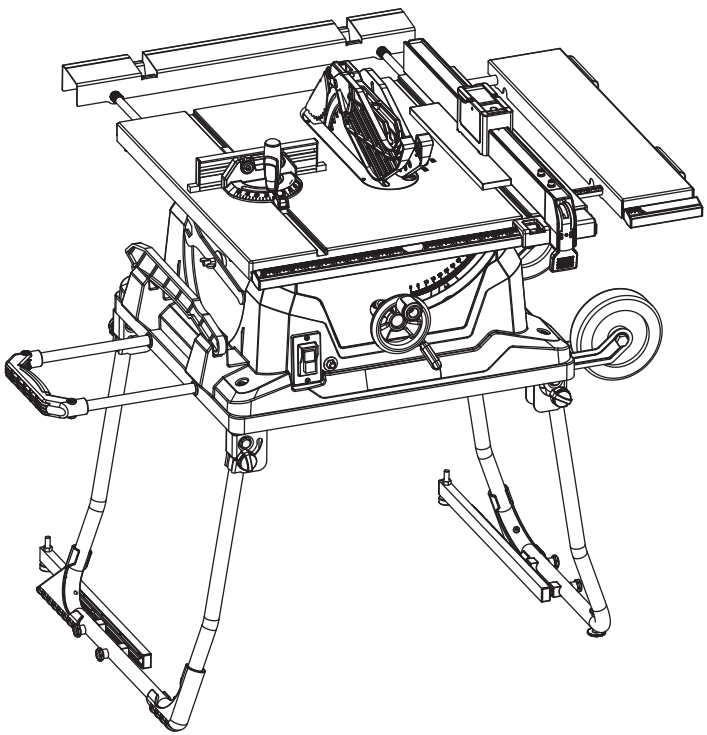
model no. 055-6742-8

Mastercraft®

TABLE SAW WITH FOLD 'N' ROLL STAND



IMPORTANT:
Please read this manual carefully before using this table saw and save it for reference.

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

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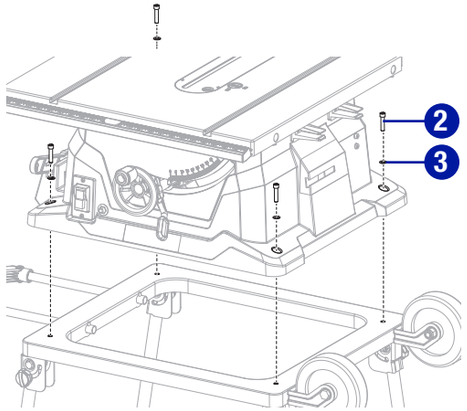
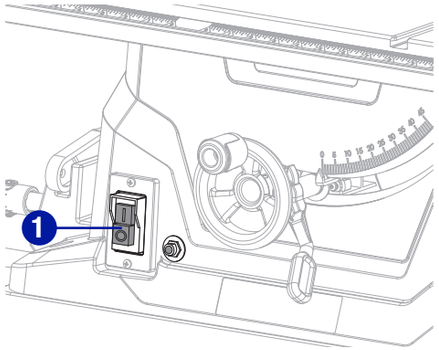
NOTE:
If any parts are missing or damaged, or if you have any questions, please call our toll-free helpline at 1-800-689-9928.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS
This manual contains important safety and operating instructions. Read all instructions and follow them when using this product.

1 • Place the table saw on top of the stand and align the mounting holes at the base of the table saw with corresponding holes in the stand.
• Insert four hex bolts (2) along with flat washers (3) into the aligned holes and tighten the bolts.

➡ see page 31





2 • The product can be switched on by pressing the green “I”-Button on the on/off switch (1).
• The product can be switched off by pressing the red “0”-Button on the on/off switch (1).

