



- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1-Main Switch | 11-Suction Pipe |
| 2-Overcurrent Protector | 12-Cutting Plate |
| 3-Handle Wheel | 13-Circular Saw 216 mm |
| 4-Lock Lever | 14-Blade Guard |
| 5-Graduation Ruler | 15-Cross Cutting Fence |
| 6-Cross Cutting Fence Holder | 16-Dust Bag |
| 7-Rip Fence Seat | 17-Riving Knife |
| 8-Extended Table | 18-Blade Guard Seat |
| 9-Rip Fence | 19-Blade and Wrench Seat |
| 10-Suction Pipe Holder | 20-Push Stick |

INTENDED USE

The table saw is a bench top saw, in which tilting the saw blade, the angle of the cutting plane can change. Wood and plastic and similar materials, in dimensions as in the instructions for use are capped. Only saw blades approved by the manufacturer, as specified in the instructions for use, may be used.

All applications with the device not mentioned in the chapter “Intended Use”, are considered as improper use.

The table saw must not be used for the following purposes:

- Cutting firewood
- Cutting iron and metals
- Cutting with grinding wheel
- Sanding with sanding sheet

There is a risk of injury.

For all resulting property damage as well as personal injury due to misuse incurred, the user of the device is liable.

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

WARNING!

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

Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.

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

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.

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.

NOTE the term “residual current device (RCD)” can be replaced by the term “ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI)” or “earth leakage circuit breaker (ELCB)”.

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 a 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 energizing power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.

d) Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on. A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.

e) Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.

f) Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair and clothing away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair can be caught in moving parts.

g) 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.

POWER TOOL USE AND CARE

a) Do not force the power tool. use the correct power tool for your application. The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.

b) Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off. Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.

c) Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or remove the battery pack, if detachable, from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools. Such preventive safety

measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.

d) Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool. power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.

e) Maintain power tools and accessories. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tool's operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use. Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.

f) Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.

g) Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc. in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed. Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.

h) Keep handles and grasping surfaces dry, clean and free from oil and grease. Slippery handles and grasping surfaces do not allow for safe handling and control of the tool in unexpected situations.

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.

Additional Safety warnings for table saw:

■ GUARDING RELATED WARNINGS

a) Keep guards in place. Guards must be in working order and be properly mounted. A guard that is loose, damaged, or is not functioning correctly must be repaired or replaced.

b) Always use saw blade guard, riving knife for every through-cutting operation. For through-cutting operations where the saw blade cuts

completely through the thickness of the workpiece, the guard and other safety devices help reduce the risk of injury.

c) Immediately reattach the guarding system after completing an operation (such as rabbeting, dadoing or resawing cuts) which requires removal of the guard, riving knife. The guard, riving knife help to reduce the risk of injury.

d) Make sure the saw blade is not contacting the guard, riving knife or the workpiece before the switch is turned on. Inadvertent contact of these items with the saw blade could cause a hazardous condition.

e) Adjust the riving knife as described in this instruction manual. Incorrect spacing, positioning and alignment can make the riving knife ineffective in reducing the likelihood of kickback.

f) For the riving knife to work, they must be engaged in the workpiece. The riving knife is ineffective when cutting workpieces that are too short to be engaged with the riving knife. Under these conditions a kickback cannot be prevented by the riving knife.

g) Use the appropriate saw blade for the riving knife. For the riving knife to function properly, the sawblade diameter must match the appropriate riving knife and the body of the saw blade must be thinner than the thickness of the riving knife and the cutting width of the saw blade must be wider than the thickness of the riving knife.

■ CUTTING PROCEDURES WARNINGS

DANGER!

