

# Radley®

15A / 120 V 60 Hz

# Table Saw



*Owner's  
Manual*



*3 Year  
limited  
warranty*



216045



READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE FIRST USE.  
KEEP THIS MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.  
KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN.

## PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

10" BENCHTOP TABLE SAW WITH STAND	
Voltage	120V~ 60Hz
Power input	15 Amp
No load speed	4800/RPM
Blade size	10" / 25.4 cm
Table size	26" x 21½" / 66 cm x 54.6 cm
Maximum cutting capacity at 45°	2½" / 6.35 cm
Maximum cutting capacity at 90°	3" / 7.62 cm
Blade bevel range	0-45°
Protection class	Double insulated
Weight	42lb / 19 kg

### Need Assistance?

Call us on our toll free customer support line:

1-833-818-4111 - Monday through Friday, 9am – 5pm, Eastern Standard Time

- Technical questions
- Replacement parts
- Parts missing from package

## ACCESSORIES

Wrench

Blade

Rip fence

45° Mitre gauge

Push stick

Hex key

Leg stand (not fitted)

We recommend that you purchase your accessories from Home Hardware.

Refer to the accessory packaging for further details. Store personnel can assist you and offer advice.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Product specifications .....	1
Accessories .....	1
Table of contents .....	2
Product safety/General safety warnings .....	3-5
Safety instructions for the table saw .....	6-9
Guard related warnings .....	6
Cutting procedure warnings .....	6-7
Kickback causes and related warnings .....	8-9
Table saw operating procedure warnings .....	9
Symbols .....	10
Know your Benchtop Table Saw with Stand.....	11
Assembly and operation .....	18-23
Assembly of the leg stand .....	18-19
Fitting the table saw to the leg stand .....	19-20
Assembly of the table saw .....	20-21
Blade elevating and lowering handle .....	20
Blade tilting knob .....	20
The splitter .....	20
The blade guard .....	21
The rip fence .....	21
The miter gauge .....	21
Operating: On/off .....	22
Push stick .....	22
Basic table saw operations .....	22
Cross cut .....	22
Miter crosscut .....	22
Bevel crosscut .....	22
Compound miter cut .....	23
Ripping .....	23
Cutting tips .....	23
Maintenance .....	24
Troubleshooting .....	25
Warranty .....	26

## PRODUCT SAFETY

**⚠ 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
- 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 can expose you to chemicals including lead and Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

## GENERAL POWER TOOL SAFETY WARNINGS

**⚠ WARNING!** Read all safety warnings, instructions, illustrations and specifications provided with this power tool. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.

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.

**READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS TABLE SAW**

- 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.

### **PERSONAL SAFETY**

- a) Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
- b) Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection. Protective equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- c) Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool. Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energising power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.
- d) Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on. A wrench or a key left attached to a rotating part of the 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 jewellery. Keep your hair and clothing away from moving parts. Loose clothes, jewellery or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- g) If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used. Use of dust collection can reduce dust-related hazards.
- h) Do not let familiarity gained from frequent use of tools allow you to become complacent and ignore tool safety principles. A careless action can cause severe injury within a fraction of a second.

**SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR REFERENCE**

## **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.

**READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS TABLE SAW**

## SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABLE SAW

### GUARD 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 and anti-kickback device 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) which requires removal of the guard, riving knife and/or anti-kickback device. The guard, riving knife, and anti-kickback device 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 and anti-kickback device to work, they must be engaged in the workpiece. The riving knife and anti-kickback device are ineffective when cutting workpieces that are too short to be engaged with the riving knife and anti-kickback device. Under these conditions a kickback cannot be prevented by the riving knife and anti-kickback device.
- g) Use the appropriate saw blade for the riving knife. For the riving knife to function properly, the saw blade diameter must match the appropriate riving knife 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 PROCEDURE WARNINGS

- a) **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 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.

**SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR REFERENCE**

- 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/6", and use a push block when this distance is less than 50 mm/2". "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 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/1/16" thick. A thin workpiece may wedge under the rip fence and create a kickback.  
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.

**READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS TABLE SAW**

## KICKBACK CAUSES AND RELATED WARNINGS

Kickback is a sudden reaction of the workpiece due to a pinched, jammed saw blade or misaligned line of cut in the workpiece with respect to the saw blade or when a part of the workpiece binds between the saw blade and the rip fence or other fixed object. Most frequently during kickback, the workpiece is lifted from the table by the rear portion of the saw blade and is propelled towards 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) 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 kickback.
- e) Use a featherboard to guide the workpiece against the table and fence when making non-through cuts such as rabbeting. 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 minimise 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, centre 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.

**SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR REFERENCE**

- k) Keep saw blades clean, sharp, and with sufficient set. Never use warped saw blades or saw blades with cracked or broken teeth. Sharp and properly set saw blades minimise binding, stalling and kickback.

### **TABLE SAW OPERATING PROCEDURE WARNINGS**

- a) 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, anti-kickback device 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.








**READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS TABLE SAW**

## IMPORTANT

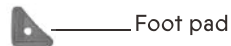
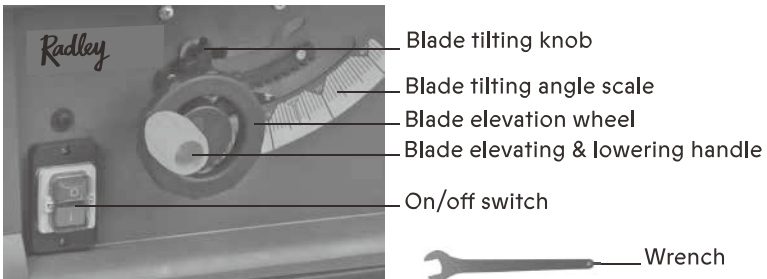
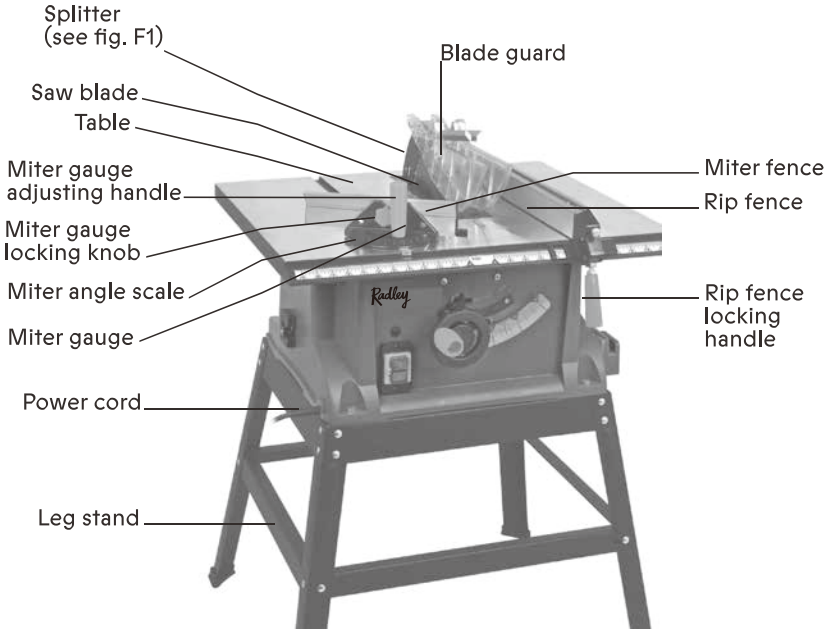
Please read these instructions fully before assembling and operating.

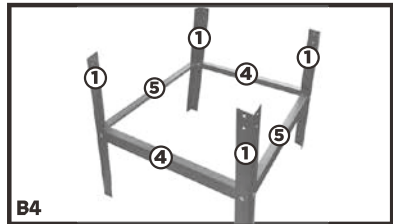
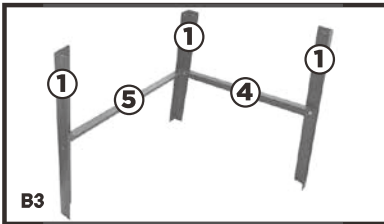
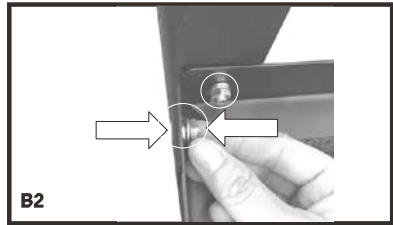
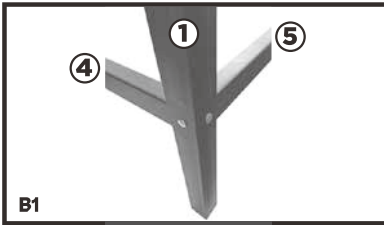
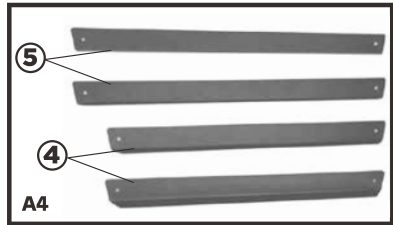
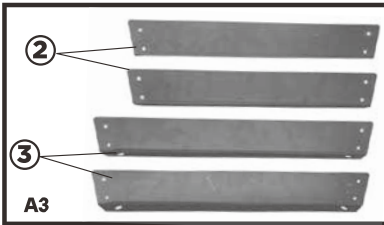
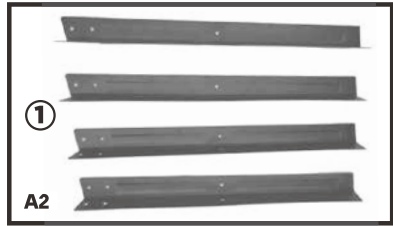
## SYMBOLS

