

# RYOBI®

**RTS1526RG**  
**RTS1825RG**

ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS

## Table Saw



## **Important!**

It is essential that you read the instructions in this manual before assembling, operating and maintaining this machine.

Subject to technical modification.

## 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

- **Keep work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
- **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.
- **Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool.** Distractions can cause you to lose control.

### ELECTRICAL SAFETY

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

- **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.
- **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.

- **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.
- **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.
- **Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

### POWER TOOL USE AND CARE

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Keep cutting tools sharp and clean.** Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- **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.

- **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

- **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.

## SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABLE SAWS

### GUARDING RELATED WARNINGS

- **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.
- **Always use saw blade guard and riving knife 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.
- **Immediately reattach the guarding system after completing an operation (such as rebating or resawing cuts) which requires removal of the guard.** The guard and riving knife help to reduce the risk of injury.
- **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.
- **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.
- **For the riving knife device to work, it must be engaged in the workpiece.** The riving knife is ineffective when cutting workpieces that are too short to be engaged with the riving knife. Under these conditions a kickback cannot be prevented by the riving knife.
- **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 PROCEDURES WARNINGS

#### 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.

- **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.
- **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.
- **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, and use a push block when this distance is less than 50 mm.** "Work helping" devices will keep your hand at a safe distance from the saw blade.
- **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.
- **Never use a damaged or cut push stick.** A damaged push stick may break causing your hand to slip into the saw blade.
- **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.
- **Never reach around or over a rotating saw blade.** Reaching for a workpiece may lead to accidental contact with the moving saw blade.
- **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.
- **Feed workpiece at an even pace. Do not bend or twist the workpiece. If jamming occurs, turn the product off immediately, unplug the product then clear the jam.** Jamming the saw blade by the workpiece can cause kickback or stall the motor.
- **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.
- **Use an auxiliary fence in contact with the table top when ripping workpieces less than 2 mm thick.** A thin workpiece may wedge under the rip fence and create a kickback.

### 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.

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Align the fence to be parallel with the saw blade.** A misaligned fence will pinch the workpiece against the saw blade and create kickback.
- **Use a featherboard to guide the workpiece against the table and fence when making non-through cuts such as rebating or resawing cuts.** A featherboard helps to control the workpiece in the event of a kickback.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Never cut more than one workpiece, stacked vertically or horizontally.** The saw blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause kickback.
- **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.
- **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

- **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 or saw blade guard, and when the machine is left unattended.** Precautionary measures will avoid accidents.
- **Never leave the table saw running unattended. Turn it off and don't leave the product until it comes to a complete stop.** An unattended running saw is an uncontrolled hazard.

- **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.
- **Frequently clean and remove sawdust from under the saw table and/or the dust collection device.** Accumulated sawdust is combustible and may self-ignite.
- **The table saw must be secured.** A table saw that is not properly secured may move or tip over.
- **Remove tools, wood scraps, etc. from the table before the table saw is turned on.** Distraction or a potential jam can be dangerous.
- **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.
- **Never use saw blades with 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.
- **Never stand on the table saw, do not use it as a stepping stool.** Serious injury could occur if the product is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.
- **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.

#### ADDITIONAL SAFETY WARNINGS FOR TABLE SAWS

- This product is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety. Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the product.
- Setup or fix the machine in a stable position appropriate for the work being done. This could be mounted on a workbench, leg support or fixed to the floor.
- If fitted, set the adjustable leg extension to achieve a level stable platform to work on.
- Working at the proper height, using good working posture, will help prevent strain or other injuries during operation.
- Provide adequate general or localised lighting to prevent stroboscopic effect and hazards.
- Wear suitable personal protective equipment when necessary. This includes hearing protection to reduce the risk of hearing loss, respiratory protection to reduce the risk of inhaling harmful dust, sturdy gloves when handling saw blades and rough material.

- Always wear safety goggles when using the machine. It is recommended to wear sturdy non slipping shoes with toe caps to protect from objects falling from the table.
- The dust produced when using this tool may be harmful to your health, inflammable or explosive. Do not inhale the dust. Use a dust extraction system and wear a suitable dust protection mask. Remove deposited dust thoroughly, e.g., with a brush and vacuum cleaner.
- Keep the floor in the working area free from excessive sawdust, cut-offs and power cables. This reduces the risk of tripping and falling onto the blade.
- Keep the table clear of objects including tools and discarded wood cut-offs.
- Keep the surface of the table, fence and mitre guide clean. Beware of glue, paint and other items. The wood must slide smoothly and not catch or snag anywhere otherwise the risk of severe injury due to kickback is significantly increased.
- Use only blades specified in this manual, complying with EN 847-1.
- Do not use saw blades made of high-speed steel.
- Use only saw blades that are marked with a speed equal or higher than the speed marked on the tool.
- Do not force the work piece into the cutting blade. Let the tool do the work. Excessive force will overheat the blade and cutting tips, it may burn the work piece. It may result in unexpected events which could cause serious personal injury.
- Do not use dull or damaged blades. Unsharpened or improperly set blades produce narrow kerf causing excessive friction, blade binding and kickback.
- Never use blade washers or bolts that are defective or incorrect.
- Saw blades should be carried in a holder whenever possible.
- Do not operate the tool without the table insert and replace the table insert when worn.
- Unless performing a non through cut, always keep the blade guard and riving knife in place and in proper working order. Blade guards should raise and fall easily to allow passage of the workpiece under them. Ensure the blade guard is securely fitted to the riving knife. Do not use with any covers/guards removed.
- Always make sure the blade is parallel to the fence. This is a major contributor to kickback which can result in serious injury.
- Always use the saw blade guard and riving knife for every through sawing operation. Through sawing operations are those in which the blade cuts completely through the work piece when ripping or cross-cutting.
- Always ensure you thoroughly check the material you intend to cut, particularly when using recycled wood, for foreign objects such as nails, screws, staples. If these or similar items contact the blade whilst cutting the saw will be damaged and severe injury to the operator or others may occur.
- No dado cuts are allowed or possible with this power tool.
- Use the push stick when required. Always use a push

stick for ripping narrow timber. The push stick should always be stored with the machine when not in use.

- Never reach into the area near the saw blade when it is running. Keep your fingers out of the area defined by the table insert.
- Never leave tool running unattended. Turn power off. Do not leave the tool until it comes to a complete stop.
- Never attempt to stop a machine in motion rapidly by jamming a workpiece or other means against the blade. Serious accidents can be caused unintentionally in this way.
- Do not touch the saw blade immediately after sawing. The saw blade gets hot during sawing.
- If the saw blade becomes jammed during cutting, turn the machine off and disconnect it from power supply. Remove the workpiece and ensure that the saw blade runs free. Turn the machine on and start new cutting operation with reduced feed force.
- When transporting the machine, remove the blade guard, adjust the riving knife to its lowest position and lower the blade so it is below the table surface in its transit position.
- If the power supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced only by the manufacturer or by an authorised service centre to avoid risk.
- Do not use any attachments or accessories not recommended by the manufacturer. The use of attachments or accessories not recommended can result in serious personal injury.
- Appliances used at many different locations including open air should be connected via a residual current device (RCD).
- If the power to the table saw is interrupted, the machines on/off switch will automatically set itself to off.

#### **SPECIFIC SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR WOOD CUTTING BLADE**

- Please read the manual and instructions carefully before using the saw blade and the power tool.
- The power tool must be in good condition, the spindle without deformation and vibration.
- Ensure the operator is adequately trained in safety precautions, adjustment and operation of the power tool.
- Always wear goggles and ear protection when using the power tool. It is recommended to wear gloves, sturdy non slipping shoes and apron.
- Before using any accessory, consult the instruction manual. The improper use of an accessory can cause damage and increase the potential for injury.
- Keep the blade clean. This includes saw dust and particularly sticky substances like wood resin. A clean blade cuts more accurately and safely.
- Use only blades specified in this manual, complying with EN 847-1.
- Observe the maximum speed marked on the saw blade. Ensure the speed marked on the saw blade is at least equal to the speed marked on the saw.

- Always use blades with correct size and shape of arbor holes. Blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run eccentrically, causing loss of control.
- Do not use saw blades with a body thickness greater or a width of the groove cut (kerf) smaller than the thickness of the riving knife.
- Do not use blades of larger or smaller diameter than recommended. Do not use any loose washers or spacers to make the blade fit onto the spindle.
- Check the tips of the saw blade for damage or abnormal appearance before each use. Tips that are damaged or loose can become flying objects in use and increase the risk of personal injury.
- Do not use cracked or distorted saw blades. Do not use saw blades that are damaged or deformed.
- Scrap the saw blade if damaged, deformed, distorted or cracked, repairing is not permitted.
- Do not use HSS blades.
- Ensure the saw blade is mounted correctly, tighten the arbor nut securely before use.
- Fastening screw and nuts shall be tightened using the appropriate spanner, etc.
- Using an extension on the spanner or tightening using hammer blows is not permitted.
- Make sure the blade and flanges are clean and the recessed sides of the collar are against the blade.
- Make sure the blade rotates in the correct direction and does not contact any part of the machine or guarding system.
- Before work, make a dummy cut without the motor turned on so the position of the blade, operation of the guards with respect to other product parts and work piece may be checked.
- Never leave the power tool unattended.
- Do not apply lubricants on the blade when it is running.
- Never attempt to stop the power tool in motion rapidly by jamming a tool or other means against the blade, serious accidents can be caused unintentionally in this way.
- Disconnect the power tool from the mains supply before changing blades or carrying out maintenance.
- Pay attention to blade packing and unpacking, it is easy to be injured by the sharp blade tips.
- Use a blade holder or wear gloves when handling a saw blade. Remember, the blade will be hot after cutting operations.
- Keep and store the blade in original packaging or other suitable packaging, keep in dry conditions and away from chemicals which may damage the blade.

## INTENDED USE

The table saw is designed to be operated by one person for the purpose of rip and cross cutting wood, up to a maximum depth of 80 mm at 0° bevel angle. At the maximum 45° bevel angle the maximum depth of cut is 55 mm. The table saw is designed and intended to be fixed to a stable surface or a work stand as supplied by the manufacturer. Hard and soft wood plus particle and fibre boards may be cut.

Only blade and riving knife combinations supplied by the manufacturer of this table saw, for this table saw may be used.

## RESIDUAL RISKS

Even when the table saw is used as prescribed, it is still impossible to completely eliminate certain residual risk factors. The operator should pay particular and additional attention to these points in order to reduce the risk of serious personal injury.