Never place your fingers or hands in the vicinity or in line with the saw blade. A moment of inattention or a slip could direct your hand towards the saw blade and result in serious personal injury.

b) Feed the workpiece into the saw blade or cutter only against the direction of rotation. Feeding the workpiece in the same direction that the saw blade is rotating above the table may result in the workpiece and your hand, being pulled into the saw blade.

c) Never use the mitre gauge to feed the workpiece when ripping and

do not use the rip fence as a length stop when cross cutting with the mitre gauge. Guiding the workpiece with the rip fence and the mitre gauge at the same time increases the likelihood of saw blade binding and kickback.

d) When ripping, always apply the workpiece feeding force between the fence and the saw blade. Use a push stick when the distance between the fence and the saw blade is less than 150 mm, and use a push block when this distance is less than 50mm. Work helping devices will keep your hand at a safe distance from the saw blade.

e) Use only the push stick provided by the manufacturer or constructed in accordance with the instructions. This push stick provided by the manufacturer or constructed in accordance with the instructions. This push stick provides sufficient distance of the hand from the saw blade.

f) Never use a damaged or cut push stick. A damaged push stick may break causing your hand to slip into the saw blade.

g) Do not perform any operation freehand. Always use either the rip fence or the mitre gauge to position and guide the workpiece. Freehand means using your hands to support or guide the workpiece, in lieu of a rip fence or mitre gauge. Freehand sawing leads to misalignment, binding and kickback.

h) Never reach around or over a rotating saw blade. Reaching for a workpiece may lead to accidental contact with the moving saw blade.

i) Provide auxiliary workpiece support to the rear and/or sides of the saw table for long and/or wide workpieces to keep them level. A long and/or wide workpiece has a tendency to pivot on the table's edge, causing loss of control, saw blade binding and kickback.

j) Feed workpiece at an even pace. Do not bend or twist the workpiece. If jamming occurs, turn the tool off immediately, unplug the tool then clear the jam. Jamming the saw blade by the workpiece can cause kickback or stall the motor.

k) Do not remove pieces of cut-off material while the saw is running. The material may become trapped between the fence or inside the saw blade guard and the saw blade pulling your fingers into the saw blade. Turn the

saw off and wait until the saw blade stops before removing material.

l) Use an auxiliary fence in contact with the table top when ripping workpieces less than 2 mm thick. A thin workpiece may wedge under the rip fence and create a kickback.

■ KICKBACK CAUSES AND RELATED WARNINGS

a) Never stand directly in line with the saw blade. Always position your body on the same side of the saw blade as the fence. Kickback may propel the workpiece at high velocity towards anyone standing in front and in line with the saw blade.

b) Never reach over or in back of the saw blade to pull or to support the workpiece. Accidental contact with the saw blade may occur or kickback may drag your fingers into the saw blade.

c) Never hold and press the workpiece that is being cut off against the rotating saw blade. Pressing the workpiece being cut off against the saw blade will create a binding condition and kickback.

d) Align the fence to be parallel with the saw blade. A misaligned fence will pinch the workpiece against the saw blade and create a binding condition and kickback.

d) Align the fence to be parallel with the saw blade. A misaligned fence will pinch the workpiece against the saw blade and create kickback.

e) Use a featherboard to guide the workpiece against the table and fence when making non-through cuts such as rabbeting, dadoing or resawing cuts. A featherboard helps to control the workpiece in the event of a kickback.

f) Use extra caution when making a cut into blind areas of assembled workpieces. The protruding saw blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.

g) Support large panels to minimize the risk of saw blade pinching and kickback. Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Support(s) must be placed under all portions of the panel overhanging the table top.

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. 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) When restarting the saw with the saw blade in the workpiece, center the saw blade in the kerf so that the saw teeth are not engaged in the material. If the saw blade binds, it may lift up the workpiece and cause kickback when the saw is restarted.
- 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 minimize binding, stalling and kickback.

