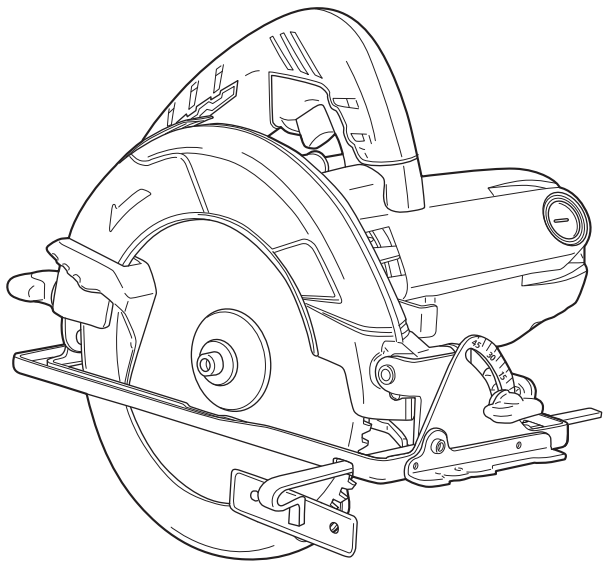
KYOCERA

AW1710 , AW1910

GB OWNER'S OPERATING MANUAL



KYOCERA Industrial Tools Corporation
2-2-54 Matsuhama-cho, Fukuyama-shi,
Hiroshima-ken, 720-0802 Japan

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THANK YOU FOR BUYING OUR PRODUCT.
To ensure your safety and satisfaction, carefully read through this OWNER'S MANUAL before using the product.

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.

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 earthed (grounded) power tools. Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce risk of electric shock.

b) Avoid body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces, such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators. There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is earthed or grounded.

c) Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions. Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.

d) Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts. Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.

e) When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use. Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.

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

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 a dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.

c) Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool. Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or 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.

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 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.

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.

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CIRCULAR SAW SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

a) ⚠ DANGER:Keep hands away from cutting area and the blade. Keep your second hand on auxiliary handle, or motor housing. 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 the power tool by insulated gripping surfaces only, 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 arbour 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.

Kickback causes and related warnings:

- 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.

i) Maintain a firm grip with both hands on the saw and position your arms to resist kickback forces. Position your body to either side of the blade, but not in line with the blade. Kickback could cause the saw to jump backwards, but kickback forces can be controlled by the operator, if proper precautions are taken.

j) 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.

k) When restarting a saw in the workpiece, centre 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.

l) Support large panels to minimise 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.

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

n) Blade depth and bevel adjusting locking levers must be tight and secure before making cut. If blade adjustment shifts while cutting, it may cause binding and kickback.

o) 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.

p) 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 lower guard lever and make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, in all angles and depths of cut.

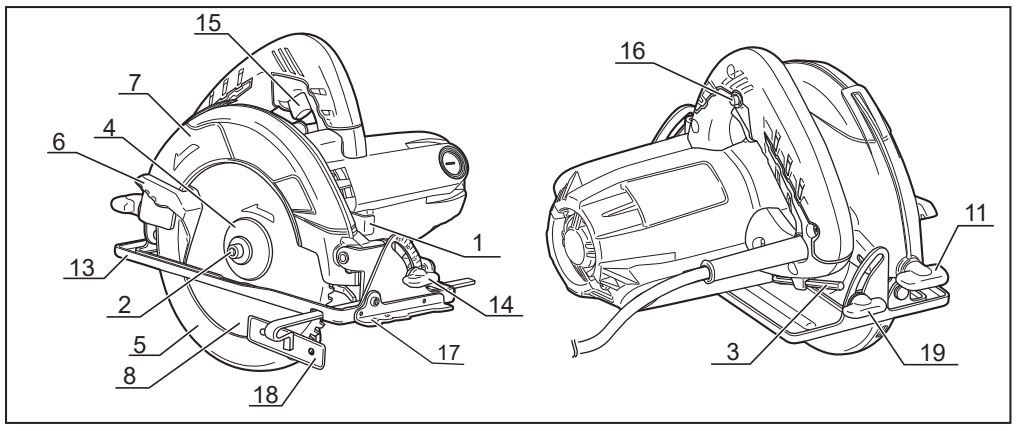
q) Check the operation of the lower guard spring. If the guard and the spring are not operating properly, they must be serviced before use. Lower guard may operate sluggishly due to damaged parts, gummy deposits, or a build-up of debris.

