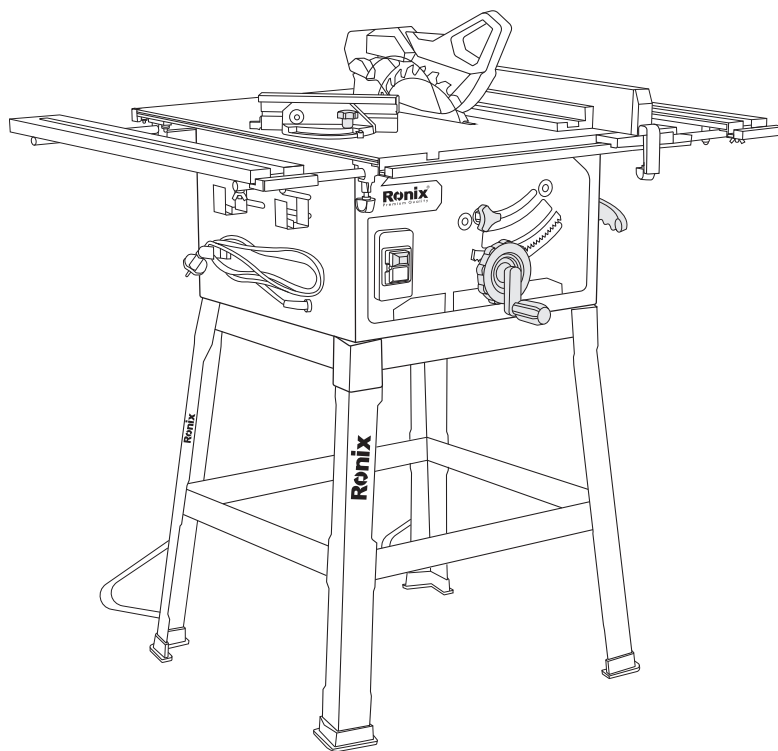


Ronix[®]