■ TABLE SAW OPERATING PROCEDURE WARNINGS

- a) Turn off table saw and disconnect the power cord when removing the table insert, changing the saw blade or making adjustments to the riving knife or saw blade guard, and when the machine is left unattended. Precautionary measures will avoid accidents.
- b) Never leave the table saw running unattended. Turn it off and don't leave the tool until it comes to a complete stop. An unattended running saw is an uncontrolled hazard.
- c) Locate the table saw in a well-lit and level area where you can maintain good footing and balance. It should be installed in an area that provides enough room to easily handle the size of your workpiece. Cramped, dark areas, and uneven slippery floors invite accidents.
- d) Frequently clean and remove sawdust from under the saw table and/or the dust collection device. Accumulated sawdust is combustible and may self-ignite.
- e) The table saw must be secured. A table saw that is not properly secured may move or tip over.
- f) Remove tools, wood scraps, etc. from the table before the table saw is turned on. Distraction or a potential jam can be dangerous.
- g) Always use saw blades with correct size and shape (diamond versus

round) of arbour holes. Saw blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run off-centre, causing loss of control.

h) Never use damaged or incorrect saw blade mounting means such as flanges, saw blade washers, bolts or nuts. These mounting means were specially designed for your saw, for safe operation and optimum performance.

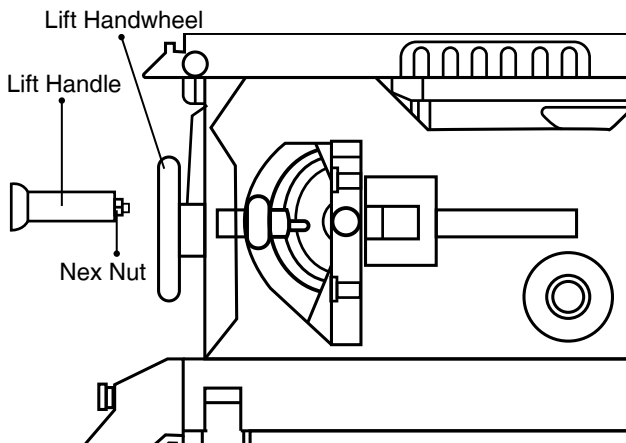
i) Never stand on the table saw, do not use it as a stepping stool. Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.

j) make sure that the saw blade is installed to rotate in the proper direction. Do not use grinding wheels, wire brushes, or abrasive wheels on a table saw. Improper saw blade installation or use of accessories not recommended may cause serious injury.

OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

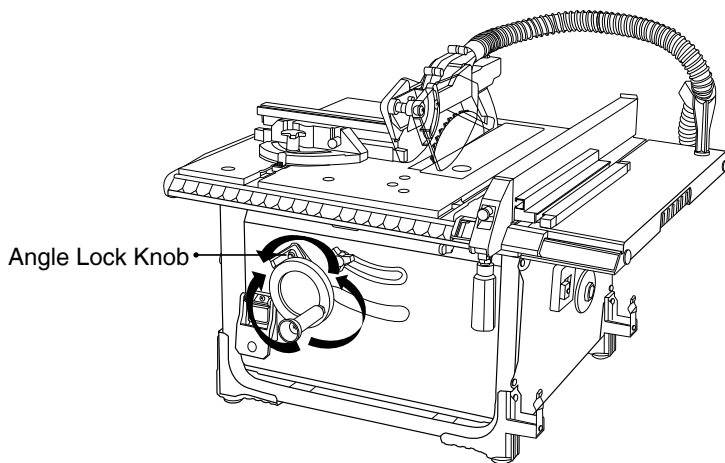
■ INSTALLING THE LIFT HANDLE

Use a screwdriver to fit the lift handle into the lift handwheel, then use an open-end wrench to lock the hex nut to the lift handwheel. Raise the saw blade to the highest spare. Note: After loading the lifting handwheel needs to be flexible.



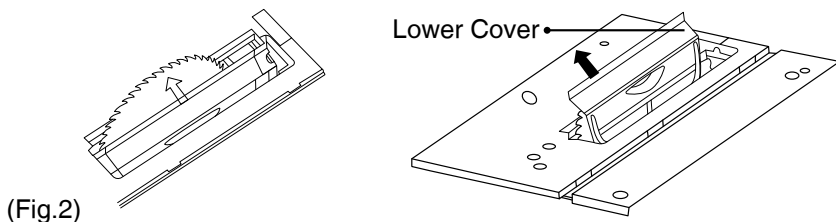
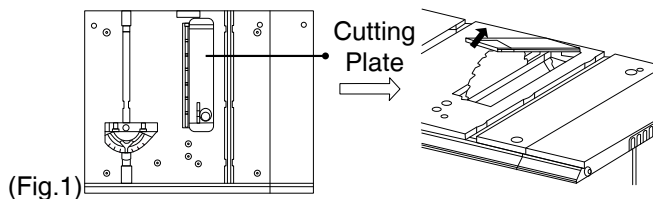
■ SAW BLADE HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

Loosen the angle lock knob, turn the lift handle counterclockwise to raise the saw blade, and turn the lift handle clockwise to lower the saw blade.



