

IDEAL

CIRCULAR SAW ID C7SB

Part No.:28578

OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS



Read though carefully and understand these instructions before use.

No.	description	Qty	No.	description	Qty
1	screw M8*16	1	30	washer	1
2	flat washer $\varnothing 8.5 \times 20 \times 1.8$	1	31	bearing 608	1
3	upper press plate	1	32	bearing cap	1
4	down press plate	1	33	wind shield	1
5	screw M4*8	3	34	nut M5	2
6	bearing press plate	1	35	right handle	1
7	blade cover	1	36	shield sleeve	1
8	bearing 6202	1	37	screw ST4*14A	2
9	screw M5*14	2	38	press plate	1
10	front cover	1	39	switch	1
11	output shaft	1	40	left handle	1
12	woodruff key 3*10	1	41	screw ST4*16BT	5
13	big gear	1	42	screw M5*25	2
14	clamp spring $\varnothing 12$	1	43	screw M5*60A	2
15	bearing 626	1	44	stator	1
16	screw M5*6	1	45	motor house	1
17	blade cover spring	1	46	screw M5*30	3
18	screw M8x20	2	47	spring	2
19	screw M6x20	1	48	brush holder	2
20	limit column	1	49	carbon brush	2
21	gear box	1	50	brush holder cap	2
22	washer $\varnothing 8.5 \times \varnothing 20 \times 1.8$	1	51	cable	1
23	nut	1	52	nut M6*8	1
24	tighten wrench	1	53	washer $\varnothing 6.2 * \varnothing 16 * 1$	1
25	screw ST4x14BT	1	54	washer $\varnothing 10.5 * \varnothing 20 * 1$	1
26	bearing 6001	1	55	nut M8	1
27	self lock spring	1	56	pin $\varnothing 6 * 35$	1
28	self lock	1	57	base plate	1
29	rotor	1	58	spanner	1

(GB)

Technical data

Modle	ID C7SB
Rated voltage	220-240V~ 50/60Hz
Input Power	1800W
No-load Speed	5000r/min
Blade Size	185mm (7-1/4")



- Wear safety glasses, hearing protectors and protective gloves. Wear a face mask.
- For long hair, wear hair protection. Work only with close-fitting clothes.

- The machine must not be operated without the appropriate safety devices.
- The swinging protective guard must be able to move freely and must not be jammed in the open position.
- Always lay the cable away from the machine to wards the rear.
- Put the plug into the mains socket only when the machine is switched off.
- Do not leave clamping tools inserted.
- Clamp the work-piece if it cannot be secured by its own weight.
- Always hold the machine with both hands during operation and make sure you have a firm foot-hold.
- Apply the machine to the material only after it has been switched on.
- When working, always guide the machine away from the body.
- The cutting path must be free of obstacles on the top and the bottom.
- The saw blade should not protrude below the workpiece more than 3 min.
- Keep hands away from the rotating saw blade. Be careful not to come in contact with the rotating saw blade on the underside of the workpiece.
- Do not work overhead with the machine
- Do not cut into nails, screws, etc.
- Do not work with materials containing asbestos.
- Do not tilt the saw blade.
- If the saw blade becomes jammed, switch off the machine immediately.
- Do not stop the saw blade after switching off with side pressure.
- Do not stop the saw blade with the characteristics incompliant to instruction manual.
- Do not use the saw with its disk thicker than the riving knife and with its tooth space shorter than the thickness of the riving knife.
- Keep the distance between riving knife and tooth ring less than 5 mm and keep the overlength of tooth ring over the bottom edge of riving knife no longer than 5 mm.
- Do not use saw blades that have cracks or that are damaged.

Generality

The machine is intended for performing lengthways and crossways straight cuts and mitre cuts with angles to 45° in plywood and chip board as well as wood fibre and laminated materials while in firm contact with the material.

Noise / Vibration information

Measured values determined according to EN50144. Typically the A-weighted noise levels of the tool are: sound pressure level 100 dB (A); sound power level 113 dB (A).

Wear ear protection!

The typical hand-arm vibration is below 2,5 m/s².

For your safety



Working safely with this machine is possible only when the operating and safety information are read completely. Additionally safety instructions (page 8) must be followed. Before using for the first time, ask for a practical demonstration.



- If the cable is damaged or cut though while working, do not touch the cable but immediately pull the mains plug. Never use the machine with a damaged cable.