Premium Quality

ELECTRIC TABLE SAW 5604

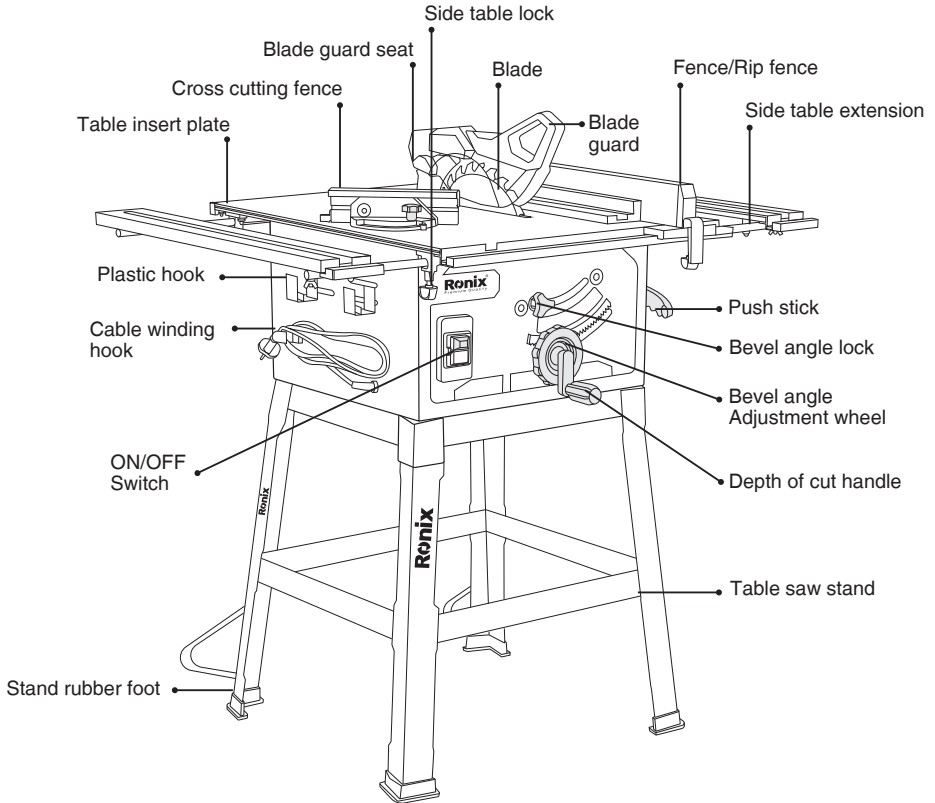


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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Model	5604
Power	2000W
Voltage	220-240V
Frequency	50-60Hz
No Load Speed	4800RPM
Disc Diameter	250mm
Tilt Range	0° To 45°
Saw Blade Size	φ250xφ30x2.8mm
Max Cutting Capacity	0°: 72mm 45°: 50mm
Main Table Size	546x643mm
Sliding Extension Table	85x643mm
Table Material	Aluminum profile
Total Length	920mm
Weight (N.W)	21Kg
Includes	Saw blade & laser, 3pcs wrench, 1set angle ruler, 1set guide ruler, 1pc push rod

PART LIST



SYMBOLS

The rating plate on your tool may show symbols. These represent important information about the product or instructions on its use.

Wear hearing protection.



Wear eye protection.

Wear respiratory protection.



Conforms to relevant safety standards.



Double insulated for additional protection.



Read the instruction manual.



Dangerous voltage.



Caution! -Laser radiation. Do not look into beam



Cutting danger.



Product conforms to RoHs requirements



General warning.



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.



Do not touch the moving blade



Do not approach the machine with loose clothing



Danger! Splinter casing



Do not clean, lubricate or repair while the machine is running



Protect the machine from foul weather



Do not remove safety guards and with the machine operating device

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 tools or battery-operated (cordless) power tools.

WORK AREA SAFETY

- Keep the work area clean and well-lit. Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
- Don't operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases, or dust. Power tools create sparks that may ignite dust or fumes.
- Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool. Distractions can cause you to lose control.

ELECTRIC SAFETY

- Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Don't use any adaptor plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools. Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce the risk of electric shock.
- 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.
- Don't expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
- Don't abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling, or unplugging the power tool. Keep the cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges, or moving parts. Damaged or entangled cords increased the risk of electric shock.
- When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use. Using a cord suitable for outdoor use will reduce the risk of electric shock.

- If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a residual current device (RCD) protected supply. The use of an RCD reduces the risk of electric shock.
- Use of power supply via an RCD is always recommended.

PERSONAL SAFETY

- Stay alert, watch what you are doing, and use common sense when operating a power tool. Don't 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.
- Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection. Protective equipment such as dust masks, non-skid safety shoes, hard hats, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to a 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.
- 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.
- Don't overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
- Dress properly. Don't wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair, clothing, and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewelry, or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- If devices are provided for connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used. The use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.

POWER TOOL USE AND CARE

- Don't 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.

- Don't use the power tool if the switch doesn't turn on and off. Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
- Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or the battery pack from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools. Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.
- Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and don't allow persons unfamiliar with a power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool. Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
- Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage o 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.
- Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits, etc. following the instruction, 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.

SERVICE

- 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.
- Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
- Keep handles dry, clean, and free from oil and grease.

GUARDING RELATED WARNINGS

- Keep guards in place. Guards must be in working order and properly mounted. A guard that is loose, damaged, or not functioning correctly must be repaired or replaced.
- Always use a saw blade guard, and 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.
- Immediately reattach the guarding system after completing an operation (such as rabbeting or resawing cuts) which requires removal of the guard, and riving knife. The guard and riving knife help to reduce the risk of injury.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 toward the saw blade and result in serious personal injury.

- 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.

- Never use the meter gauge to feed the workpiece when ripping and do not use the rip fence as a length stop when cross-cutting with the meter 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.

- 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 150mm, 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.

- Use only the push stick provided by the manufacturer or constructed in accordance with the instructions. This push stick is provided by the manufacturer or constructed in accordance with the instructions. This push stick provides a sufficient distance of the hand from the saw blade. Never use a damaged or cut push stick. A damaged push stick may break causing your hand to slip into the saw blade.

