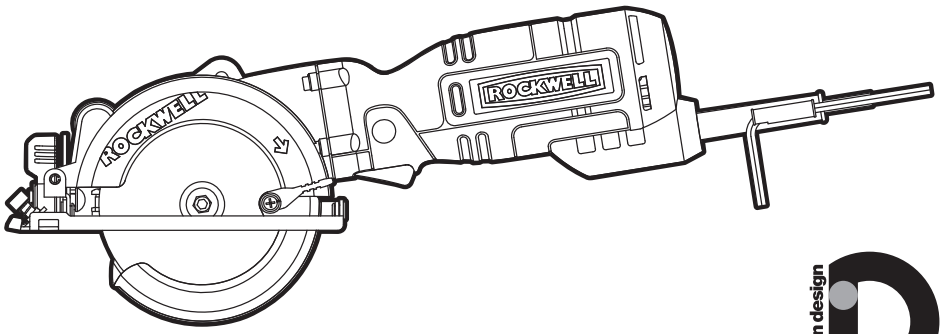
ROCKWELL®



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Thank you for purchasing a ROCKWELL® power tool. We are confident that you will appreciate the quality of the product and you will be entirely satisfied with your purchase. Please read carefully the user safety and operating instructions on how to operate this product correctly within safety norms and regulations.

Gracias por su compra de un producto ROCKWELL®. Estamos seguros de que apreciará la calidad del producto y de que estará completamente satisfecho con su compra. Lea cuidadosamente las instrucciones de seguridad y de operación para obtener mayor información acerca de cómo utilizar éste producto correctamente dentro de las normas y reglas de seguridad.

Merci d'avoir choisi un produit de marque ROCKWELL®. Nous sommes certains que vous apprécierez la qualité de ce produit et qu'il saura vous satisfaire. Pour être renseigné sur toutes les méthodes de travail correctes et sécuritaires répondant aux normes et règlements de sécurité, veuillez lire attentivement la notice de sécurité et de fonctionnement présentée.

Visit us on the web at www.rockwelltools.com

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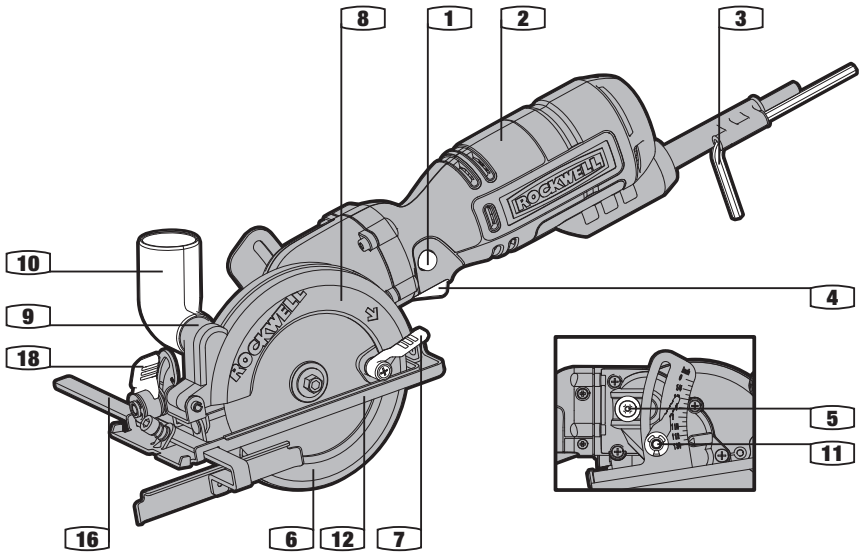