- Saw blades of highly alloyed, high-speed steel (HSS-steel) must not be used.
- The saw blade must not become stuck in the cut. The saw tooth offset must be wider of the saw blade thinner.
- Always remove the plug from the power supply socket before carrying out any work on the machine, when interrupting work and when not using the machine.
- SKIL can assure flawless functioning of the machine only when original accessories are used.
- Ensure correct actions for the return structure of all the guarding systems.
- Do not use any grinding wheel, except that the tool is specially designed to be assembled with grinding wheel.
- Do not operate the power tool stationary. It is not designed for operation with a saw table.

⚠ 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.
- **Do not reach underneath the workpiece.** The guard cannot protect you from the blade below the workpiece.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Hold power tool by insulated gripping surfaces when performing an operation where the cutting tool may contact hidden wiring or its own cord.** Contact with a "live" wire will also make exposed metal parts of the power tool "live" and shock the operator.
- **When ripping always use a rip fence or straight edge guide.** This improves the accuracy of cut and reduces the chance of blade binding.
- **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.
- **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.

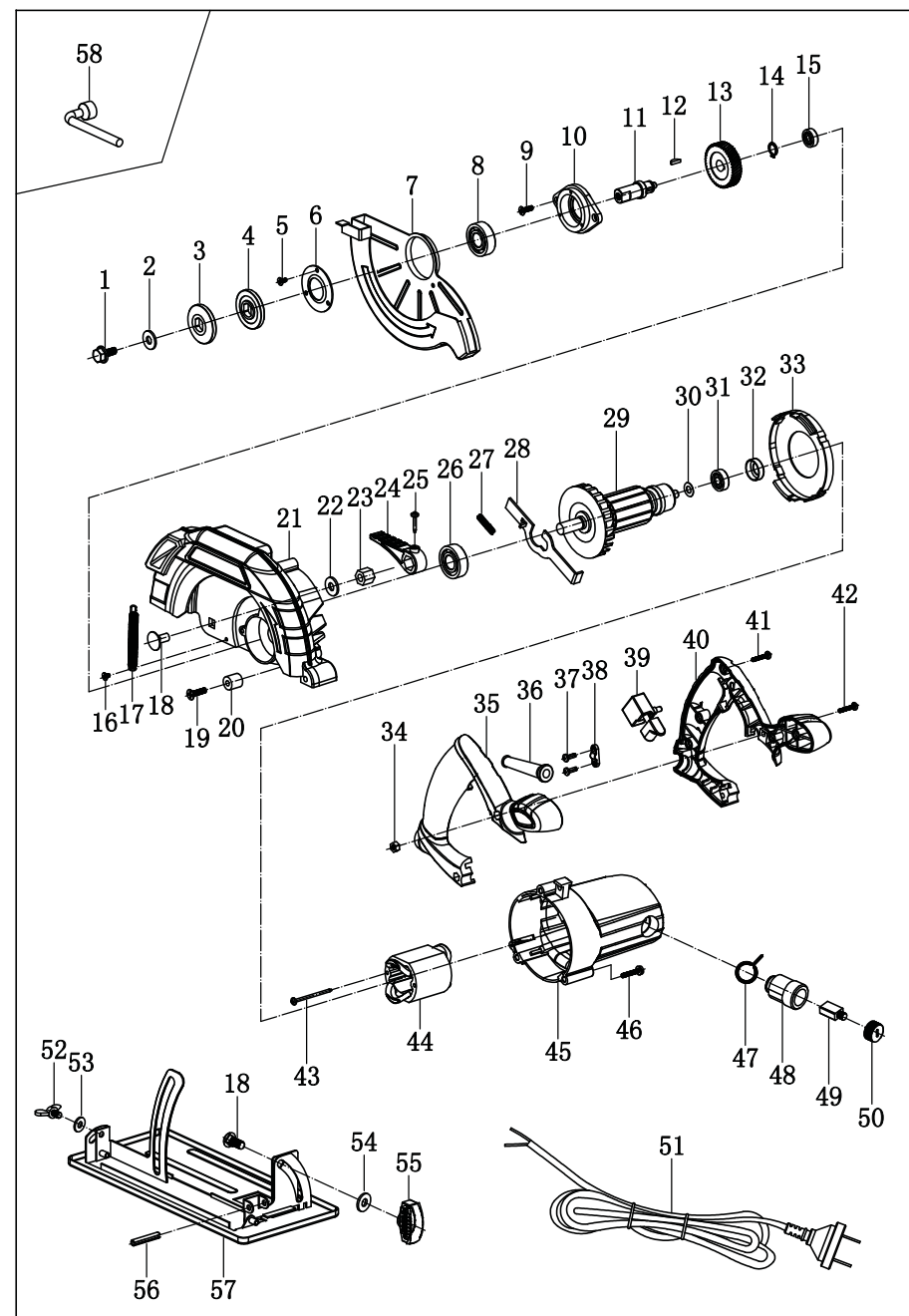
Causes and operator prevention of kickback