➡ see page 51

SPECIFICATIONS

Motor	120 V AC, 60 Hz, 15A
Speed	4500/MIN (no load)
Blade	10" (25.4 cm) 40-tooth carbide-tipped
Right extension table	5 1/8 x 23" (13 x 58.5 cm)
Main table size	23 15/16 x 23" (60.8 x 58.5 cm)
Rear out-feed support	23 15/16 x 2 1/2" (60.8 x 6.5 cm)
Rip capacity	24" (61 cm) right; 10" (25.4 cm) left
Bevel range	0-45°
Mitre range	0-60° left & right
Depth of cut at 90°	3 9/64" (8 cm)
Depth of cut at 45°	2 5/32" (5.5 cm)
Arbour size	5/8" (1.59 cm)
Table height	35" (88.9 cm)
Weight	72 lb 11 oz (33 kg)

SAFETY GUIDELINES

This manual contains information that relates to PROTECTING PERSONAL SAFETY and PREVENTING EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS. It is very important to read this manual carefully and understand it thoroughly before using the product. The symbols listed below are used to indicate this information.

DANGER!
Potential hazard that will result in serious injury or loss of life.

WARNING!
Potential hazard that could result in serious injury or loss of life.

CAUTION!
Potential hazard that may result in moderate injury or damage to equipment.

Note: The word "**Note**" is used to inform the reader of something the operator needs to know about the tool.

SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

These precautions are intended for the personal safety of the operator and others working with the operator. Failure to follow these instructions may result in a permanent loss of vision, serious personal or even fatal injury, property damage and/or tool damage. Please take time to read and understand these instructions. Safety is a combination of common sense, staying alert and knowing how your table saw works.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

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

- **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.

WARNING!
To avoid mistakes that could cause serious injury, DO NOT plug in the table saw until you have read and understood the rules.

2) Electrical safety

- **Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adaptor plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools.** Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce the 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.

3) 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, clothing and gloves 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 devices 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.

4) 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, 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.

5) 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.

WARNING!
The use of this tool can generate and/or disperse dust, which may cause serious and permanent respiratory or other injury. Always use protection appropriate for the dust exposure. Direct particles away from the face and body.

Handling the power cord on this product may expose you to chemicals known to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

CAUTION:
Always follow proper operating procedures as defined in this manual — even if you are familiar with use of this or similar tools. Remember that being careless for even a fraction of a second can result in severe personal injury.

WARNING!
To avoid the risk of personal injury, do not modify this power tool or use accessories not recommended to your tool.

WARNING!
Read warnings and conditions about your carbide-tipped saw blade.

WARNING!
Do not operate the saw without the proper blade guard in place for all through cut operations. Make sure the blade guard is reinstalled immediately after finishing any non-through cut operations which require removal of the blade guard.

- Carbide is a very hard but brittle material. Care should be taken while mounting, using and storing carbide tipped blades to prevent accidental damage.
- Slight shocks, such as striking the tip, can seriously damage the blade. Foreign objects on the workpiece, such as wire or nails, can also cause tips to crack or break off.
- Before using, always visually examine the blade and tips for cracks, breakage, missing or loose tips, or other damage.
- Do not use if damage is suspected. Failure to heed safety instructions and warnings can result in serious bodily injury or loss of eyesight.
- **Read instruction manual and know your tool.** Read and familiarize yourself with entire instruction manual. Learning the tool's proper applications, limitations, and specific potential hazards will greatly minimize the possiblity of accidents and injury. Make sure all users are familiar with its warnings and instructions before using tool.
- **Guard against electric shock by preventing body contact with grounded surfaces.** For example: pipes, radiators, ranges, refrigerator enclosures.
- **Keep guards in place** and in good working order. Blade guard must be in place for all through cut operations. Reinstall the blade guard immediately after finishing any non-through cut operations which require removal of the blade guard. Never operate the saw without the blade guard in place for any cut which does not require it to be removed. Make sure the blade guard is operating properly before each use. A guard that is loose, damaged, or is not functioning correctly must be repaired or replaced.
- **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.
- **Remove adjusting keys and wrenches.** Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on.
- **Keep work area clean.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents. **DO NOT** leave tools or pieces of wood on the saw while it is in operation. Distraction or a potential jam can be dangerous.
- **Do not use in dangerous environments.** Do not use power tools in damp or wet locations or expose to rain. Keep the work area well lit. Locate the tool in a level area. 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.
- **Keep children and visitors away.** All visitors should wear safety glasses and be kept a safe distance from work area. Do not let visitors contact tool or extension cord while operating.
- **Make workshop childproof with padlocks** and master switches, or by removing starter keys.
- **Don't force tool.** It will do the job better and safer at the feed rate for which it was designed.
- **Feed workpiece at an even pace. Do not bend or twist the workpiece. If jamming occurs, turn the tool off immediately, unplug the tool then clear the jam.** Jamming the saw blade by the