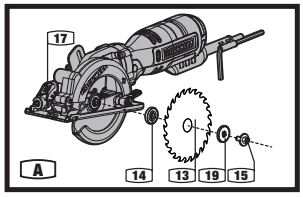

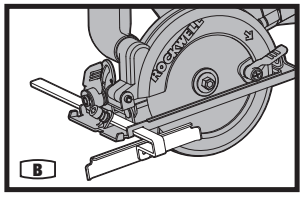

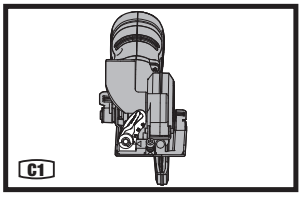

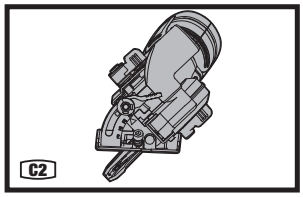

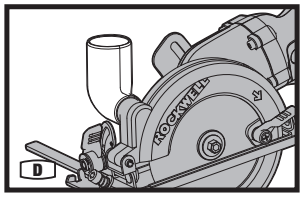

COMPONENT LIST

1. LOCK OFF BUTTON
2. SOFT GRIP HANDLE
3. HEX KEY
4. ON/OFF SWITCH
5. SPINDLE LOCK BUTTON
6. LOWER BLADE GUARD
7. LOWER GUARD LEVER
8. FIXED UPPER GUARD
9. DUST EXTRACTION OUTLET
10. VACUUM ADAPTER
11. DEPTH ADJUSTMENT LEVER
12. BASE PLATE
13. SAW BLADE
14. INNER FLANGE
15. BLADE BOLT
16. PARALLEL GUIDE
17. PARALLEL GUIDE CLAMPING FIXTURE
18. BEVEL ADJUSTMENT LEVER
19. OUTER FLANGE

ACCESSORIES

TCT Blade: 24T for wood (RW9281)	1
Parallel guide	1
Vacuum Adaptor: 7/8" inner dia. 1-1/4" outside dia.	1
Hex key	1

We recommend that you purchase your accessories from the same store that sold you the tool. Use good quality accessories marked with a well-known brand name. Choose the type according to the work you intend to undertake. Refer to the accessory packaging for further details. Store personnel can assist you and offer advice.

WARNING: Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California 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 and.**
- **Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.**

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

WARNING: This product maybe contains lead, phthalate or other chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects and other reproductive harm. Please wash your hands after use.

GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

WARNING Read all safety warnings and 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 electric (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 grounded power tools. Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.

b) Avoid body contact with grounded surfaces such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators. There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is 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 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, clothing and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewelry 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 collection can reduce dust-related hazards.

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 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.

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. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tools 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 and in the manner intended for the particular type of power tool, 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.

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.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR YOUR CIRCULAR SAW

1. Do not use any abrasive wheels.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL SAWS

a) DANGER: Keep hands away from cutting area and the blade. If both hands are holding the saw, they cannot be cut by the blade.

b) Do not reach underneath the workpiece. The guard cannot protect you from the blade below the workpiece.

c) Adjust the cutting depth to the thickness of the workpiece. Less than a full tooth of the blade teeth should be visible below the workpiece.

d) Never hold piece being cut in your hands or across your leg. Secure the workpiece to a stable platform. It is important to support the work properly to minimize body exposure, blade binding, or loss of control.

e) Hold power tool by insulated gripping surfaces when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord. Contact with a "live" wire will also make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and shock the operator.

f) When ripping always use a rip fence or straight edge guide. This improves the accuracy of cut and reduces the chance of blade binding.

g) Always use blades with correct size and shape (diamond versus round) of arbor holes. Blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run eccentrically, causing loss of control.

h) Never use damaged or incorrect blade washers or bolt. The blade washers and bolt were specially designed for your saw, for optimum performance and safety of operation.

FURTHER SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL SAWS

Causes and operator prevention of kickback:

- Kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched, bound or misaligned saw blade, causing an uncontrolled saw to lift up and out of the workpiece toward the operator.
- When the blade is pinched or bound tightly by the kerf closing down, the blade stalls and the motor reaction drives the unit rapidly back toward the operator.
- If the blade becomes twisted or misaligned in the cut, the teeth at the back edge of the blade can dig into the top surface of the wood causing the blade to climb out of the kerf and jump back toward the operator.

Kickback is the result of saw misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below.

a) Maintain a firm grip on the saw and position your arm to resist kickback forces. Position your body to either side of the blade, but not in line with the blade. Position the hand not holding the saw well away from the travel path of the saw. Kickback could cause the saw to jump backwards, but kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken.

b) When blade is binding, or when interrupting a cut for any reason, release the trigger and hold the saw motionless in the material until the blade comes to a complete stop. Never attempt to remove the saw from the work or pull the saw backward while the blade is in motion or kickback may occur. Investigate and take corrective actions to eliminate the cause of blade binding.

c) When restarting a saw in the workpiece, center the saw blade in the kerf and check that saw teeth are not engaged into the material. If saw blade is binding, it may walk up or kickback from the workpiece as the saw is restarted.

d) Support large panels to minimize 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.

e) Do not use dull or damaged blades. Unsharpened or improperly set blades produce narrow kerf causing excessive friction, blade binding and kickback.

f) Blade depth level must be tight and secure before making cut. If blade adjustment shifts while cutting, it may cause binding and kickback.