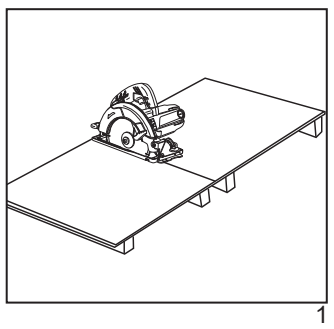
r) Lower guard should be retracted manually only for special cuts such as "plunge cuts" and "compound cuts." Raise lower guard by lower guard lever and as soon as blade enters the material, the lower guard must be released. For all other sawing, the lower guard should operate automatically.

s) 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.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

1. Make sure that the tool is only connected to the voltage marked on the name plate.
2. Never use the tool if its cover or any bolts are missing. If the cover or bolts have been removed, replace them prior to use. Maintain all parts in good working order.
3. Always secure tools when working in elevated positions.
4. Never touch the blade, drill bit, grinding wheel or other moving parts during use.
5. Never start a tool when its rotating component is in contact with the work piece.
6. Never lay a tool down before its moving parts have come to a complete stop.
7. **ACCESSORIES :** The use of accessories or attachments other than those recommended in this manual might present a hazard.
8. **REPLACEMENT PARTS** : When servicing use only identical replacement parts.

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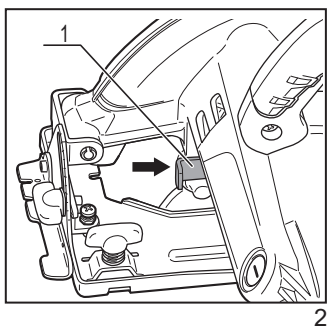

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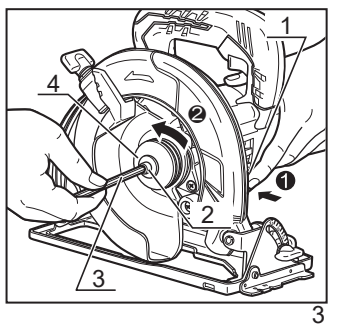

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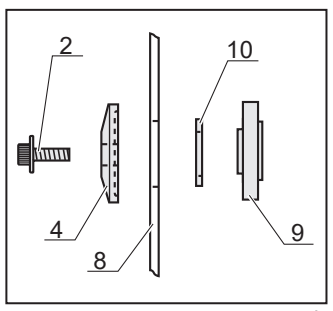

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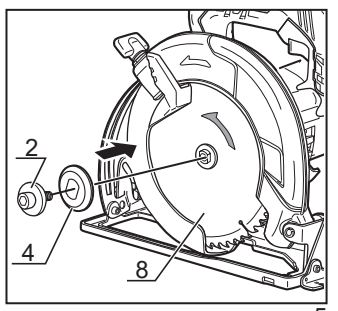

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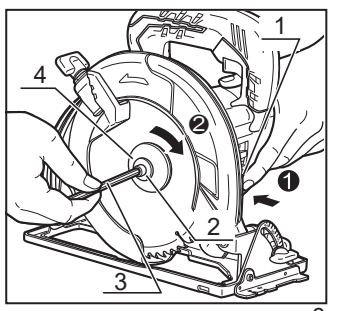

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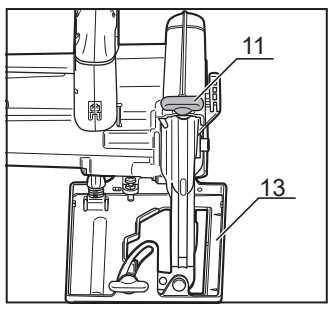

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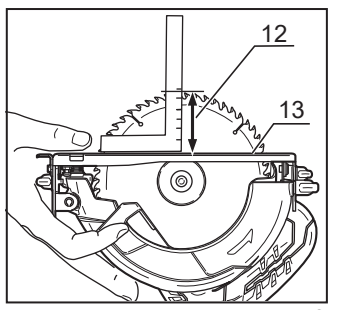

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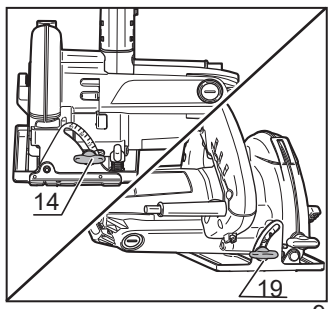

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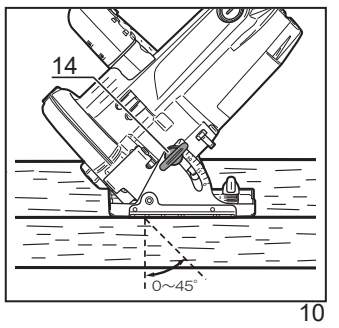