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

- 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 tends to pivot on the table's edge, causing loss of control, saw blade binding, and kickback.

- Feed the 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.

- 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 the material.

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

KICKBACK CAUSES AND RELATED WARNINGS

- 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 toward anyone standing in front and line with the saw blade.

- Never reach over or in the back of 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.

- 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.

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

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

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

- Use extra caution when cutting to blind areas of assembled workpieces. The protruding saw blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.

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

- Use extra caution when cutting a workpiece that is twisted, knotted, warped, or does not have a straight edge to guide it with a meter 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.
- Never cut more than one workpiece, stacked vertically or horizontally. The saw blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause kickback.
- 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 the workpiece and cause kickback when the saw is restarted.
- Keep saw blades clean, sharp, and with a 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

- Turn off the 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.
- Never leave the table saw running unattended. An unattended running saw is an uncontrolled hazard.
- 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.
- Frequently clean and remove sawdust from under the saw table and/or the dust collection device. Accumulated sawdust is combustible and may self-ignite.
- The table saw must be secured. A table saw that is not properly secured may move or tip over.
- Remove tools, wood scraps, etc. from the table before the table saw is turned on. Distractions or a potential jam can be dangerous.

- Always use saw blades with the correct size and shape (diamond versus round) of arbor holes. Saw blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run off-center, causing a loss of control.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

■ INTENDED USE

- The bench-type circular saw is designed for the slitting and cross-cutting of all types of timber, commensurate with the machine's size.
- The machine is not to be used for cutting any type of roundwood.
- The machine is to be used only for its prescribed purpose. Any use other than that mentioned is considered to be a case of misuse.
- The user/operator and not the manufacturer shall be liable for any damage or injury resulting in such cases of misuse.
- The machine is to be operated only with suitable saw blades. It is prohibited to use any type of cutting-off wheel. To use the machine properly you must also observe the safety regulations, the assembly instructions and the operating instructions to be found in this manual. All persons who use and service the machine have to be acquainted with this manual and must be informed about its potential hazards. It is also imperative to observe the accident prevention regulations in force in your area. The same applies to the general rules of occupational health and safety.

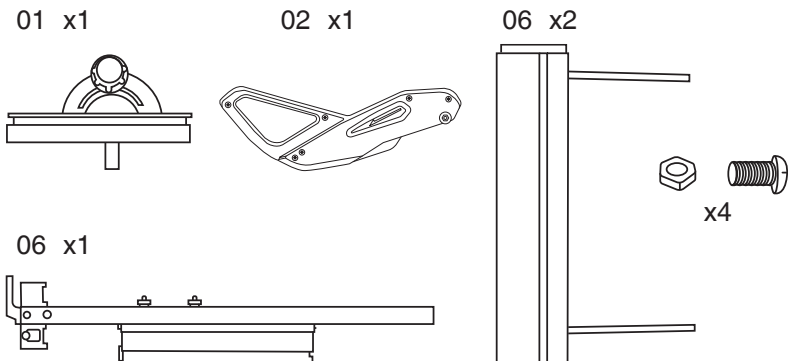
- Important! When using the equipment, a few safety precautions must be observed to avoid injuries and damage. Please read the complete operating instructions and safety regulations with due care.
- Keep this manual in a safe place, so that the information is available at all times. If you give the equipment to any other person, hand over these operating instructions and safety regulations as well. We cannot accept any liability for damage or accidents which arise due to a failure to follow these instructions and the safety instructions.

■ BEFORE STARTING THE EQUIPMENT

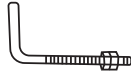
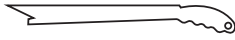
- The equipment must be set up where it can stand securely.
- All covers and safety devices have to be properly fitted before the equipment is switched on.
- It must be possible for the blade to run freely.
- When working with wood that has been processed before, watch out for foreign bodies such as nails or screws, etc.
- Before you press the ON/OFF switch check that the saw blade is fitted correctly. Moving parts must run smoothly. Before you connect the equipment to the power supply make sure the data on the rating plate is identical to the mains data.