■ INSTALL THE DISPENSING KNIFE

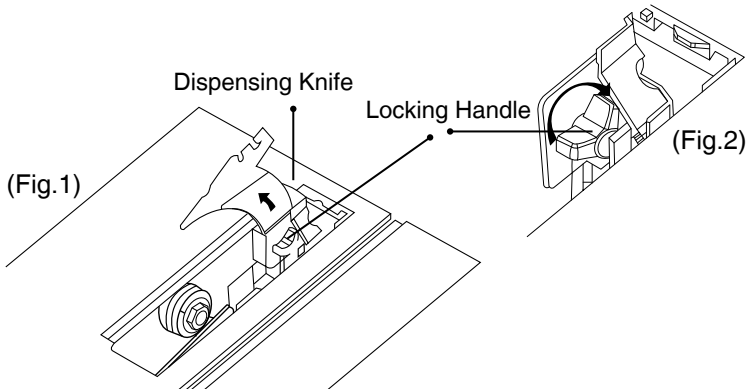
Unlick the cutting plate (Fig.1) by pointing it with the arrow in the direction of the back arrow and remove the lower cover (Fig.2) and set it aside.



■ AFTER THE DISPENSING

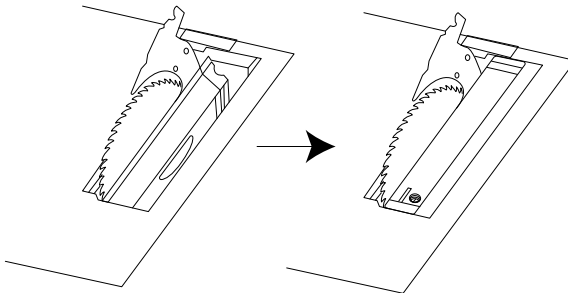
knife 1 is mounted on the mounting seat, press it up and down (Fig.1) and locking handle (Fig.2).

Note: the arc groove on the dividing knife cooperates with the arc groove on the fixing seat during installation. Positioning



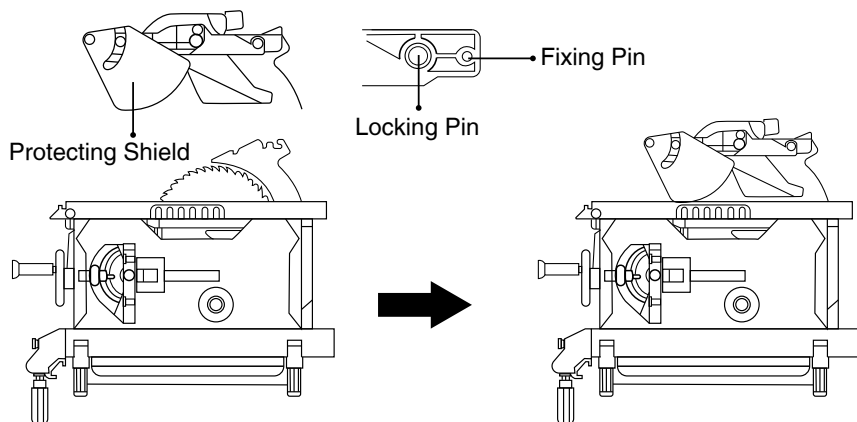
■ AFTER THE DISPENSING

knife is installed, the cover (Fig.1) and the cutting plate (Fig.2) are installed in turn.



