Mitre Saw – Battery

Instructions for Use

REQUIRED SAFETY EQUIPMENT

SAFETY FIRST

If you are collecting the equipment for someone else please make sure this sheet is given to the equipment user to read. This sheet should be given to the site supervisor if the equipment is being hired for commercial use so that the information is available to all users.

Before starting any job, be sure to spend a few minutes planning and understanding the hazards and risks of the job. Do this by:

- Thinking about and observing your surroundings
- Running through the steps of the job in your mind
- Identifying the hazards, how you can get hurt and how you'll prevent it
- Knowing what plant and equipment you need
- Only starting when you can do the job safely
- Ensuring you are trained or experienced for the task
- Communicating with everyone involved

Points to consider when planning a task. Can you:

- Come into contact with an energy source (e.g. heat, electricity, substance under pressure) or hazardous materials
- Be struck-by or against anything?
- Be caught-in, on or between anything?
- Slip, trip or fall on the same or too a lower level
- Strain or sprain a muscle?
- Cause damage to plant equipment or property?
  Spill or pollute something?

Safety Instructions

1. Mitre saws are intended to cut wood or wood-like products, they cannot be used with abrasive cut-off wheels for cutting ferrous material such as bars, rods, studs, etc. Abrasive dust causes moving parts such as the lower guard to jam. Sparks from abrasive cutting will burn the lower guard, the kerf insert and other plastic parts.
2. Use clamps to support the workpiece whenever possible. If supporting the workpiece by hand, you must always keep your hand at least 100mm from either side of the saw blade. Do not use this saw to cut pieces that are too small to be securely clamped or held by hand. If your hand is placed too close to the saw blade, there is an increased risk of injury from blade contact.
3. The workpiece must be stationary and clamped or held against both the fence and the table. Do not feed the workpiece into the blade or cut "freehand" in any way. Unrestrained or moving workpieces could be thrown at high speeds, causing injury.
4. Push the saw through the workpiece. Do not pull the saw through the workpiece. To make a cut, raise the saw head and pull it out over the workpiece without cutting, start the motor, press the saw head down and push the saw through the workpiece. Cutting on the pull stroke is likely to cause the saw blade to climb on top of the workpiece and violently throw the blade assembly towards the operator.
5. Never cross your hand over the intended line of cutting either in front or behind the saw blade. Supporting the workpiece "cross handed" i.e. holding the workpiece to the right of the saw blade with your left hand or vice versa is very dangerous.
6. Do not reach behind the fence with either hand closer than 100 mm from either side of the saw blade, to remove wood scraps, or for any other reason while the blade is spinning. The proximity of the spinning saw blade to your hand may not be obvious and you may be seriously injured.
7. Inspect your workpiece before cutting. If the workpiece is bowed or warped, clamp it with the outside bowed face toward the fence. Always make certain that there is no gap between the workpiece, fence and table along the line of the cut. Bent or warped workpieces can twist or shift and may cause binding on the spinning saw blade while cutting. There should be no nails or foreign objects in the workpiece.
8. Do not use the saw until the table is clear of all tools, wood scraps, etc., except for the workpiece. Small debris or loose pieces of wood or other objects that contact the revolving blade can be thrown with high speed.
9. Cut only one workpiece at a time. Stacked multiple workpieces cannot be adequately clamped or braced and may bind on the blade or shift during cutting.
10. Ensure the mitre saw is mounted or placed on a level, firm work surface before use. A level and firm work surface reduces the risk of the mitre saw becoming unstable.
11. Plan your work. Every time you change the bevel or mitre angle setting, make sure the adjustable fence is set correctly to support the workpiece and will not interfere with the blade or the guarding system. Without turning the tool "ON" and with no workpiece on the table, move the saw blade through a complete simulated cut to assure there will be no interference or danger of cutting the fence.
12. Provide adequate support such as table extensions, saw horses, etc. for a workpiece that is wider or longer than the table top. Workpieces longer or wider than the mitre saw table can tip if not securely supported. If the cut-off piece or workpiece tips, it can lift the lower guard or be thrown by the spinning blade.