INSTALLATION AND USE INSTRUCTIONS

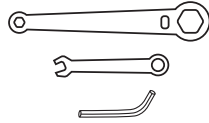
■ ACCESSORIES OF BOX



09 x1



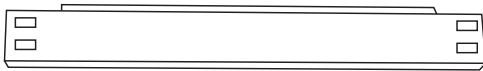
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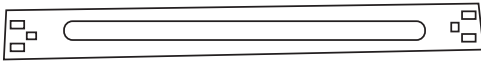
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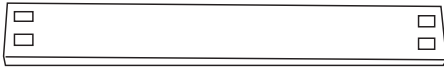
Foot x4



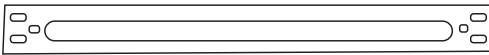
A-upper x2



A-under x2



B-Upper x2



B-Under x2

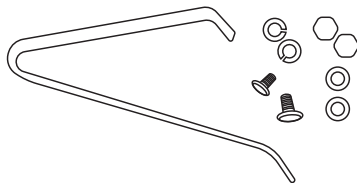


Screw x36

13 x4



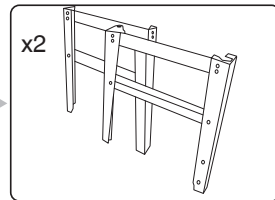
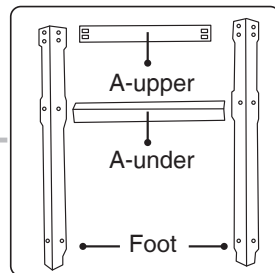
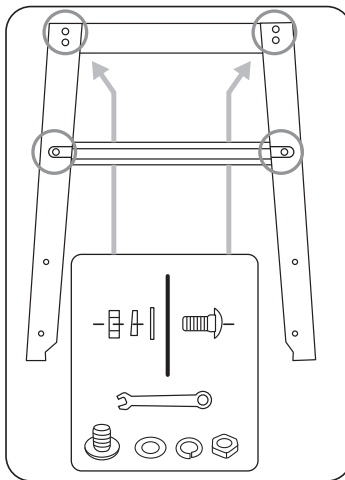
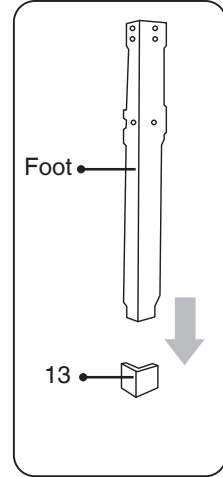
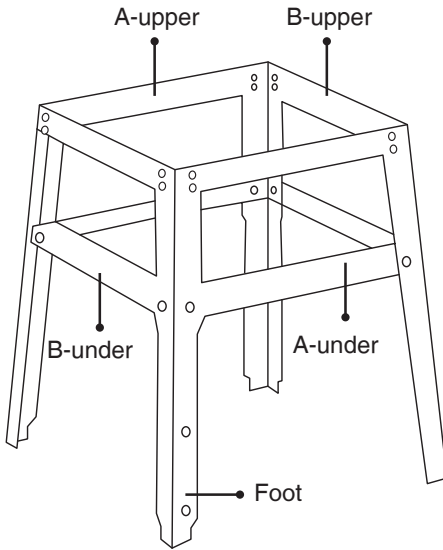
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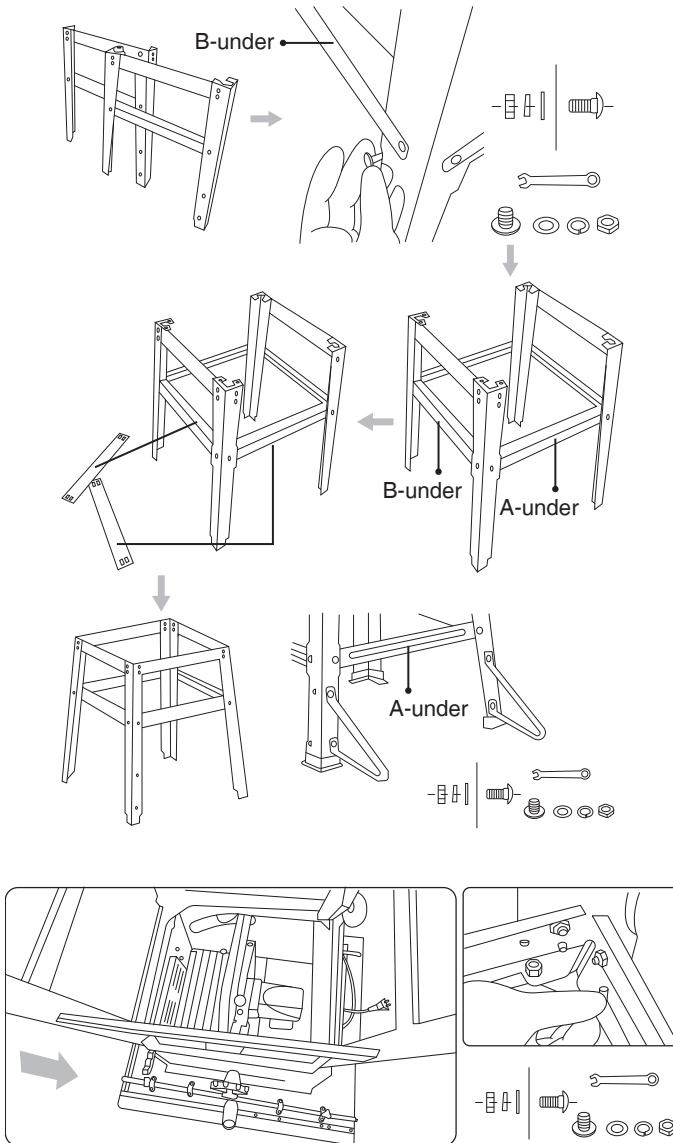


