



说明书材质要求：105g 有光铜版纸	说明书成品尺寸：105*143mm
Black (单色印刷)	
折叠方式：风琴折 (20P 以下 用风琴折) 特殊情况：16P/20P：风琴折 + 对折	备注：
特别注意：此页内容不印刷	

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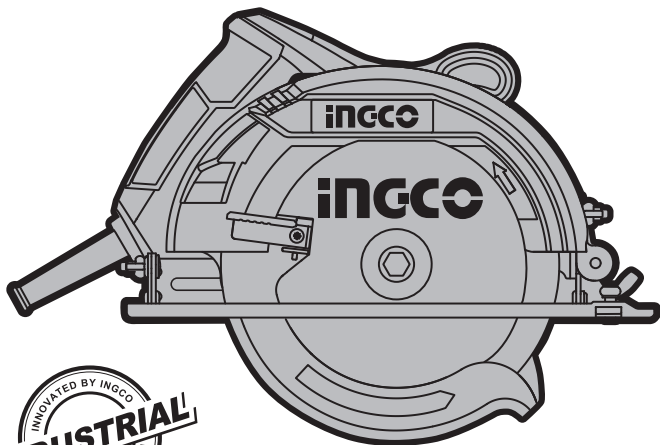
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	版本号	日期	设计师	版本号	日期	设计师

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PRODUCT MANUAL

CIRCULAR SAW



CS18568 UCS18568
CS18568xy UCS18568xy
x (blank,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,E,S,A,M)
y (blank,-1,-2,-3,-4,-5,-6,-7,-8,-9,E,S,A,M)



SCAN FOR VIDEO

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.*

THE SYMBOLS IN INSTRUCTION MANUAL

	Double insulated for additional protection
	Read the instruction manual before using.
	CE conformity.
	Safety alert. Please only use the accessories supported by the manufacturer.
	Wear safety glasses, hearing protection and dust mask.
	Waste electrical products should not be disposed of with household waste. Please recycle where facilities exist. Check with your Local Authority or retailer for recycling advice.

SAFETY WARNING ON USING

Safety instructions for all saws

Cutting procedures

DANGER

- a) 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 the workpiece in your hands or across your leg while cutting. 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, 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 could give the operator an electric shock.
- 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 off-centre, 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

Kickback causes and related warnings

- kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched, jammed 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 jammed 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 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.
- 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, centre the saw blade in the kerf so that the saw teeth are not engaged into the material.** If a saw blade binds, it may walk up or kickback from the workpiece as the saw is restarted.
- d) **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.
- 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 and bevel adjusting locking levers must be tight and secure before making the cut.** If blade adjustment shifts while cutting, it may cause binding and kickback.
- g) **Use extra caution when sawing into existing walls or other blind areas.** The protruding blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.

Safety instructions for saws with pendulum guard and saws with towguard

Lower guard function

- a) **Check the lower guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate the saw if the lower guard does not move freely and close instantly. Never clamp or tie the lower guard into the open position.** If the saw is

accidentally dropped, the 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) **The lower guard may be retracted manually only for special cuts such as “plunge cuts” and “compound cuts”. Raise the lower guard by the retracting handle and as soon as the 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 the 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.

Safety instructions for plunge type saws

Guard function

- a) **Check the guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate the saw if the guard does not move freely and enclose the blade instantly. Never clamp or tie the guard so that the blade is exposed.** If the saw is accidentally dropped, the guard may be bent. Check to make sure that the guard moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, in all angles and depths of cut.
- b) **Check the operation and condition of the guard return spring. If the guard and the spring are not operating properly, they must be serviced before use.** The guard may operate sluggishly due to damaged parts, gummy deposits, or a build-up of debris.
- c) **Assure that the base plate of the saw will not shift while performing a “plunge cut”.** Blade shifting sideways will cause binding and likely kick back.
- d) **Always observe that the guard is covering the blade before placing the 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 the switch is released.

Additional safety instructions for all saws with riving knife

Riving knife function

- a) **Use the appropriate saw blade for the riving knife.** For the riving knife to function, the body of the blade must be thinner than the riving knife and the cutting width of the blade must be wider than the thickness of the riving knife.
- b) **Adjust the riving knife as described in this instruction manual.** Incorrect spacing, positioning and alignment can make the riving knife ineffective in preventing kickback.
- c) **Always use the riving knife except when plunge cutting.** The riving knife must be replaced after plunge cutting. The riving knife causes interference during plunge cutting and can create kickback.
- d) **For the riving knife to work, it must be engaged in the workpiece.** The riving knife is ineffective in preventing kickback during short cuts.
- e) **Do not operate the saw if the riving knife is bent.** Even a light interference can slow the closing rate of a guard.