g) Use extra caution when making a "plunge cut" into existing walls or other blind areas. The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAWS (CIRCULAR SAW WITH PIVOTING LOWER GUARD)

a) Check lower guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate the saw if lower guard does not move freely and close instantly. Never clamp or tie the lower guard into the open position. If saw is accidentally dropped, lower guard may be bent.Raise the lower guard with the retracting handle and make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, in all angles and depths of cut.

b) Check the operation of the lower guard spring. If the guard and the spring are not operating properly, they must be serviced before use. Lower guard may operate sluggishly due to damaged parts, gummy deposits, or a build-up of debris.

c) Lower guard may be retracted manually only for special cuts such as "plunge cuts" and "compound cuts." Raise lower guard by retracting handle and as soon as blade enters the material, the lower guard must be released. For all other sawing, the lower guard should operate automatically.

d) Always observe that the lower guard is covering the blade before placing saw down on bench or floor. An unprotected, coasting blade will cause the saw to walk backwards, cutting whatever is in its path. Be aware of the time it takes for the blade to stop after switch is released.

SYMBOLS


To reduce the risk of injury, user must read instruction manual


Warning


Double insulation


Wear ear protection


Wear eye protection


Wear dust mask

TECHNICAL DATA

Voltage	120 V ~ 60 Hz
Rated current	5 A
No load speed	3500/min
Blade size	4-1/2˝x3/8˝x24T
Cutting capacity	
Cutting Depth at 90°	1-11/16˝
Cutting Depth at 45°	1-1/8˝
Arbor size	3/8˝
Recommended maximum material thickness	
Wood	1-11/16˝
Aluminum	1/10˝
PVC pipe (diameter)	1-5/8˝
Tile	15/32˝
Sheet steel	1/50˝
Protection class	⧈/II
Bare tool weight	5 lbs

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: Before using the tool, read the instruction book carefully.

INTENDED USE:

The tool is intended for ripping and cross-cutting wood and other materials in straight cutting lines, while resting firmly on the work piece.

1. SAFETY ON/OFF

Your switch is locked off to prevent accidental starting. Depress lock off button (1) then on/off switch (4) and release lock off button (1). Your switch is now on. To switch off just release the on/off switch.

2. CHANGING THE SAW BLADE (See Fig. A)

- Before any changes are made to the tool itself, unplug the saw.
- Wear protective gloves when mounting the saw blade. Danger of injury exists when touching the saw blade.
- Only use saw blades that correspond with the characteristic data given in the operating instructions.
- Do not under any circumstances use grinding discs as the cutting tool.

REMOVING THE BLADE

Press the spindle lock button (5) and keep it depressed. Manually rotate the blade until the spindle lock “clicks” into place and keeps the blade from spinning freely. Loosen the blade bolt (15) with the Hex Key (3) by turning it clockwise. Remove the outer flange (19). Manually retract back the lower blade guard (6) and hold it firmly with the lower guard lever (7). Remove the saw blade (13).

MOUNTING THE BLADE

Check to make sure the blade surface and flanges are clean before reinstalling.
Place the blade onto the inner flange and spindle making sure the arrow on the blade matches the arrow direction on the fixed upper guard (8).
Depress the spindle lock button (5).
Insert the outer flange (19) over the spindle and tighten the bolt (turning counter-clockwise) with 1/4 turn more than finger tight using the hex key (3).
Check that the blade is securely fastened by continuing to hold down the spindle lock button (5) and attempting to manually rotate the blade. If installed correctly, the blade should not spin.
For best cutting results, use a saw blade suited to the material and cut quality desired.

3. ADJUSTING THE CUTTING DEPTH

-Release the Depth Adjustment Lever (11) by lifting it up.
-Manually push the base plate (12) up or down to the desired depth on the scale.
-Push the Depth Adjustment Lever (11) back down to lock the base plate at the desired depth.
-Always add 1/8” (3 mm) to the depth of cut to ensure the blade has enough clearance to cut completely through the material.

4. PARALLEL GUIDE (See Fig. B)

The parallel guide is used for making long, straight rip cuts. Slide the parallel guide (16) through the parallel guide clamping fixture (17) to the desired cutting distance and tighten the clamping screw to lock into position. Do not over tighten. It can be used from either side of the base plate (12).

5. ADJUSTING THE CUTTING ANGLE (See Fig. C1, C2)

Release the Bevel Adjustment Lever (18) by pushing it in the counter-clockwise direction.
-Manually tilt the base plate (12) up or down to the desired depth on the scale.
-Secure the Bevel Adjustment Lever (18) by pushing it back down (clockwise) to lock the base plate at the desired depth.
NOTE: The location of the blade cut-line will change depending on the bevel angle that is being used. The blade cut-line location when cutting at 90 degrees or 45

degrees is marked with a notch on the front of the base plate (12).
The base plate (12) must always be held firmly against the material being cut to reduce saw vibration, blade jumping, or blade breakage.