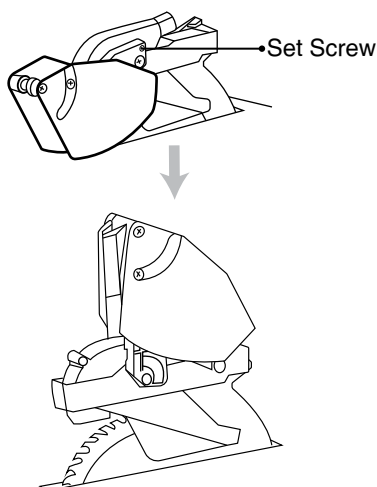
■ INSTALLING THE PROTECTING SHIELD

Firstly, aligned the slot on the rocker arm of the protective cover with the dividing knife, and the fixing pin is stuck in the circular arc groove of the dividing knife. After the protecting shield is flattened, then pressed the locking handle tightly.



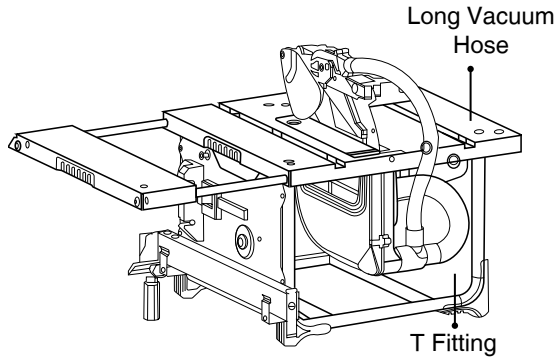
■ PROTECTING SHIELD CONVERSION (ON LINE CUTTING)

Remove the set screw with a screwdriver, flip the front protection cover up, and lock the set screw to 90 degrees. The front protecting shield is switched to this state to facilitate the saw blade to be cut.



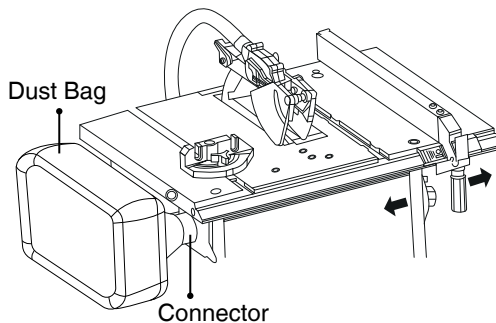
■ INSTALLING THE SUCTION PIPE

Connect the long vacuum hose to the shield and T fitting.



■ INSTALLING THE DUST BAG

Install the dust bag on the dust bag connector (Note: the installation is in place, it may leak wood dust when fully installed in place).



■ REPLACE THE SAW BLADE

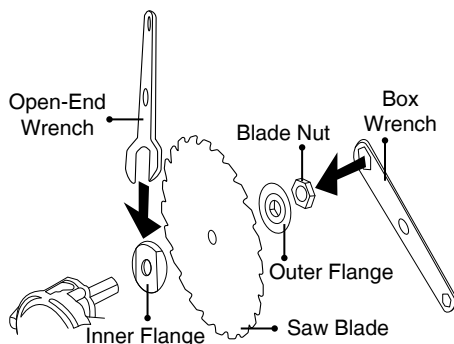
Note: Raise the blade to the highest cutting position when replacing the saw blade. Clamp the inner flange with an open-end wrench, loosen the saw blade nut with a socket wrench, and then remove the saw blade nut and outer.

Flange and the old saw blade

When installing a new saw blade, the top teeth point to the front and the saw blade is placed on the spindle. Install the outer pressure plate (keep the concave surface facing the saw blade)

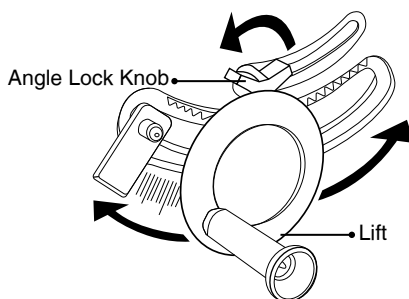
Install the saw blade nut and use a wrench to tighten the nut and the outer pressure plate, be careful not to overtighten.