Residual risks

Even when the power tool is used as prescribed it is not possible to eliminate all residual risk factors. The following hazards may arise in connection with the power tool's construction and design:

- a) Health defects resulting from vibration emission if the power tool is being used over longer period of time or not adequately managed and properly maintained.
- b) Injuries and damage to property due to broken accessories that are suddenly dashed.

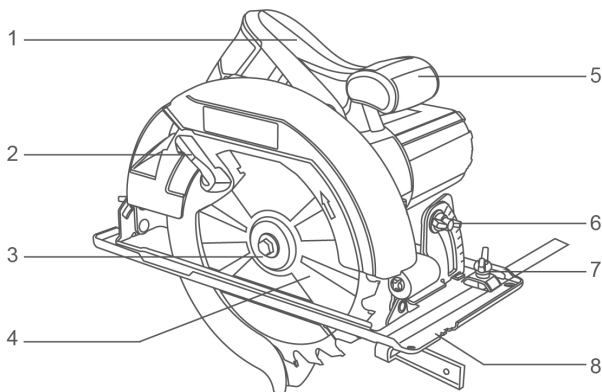
WARNING

This power tool produces an electromagnetic field during operation. This field may under some circumstances interfere with active or passive medical implants. To reduce the risk of serious or fatal injury, we recommend persons with medical implants to consult their physician and the medical implant manufacturer before operating this power tool.

INTENDED USE

This circular saw is intended to cut wood products by lengthways and crossways straight cuts and miter cuts with angles while in firm contact with the workpiece.

SPECIFICATIONS



1.Handle

2.Lower guard

3.Flange

4.Saw blade

5.Additional handle

6.Lock screw for mitre cuts

7.Lock screw for the parallel stop

8.Parallel guide

Accessories

1. 1pcs Parallel guide

2. 1pcs Wrench

3. 1pcs TCT blade

4. 1set Carbon brushes

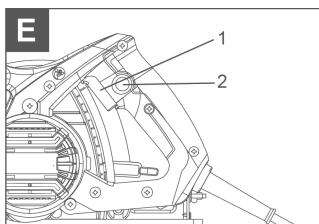
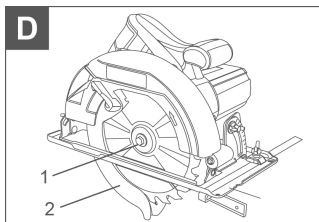
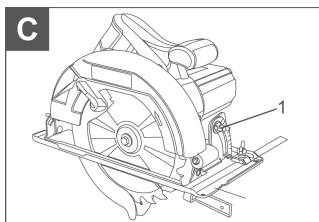
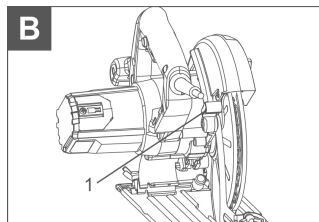
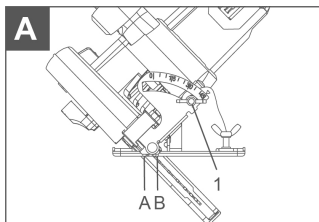
Technical specifications

Mode No.	CS18568 CS18568S (SAA PLUG) CS18568-3 CS18568-8 (BS Plug) CS18568-4 CS18568-6 (ISRAEL Plug) CS185682 CS18568xy	UCS18568 UCS18568xy	UCS18568-9 (INMENTRO Plug)
Rated voltage	220-240V~50/60Hz	110- 120V~50/60Hz	127V~ 60Hz
Rated input power	1600W	1600W	1600W
No-load speed	5000/min	5000/min	5000/min
Cutting depth at 45°	45mm	1-3/4"	1-3/4"
Cutting depth at 90°	65mm	2-9/16"	2-9/16"
Saw blade	185mm	7-1/4"	7-1/4"
Totally insulated	☐ \ II	☐ \ II	☐ \ II

Model No. Note: x (blank, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,E,S,A,M); y (blank, -1,-2,-3,-4,-5,-6,-7,-8,-9,E,S,A,M)

- Due to our continuing program of research and development, the specifications herein are subject to change without notice.

OPERATION PICTURE



OPERATION

Applications

The hand-held circular saw is designed for sawing straight cuts in wood, in materials similar to wood, and in plastics.

Safety regulations

The corresponding safety information can be found in the enclosed booklet.