- Non through cutting. The blade guard is removed and top of saw blade is exposed.
- Contact with the blade – avoid reaching towards, over and around the saw blade.
- Kickback – never stand in front of the blade.
- Stability – ensure the product is stable, whenever possible, secure it.
- Thrown cutting blade tips – wear eye protection at all times when working.
- Inhalation of dust – wear a mask if necessary. Dust produced when working certain types of wood products (e.g. MDF) can be hazardous to your respiratory system.
- Eye injury from wood and dust particles – wear eye protection at all times when working.
- Hearing injury – restrict exposure and wear appropriate hearing protection.
- Noise levels can vary widely from machine depending on conditions of use. Persons exposed to high noise levels, even for a short time, may experience temporary partial hearing loss and continuous exposure to high levels can result in permanent hearing damage.

## KNOW YOUR PRODUCT

See page 20.

1. Table insert
2. Adjustable extended riving knife
3. Mitre guide
4. Saw blade
5. Saw blade guard
6. Table insert release
7. Fence/Rip fence
8. Side table extension (RTS1825RG)
9. Fixing holes (secure to work bench or legs)
10. On/off paddle switch
11. Bevel angle adjustment wheel
12. Bevel angle lock
13. Depth of cut handle
14. Saw table
15. Dust exhaust
16. Dust port accessory

## OPERATION

### WARNING

You must read and fully understand all of the warnings and instructions contained in this manual before applying power to and starting to cut with this table saw.

**Through cutting:** Any cutting operation where the saw blade protrudes beyond the thickness of the workpiece. For this operation the riving knife should be in the raised position and the blade guard must be fitted. Use a fence or mitre guide to correctly position the workpiece.

**Non through cutting:** Any cutting operation where the saw blade does not protrude beyond the thickness of the workpiece. For this operation the riving knife should be in its lowered position. The top of the riving knife should be slightly lower than the top of the saw blade. The blade guard cannot be fitted. Use a fence or mitre guide to correctly position the workpiece.

**Rip cutting:** Using the rip fence parallel to the blade to guide the workpiece. Predominantly the cut is made in the direction of the wood grain (if present). Can be a through or non through cut.

**Cross cutting:** Using the mitre guide or cross cutting fence. This device is designed to slide parallel to the saw blade and enables the workpiece to be held at a fixed angle across the cutting axis of the blade. Predominantly the cut is made across the direction of the wood grain (if present). Can be a through or non through cut.

**Bevel cutting:** The angle of the blade with respect to the table surface is changed between 90 and 45°. Produces a cut with an angled edge. Can be a through or non through cut. Either the rip fence or the mitre guide should be used to correctly position the workpiece.

**Mitre cutting:** The workpiece is presented to the blade at an angle. The angle required is set on the mitre guide, which can then hold the workpiece at this angle whilst sliding parallel to the blade to make the cut. Can be a through or non through cut.

**Tapered cutting:** Tapered cross cuts are possible using the mitre guide set to the angle required. It is not possible to perform tapered rip cut's as a special fixture is required.

## USING THE FENCE SAFELY

- Never use the rip fence and the mitre angle guide at the same time. This increases the potential for kickback and personal injury. When either is not in use, remove it from the table and store safely out of the way.
- Each time the fence is used or moved to another position it is essential that it is checked for parallelism to the saw blade.
- A non parallel fence can trap the workpiece between the blade and the fence causing kickback which can lead to severe personal injury to yourself and others.
- A badly adjusted or set fence can cause the workpiece to be fed toward the blade at the wrong angle which may cause the blade to bind or jam. It can also cause kickback (see above).
- To fit or adjust the fence properly, hook the end of the fence over the back edge of the table then lower the front edge to engage with the front of the table. Then apply pressure from the front of the fence so that the two edges set at a right angle to the direction of the fence contact the front edge of the table. This helps ensure the fence is parallel to the blade. Then lock the fence in position by pushing the locking handle downwards.

- The force by which the locking handle holds the fence in position can be adjusted by rotating the knurled screw just above the locking handle.
- Always check the parallelism of the fence to the blade by measurement or by an accurately cut block of wood before making the cut.

## Aligning the distance marks, blade to fence

Set the edge of the fence against the blade and then adjust the indicator sight glass to align with the 0 mm mark on the front edge of the table. Loosen the screw, adjust the sight glass and re-tighten the screw.

## Use of the auxiliary fence

There are circumstances when the fitting of the auxiliary fence to the main fence is required.

- a. When a narrow workpiece cannot be held by hand or push stick because the fence is in the way.
- b. When a thin workpiece is being cut. Very thin workpieces may slip under the main fence and catch or drag causing potential for kickback. Use the auxiliary fence to help prevent this.

Remove the auxiliary fence whenever it is safe to use the main fence only.

When making bevel cuts on narrow work pieces, always use the fence on the opposite side of the blade to the way it is leaning over otherwise it is easy to trap the push block or stick against the blade guard or fence.

## Fixing the auxiliary fence to the main fence

- With the wing nuts and washers on one side of the fence, push the bolts through from the other side, and screw together a few turns. Now slide the auxiliary fence over the bolt heads onto the slot provided. Tighten the auxiliary fence in position as required.

**NOTE:** The auxiliary fence is only intended to guide the workpiece past the blade and riving knife, it does not have to cover the full length of the main fence.

Remove the auxiliary fence whenever it is safe to use the main fence only. Do not leave the bolts and wing nuts in place on the main fence.

## Using a feather board

A feather board is a device similar to a comb but cut at an angle. Normally constructed of wood or plastic the thin fingers slightly bend as the workpiece slides into position, applying an even and consistent pressure to hold the workpiece. Use one of these devices when a precision cut of a narrow workpiece is required. This device is attached to the table via the mitre guide slots and alleviates the need for the operator's fingers to be near the blade.

Third party feather boards may be purchased at specialist woodworking stores.

## OVERLOAD PROTECTION DEVICE

The product has an overload protection device. When overloading is detected, the product will automatically switch off. Turn the power off. If the overload protector is actuated, the motor must be allowed to cool down for 3 minutes. Make sure the blade can rotate freely and is not

jammed or tight. Press the reset button (below the on/off switch). Turn the power on. Press the on button to start the product.

## MAINTENANCE

- Ensure the saw blade is completely stopped and the power cord is removed from the power source before conducting any maintenance or cleaning.
- If the power supply cord is damaged it must be repaired at an authorised service centre.
- The blade has sharp edges and may also remain hot after cutting operations. Exercise extreme caution when cleaning an exposed blade. Wear gloves to protect yourself from personal injury.
- Clean the saw and its accessories from dust regularly, especially moving parts including the blade guard. Use a hand brush or vacuum cleaner to remove dust effectively.

### WARNING

Do not attempt to disassemble the blade guard assembly for cleaning or repair. Damaged guards should not be used. Return to an authorised service centre for repair or replacement.

- The table saw is lubricated at the factory and should not require additional lubrication.
- To check and adjust bevel angles and blade/fence parallelism, see the "Checking and setting the bevel angle" and "Checking and setting the parallelism of the blade to the mitre guide slots" sections in this manual".

## CHECKING AND SETTING THE BEVEL ANGLE

**NOTE:** Setting the blade to be 90° from the table results in a 0° bevel angle.

1. Turn off the power and remove the plug from the wall socket.
2. Pay particular attention to the saw blade tips, they are very sharp and can cause personal injury.
3. Raise the blade and riving knife assembly to its highest height.
4. Remove the blade guard.
5. Place the riving knife to its lower position.
6. Ensure the blade and table surface are clear of dust and debris.
7. Place a 90° "set square" against the table surface and the highest part of the blade. Be careful not to contact the blade tips during this measurement as it will result in an error. You need to align the body surface of the saw blade.
8. There should be no gaps between the edge of the set square and the blade or the table, in this condition the blade is in a true vertical alignment and no further adjustment of the blade angle is necessary.
9. If a gap exists, loosen the bevel locking knob and carefully move the angle of the bevel whilst constantly re-checking the gap. Once no gap exists, tighten the bevel locking knob securely.
10. Loosen the screw on the bevel angle indicator and adjust the clear plastic line carrier so it shows alignment

with the 0° mark. Tighten the screw.

11. Repeat this operation to check and set various angles between 90° and 45° as you feel necessary.

## CHECKING AND SETTING THE PARALLELISM OF THE BLADE TO THE MITRE GUIDE SLOTS

1. Turn off the power and remove the plug from the wall socket.
2. Pay particular attention to the saw blade tips, they are very sharp and can cause personal injury.
3. Raise the blade and riving knife assembly to its highest height.
4. Remove the blade guard.
5. Complete the checks detailed in this manual "How to check and set the bevel angle." Ensure the bevel angle is securely fixed at 0°.
6. Take the mitre angle guide and fit it into one of the slots on the table. Set the angle on the mitre angle guide to 90°.
7. Place a steel ruler firmly against the mitre angle guide and with the straight end of the ruler set it to touch the body of the saw blade. You may use an accurately cut block of wood in place of the steel ruler.
8. Maintain a firm grip on the ruler / block and slide the whole mitre angle guide so the ruler / block is now contacting the other end of the blade. The ruler or block should have the same level of contact with the blade as it moves across the blade body. If this is the case, then the parallelism between blade and table slots is accurate and no adjustment is necessary. Check the slot on the other side of the table using the same method.

## ADJUSTING THE PARALLELISM OF BLADE TO TABLE SLOTS

There are two bolts at the front of the saw blade and two more at the back. These can be accessed from under the table surface.

When these bolts are loosened, the entire blade, riving knife and motor assembly can be moved to accurately align the blade to the slots in the table.

You may find this difficult to achieve unless you have experience in such adjustments, so in case of difficulty, return your table saw to the nearest authorised Ryobi service centre for professional set-up.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



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

## SYMBOLS ON THE PRODUCT



Safety alert



Regulatory Compliance Mark (RCM).  
Product meets applicable regulatory requirements.



Class II tool, double insulation



Please read the instructions carefully before starting the product.



Wear ear protection.



Wear eye protection.



Wear safety gloves.



Danger! Sharp blade.