Kickback is a sudden reaction to a pinched, bound or misaligned saw blade, causing an uncontrolled saw to lift up and out of the workpiece toward the operator. When the blade is pinched or bound tightly by the kerf closing down, the blade stalls and the motor reaction drives the unit rapidly back toward the operator. If the blade becomes twisted or misaligned in the cut, the teeth at the back edge of the blade can dig into the top surface of the wood causing the blade to climb out of the kerf and jump back toward the operator. Kickback is the result of saw misuse and/or incorrect operating procedures or conditions and can be avoided by taking proper precautions as given below.

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

Lower guard - safety measures

- **Check lower guard for proper closing before each use. Do not operate the saw if lower guard does not move freely and close instantly. Never clamp or tie the lower guard into the open position.** If saw is accidentally dropped, lower guard may be bent. Raise the lower guard with the retracting handle and make sure it moves freely and does not touch the blade or any other part, in all angles and depths of cut.
- **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.
- **Lower guard should be retracted manually only for special cuts such as "plunge cuts" and "compound cuts."** Raise lower guard by retracting handle and as soon as blade enters the material, the lower guard must be released. For all other sawing, the lower guard should operate automatically.
- **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.



Safety instructions

WARNING! Read all instructions Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury. The term "power tool" in all of the warnings listed below refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Work area

- a) **Keep work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered and 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.

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 safety equipment. Always wear eye protection.** Safety equipment such as dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- c) **Avoid accidental starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before plugging in.** Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or plugging in 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, clothing and gloves 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 these devices can reduce dust-related hazards.
- #### 4) Power tool use and care
- a) **Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application.** The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.
 - b) **Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off.** Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
 - c) **Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or the battery pack from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools.** Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.
 - d) **Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool.** Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
 - e) **Maintain power tools. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tools operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use.** Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.
 - f) **Keep cutting tools sharp and clean.** Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
 - g) **Use the power tool, accessories and tool bits etc. in accordance with these instructions and in the manner intended for the particular type of power tool, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed.** Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.
- #### 5) Service
- a) **Have your power tool serviced by a qualified repair person using only identical replacement parts.** This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained.

- **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.** Guard may operate sluggishly due to damaged parts, gummy deposits, or a build-up of debris.
- **Assure that the guide plate of the saw will not shift while performing the "plunge cut" when the blade bevel setting is not at 90°.** Blade shifting sideways will cause binding and likely kick back.
- **Always observe that the 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.

Additional safety rules for saws with riving knife

- a) Use the appropriate riving knife matched with the blade being used. For the riving knife to work, it must be thicker than the body but thinner than the teeth set of the blade.
- b) Adjust the riving knife in accordance with these instructions in the manual. Incorrect clearance, location and alignment can make the riving knife ineffective in preventing kickback.
- c) Always use riving knife except when making "plunge cuts". Riving knife must be replaced after plunge cutting. Riving knife causes interference during plunge cutting and can create kickback.
- d) For the riving knife to work, it must be engaged into 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 also slow the closing rate of a guard.

Assembly

ATTACHING THE BLADE

⚠ Disconnect the plug from the power source before making any assembly, adjustments or changing accessories. Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the tool accidentally.

1. Turn BLADE STUD with wrench provided counter-clockwise and remove BLADE STUD and OUTER WASHER. If the shaft moves while attempting to loosen the blade stud press the lock button.
2. Retract the lower guard all the way up into the upper guard. While retracting the lower guard, check operation and condition of the LOWER GUARD SPRING.
3. Make sure the saw teeth and arrow on the blade point in the same direction as the arrow on the lower guard.
4. Slide blade through slot in the foot and mount it against the INNER WASHER on the shaft. Be sure the large diameter of the OUTER washer lays flush against the blade.
5. Reinstall OUTER WASHER and tighten BLADE STUD finger tight. Press lock button to lock shaft. For all models TIGHTEN BLADE STUD 1/8 TURN (45°) WITH THE WRENCH PROVIDED.

Do not use wrenches with longer handles, since it may lead to over tightening of the blade stud.

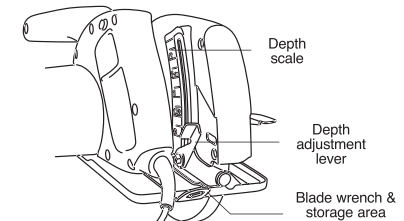
VARI-TORQUE CLUTCH

This clutching action is provided by the friction of the OUTER WASHER against the BLADE and permits the blade shaft to turn when the blade encounters excessive resistance. When the BLADE STUD is properly tightened (as described in Attaching The Blade), the blade will slip when it encounters excessive resistance, thus reducing saw's tendency to KICKBACK.