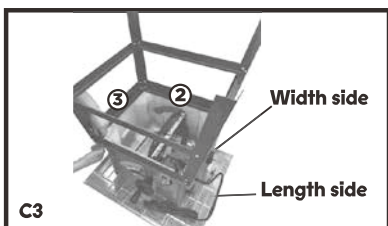
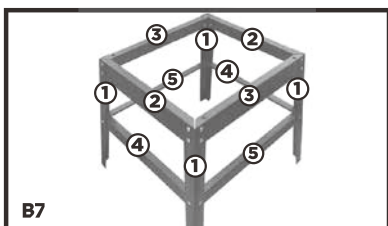
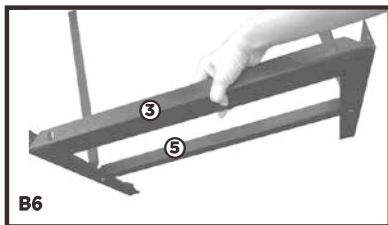
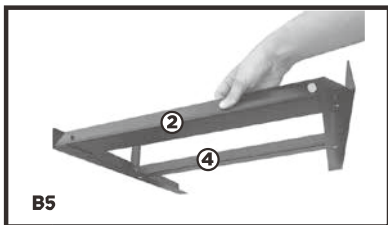
The following table depicts and describes safety symbols that may appear on this product. Read, understand, and follow all instructions on the machine before attempting to assemble and operate.

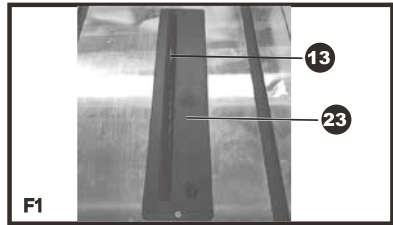
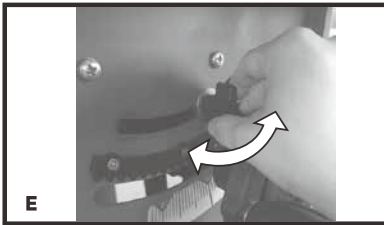
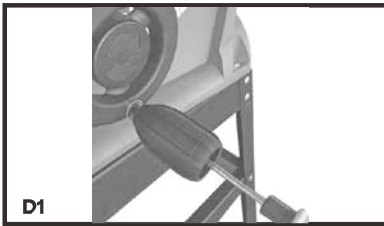
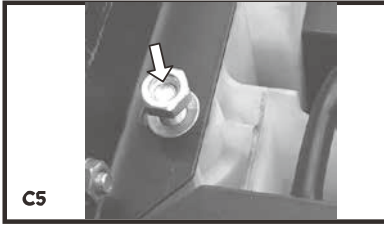
	<p><b>READ THE OPERATOR'S MANUAL(S)</b> – Read, understand, and follow all instructions in the user manual before attempting to assemble and operate.</p>		<p>Double insulation</p>
	<p><b>SAFETY ALERT –</b> Indicates a precaution, a warning, or a danger.</p>		<p><b>CLEARANCE</b> Wear protective gloves.</p>
	<p>Wear dust mask.</p>		<p>Switch off! Remove plug from mains before adjusting, cleaning or if cable is entangled or damaged.</p>
	<p><b>EYE AND EAR PROTECTION</b> Always wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields, and as necessary a full face shield as well as full ear protection when operating this product.</p>		

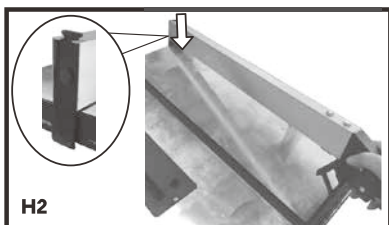
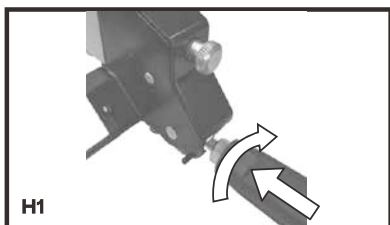
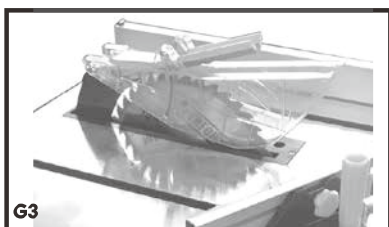
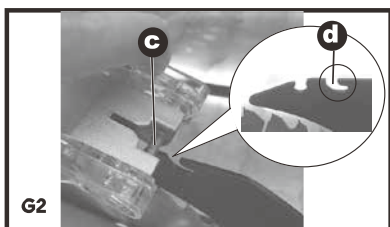
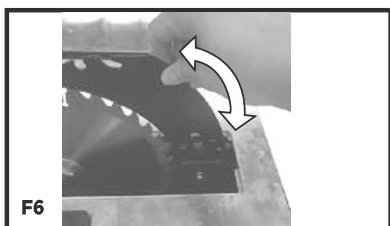
### KNOW YOUR BENCHTOP TABLE SAW WITH STAND