Cutting capacity



Blade width of cut (kerf)



Number of teeth on this saw blade



For cutting wood and analogous material



Not for cutting metals



Blade rotation direction (shown on saw blade)



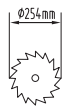
Blade rotation direction (shown on riving knife)



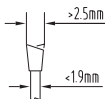
Blade rotation direction (shown on table)



Blade rotation direction (shown on blade guard)



Blade diameter



Blade body thickness and width of cut



Riving knife thickness and hardness



Rated power



Tungsten carbide 48 tooth blade



Soft start  
(RTS1825RG)



Overload protection



Cast aluminium table



Table dimension  
(RTS1526RG)



Table dimension  
(RTS1825RG)



Table extension dimension



Removable scissor leg



Foldable deluxe leg



Cutting capacities (90° and 45°)



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.

## SYMBOLS IN THIS MANUAL



Connect to power outlet.



Disconnect from power outlet.



Parts or accessories sold separately



Waste electrical products should not be disposed of with household waste. Please recycle where facilities exist.

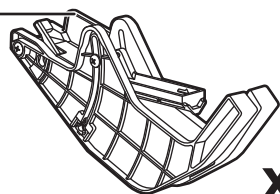
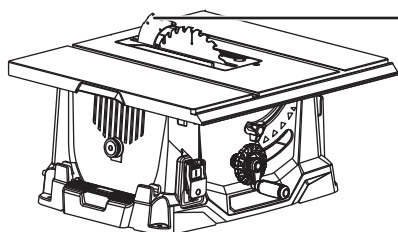


Note



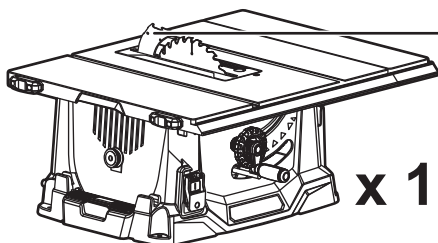
Warning

## RTS1526RG

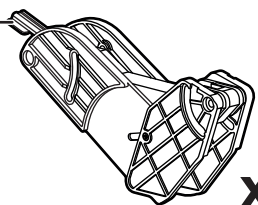


**x 1**

## RTS1825RG

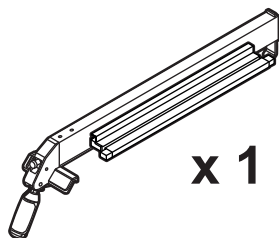


**x 1**



**x 1**

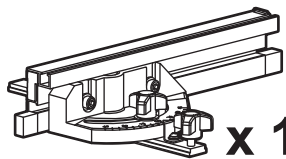
## RTS1526RG / RTS1825RG



**x 1**



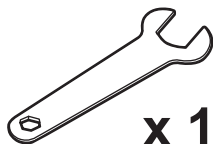
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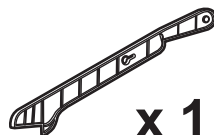
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**x 1**



**x 1**

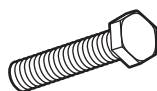


**x 1**



**x 1**

## RTS1526RG



**x 4**

M8 X 35



**x 8**

Ø8



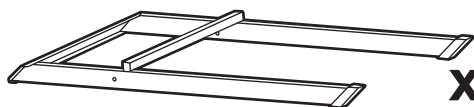
**x 4**

Ø8



**x 4**

M8



**x 1**



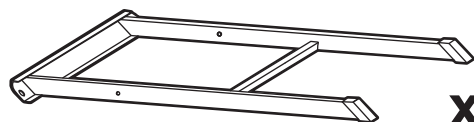
**x 2**

Ø8



**x 2**

M8 X 55



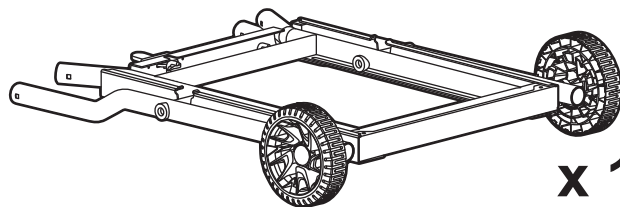
**x 1**



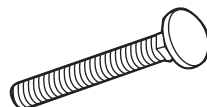
**x 2**

M8

## RTS1825RG



**x 1**



M6 X 25

**x 4**



**x 1**

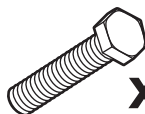


**x 3**



**x 4**

M6



**x 4**

M6 X 40



**x 4**

Ø6

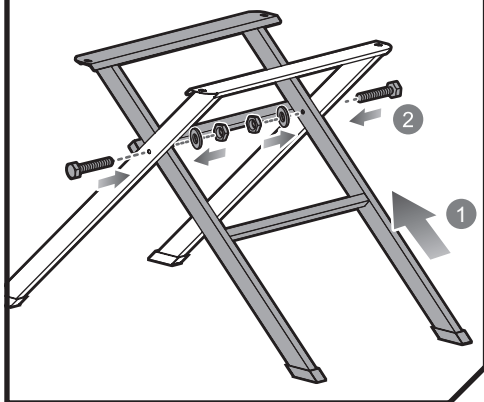


**x 4**

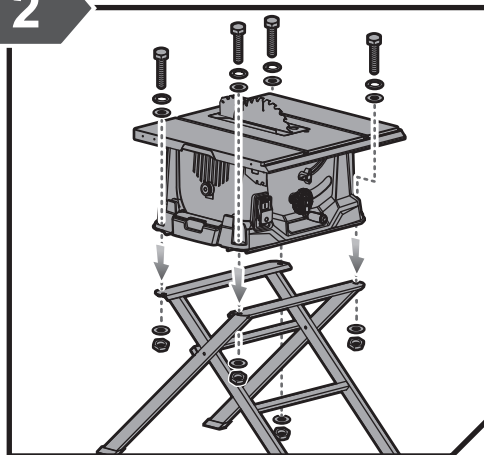
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RTS1526RG

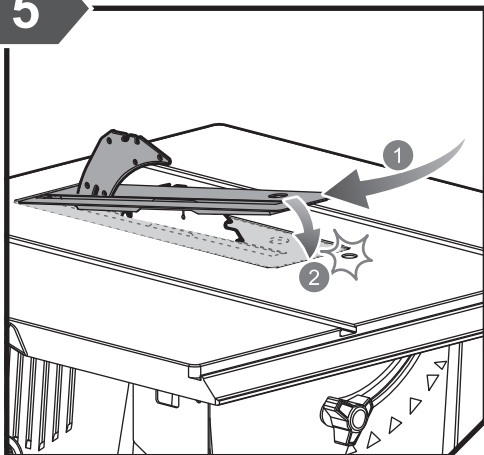
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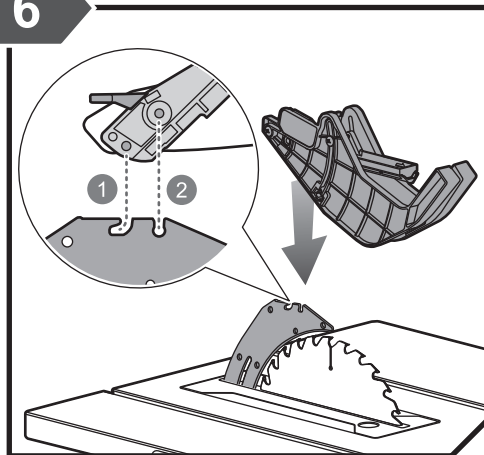
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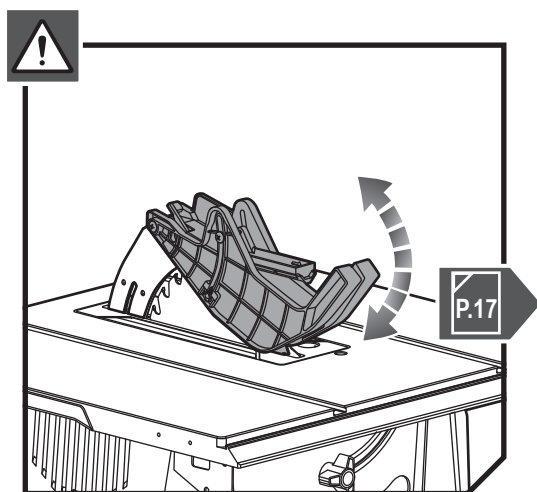
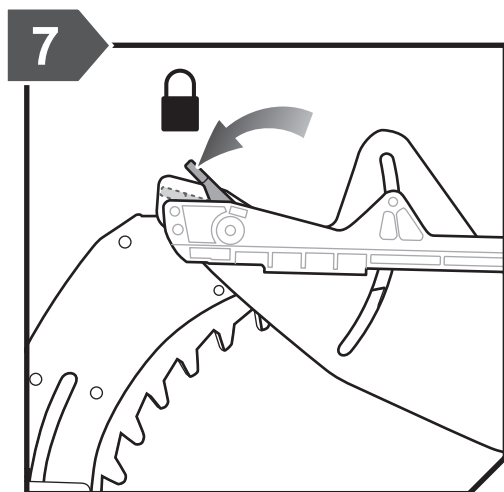
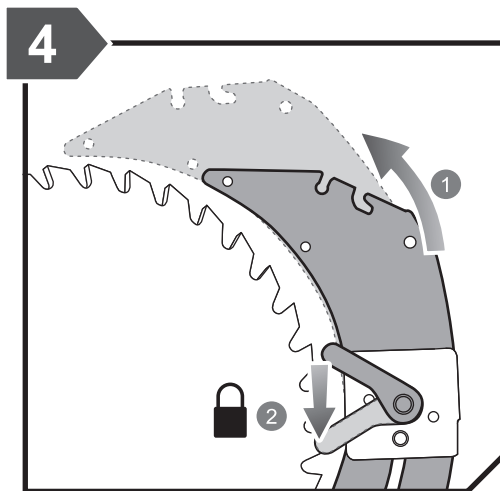
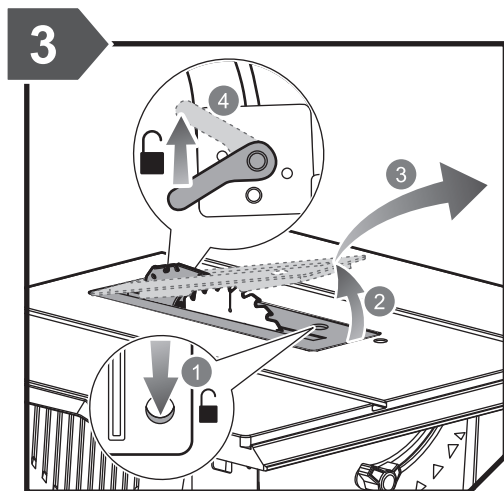