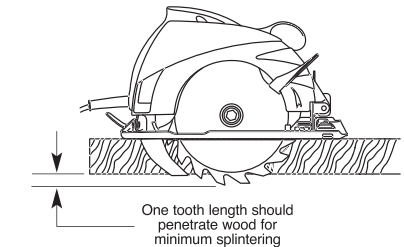
One setting may not be sufficient for cutting all materials. If excessive blade slippage occurs, tighten the blade stud a fraction of a turn more (less than 1/8 turn). OVERTIGHTENING THE BLADE STUD NULLIFIES THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CLUTCH.

Depth adjustment

Disconnect plug from power source. Loosen the depth adjustment lever located between the guard and handle of saw. Hold the foot down with one hand and raise or lower saw by the handle. Tighten lever at the depth setting desired.

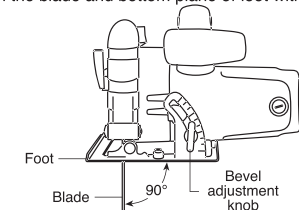


Not more than one tooth length of the blade should extend below the material to be cut, for minimum splintering.

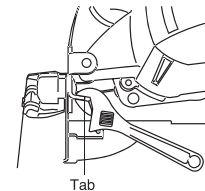


90° cutting angle check

Disconnect plug from power source. Set foot to maximum depth of cut setting. Loosen bevel adjustment knob, set to 0° on quadrant, retighten knob and check for 90° angle between the blade and bottom plane of foot with a square.



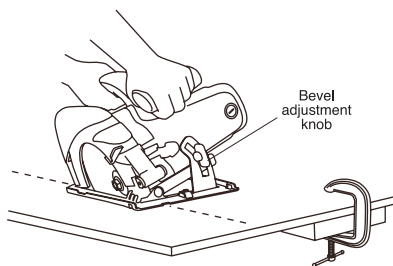
If adjustment is necessary, tilt foot to 45°, tighten bevel adjustment knob and bend "TAB" with an adjustable wrench or pliers.



Bevel adjustment

Disconnect plug from power source. The foot can be adjusted up to 45° by loosening the bevel adjustment knob at the front of the saw. Align to desired angle on calibrated quadrant.

Then tighten bevel adjustment knob. Because of the increased amount of blade engagement in the work and decreased stability of the foot, blade binding may occur. Keep the saw steady and the foot firmly on the workpiece.



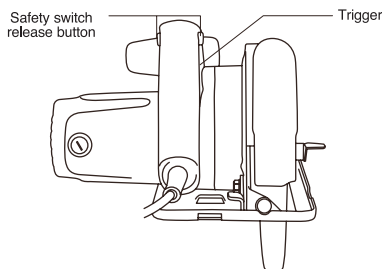
Switch

⚠ When starting the tool, hold it with both hands. The torque from the motor can cause the tool to twist.

The safety switch is designed to prevent accidental starts. To operate safety switch, press the release button with your thumb on either side of handle to disengage the lock, then pull the trigger. When the trigger is released the button will engage the safety switch automatically, and the trigger will no longer operate.

To turn tool "ON", squeeze the trigger switch. To turn the tool "OFF", release the trigger switch, which is spring loaded and will return to the off position automatically.

Your saw should be running at full speed BEFORE starting the cut, and turned off only AFTER completing the cut. To increase switch life, do not turn switch on and off while cutting.



General cuts

Always hold the saw handle with one hand and the auxiliary handle or housing with the other.

⚠ Always be sure either hand does not interfere with the free movement of the lower guard.

Maintain a firm grip and operate the switch with a decisive action. Never force the saw. Use light and continuous pressure.

⚠ After completing a cut and the trigger has been released, be aware of the necessary time it takes for the blade to come to a complete stop during coast down. Do not allow the saw to brush against your leg or side, since the lower guard is retractable, it could catch on your clothing and expose the blade. Be aware of the necessary blade exposures that exist in both the upper and lower guard areas.

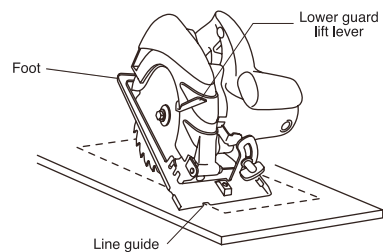
When cutting is interrupted, to resume cutting: squeeze the trigger and allow the blade to reach full speed, re-enter the cut slowly and resume cutting.