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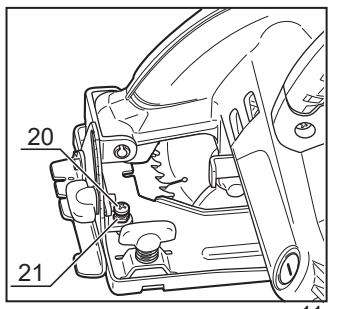

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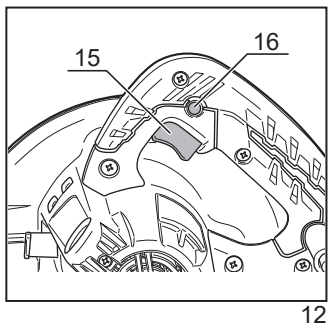

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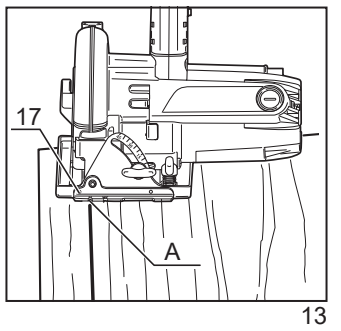

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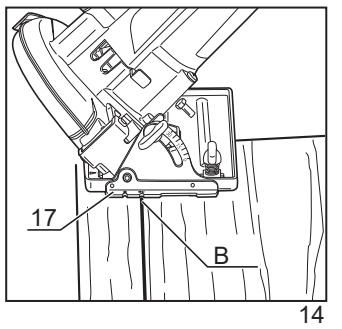

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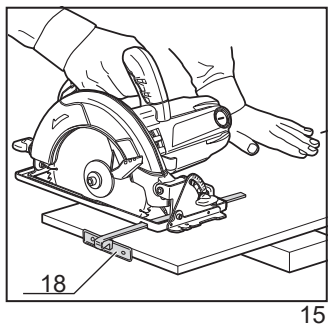

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DESCRIPTION

1. Lock lever
2. Hex. head bolt
3. Hex. key wrench
4. Outside flange
5. Lower guard
6. Lower guard lever
7. Safety guard
8. Saw Blade
9. Inside flange
10. Collar
11. Depth adjustment nut
12. Cutting depth
13. Base plate
14. Knob bolt
15. Trigger
16. Lock button
17. Line guide
18. Saw guide fence
19. Knob bolt
20. Screw
21. Nut

SPECIFICATIONS

	AW1710	AW1910
Blade diameter	165 mm (6-1/2")	190 mm (7-1/2")
(Only blades of this diameter may be used.)		
Blade bore diameter with collar	5/8"	5/8"
Blade bore diameter without collar	20 mm	20 mm
Max. cutting capacities at 90 deg.	57 mm (2-1/4")	68 mm (2-11/16")
Max. cutting capacities at 45 deg.	38 mm (1-1/2")	46 mm (1-13/16")
Input	1,100 W	1,100 W
Rotation speed	5,000 min^{-1}	5,000 min^{-1}
Overall length	264 mm (10-15/64")	293 mm (11-77/32")
Net weight	3.2 kg (7.1 lbs.)	3.4 kg (7.5 lbs.)

*** Be sure to check the nameplate on the product, because the voltage is subject to change depending on the area in which the product is to be used.**

STANDARD ACCESSORIES

Saw guide fence, Hex. key wrench, Saw blade
The saw blade is included in the standard accessories for some countries.

APPLICATIONS

(Use only for the purposes listed below.)
1. Sawing wood.

NOISE BUILD-UP

Noise (sound pressure level) in the workplace can exceed 85 dB (A). In this case, sound insulation and hearing protection measures must be taken by the operator.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

BE SURE TO DISCONNECT THE TOOL FROM THE POWER SUPPLY BEFORE ATTACHING AND REMOVING THE SAW BLADE.
BE SURE THAT THE TEETH OF THE SAW BLADE ARE POINTING UPWARD AT THE FRONT OF THE TOOL.

ATTACHING AND REMOVING THE BLADE (Figs. 2 - 6)
(The mark on the blade should be visible from the outside.)