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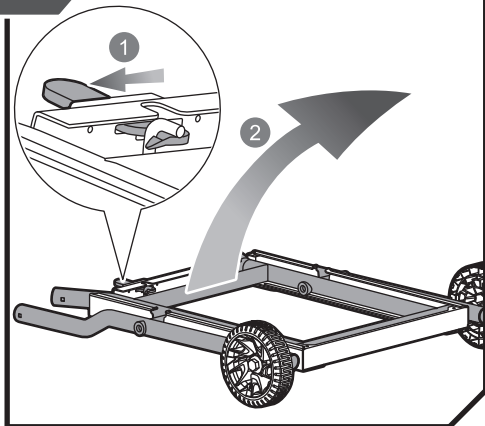
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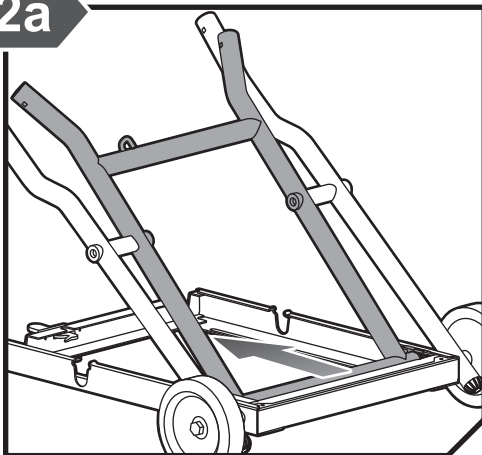


RTS1825RG

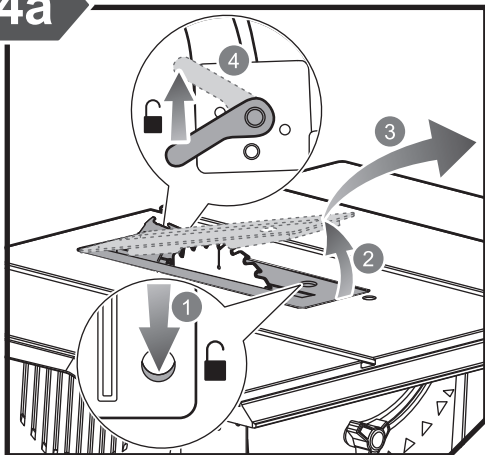
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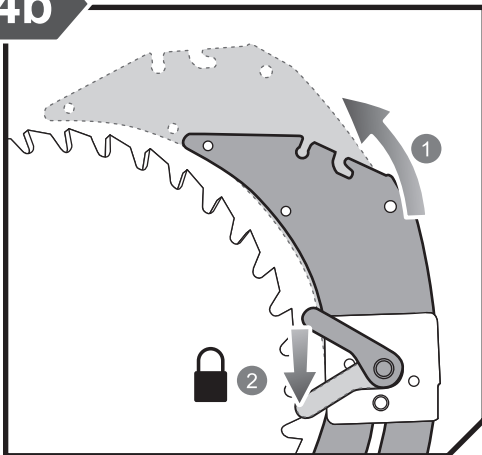
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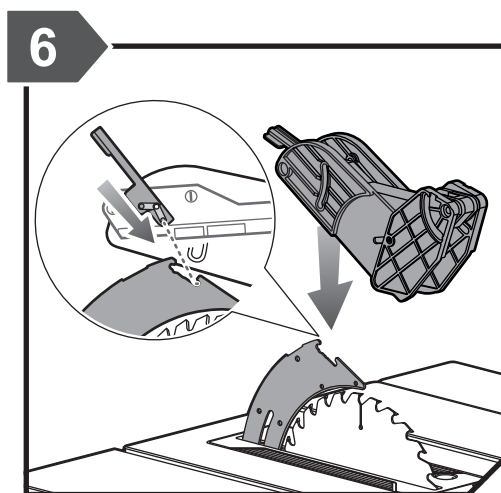
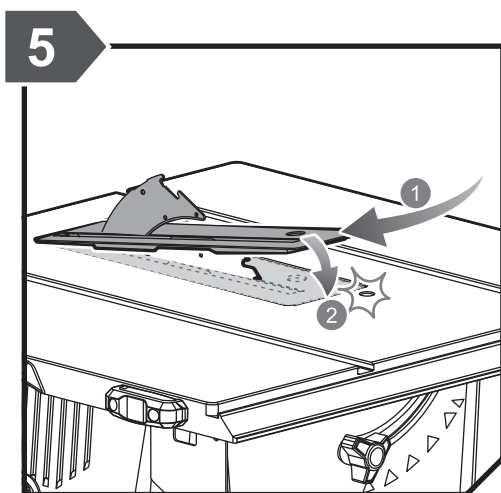
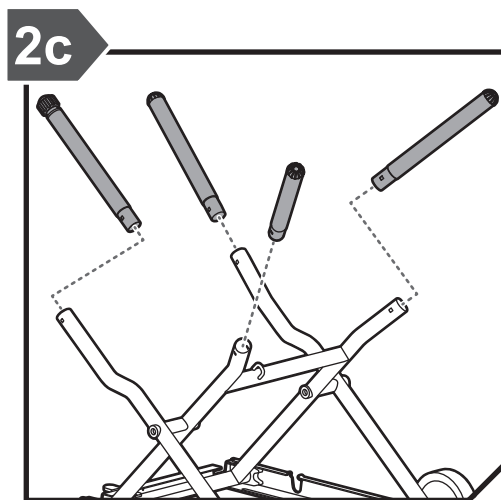
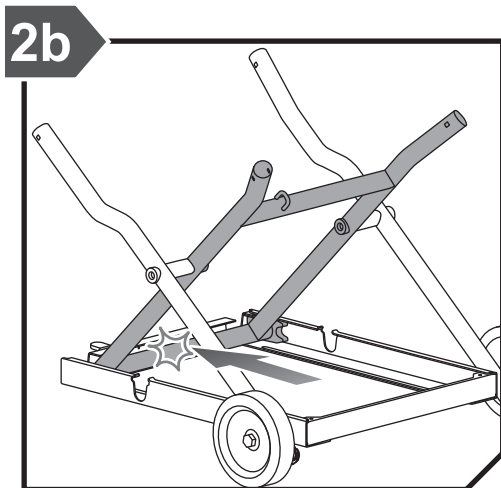


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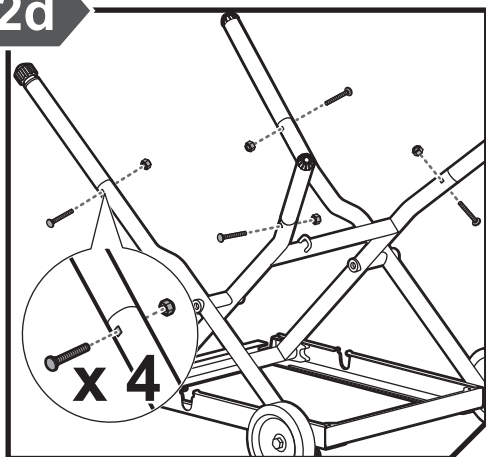


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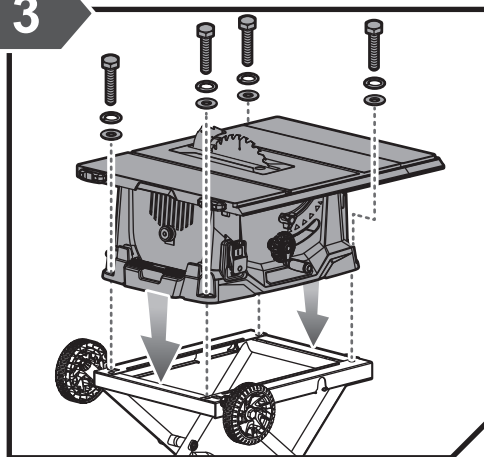




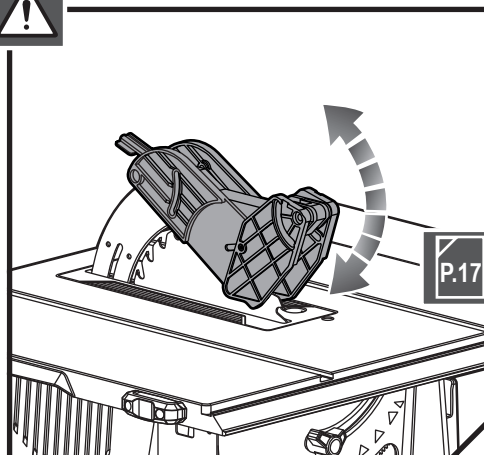
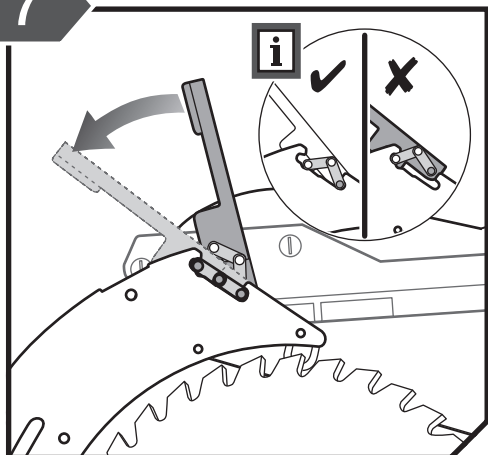
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3



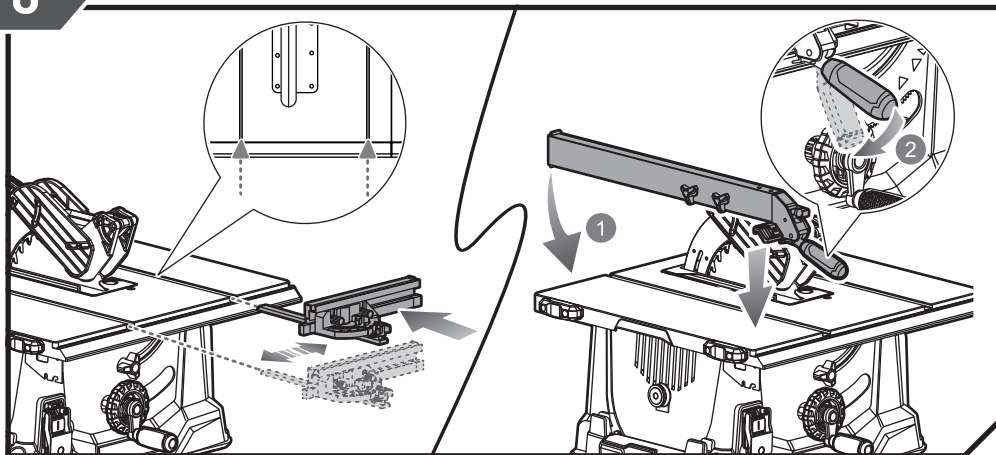
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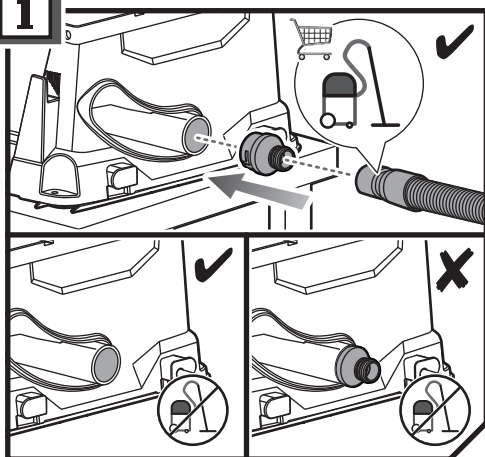