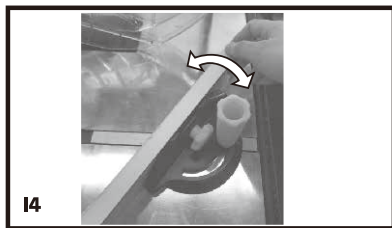
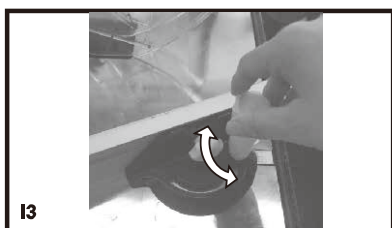
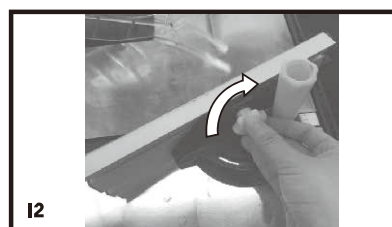
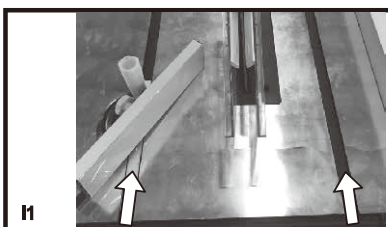
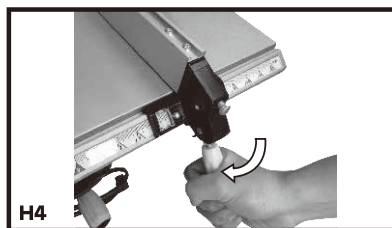
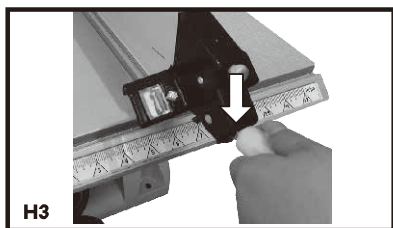


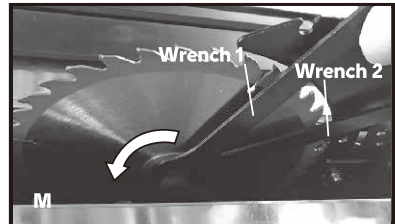
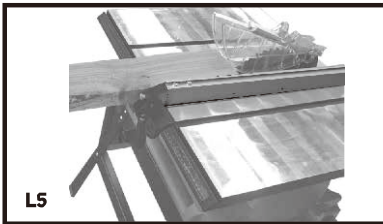
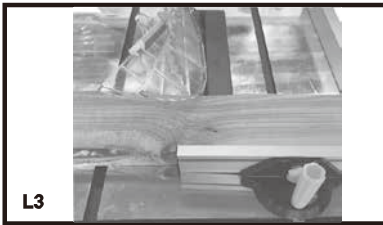
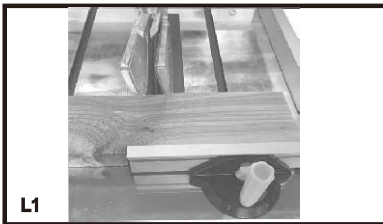
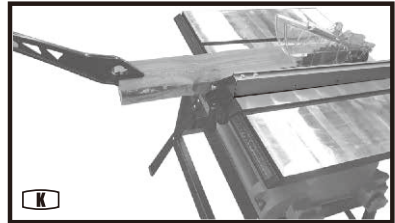












## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



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

### UNPACKING

**⚠ WARNING:** To avoid injury from unexpected starting or electrical shock during unpacking and setting up, do not plug the power cord into a source of power. This cord must remain unplugged whenever you are working on the table saw. Separate all parts from packing materials and check each one with the illustration and the list of Loose Parts to make certain all items are accounted for before discarding any packing material. If any parts are missing, do not attempt to assemble the table saw, plug in the power cord or turn the switch on until the missing parts are obtained and are installed correctly.