19 x2

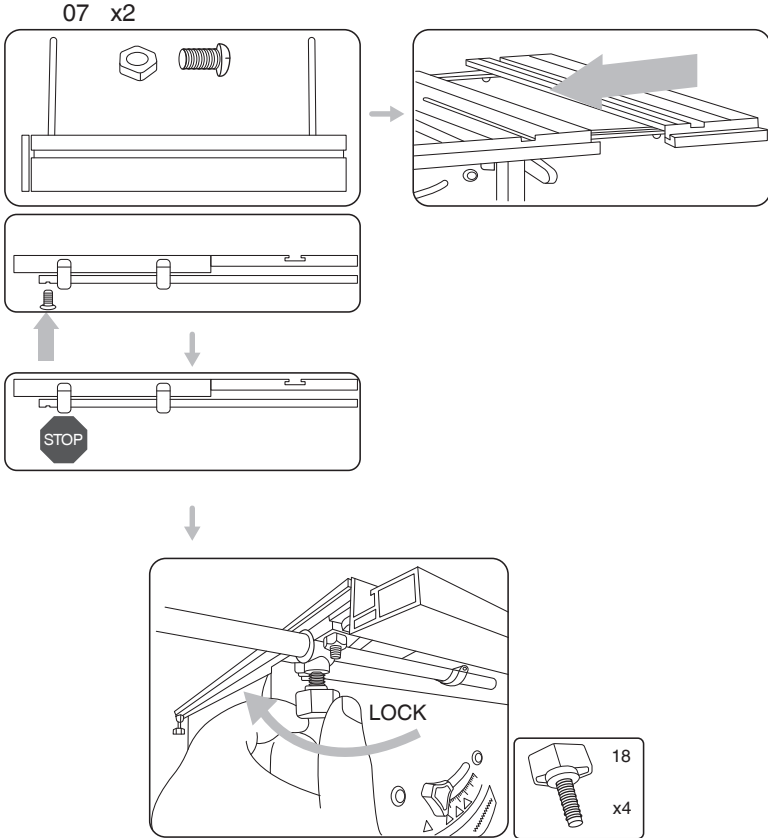


■ STAND ASSEMBLY

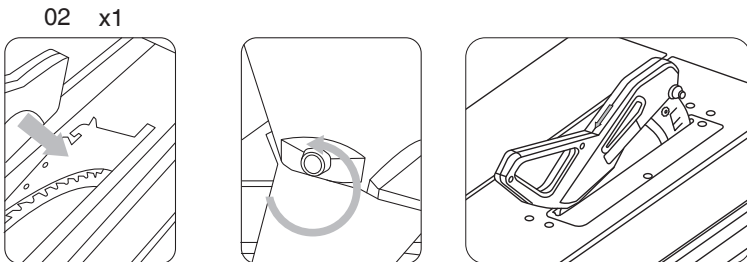


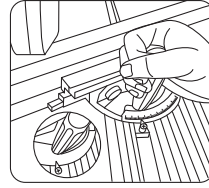
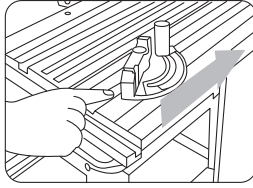
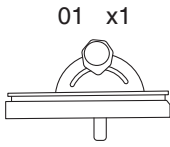


■ EXTENSION TABLE ASSEMBLY

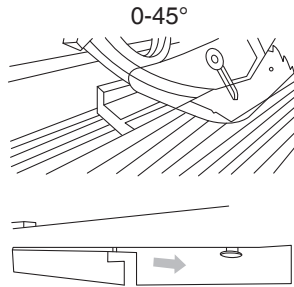
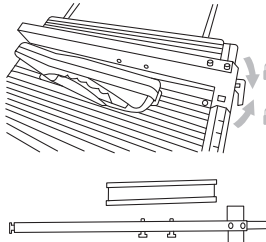
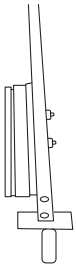


■ ACCESSORY ASSEMBLY AND USING

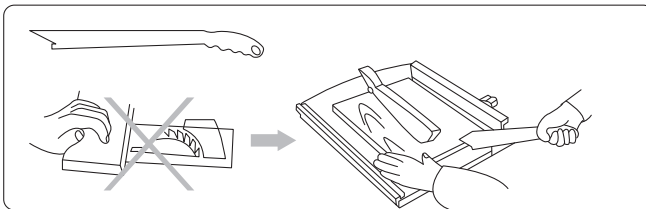




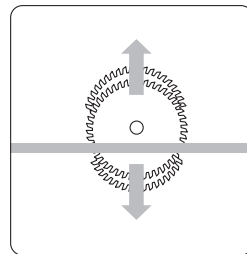
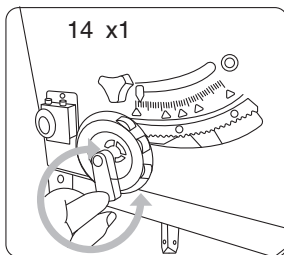
06 x1