workpiece can cause kickback or stall the motor.

- **Use the right tool.** Don't force the tool or attachment to do a job it was not designed for. Don't use it for a purpose not intended.
- **Use the proper extension cord.** Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. Use only a cord heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. A wire gauge size (A.W.G.) of at least 14 is recommended for an extension cord 25' (7.6 m) or less in length. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.
- **Dress properly.** Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, or jewellery. They can get caught and draw you into moving parts. Rubber gloves and nonskid footwear are recommended when working outdoors. Also wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
- **ALWAYS** wear safety goggles that comply with United States ANSI Z87.1 and a face shield or dust mask if operation is dusty. Everyday eyeglasses have only impact-resistant lenses; they are NOT safety glasses.
- **Secure work.** Use clamps or a vice to hold workpiece when practical. It's safer than using your hand and frees both hands to operate tool.
- **Don't overreach.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
- **Maintain tools with care.** Keep tools sharp and clean for better and safer performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
- **Disconnect tools.** All tools should be disconnected when not in use, before servicing, or when changing attachments, blades, bits, cutters, etc. Turn the machine "OFF" before disconnecting tools to avoid an accidental start when plugging the tools in again. The accidental start may cause serious injury. Do not touch the terminal or plug's metal part when inserting or removing the plug from an outlet.
- **Do not plug in or pull out from power supply with wet hands to prevent electric shock.**
- **Use recommended accessories.** Consult the operator's manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may risk injury.
- **Never stand on tool.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted. Do not use it as a stepping stool.
- **Check damaged parts.** Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged must be properly repaired or replaced by an authorized service centre to avoid risk of personal injury.
- **Use the right direction of feed.** Feed workpiece into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of blade or cutter only. 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 leave tool running unattended.** Turn the power off. Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop. An unattended running saw is an uncontrolled hazard.
- **Protect your lungs.** Wear a face or dust mask if the cutting operation is dusty.
- **Protect your hearing.** Wear ear plugs or muffs during extended periods of operation.
- **Do not abuse cord.** Never yank cord to disconnect from receptacle. Keep cord away from heat, oil, and sharp edges.
- **When operating a power tool outside, use an outdoor extension cord marked "w-a" or "w".** These cords are rated for outdoor use and reduce the risk of electric shock.
- **Always keep the blade guard and spreader (riving knife) in place** and in working order for all through cut operations. Reinstall the blade guard immediately after finishing any non-through cut operations which require removal of the blade guard.
- **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 and anti-kickback pawls to work, they must be engaged in the workpiece.** The riving knife and anti-kickback pawls are ineffective when cutting workpieces that are too short to be engaged with the riving knife and anti-kickback pawls. Under these conditions a kickback cannot be prevented by the riving knife and anti-kickback pawls.
- **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.
- **Keep blades clean, sharp, and with sufficient set.** Sharp blades minimize stalling and kickback.
- **Keep hands away from cutting area.** Keep hands away from blades. Do not reach underneath work or around or over the blade while blade is rotating. Do not attempt to remove cut material when blade is moving. 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.
- **Blade coasts after being turned off.**
- **Never use in an explosive atmosphere.** Normal sparking of the motor could ignite fumes.
- **Inspect tool cords periodically.** If damaged, have repaired by a qualified service technician at an authorized service facility. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal. Repair or replace a damaged or worn cord immediately. Stay constantly aware of cord location and keep it well away from the rotating blade.
- **Inspect extension cords periodically** and replace if damaged.
- **Ground all tools.** If tool is equipped with three-prong plug, it should be plugged into a three-hole electrical receptacle.
- **Check with a qualified electrician** or service personnel if the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if in doubt as to whether the tool is properly grounded.
- **Use only correct electrical devices:** 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding plugs and 3-hole receptacles that accept the tool's plug.
- **Do not modify** the plug provided. If it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualied electrician.