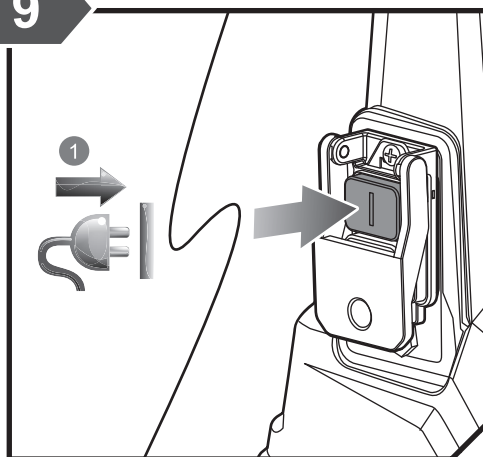
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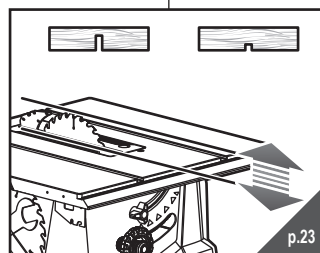
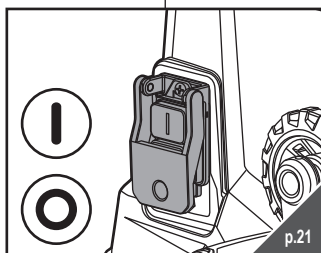
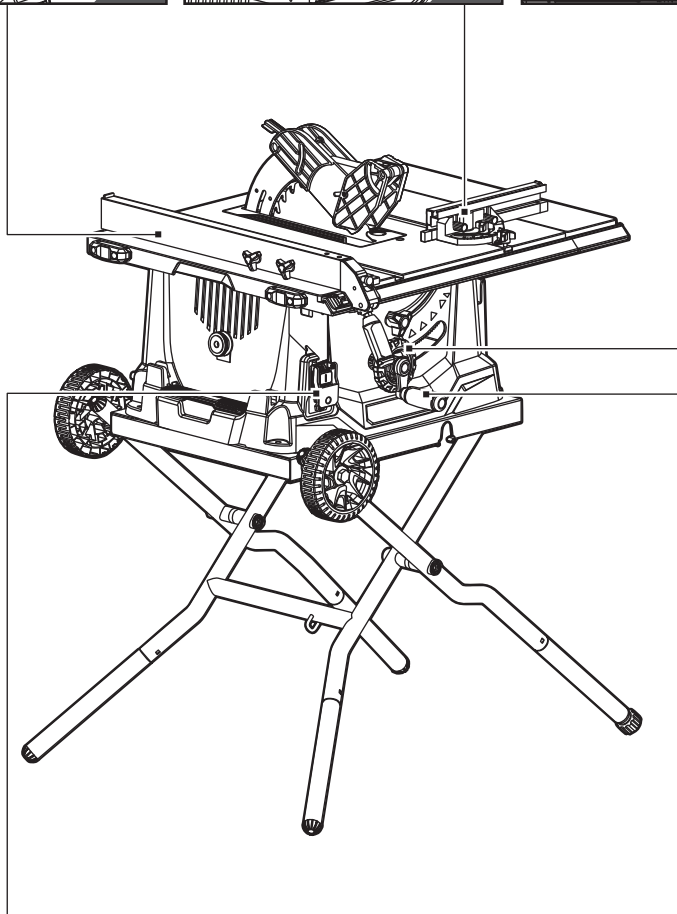
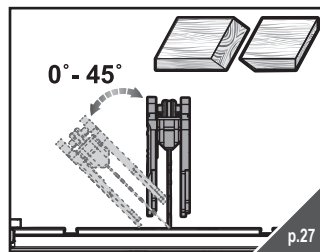
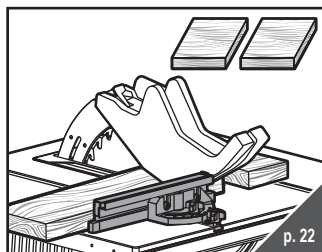
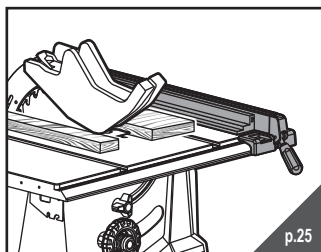


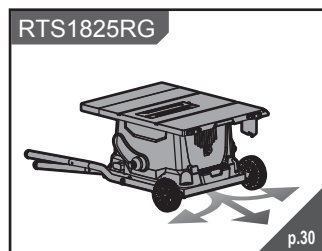
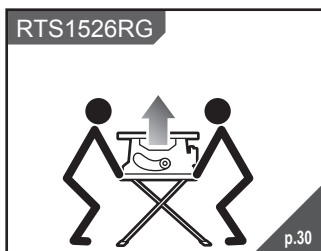
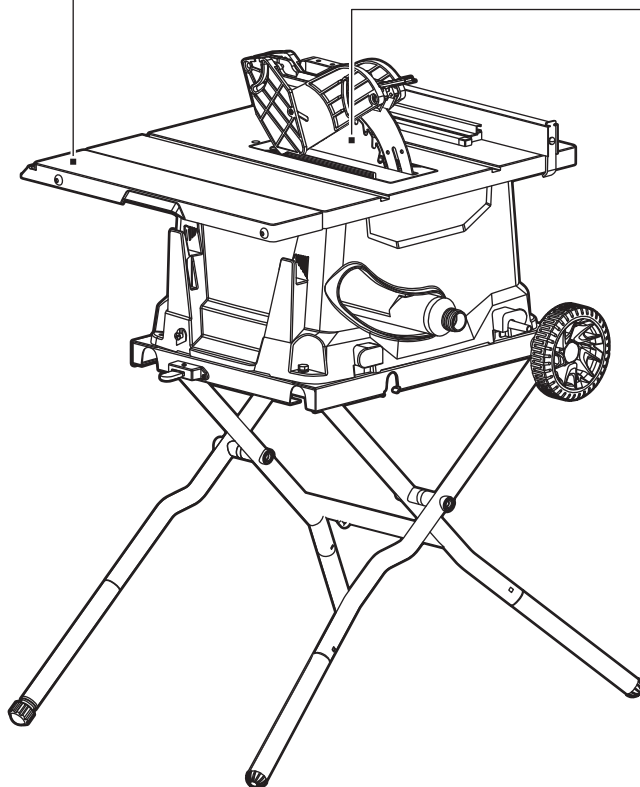
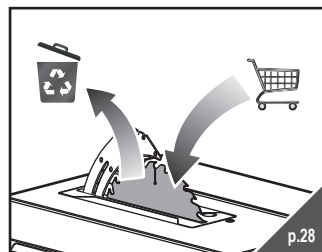
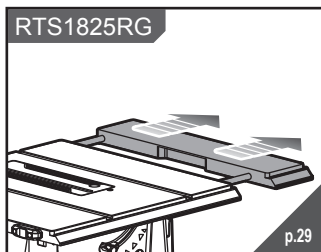
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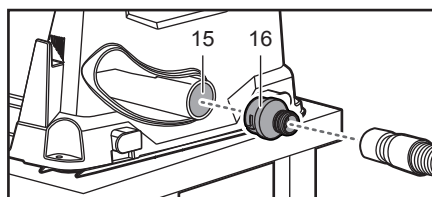
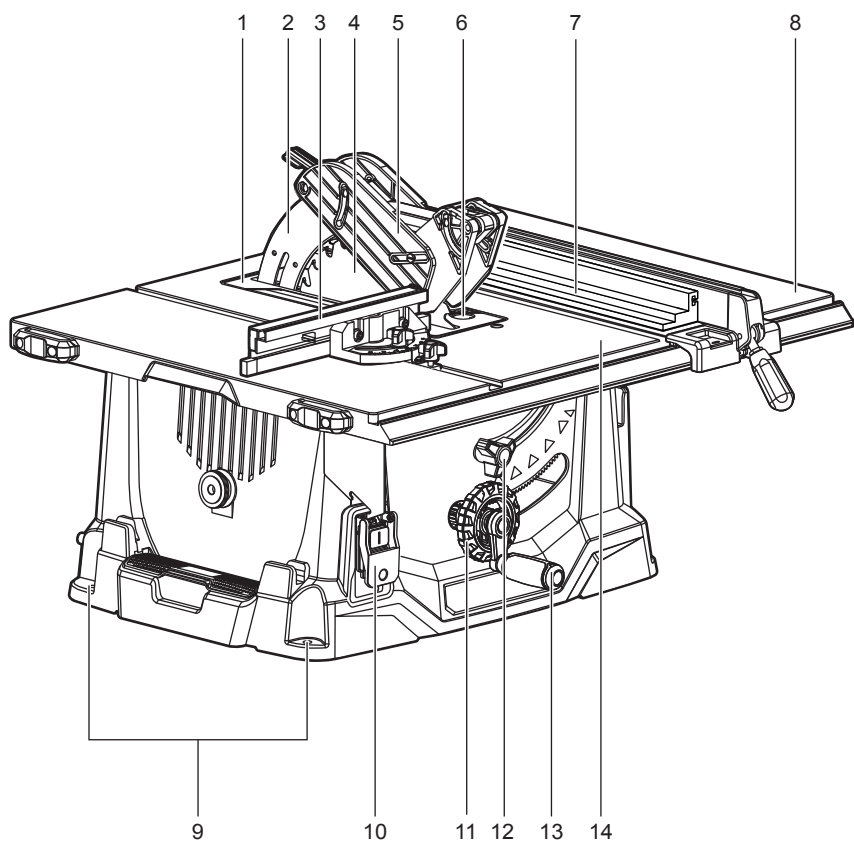