6. SAWDUST REMOVAL (See Fig. D)

Your saw includes a vacuum adapter (10) that attaches to the dust extraction outlet (9) on the saw. This adapter port can be attached to a vacuum cleaner (sold separately). The use of the vacuum is strongly recommended as it keeps the work area clean, dramatically increases cut visibility and reduces airborne dust. It also keeps dust out of the working elements of the guard.

WORKING HINTS FOR YOUR TOOL

If your power tool becomes too hot, please run your circular saw no load for 2-3 minutes to cool the motor. Avoid prolonged usage at very low speeds.
Protect saw blades against impact and shock. Cutting with extreme force can significantly reduces the performance capability of the tool and reduces the service life of the saw blade. Sawing performance and cutting quality depend essentially on the condition and the tooth count of the saw blade. Therefore, use only sharp saw blades that are suited for the material being cut.
Choice of blades: 24 teeth for general work, approx. 40 teeth for finer cuts, more than 40 teeth for very fine cuts into delicate surfaces, diamond for tile, cement board, etc.

1. MAKING CROSS CUTS AND RIP CUTS

WARNING: To avoid sudden kick-back, never start with the stationary blade in contact with the work. Always start the saw and allow it to reach full speed before plunging into work material.

a) ALWAYS use your saw with your hands positioned correctly.

WARNING: Always maintain proper control of the saw to make sawing safer and easier. Loss of control of the saw could cause an accident resulting in possible serious injury.

b) When making cross or rip cuts, align your line of cut with the center of the "V" notch located on the front of the saw's base.
c) Since the thickness of blades varies, make a trial cut in scrap material along the guideline to determine how much, if any, you should offset the blade from the guideline to allow for the blade thickness to get an accurate cut.

MAKING RIP CUTS

Always use a guide when making long rip cuts with your saw. You can use any suitable straight edge clamped to the work or the parallel guide that is included with your saw.

2. POCKET CUTTING (SOFT MATERIALS ONLY)

This operation requires much skill with a saw and must only be carried out by a qualified person.

WARNING: The blade teeth are exposed during this operation so proceed with extreme caution. Clearly mark the area to be cut. Set the depth of cut on the saw. Position the saw over the marked area with the front edge of the base plate resting on the work surface and cutting guide aligned with marked line on workpiece. Ensure the blade is not touching but is close to the work surface. The moving lower guard must be rotated open by using lever. Switch the saw on and gently swing the blade down into the material but maintain a pivoting force on the front edge of the base. The moving lower guard can now be released for normal action of the guard.
DO NOT bind the blade in the cut; push the saw blade forward at a rate where the blade is not laboring.
When the cut is complete, release the trigger safety release and switch and let the blade come to a complete stop. **DO NOT REMOVE** the saw and blade from the workpiece while the blade is moving. This could damage your cut (kerf), cause kickback and loss of control, resulting in injury.

MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE

Remove the plug from the socket before carrying out any adjustment, servicing or maintenance.
Keep tools sharp and clean for better and safer performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories. Inspect tool cords periodically and if damaged, have repaired by authorized service facility. Your power tool requires no additional lubrication or maintenance. There are no user serviceable parts in your power tool. Never use water or chemical cleaners to clean your power tool. Wipe clean with a dry cloth. Always store your power tool in a dry place. Keep the motor ventilation slots clean. Keep all working controls free of dust.
If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer, its service agent or similarly qualified persons in order to avoid a hazard.
Periodically clear dust and chips from guard and base to ensure proper performance.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Symptom	Possible Causes	Possible Solution
Tool will not start when operating the on/off switch.	Power cord not plugged in. Power cord is broken. Carbon brush has worn down.	Check to make sure power cord is connected well into a working outlet. Unplug the power cord. Replace it using a qualified maintenance person. Replace the carbon brush using a qualified maintenance person.
Cutting depth is less than that is set.	Sawdust accumulated at the rear of the base.	Shake out sawdust. Consider connecting a vacuum for dust collection.
Blade spins or slips	Blade is not tightly engaged with the spindle.	Remove the blade, and reassemble it as described in **INSTALL /CHANGE THE BLADE** section.
Blade will not cut a straight line.	Blade is dull. Blade is not mounted properly. Saw is not being guided properly.	Mount a new, sharp blade on the saw. Check that blade is properly mounted. Use a parallel guide.
Blade kicks back when beginning a cut.	Blade is not spinning fast enough.	Allow the saw blade to reach full speed prior to beginning a cut in the material.