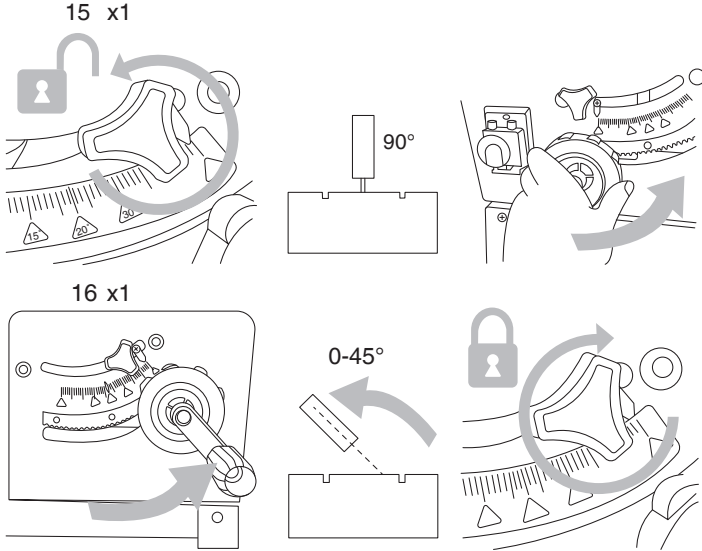


08 x1

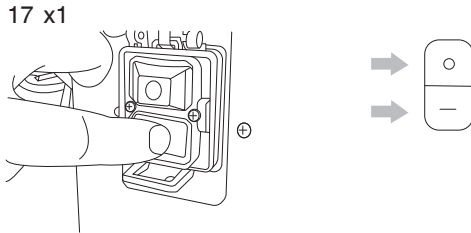


SAW BLADE ADJUSTING

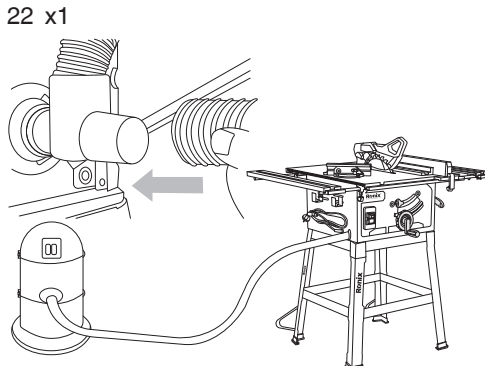




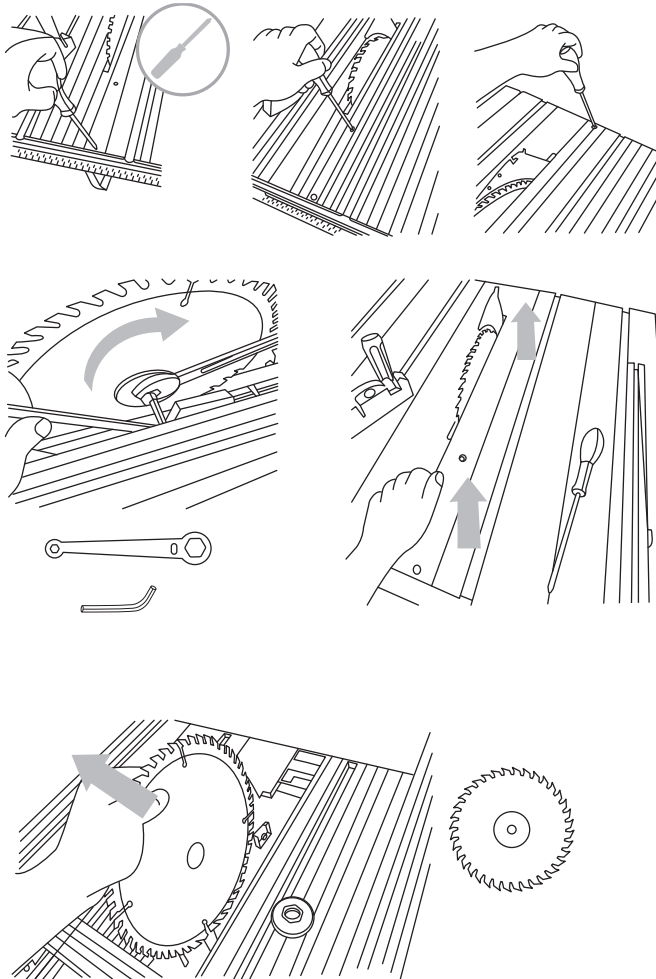
POWER SWITCH ON/OFF



VACUUM CONNECTION



SAW BLADE REPLACING



LASER ASSEMBLY

The laser enables you to make precision cuts with your table saw. The laser light is generated by a laser diode powered by batteries. The laser light is enlarged to form a line and is emitted through the laser