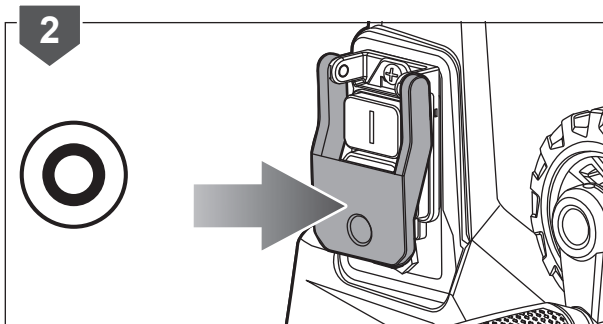
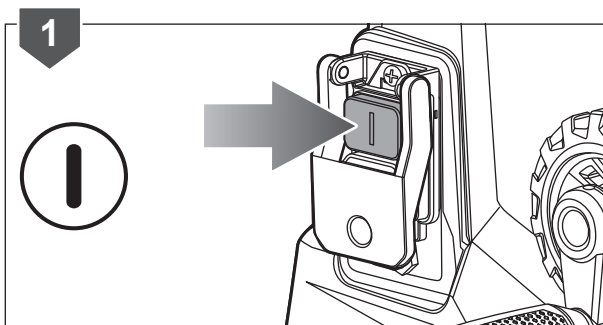
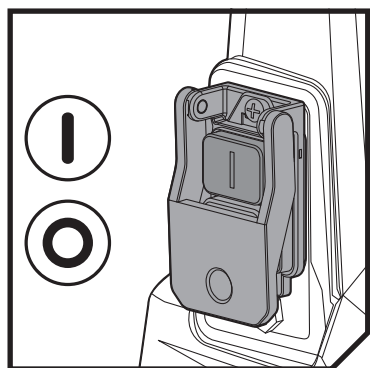
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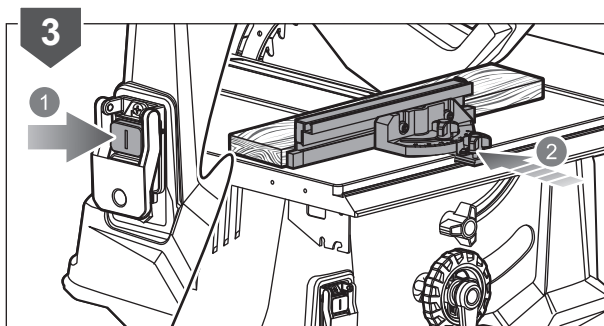
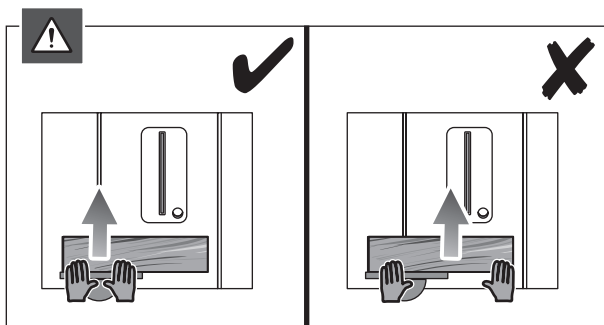
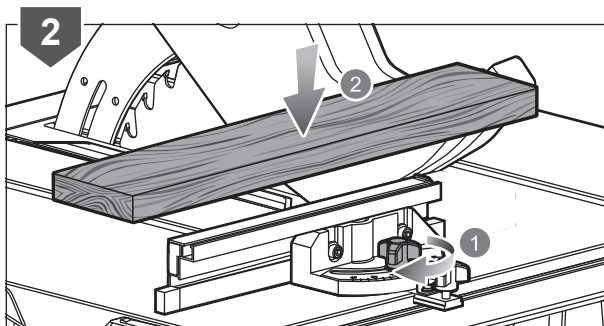
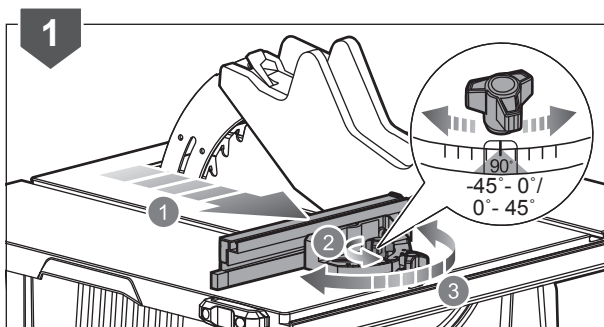
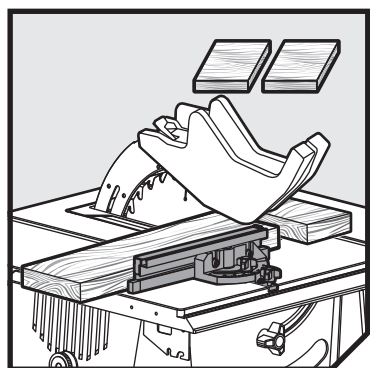


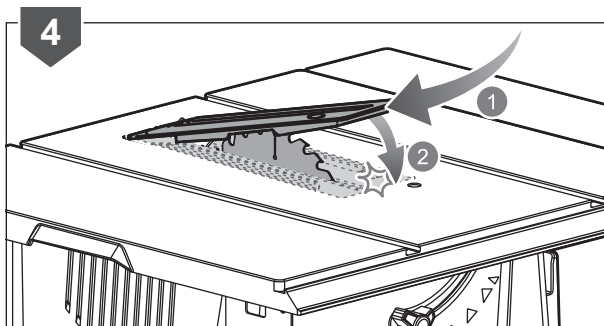
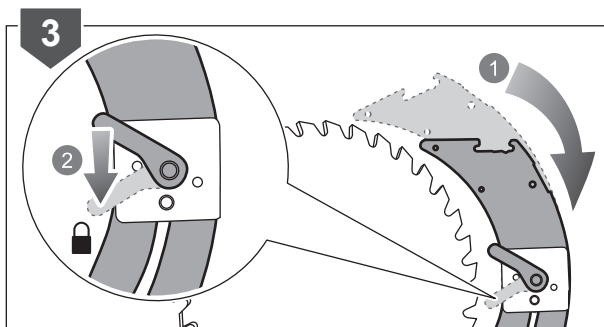
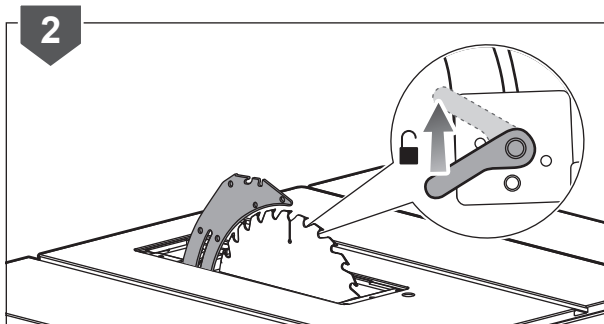
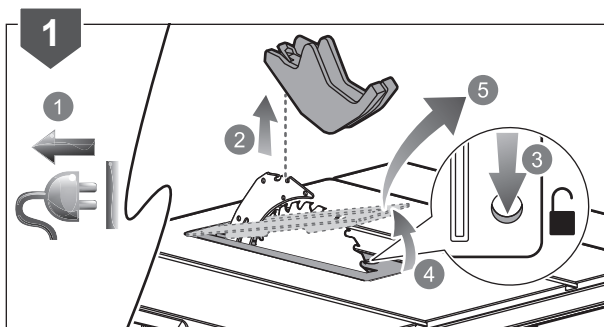
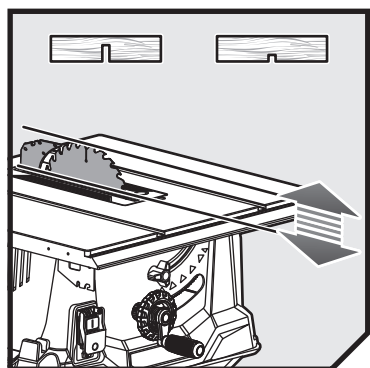


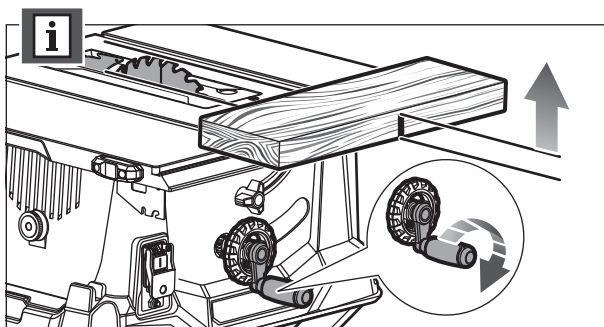
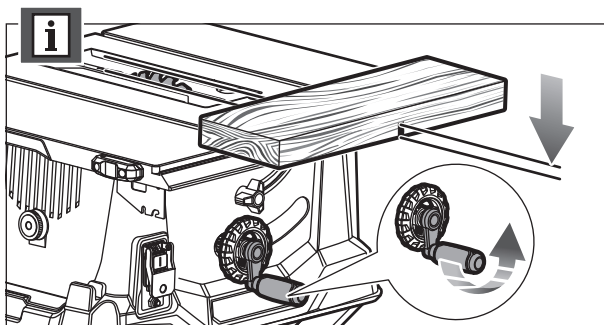
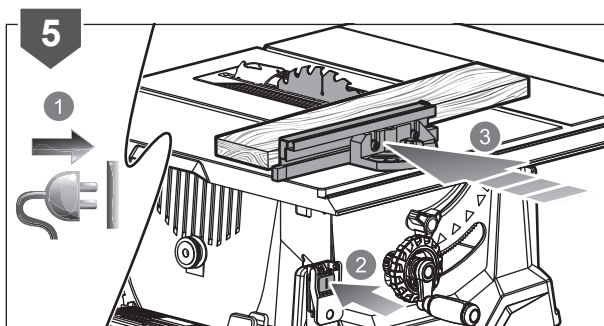
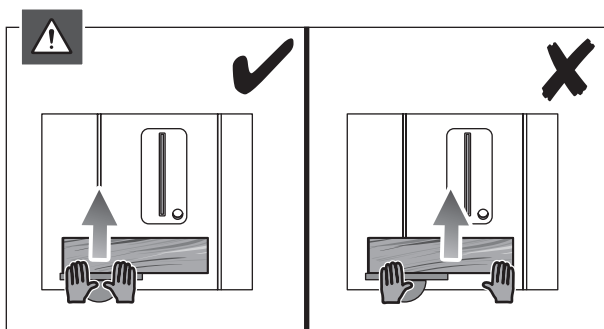