Working with the hand-held circular saw

- Always hold the circular saw firmly. The lower guard will be pushed back automatically by the workpiece.
- Never apply force! Advance the circular saw gently and steadily.
- The off-cut piece should be to the right of the circular saw so that the wide part of the base plate is supported over its entire surface.
- When sawing along a marked line, guide the circular saw along the corresponding groove. Clamp small pieces of wood securely before sawing. Never hold them in your hand.
- Always observe the safety regulations! Wear goggles!
- Do not use defective saw blades or blades with cracks or flaws.
- Do not use flanges or flange nuts with a hole which is larger or smaller than that of the saw blade used.
- Do not try to stop the saw blade with your hand or by applying pressure to the side of the blade. The lower guard must not jam and must return to its original position once work is completed. Before plugging in the circular saw, check that the lower guard is functioning properly.
- Before each use, always check that the safety devices - the lower guard, flanges and adjustment devices - are functioning properly and have been adjusted and secured correctly. The lower guard is not to be wedged in the retracted guard hood when sawing.

Parallel cuts (see Figure A)

IMPORTANT

Wear ear muffs and goggles.

1. Release the lock screw 1.
2. For 90° cuts, adjust the parallel guide 9 using the scale on groove A, for

45° cuts adjust the parallel guide 9 using the scale on groove B. Observe the saw blade width.

3. Tighten the lock screw.

⚠ IMPORTANT

First make a trial cut.

Adjustment of the cutting depth (see Figure B)

1. Release the locking lever 1.
2. Swing the shoe downwards.
3. Adjust the cutting depth using the scale. The saw teeth must project approx. 2 mm out of the wood.
4. Push the locking lever down

Adjustment of the cutting angle (see Figure C)

1. Release the lock screw 1.
2. Adjust the cutting angle to the desired angle between 0 and 45°.
3. Tighten the lock screw 1.

Changing the saw blade (see Figure D)

⚠ IMPORTANT

Pull out the plug before making any changes to the circular saw!

1. Open the lower guard 2 and hold.
2. Press the lock button.
3. Undo the screw
4. Remove the flange 1 and the saw blade by dropping down and out.
5. Clean the flange and insert a new blade. Note the direction of rotation (see arrow on the guard hood).
6. Tighten the screw and check for concentricity.

Switching on

Before pressing the switch, check that the saw blade is properly fitted, that the moving parts run smoothly and that the clamping screws are tight.

Switching on and off (see Figure E)

To switch on:

Press the lock button 1 and the switch 2 simultaneously.

To switch off:

Release the lock button and the switch.

MAINTENANCE&MALFUNCTIONS

Possible malfunctions and methods of their eliminations

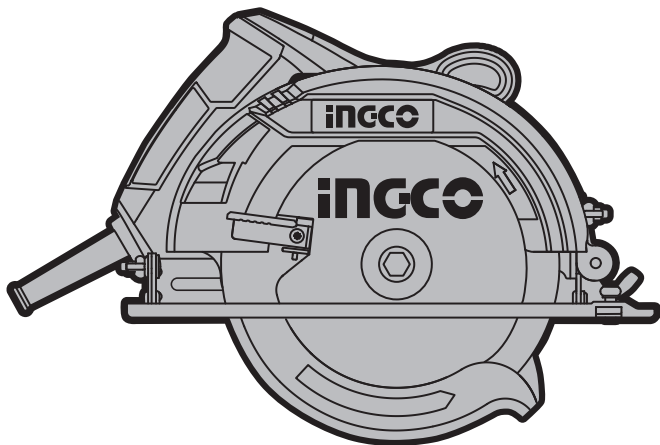
Malfunction	Probable causes	Actions
When the machine is turned on, the electric motor does not work.	• Switch failure • The power cord or wiring is broken, power cord plug malfunction; • No brush contact with the collector; • Wear/damage of brushes.	Disconnect the machine from the mains and contact a qualified specialist.
Formation of a circular fire on the collector.	• Brush wear/damage of the brush holder • Malfunction in the armature coil.	Disconnect the machine from the mains and contact a qualified specialist. Please don't repair the machine by your own.
When working, smoke or the smell of burning insulation appears from the ventilation openings.	• Malfunction in the electric motor coil; • Malfunction of the electrical part of the tool.	
Increased noise in the gearbox	• Wear/breakage of gears or bearings.	
When the machine is turned on, the spindle does not rotate.	• Gearbox failure.	

Critical state criteria

Critical state criteria	Probable causes	Actions
Cracks on the surfaces of bearing and housing parts;	Fatigue deformation of metal	When the malfunction is detected, please disconnect the machine from the mains and contact a qualified specialist.
The power cord or plug is damaged	Overload or breakage	
Excessive wear or damage to the motor or reductor mechanism, or a combination of signs.	Fatigue deformation of metal	

Critical state criteria

List of critical failures	Actions
Electric motor sparking	It is necessary to contact a qualified specialist
The appearance of extraneous noise	It is necessary to contact a qualified specialist
If the above malfunctions are detected, it is necessary to disconnect the machine from the mains and contact a qualified specialist.	



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