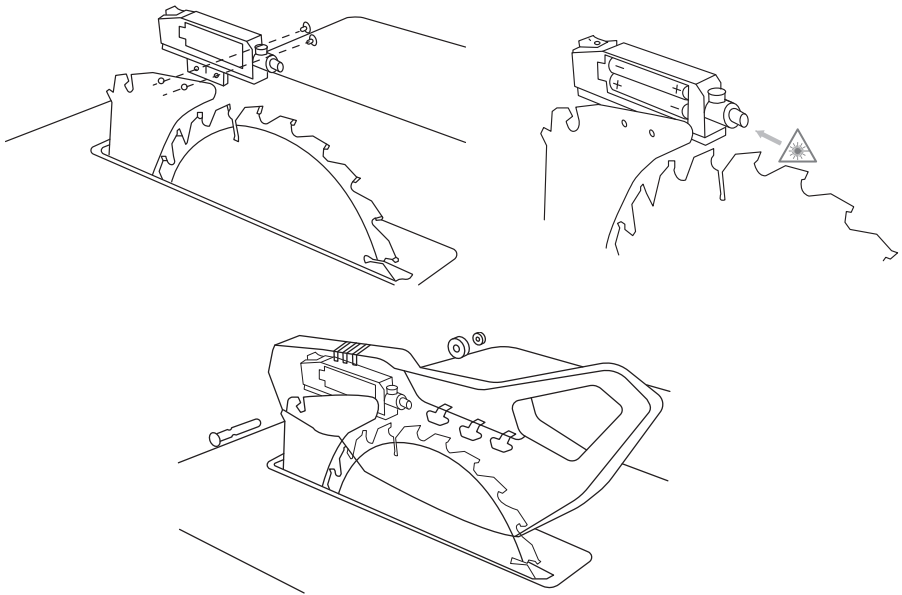
emission aperture. You can then use the line as an optical marker of the sawing line for precision cuts. Follow the safety instructions.

- The laser beam can be blocked by deposits of dust and chips caused by sawing dust. You should therefore remove these particles from the laser emission aperture before you use the laser.

■NOTES:

If you do not intend to use the laser for a lengthy period of time, remove the batteries from the battery compartment.

Any leakage of battery fluid might damage the tool



OPERATION

After each new adjustment, it is advisable to carry out a trial cut to check the set dimensions. After switching on the saw, wait for the blade to reach its maximum speed of rotation before commencing with the cut.

■CROSS-CUTTING

Cross-cutting requires the use of the miter gauge to position and guide the work. Place the work against the miter gauge and advance both the miter gauge and work toward the saw blade. The miter gauge may be used in either table T-slot, however, most operators prefer the left T-slot for average work. When bevel cutting (blade tilted), use the right-side table T-slot so that it doesn't interfere with the tilted saw blade. The blade guard must be used. The guard has anti-kickback fingers and a riving knife to prevent the saw kerf from closing.

Start the cut slowly and hold the work firmly against the miter gauge and the table. Hold the supported piece, not the free piece that is cut off. The feed-in crosscutting continues until the work is cut in two, then the miter gauge and work are pulled back to the starting point. Before pulling the work back it is good practice to give the work a little sideways shift to move the work slightly away from the saw blade.

CUTTING NARROW WORKPIECES

Be sure to use a push stick when making longitudinal cuts in workpieces smaller than 120mm in width.

Replace a worn or damaged push stick immediately.

Adjust the parallel stop to the width of the workpiece you require.

Feed in the workpiece with two hands. Always use the push stick in the area of the saw blade.

Caution! With short workpieces, use the push stick from the beginning.

RIPPING

Ripping is the operation of making a lengthwise cut through a board, the rip fence is used to position and guide the work. One edge of the work rides against the rip fence while the flat side of the board rests on the table. Since the work is pushed along the fence, it must have a straight edge and make solid contact with the table. The blade guard must be used.

Start the motor and advance the work holding it down and against the

fence. Never, stand in the line of the saw cut when ripping. Hold the work with both hands and push it along the fence and into the saw blade. When this is done the work will either stay on the table, tilt up slightly and be caught by the rear end of the guard, or slide off the table to the floor. The waste stock remains on the table and does not touch with the hands until the saw is stopped unless it is a large piece allowing safe removal.

OPERATION, STORAGE & MAINTENANCE

Store the device and its accessories in a dark, dry, and frost-proof place that is inaccessible to children. The optimum storage temperature is between 5 and 30°C.

Store the electrical tool in its original packaging.

Cover the electrical tool to protect it from dust and moisture.

Store the operating manual with the electrical tool.



www.ronixtools.com