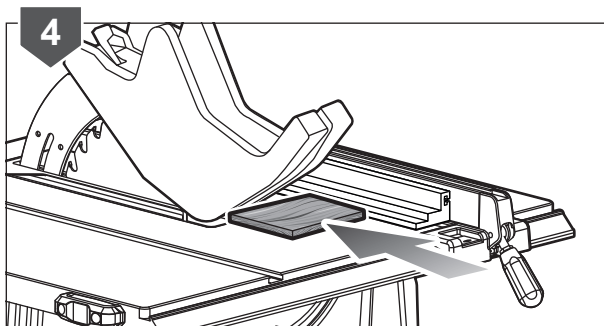
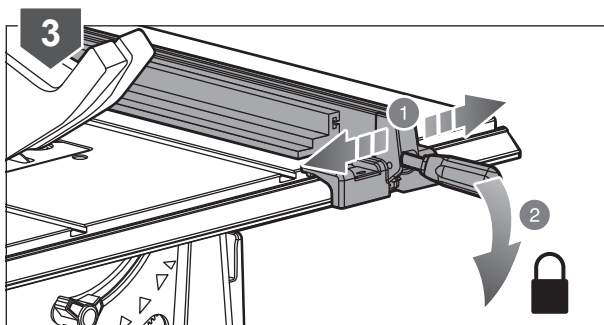
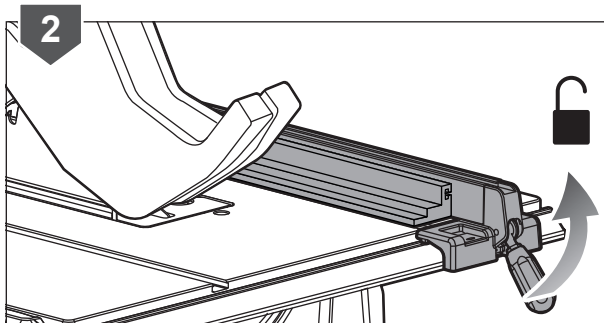
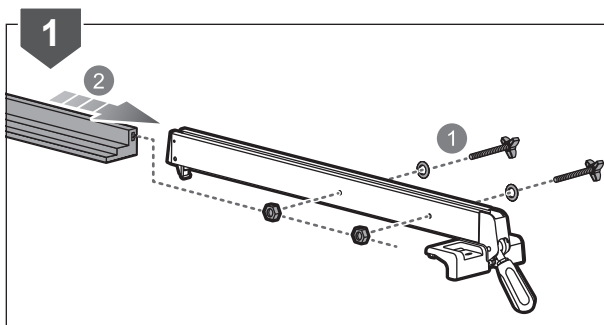
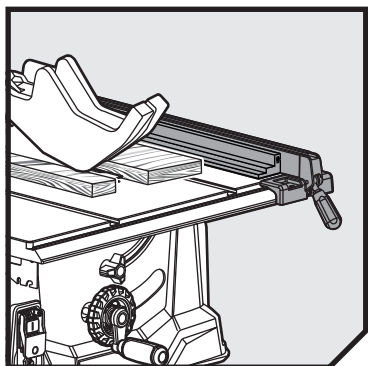


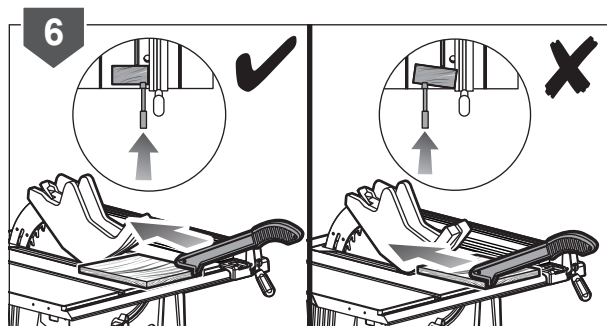
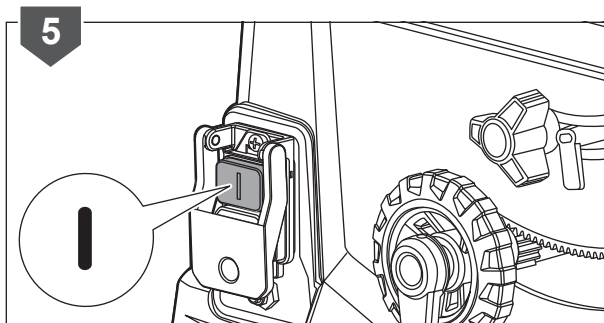


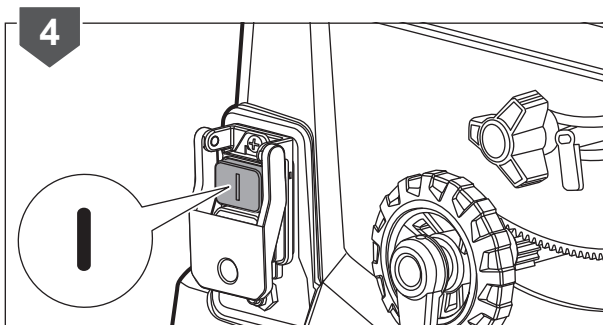
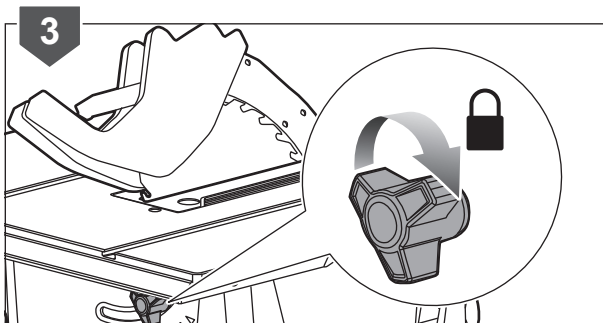
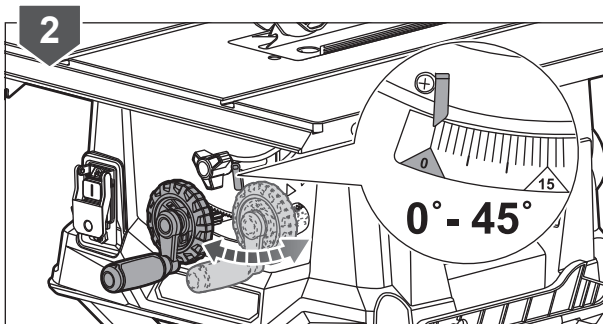
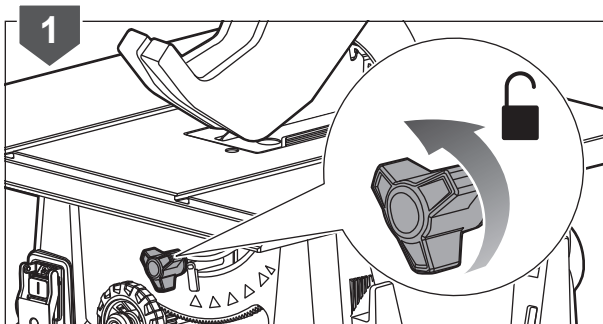
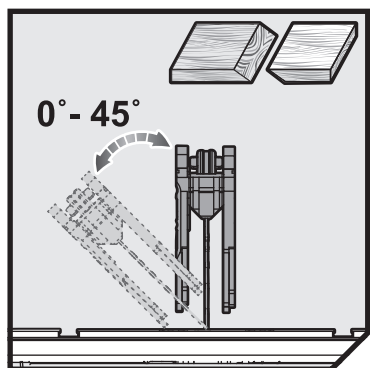


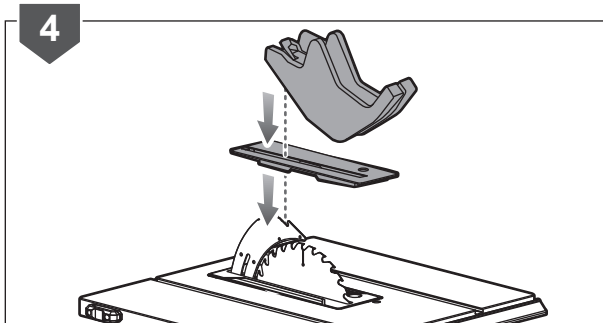
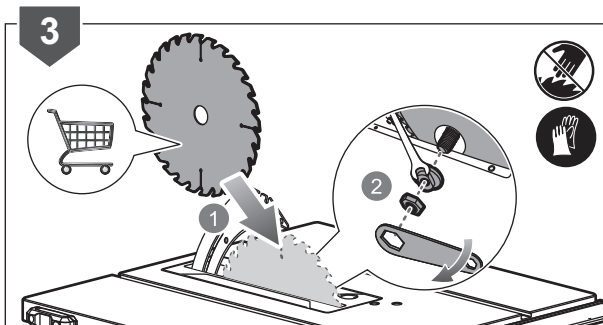
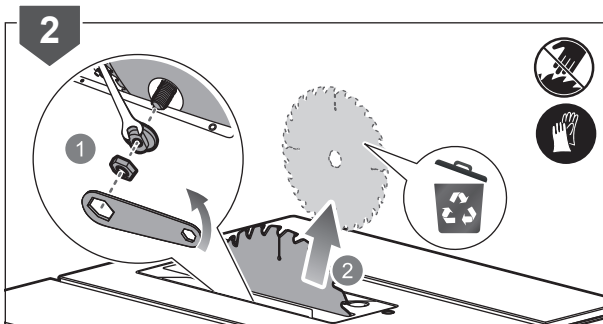
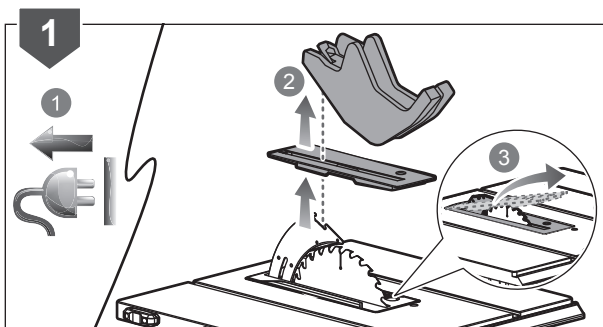
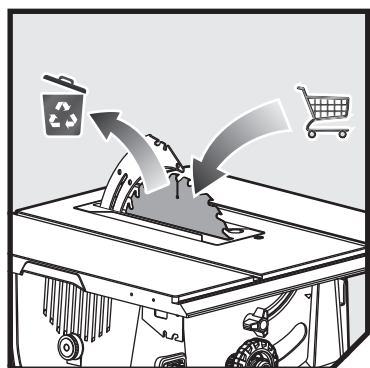