## ASSEMBLY

### 1. ASSEMBLY OF THE LEG STAND

**A:** Identify the parts (See Fig. A1-A4)

A1	Small bolt x 24 Spring coil x 24 Washer x 24 Nut x 24	For the leg stand assembly.
A2	Leg ① x 4	With 2 small holes in the centre and 4 small holes in one end, no hole in the other end.
	Short sheet for top frame ② x 2	With 4 small holes in the both ends (2 for each end).
	Long sheet for top frame ③ x 2	With 4 small holes in the both ends (2 for each end), and 2 big holes in both ends (1 for each) on the folded side of the sheet.
A3	Short sheet for lower frame ④ x 2	With 2 small holes in both ends (1 for each end).
	Long sheet for lower frame ⑤ x 2	With 2 small holes in both ends (1 for each end).

## B: ASSEMBLE THE LEG STAND

### – STAGE 1 (Lower frame) (See Fig. B1-B4)

1) Select the following sheets. Place and combine the 3 selected sheets as shown in Fig. B1.

1 x Leg ①

1 x Sheet ④

1 x Sheet ⑤

2) Assemble them together by inserting the supplied small bolt from the outside of the leg ① and then inserting the supplied spring coil, washer and nut into the bolt end from the inside of the sheet ④/⑤. (See Fig. B2)

**NOTE:** DO NOT fully tighten the bolts at the moment, just tightening them with finger.

3) Attach and assemble another 2 legs ① to sheet ④ and ⑤ as shown in Fig. B3. Tighten the bolts with finger.

4) Attach and assemble the remaining 1 leg, 1 sheet ④ and 1 sheet ⑤ to build up the lower frame as shown in Fig. B4. Tighten the bolts with finger.

### – STAGE 2 (Top frame) (See Fig. B5-B7)

1) Attach and assemble 1 sheet ② for each side above sheet ④. Tighten the bolts with finger.

2) Attach and assemble 1 sheet ③ for each side above sheet ⑤. Tighten the bolts with finger.

3) The whole frame is now built up. Lock all the small bolts tightly using a wrench.

### – STAGE 3 (See Fig. B8)

Attach the 4 foot pads to the bottom of each leg.



**WARNING!** Before putting the legs on the ground, fix the 4 foot pads first.

## 2. FITTING THE TABLE SAW TO THE LEG STAND

### A. Identify and select the below parts (See Fig. C1)

C1	Big bolt x 4 Washer x 4 Nut x 4	For fitting the whole leg stand to the saw base.
----	---------------------------------------	--

### B. Assemble the leg stand to the saw base (See Fig C2-C6)

1) Turn the leg stand and the table saw base over, place the leg stand onto the reversed table saw base.

**NOTE:** The top frame of the leg stand and the table saw base are rectangles and they should be aligned with each other exactly. Align the sheet ③ with the length side of the saw base, and align the sheet ② with the width side of the saw base.

2) Align and match the 4 mounting holes on the sheet ③ with the holes on the bottom of the saw base.

- 3) Insert the big bolt into the aligned the mounting holes as shown in Fig. C4, and then insert the supplied washer and nut into the bolt end. Tighten the nut using a wrench in a clockwise direction.
- 4) Repeat step 3 to mount all the 4 bolts. Check to ensure the table saw base is locked to the leg stand. Carefully turn the table saw over.

### 3 ASSEMBLY OF THE TABLE SAW

#### A. BLADE ELEVATING & LOWERING HANDLE (SEE FIG. D1-D2)

The blade elevating & lowering handle is used to raise and lower the saw blade.

- 1) Mount the blade elevating & lowering handle onto the blade elevation wheel if needed. To do this, screw the handle into the nut placed inside the wheel hole.
- 2) Rotate blade elevating & lowering handle clockwise to lower the blade and counterclockwise to raise it.

#### B. BLADE TILTING KNOB (SEE FIG. E)

The blade tilting knob is used to tilt the saw blade to change the tilting cutting angle. It is for bevel cutting. The blade tilting knob locks the beveling mechanism in the desired position.

- 1) To set the bevel cutting angle, loosen the blade tilting knob by turning it counterclockwise. Slide the knob to the left or right to the correct position as required. Tighten the knob by turning it clockwise to lock.