- **Keep tool dry, clean, and free from oil and grease.** Always use a clean cloth when cleaning. Never use brake fluids, gasoline, petroleum-based products, or any solvents to clean tool.
- **Stay alert and exercise control.** Watch what you are doing and use common sense. Do not operate tool when you are tired. Do not rush.
- **Do not use tool if switch does not turn it on and off.** Have defective switches replaced by an authorized service centre.
- **Use only correct blades.** Do not use blades with incorrect size holes. Never use blade washers or blade bolts that are defective or incorrect. The maximum blade capacity of your saw is 10" (25.4 cm). Blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run off-centre causing loss of control.
- **Before making a cut, be sure all adjustments are secure.**
- **Be sure blade path is free of nails.** Inspect for and remove all nails from lumber before cutting.
- **Never touch blade** or other moving parts during use.
- **Firmly mount the tool on a secure surface to ensure its stability before operating the tool.**
- **Never start a tool when any rotating component is in contact with the workpiece.**
- **Do not operate a tool while under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or any medication.**
- **When servicing use only identical replacement parts.** Use of any other parts may create a hazard or cause product damage.
- **Use only recommended accessories** listed in this manual or addendums. Use of accessories that are not listed may cause the risk of personal injury. Instructions for safe use of accessories are included with the accessory.
- **Double check all setups.** Make sure blade is tight and not making contact with saw or workpiece before connecting to power supply.
- **Do not allow familiarity** (gained from frequent use of your saw) **to cause a careless mistake.** Always remember that a careless fraction of a second is sufficient to inflict serious injury. Use extra caution and keep your attention on your operation when making repetitive cuts. Reduce the monotony of operations by frequently taking breaks, cleaning up saw dust, or checking the tool's condition.

Safety instructions for table saws

1) 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, riving knife and anti-kickback device 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 rabbeting, dadoing or resawing cuts) which requires removal of the guard, riving knife and/or anti-kickback device.** The guard, riving knife, and anti-kickback device 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 and anti-kickback device to work, they must be engaged in the workpiece.** The riving knife and anti-kickback device are ineffective when cutting workpieces that are too short to be engaged with the riving knife and anti-kickback device. Under these conditions a kickback cannot be prevented by the riving knife and anti-kickback device.
- **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.

2) 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 or cutter 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 rip fence and the mitre guage 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 6" (15 cm), and use a push block when this distance is less than 2" (5 cm).** “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 between the hand and 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 tool off immediately, unplug the tool 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 1/16" (2 mm) thick.** A thin workpiece may wedge under the rip fence and create a kickback.

3) 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 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 rabbeting, dadoing or resawing cuts.** A featherboard helps to control the workpiece in the event of a kickback.
- **Use extra caution when making a cut into blind areas of assembled workpieces.** The protruding saw blade may cut objects that can cause 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.
- **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.

4) Table saw operating procedure warnings

- **Turn off the table saw and disconnect the battery pack when removing the table insert, changing the saw blade or making adjustments to the riving knife, anti-kickback device or 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 tool 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 damaged or 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 tool 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.
- **Firmly bolt the saw to a work bench or leg stand** at approximately hip height.
- **Never operate the saw on the floor.**
- **Keep guards in place** and in good working order. Blade guard must be in place for all through cut operations. Reinstall the blade guard immediately after finishing any non-through cut operations which require removal of the blade guard.
- **Guard against kickback.** Kickback occurs when the blade stalls rapidly and workpiece is driven back towards the operator. It can pull your hand into the blade resulting in serious personal injury. Stay out of blade path and turn switch off immediately if blade binds or stalls.
- **Use rip fence.** Always use a fence or straight edge guide when ripping.