ATTACHING

1. Pushing the lock lever (1), turn the hex. head bolt (2) with the hex. key wrench (3) until the gear shaft locks. (Figs. 2 and 3)
2. Loosen the hex. head bolt by turning the hex. key wrench counter-clockwise while pushing the lock lever. (Fig. 3)
3. Remove the hex. head bolt (2) and the outside flange (4).
4. Retract the lower guard (5) back with the lower guard lever (6) as far as possible toward the safety guard (7).
5. Then, attach the saw blade (8) against the inside flange (9) on the gear shaft and then the outside flange (4) and the hex. head bolt (2). (Figs. 4 and 5)
6. Push the lock lever again, tighten the hex. head bolt by turning the hex. key wrench clockwise while pushing the lock lever. (Fig. 6)
7. After tightening the hex. head bolt, release the lock lever.

REMOVING

1. Pushing the lock lever, turn the hex. head bolt with the hex. key wrench until the gear shaft locks.
2. Loosen the hex. head bolt by turning the hex. key wrench counter-clockwise while pushing the lock lever.
3. Remove the hex. head bolt and the outside flange.
4. Retract the lower guard back as far as possible toward the safety guard, then remove the saw blade.

WARNING!
Instructions not to use any abrasive wheels

ADJUSTING THE CUTTING DEPTH (Figs. 7 and 8)

1. To adjust the cutting depth, loosen the depth adjustment nut (11).
2. Slide the base plate (13) to the desired depth and retighten the nut securely.
3. The cutting depth (12) can be determined by measuring the distance between the blade protrusion and the base plate.

ADJUSTING THE CUTTING BEVEL (Figs. 9 and 10)

1. The true cutting angle may be adjusted to any desired angle between 0° and 45°.
2. Loosen the knob bolts (14, 19) which are positioned at the front and back of the tool and move the base plate to the desired angle according to the bevel scale.
3. After adjusting the desired angle, be sure to retighten the knob bolts firmly.

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ADJUSTING 0°CUT ACCURACY (Fig.11)

This tool is structured to be able to finely adjust the 0°cut position by turning the screw (20). This adjustment has been made at the factory, but if it is off, please adjust it as follows.
Loosen the nut (21) with wrench (8mm) and adjust the bevel angle by turning the screw with Philipps screw driver. Tighten the nut after the adjustment. (Please use commercially available wrench and Philipps screw driver.)

SWITCH (Fig. 12)

This tool is started and stopped by squeezing and releasing the trigger (15). For continuous operation, press the lock button (16) located on the side of grip while switch is depressed. Depress again to release the lock.

OPERATING

DANGER!
KEEP HANDS AWAY FROM THE CUTTING AREA. WHEN OPERATING THE TOOL, KEEP THE CORD AWAY FROM THE CUTTING AREA AND POSITION IT SO THAT IT WILL NOT BE CAUGHT ON THE WORK PIECE DURING THE CUTTING OPERATION.

It is important to saw with steady and even pressure (DO NOT FORCE) in order to obtain a uniform cut. Cut at a speed suited to the work piece. (Work slowly when work piece is hard.)
Inspect the saw blade frequently and replace or sharpen if dull, to avoid overloading the motor.

CUTTING POSITION (Figs. 13 and 14)
Cutting the work piece at 90°, use point “A” of the base plate line guide (17) and move the saw along the penciled line to be cut. Cutting at 45°, use point “B”.
This line guide shows an approximate line of cut.
Make a sample cut in scrap lumber to verify the actual line of cut.

USE OF SAW GUIDE FENCE (Fig. 15)
Use of the saw guide fence (18) eliminates the necessity of drawing guide lines on the work piece.
Particularly useful when making many pieces of the same size. The cutting width can be easily established by setting the guide fence at the desired distance from the blade.
The saw guide fence can be attached on either the right or left side of the base plate.

CAUTION!
The saw guide fence should only touch the work piece slightly and should not be forced.

MAINTENANCE

After use, check the tool to make sure that it is in top condition. It is recommended that you take this tool to an Authorized Service Center for a thorough cleaning and lubrication at least once a year.
DO NOT MAKE ANY ADJUSTMENTS WHILE THE MOTOR IS IN MOTION.
ALWAYS DISCONNECT THE POWER CORD FROM THE RECEPTACLE BEFORE CHANGING REMOVABLE OR EXPENDABLE PARTS (BLADE, BIT, SANDING PAPER ETC.), LUBRICATING OR WORKING ON THE UNIT.

WARNING!
To ensure safety and reliability, all repairs should be performed by an AUTHORIZED SERVICE CENTER or other QUALIFIED SERVICE ORGANIZATION.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

“ **WARNING** To reduce the risk of injury, user must read instruction manual ”

“ Class II construction tool in which protection against electric shock does not rely on basic insulation only, but in which additional safety precaution, such as double insulation or reinforced insulation, are provided.”