#### C. THE SPLITTER

The splitter separates the two pieces of wood that result after the work-piece is pushed through the saw blade. The splitter prevents binding and kickback. The splitter has two positions: storage position and working position. The splitter is in the storage position when you take it out of the package. (See Fig. F1)

##### a. To place the splitter in the working position:

- 1) Loosen and remove the screw on the blade throat plate using a screwdriver (not supplied). Remove the blade throat plate (See Fig. F2).
- 2) Raise the blade up to the highest position by turning the blade elevation wheel counterclockwise. (See Fig. D2)
- 3) Loosen the blade tilting knob by turning it counterclockwise. Slide it to the left to the end to set the bevel at 0°. Tighten the knob. Make sure the bevel is locked in place. (See Fig. F3)
- 4) Now the blade with the splitter is raised straight up. (See Fig. F4)

**NOTE:** Make sure the splitter is locked securely.

##### b. To adjust the height of the splitter

- 1) Loosen the nut (a) using a wrench (not supplied) in a counterclockwise direction. (See Fig. F5)
- 2) Move the splitter upwards or downwards as required. (See Fig. F6)
- 3) Tighten the nut (a) to lock the splitter.

**! WARNING:** Before operation, the splitter must be adjusted upwards to its highest position.

**D. The blade guard (See Fig. G1-G3)**

**⚠ WARNING: Never operation the table saw without the blade guard.**

Always use the Blade Guard for every through-cutting operation. The Blade Guard system is design to reduce the intensity of a kickback and keep your hands away from the spinning blade. To install the blade guard:

- 1) Depress the lock button (b) on both sides at the end of the blade guard.
- 2) Slide the blade guard into the splitter by positioning the rod (c) at the end of the guard into the groove (d) on the top of the splitter.
- 3) Release the lock button (b). Slide the guard back and forth to ensure the blade guard is locked firmly in place. To remove the blade guard, depress the lock button (b) and lift up the guard from the splitter.

**E. The rip fence (See Fig. H1-H5)**

- 1) Insert the rip fence locking handle into the hole in the front part of the rip fence as shown in Fig. H1. Tighten the handle by turning it in a clockwise direction.
- 2) Place the rip fence on the table. First lay down the rear lock plate to stick to the table edge. (See Fig. H2)
- 3) Lay down the front part of the rip fence onto the table. Press down the lock handle to fix the rip fence to the table. (See Fig. H3, H4)
- 4) Pull the lock handle upwards, you can now release the rip fence and move it to the left or right as required.
- 5) The rip fence has been adjusted at the factory to be at 90° angle to the front side of the table. If it is not at a 90° angle to the table, loosen the two bolts (e) at the top front side of the rip fence with a wrench (not supplied) and adjust the rip fence angle so it is at a 90° angle. (See Fig. H5)

**F. The miter gauge**

The miter gauge is used to do cross cuts and miter cuts. Always check to ensure that the lock knob is secure before cutting.

**a. Mounting the miter gauge**

- 1) Slide the miter gauge into the groove on the table as shown in Fig. I1. Either groove can be used to fix the gauge as required.
- 2) Tighten the miter gauge locking knob by turning it clockwise to lock the gauge in required place. (See Fig. I2)

**b. Adjust the miter gauge angle (See Fig. I3-I5)**

- 1) Loosen the miter gauge adjusting handle by turning it counterclockwise. Then rotate the miter fence so that the handle points to the required miter angle scale as shown in Fig. I5. Tighten the miter gauge adjusting handle by turning it clockwise to lock the miter fence in place.

**NOTE:** The miter gauge can be set at 5 angles on the left or right respectively.

## OPERATING

### 1. ON/OFF SWITCH (SEE FIG. J)

**⚠ WARNING!** Before turning on the On/Off switch, make sure the blade guard is correctly installed and operating properly.

To start the table saw, depress the on/off switch to “I”. To stop the table saw, depress the on/off switch to “O”.

### 2. PUSH STICK (SEE FIG. K)

A push stick is designed to keep hands at a safe distance from the saw blade. It is used to feed the work-piece through the saw during narrow ripping cuts. Use the push stick for ripping widths less than 6”/150 mm and more than 2”/50 mm.

### 3. BASIC TABLE SAW OPERATIONS

- a. When crosscutting, miter cutting, bevel cutting, compound miter cutting or rabbeting across the end of a narrow work-piece, use the miter gauge.
- b. Never make these cuts freehand (not using the miter gauge or other devices) because the blade could bind, causing a kickback or causing your hand or fingers to contact the blade.
- c. Always lock the angle of the miter gauge when in use.
- d. Except for when making rip cuts, remove the rip fence from the table.
- e. Make sure the blade guard is mounted for all through sawing operations (the blade cuts through the entire thickness of the wood). Reattach the guard immediately after finishing dado, molding or rabbeting cuts.
- f. The blade should extend approximately 1/8”/3 mm above the top of the work-piece.
- g. Use the push stick whenever you make a narrow cut.

### 4. CROSSCUT (SEE FIG. L1)

Crosscut is cutting wood across the grain at 90° or square with both the edge and the flat side of the wood.