13. Do not use another person as a substitute for a table extension or as additional support. Unstable support for the workpiece can cause the blade to bind or the workpiece to shift during the cutting operation pulling you and the helper into the spinning blade.
14. The cut-off piece must not be jammed or pressed by any means against the spinning saw blade. If confined, i.e. using length stops, the cut-off piece could get wedged against the blade and thrown violently.
15. Always use a clamp or a fixture designed to properly support round material such as rods or tubing. Rods have a tendency to roll while being cut, causing the blade to "bite" and pull the work with your hand into the blade.
16. Let the blade reach full speed before contacting the workpiece. This will reduce the risk of the workpiece being thrown.
17. If the workpiece or blade becomes jammed, turn the mitre saw off. Wait for all moving parts to stop and disconnect the plug from the power source and/or remove the battery pack. Then work to free the jammed material. Continued sawing with a jammed workpiece could cause loss of control or damage to the mitre saw.
18. After finishing the cut, release the switch, hold the saw head down and wait for the blade to stop before removing the cut-off piece. Reaching with your hand near the coasting blade is dangerous.
19. Hold the handle firmly when making an incomplete cut or when releasing the switch before the saw head is completely in the down position. The braking action of the saw may cause the saw head to be suddenly pulled downward, causing a risk of injury.
20. Only use the saw blade with the diameter that is marked on the tool or specified in the manual. Use of an incorrectly sized blade may affect the proper guarding of the blade or guard operation which could result in serious personal injury.
21. Only use the saw blades that are marked with a speed equal or higher than the speed marked on the tool.
22. Do not use the saw to cut other than wood, aluminium or similar materials.

Starting Procedure

- Before installing the battery cartridge(s) into the tool, always check to see that the switch trigger actuates properly and returns to the "OFF" position when released. Do not pull the switch trigger hard without pressing in the lock-off button. This can cause switch breakage. Operating a tool with a switch that does not actuate properly can lead to loss of control and serious personal injury.
- NEVER use tool without a fully operative switch trigger. Any tool with an inoperative switch is HIGHLY DANGEROUS and must be repaired before further usage or serious personal injury may occur.
- NEVER defeat the lock-off button by taping down or some other means. A switch with a negated lock-off button may result in unintentional operation and serious personal injury.
- NEVER use the tool if it runs when you simply pull the switch trigger without pressing the lock-off button. A switch in need of repair may result in unintentional operation and serious personal injury. Return tool to Hirepool for proper repairs BEFORE further usage.

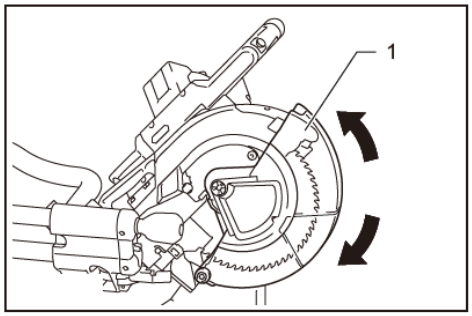
1. To prevent the switch trigger from being accidentally pulled, a lock-off button is provided
2. To start the tool, press the lock-off button and pull the switch trigger
3. Release the switch trigger to stop

WARNING: Do not use a lock with a shank or cable any smaller than 6.35 mm in diameter. A smaller shank or cable may not properly lock the tool in the off position and unintentional operation may occur resulting in serious personal injury.

Blade Guard

- Never defeat or remove the blade guard or the spring which attaches to the guard. An exposed blade as a result of defeated guarding may result in serious personal injury during operation.
- Never use the tool if the blade guard or spring are damaged, faulty or removed. Operation of the tool with a damaged, faulty or removed guard may result in serious personal injury.
- Always maintain the blade guard in good condition for safe operation. Stop the operation immediately if there are any irregularity of the blade guard. Check to assure spring loaded return action of guard.

When lowering the handle, the blade guard raises automatically. The guard is spring loaded so it returns to its original position when the cut is completed and the handle is raised.



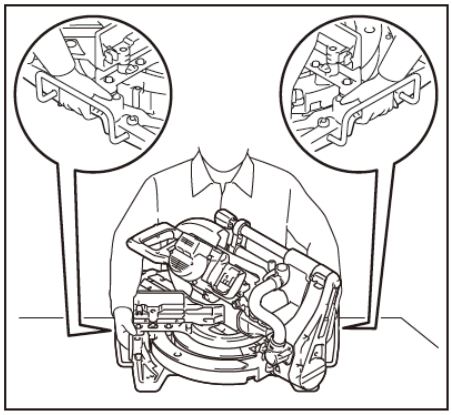
► 1. Blade guard

Carrying tool

Before carrying the tool, be sure to remove the battery cartridge and all movable parts of the miter saw are secured. Always check the following:

- The battery cartridge is removed.
- The carriage is at 0° bevel angle position and secured.
- The carriage is lowered and locked.
- The carriage is fully slid to the guide fences and locked.
- The turn base is at the full right miter angle position and secured.
- The holders are stored and secured.

Carry the tool by holding both sides of the tool base.



WARNING: Stopper pin for carriage elevation is for carrying and storage purposes only and not for any cutting operations. The use of the stopper pin for cutting operations may cause unexpected movement of the circular saw blade resulting in kickback and serious personal injury.

CAUTION: Always secure all moving portions before carrying the tool. If portions of the tool move or slide while being carried, loss of control or balance may occur and result in personal injury.

CAUTION: Be sure that the carriage elevation is properly locked at its bottom by the stopper pin. If the stopper pin is not engaged properly, the carriage may jump up suddenly and cause personal injury.