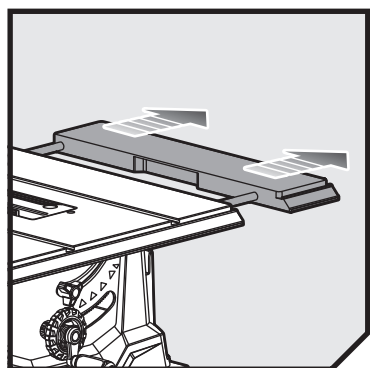




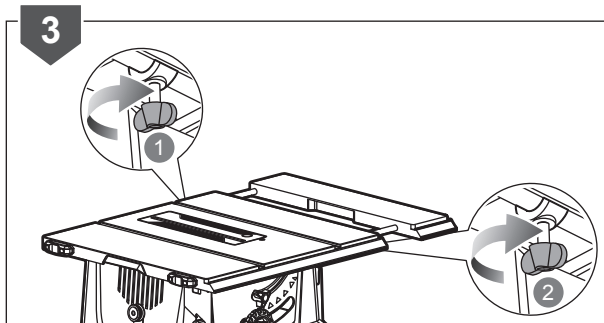
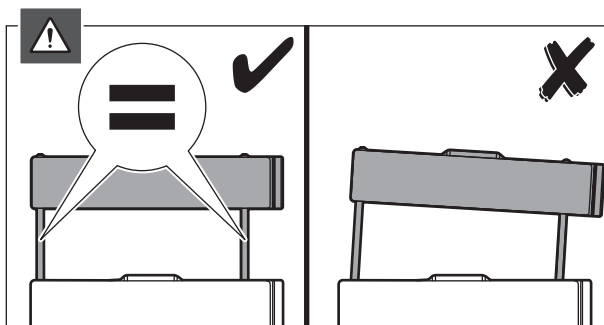
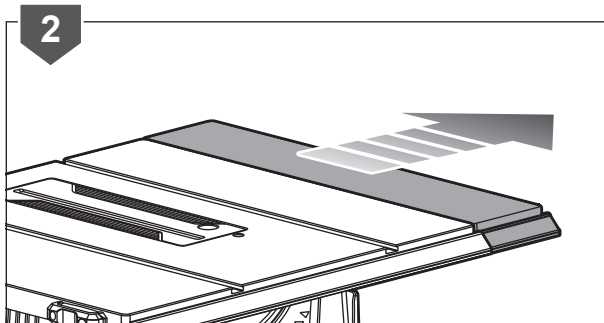
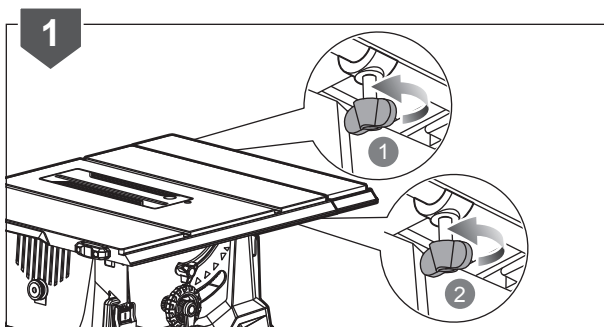


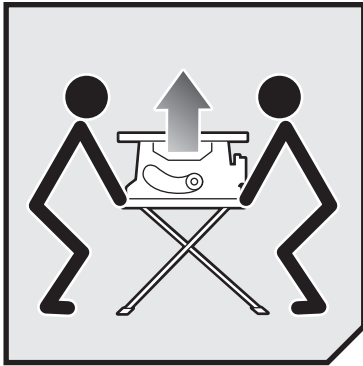




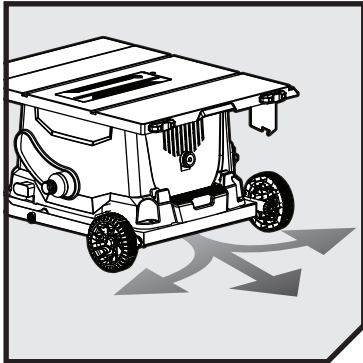
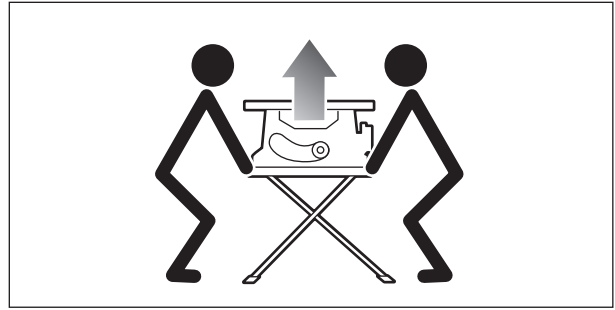


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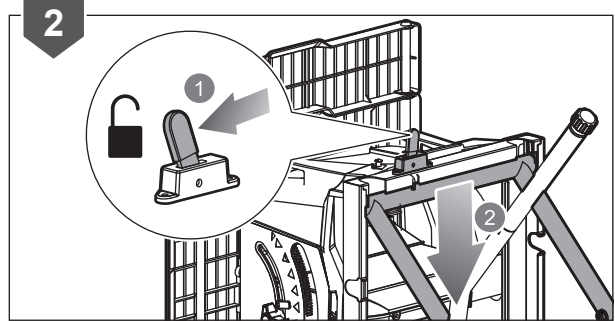
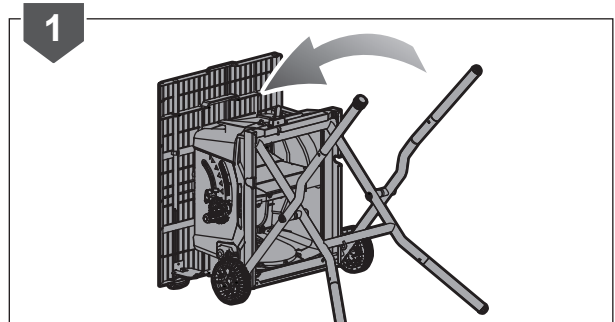


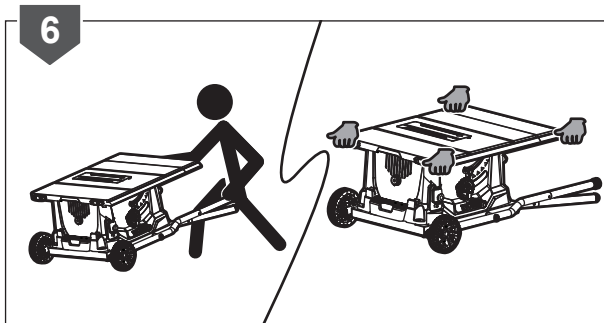
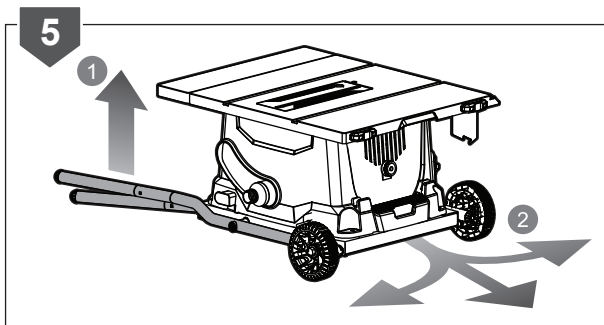
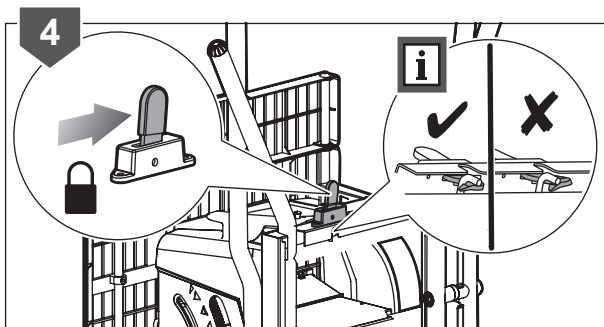
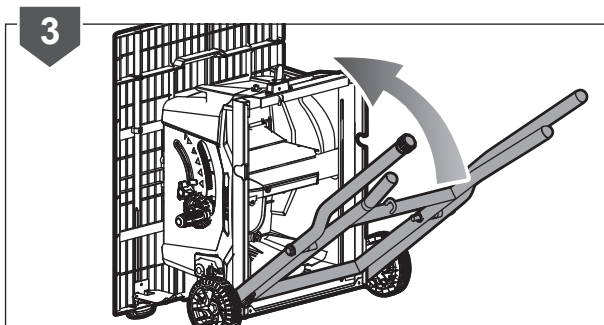


RTS1526RG



RTS1825RG





## PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Model	RTS1526RG	RTS1825RG
Net weight	22.6 kg	26.8 kg
Maximum blade diameter	254 mm	
Blade body thickness	< 1.9 mm	
Arbour hole	30 mm	
Teeth	48 T	
Width of cut (kerf)	2.6 mm	
Riving knife thickness	2.2 mm	
Riving knife hardness	38 - 48 HRC	
No-load speed	4,500	
Input	220V~240V ~ 50 Hz	
Power	1,800 W	
Main table size	560 mm x 590 mm	
Depth of cut at 45°	55 mm	
Depth of cut at 90°	80 mm	
Measured values determined according to FprEN 62841 A-weighted sound pressure level	$L_{pA} = 95.5 \text{ dB(A)}$	
Uncertainty K	3 dB	
Measured values determined according to FprEN 62841 A-weighted sound power level	$L_{WA} = 108.0 \text{ dB(A)}$	
Uncertainty K	3 dB	

## REPLACEMENT PARTS

Blade	089100151136	
Flange (inner)	089100151135	
Flange (outer)	089100151137	
Blade guard assembly	089100159706	089100151707
Table insert	089100151065	
Rip fence	089100151704	
Mitre guide	089100151703	
Push stick	089100151177	





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