Note: The spindle has a normal right-hand thread and is fixed when rotated clockwise. After the saw blade is secured, adjust the dispensing knife and install the protecting shield.



■ ADJUST THE BLADE ANGLE

- This table saw supports 45 to 90 cutting and has an angle indicator on the front of the machine. When adjusting the angle of the saw blade, turn the unlocked angle lock knob counterclockwise, and turn the lift handwheel left and right to adjust to the required bevel angle.
- After the angle is adjusted, tight the angle lock knob with one hand and lock the knob to position the angle clockwise.



■ INSTALL PARALLEL GUIDES

- Lift the parallel guide handle and move tailgate to the edge of the deck
- Place the parallel guide on the table top and lower the handle to fix it at the corresponding position.

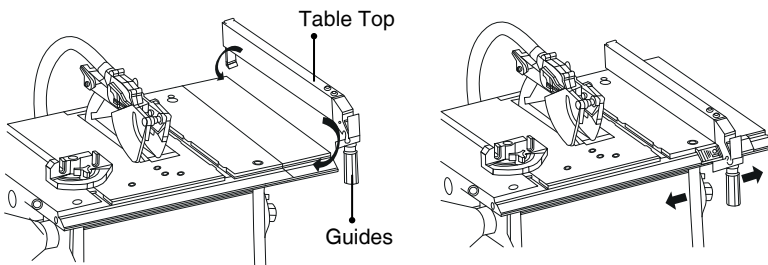
- Adjust the position of the parallel guides, lift the handle, slide the guide along the deck, and then press the handle to fix it.

⚠ NOTE:

In order to ensure that the guide ruler and the saw blade are parallel, the guide rule must be firmly locked to prevent backlash.

⚠ NOTE:

Do not use guide bars when cutting wood.



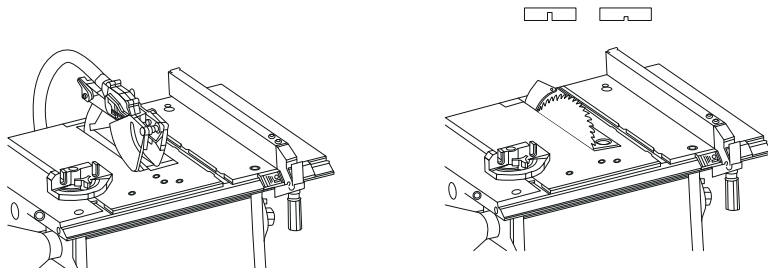
■ ADJUST THE CUTTING WIDTH

Note: Do not use parallel guides and angle guides at the same time.

Adjust the cutting width by adjusting the parallel guides left and right.

There is a countertop ruler at the front end of the countertop, in two dimensions in inches and millimeters.

Loosen the parallel guide handle and slide the parallel guide to the corresponding scale position (the plastic pointer red line is aligned with the table scale) and then lock the handle.



CLEANING

WARNING!

Before cleaning or performing any maintenance, the power supply shall be disconnected from the tool. compressed dry air blow may be the most effective cleaning method. Always wear safety goggles when cleaning tools with compressed air.

Ventilation opening must be kept clean. Do not attempt to clean by inserting pointed objects through openings.

Regularly inspect all mountings and screws and ensure they are properly tightened. If the screws are loose, tighten them immediately. Failure to do so may result in serious damage.

CLEANING TIPS:

When the dust bag is filled with wood chips, please clean the dust bag in a regular bases. Regularly clean the dust on the inner wall of the dust bag to prevent the wood dust from blocking the air outlet of the dust bag. Regularly check and clean the bottom of the lower shield to ensure that no wood chips accumulate, otherwise it will affect the vacuuming effect of the machine and affect the service life of the machine.

ENVIRONMENT

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

ATTENTION:

To maintain product SAFETY and RELIABILITY, repairs, carbon brush inspection and replacement, any other maintenance or adjustment should be performed by RONIX SERVICE Authorized or RONIX SERVICE Centers, always using RONIX SERVICE replacement parts.