- 1) Set miter gauge at 90°.
- 2) Set the bevel scale to 0° using the blade tilting knob. Before using the table saw, make sure the miter gauge and blade tilting knob are locked.

### 5. MITER CROSSCUT (SEE FIG. L2)

Miter crosscut is cutting the wood at an angle other than 90°.

- 1) Set miter gauge to the desired angle other than 90°.
- 2) Set the bevel scale to 0° using the blade tilting knob. Before using the table saw, make sure the miter gauge and blade tilting knob are locked.

### 6. BEVEL CROSSCUT (SEE FIG. L3)

Bevel crosscut is the same as crosscut except that the blade is also set at an angle other than 90°.

- 1) Set miter gauge at 90°.
- 2) Set the bevel scale to the desired angle other than 90° using the blade tilting knob. Before using the table saw, make sure the miter gauge and blade tilting knob are locked.

## 7. COMPOUND MITER CUT (SEE FIG. L4)

Compound miter cut a combination of miter cut and bevel crosscut. The cut is made at an angle other than 90° to both the edge and the flat side of the wood.

- 1) Set miter gauge to the desired angle other than 90°.
- 2) Set the bevel scale to the desired angle other than 0° using the blade tilting knob. Before using the table saw, make sure the miter gauge and blade tilting knob are locked.

## 8. RIPPING (SEE FIG. L5)

Ripping is cutting a piece of wood with the grain. This is done using the Rip Fence. Put the fence to the desired width of the rip cut and lock it in place. Before starting to rip, make sure:

- 1) The rip fence is parallel to the saw blade.
- 2) The splitter is properly aligned with the saw blade. When ripping long boards or large panels, always use a workpiece support. Hold the material to be cut against the rip fence and feed it through the blade with smooth, steady pressure. Only apply feed pressure to the work-piece between the blade and the rip fence in order to prevent the work-piece from binding against the blade and causing kickback.

When ripping boards narrower than 6"/150 mm, use a push stick to feed the work-piece until it is clear of the table. When bevel ripping material 6"/150 mm or narrower, use the rip fence on the right side of the blade only.

## 9. CUTTING TIPS

- a. Make sure the kerf is made on the scrap side of the measuring line.
- b. Cut the wood with the finished side up.
- c. Always have a proper support for the wood as it comes out of the blade.
- d. Make a test cut for important cuts.
- e. Always use the correct blade depth setting. The top of the blade teeth should clear the top of the material being cut by 1/8"/3 mm to 1/4" /6 mm.
- f. Inspect the work-piece for knots or nails before beginning a cut.
- g. Always use clean, sharp, properly-set blades. Never make a cut with a dull blade.
- h. When making a cut, use steady, even pressure. Never force a cut.
- i. DO NOT cut wet or warped lumber.
- j. Always hold your work-piece firmly with both hands or use a push stick or push block.

## MAINTENANCE

**⚠ WARNING: Remove the plug from the socket before carrying out any adjustment, servicing or maintenance.**

- 1) Keep tools sharp and clean for better and safer performance. Inspect tool cords periodically and if damaged, have repaired by authorized service facility.
- 2) 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.
- 3) Always store your power tool in a dry place. Keep the motor ventilation slots clean. Keep all working controls free of dust. If you see some sparks flashing in the ventilation slots, this is normal and will not damage your power tool.
- 4) If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer, its service agent or similarly qualified persons in order to avoid any hazard.

### 1. CHANGING THE SAW BLADE

**⚠ WARNING: Do not use for ferrous metals. Do not use saw without proper guards. Before each use, examine blade and tips for cracks, breaking, missing or loose tips, or other damage.**