When cutting across the grain, the fibers of the wood have a tendency to tear and lift. Advancing the saw slowly minimizes this effect. For a finished cut, a cross cut blade or miter blade is recommended.

Pocket cuts

⚠ Disconnect the plug from the power source before making adjustments.

Set depth adjustment according to material to be cut. Tilt saw forward with cutting guide notch lined up with the line you've drawn. Raise the lower guard, using lift lever and hold the saw by the front and rear handles.



With the blade just clearing the material to be cut, start the motor. Gradually lower the back end of saw using the front end of the foot as the hinge point.

⚠ As blade starts cutting the material, release the lower guard immediately.

When the foot rests flat on the surface being cut, proceed cutting in forward direction to end of cut.

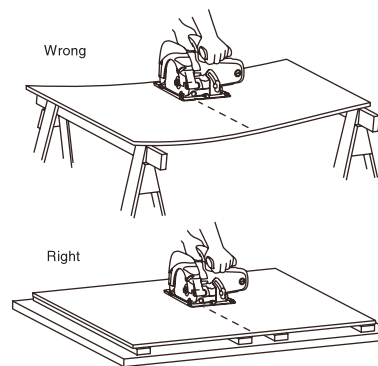
⚠ Allow blade to come to a complete stop before lifting the saw from cut. Also, never pull the saw backward since blade will climb out of the material and KICKBACK will occur.

Turn saw around and finish the cut in the normal manner, sawing forward. If corners of your pocket cut are not completely cut through, use a jigsaw or hand saw to finish the corners.

Cutting large sheets

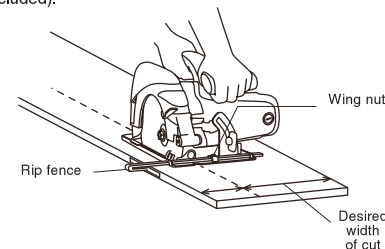
Large sheets and long boards sag or bend, depending on support. If you attempt to cut without leveling and properly supporting the piece, the blade will tend to bind, causing KICKBACK and extra load on the motor.

Support the panel or board close to the cut, as shown in. Be sure to set the depth of the cut so that you cut through the sheet or board only and not the table or work bench. The two-by-fours used to raise and support the work should be positioned so that the broadest sides support the work and rest on the table or bench. Do not support the work with the narrow sides as this is an unsteady arrangement. If the sheet or board to be cut is too large for a table or work bench, use the supporting two-by-fours on the floor and secure.



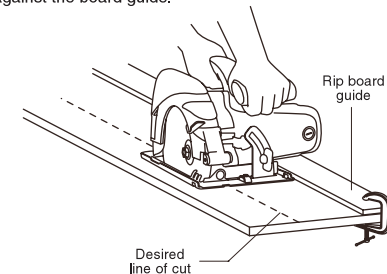
Rip cuts

The combination blade provided with your saw is for both cross cuts and rip cuts. Ripping is cutting lengthwise with the grain of the wood. Rip cuts are easy to do with a rip fence. Rip Fence is available as an accessory (not included). To attach fence, insert fence through slots in foot to desired width as shown and secure with the wing nut (not included).



Rip board guide

When rip cutting large sheets, the rip fence may not allow the desired width of cut. Clamp or nail a straight piece of 1" lumber to the sheet as a guide. Use the right side of the foot against the board guide.



Maintenance and cleaning

Before any work on the machine itself, pull the mains plug.

For safe and proper working, always keep the machine and the ventilation slots clean.

In extreme working conditions, conductive dust can accumulate in the interior of the machine when working with metal. The protective insulation of the machine can be degraded. The use of a stationary extraction system is recommended in such cases as well as frequently blowing out the ventilation slots and installing a residual current device (RCD).

If the machine should fail despite the rigorous manufacturing and testing procedures, repair should be carried out by an authorized aftersales service centre for SKIL Power Tools.

Guarantee

We guarantee our appliances in accordance with statutory/country-specific regulations (proof of purchase by invoice or delivery note).

Damage attributable to normal wear and tear, overload or improper handling will be excluded from the guarantee.

In case of complaint please send the machine, **undismantled**, to your dealer or the our Service Centre for electric power tools.

Warning!

Freight and insurance costs are charged to the client, even for warranty claims.

Environmental protection

Recycle raw materials instead of disposing as waste. The machine, accessories and packaging should be sorted for environmental-friendly recycling.

The plastic components are labeled for categorized recycling.