- 1) Remove the blade guard and the blade throat plate.
- 2) Raise the blade to the highest possible position.
- 3) To keep the spindle from rotating, place the Wrench 1 on the flange flats to lock it. Place the Wrench 2 on the nut and rotate the nut counterclockwise to loosen the arbor nut. (See Fig. M)
- 4) Remove the nut, outer flange, blade, inner washer, inner flange from the spindle.
- 5) Replace with a new Blade. Be sure that the teeth are facing toward the front side of the saw.
- 6) Replace the outer flange and nut and tighten securely. Make sure both blade flanges are in contact with the blade.
- 7) Reposition the blade throat plate and the blade guard.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Excessive vibration (blade wobble).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blade is not mounted properly.</li> <li>2. Blade out of balance.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check that blade is mounted and the blade nut is tightened properly.</li> <li>2. Remove and replace with different blade.</li> </ol>
Cutting stalls motor, burns work, binds or stops when ripping.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dull blade or cutters.</li> <li>2. Feed rate too fast.</li> <li>3. Rip fence not parallel to blade (miter slot).</li> <li>4. Splitter out of alignment.</li> <li>5. Sawdust between timber and rip fence.</li> <li>6. Warped board.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace blade or sharpen.</li> <li>2. Adjust feed rate.</li> <li>3. See adjustment section on rip fence.</li> <li>4. See section on blade guard assembly.</li> <li>5. Keep table top clean.</li> <li>6. Set hollow side facing down and feed the work slowly.</li> </ol>
Machine does not cut accurately at 90° or 45° bevel position.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stop collars not properly adjusted.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. See adjustment section on 90° &amp; 45° tilt stop.</li> </ol>
Blade elevation handle is difficult to turn.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sawdust packed on threads of elevating screw.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean threads with lubricant.</li> </ol>
Motor develops full speed but blade stalls when cutting.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blade loose.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tighten blade.</li> </ol>
Motor fails to start.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Electrical supply is faulty.</li> <li>2. Faulty switch.</li> <li>3. Field or armature burned out.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check that the electrical outlet is working properly.</li> <li>2. Have unit checked by serviceman.</li> <li>3. Replace motor if necessary.</li> </ol>
Motor will not reach full speed, fails to develop full power.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extension cord too long</li> <li>2. Low voltage.</li> <li>3. Circuit overloaded.</li> <li>4. Windings burned out or open.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refer to Table 1 for proper lengths and gauges of extension cords.</li> <li>2. Request voltage check from the power company.</li> <li>3. Plug into different circuit without appliances or motors on same line.</li> <li>4. Have motor replaced.</li> </ol>
Motor overheats, stalls, trips circuit breakers or fuses.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Motor overloaded.</li> <li>2. Improper cooling due to excessive amount of sawdust accumulating around motor.</li> <li>3. Windings burned out or open.</li> <li>4. Fuse or circuit breakers do not have sufficient capacity.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Feed work slower into blade.</li> <li>2. Clean out sawdust to provide normal airflow through motor.</li> <li>3. Have motor replaced.</li> <li>4. Install proper size fuses or circuit breakers.</li> </ol>

**10" BENCHTOP TABLE SAW WITH STAND WARRANTY**

If this Radley tool fails due to a defect in material or workmanship within three years from the date of purchase, it has a three-year repair warranty with the original bill of sale. This warranty does not include expendable parts including but not limited to blades, brushes, belts, light bulbs and/or batteries. This warranty covers defects in material or workmanship only. It does not cover normal wear and tear, failure due to abuse/misuse, or defects caused by careless or accidental mishandling. If this Radley product is used for commercial or rental purposes, this warranty does not apply.

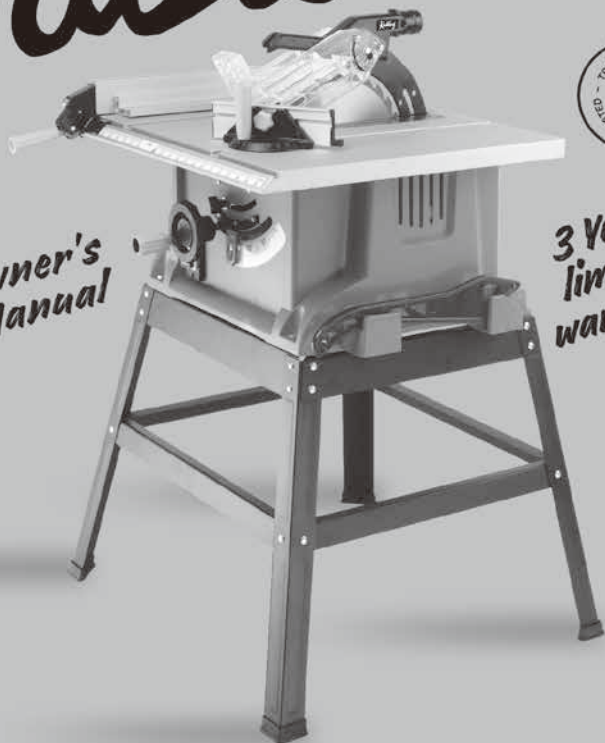
15A / 120 V 60 Hz

# Table Saw

Owner's  
Manual



3 Year  
limited  
warranty



Radley®

EXCLUSIVE TO HOME HARDWARE

For information on the entire line-up of Radley power tools visit [homehardware.ca](http://homehardware.ca) or your local Home Hardware retail store.

MADE IN CHINA / FABRIQUÉ EN CHINE  
HOME HARDWARE STORES LIMITED  
ST. JACOBS, ONTARIO N0B 2N0  
ORDER ONLINE / COMMANDE EN LIGNE  
[homehardware.ca](http://homehardware.ca)

© 10 / 2020 Home Hardware Stores Limited



1346-630