- **Use an auxiliary fence in contact with the table top when ripping workpieces less than 1/16" (2 mm) thick.** A thin workpiece may wedge under the rip fence and create a kickback. Support large panels. To minimize risk of blade pinching and kickback, always support large panels.
- **Remove all fences and auxiliary tables** before transporting saw. Failure to do so can result in an accident causing possible serious personal injury.
- **Don't overreach.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
- **Never place arms or hands in line with the path of the cutting blade.**
- **Always use blade guard, riving knife, and anti-kickback pawls** on all through cut operations. Through cut operations are those in which the blade cuts completely through the workpiece as in ripping or cross cutting. Keep the blade guard down, the anti-kickback pawls down, and the riving knife in place. Make sure the blade guard, riving knife, and anti-kickback pawls are reinstalled immediately after finishing any non-through cut operations which require their removal.
- **ALWAYS** lock the rip fence and secure bevel adjustment firmly before cutting.
- **ALWAYS secure work** firmly against the rip fence or mitre gauge.
- **ALWAYS use a push stick.** A push stick is a device used to push a workpiece through the blade instead of using your hands. Size and shape can vary but the push stick must always be narrower than the workpiece to prevent the push stick from contacting the saw blade. When ripping narrow stock, always use a push stick so your hand does not come close to the saw blade. Use a featherboard and push blocks for non-through cuts.
- **NEVER** perform any operation "freehand" which means using only your hands to support or guide the workpiece. Always use either the rip fence or mitre fence to position and guide the work.
- **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.
- **NEVER** stand or have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade.
- **NEVER** reach behind, over, or within 3" (7.6 cm) of the blade or cutter with either hand for any reason.
- **Move the rip fence** out of the way when cross cutting.
- **Do not use the mitre gauge and rip fence** during the same operation.
- **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.
- **NEVER** attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the saw OFF and disconnecting the saw from the power source.
- **Provide adequate support** to the rear and sides of the saw table for wide or long workpieces. A wide or long workpiece has a tendency to pivot on the table's edge causing loss of control, saw blade binding and kickback.
- **Avoid kickbacks** (work thrown back toward you) by:
  1. Keeping blade sharp.
  2. Keeping rip fence parallel to the saw blade.
  3. Keeping spreader, anti-kickback pawls, and blade guard in place and operating.
  4. Not releasing the work before it is pushed all the way past the saw blade using a push stick.
  5. Not ripping work that is twisted or warped or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.
- **Never cut metals, cement board, or masonry.** These materials need to be cut by other special tools. Cutting them with this tool can result in damage to the saw and personal injury.
- **If the power supply cord is damaged,** it must be replaced only by the manufacturer or by an authorized service centre to avoid risk.
- **Avoid awkward operations and hand positions** where a sudden slip could cause your hand to move into the cutting tool.
- **Make sure the work area has ample lighting** to see the work and that no obstructions will interfere with safe operation before performing any work using the table saw.
- **Always turn off saw** before disconnecting it to avoid accidental starting when reconnecting to power supply.
- **Save these instructions.** Refer to them frequently and use to instruct other users. If you loan someone this tool, loan them these instructions also.

USE SAFETY GOGGLES AND EAR PROTECTION:

ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION THAT CONFORMS WITH CUL REQUIREMENTS. FLYING DEBRIS can cause permanent eye damage.

The tool is loud and the sound can cause hearing damage. Always wear ear protection to help prevent hearing damage and loss. Failure to comply may result in moderate injury.

USE DUST MASK:

Some dust created by sawing contains chemicals that are known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals come from lead-based paints, crystalline silica from bricks, cement and other masonry products, and arsenic and chromium from chemically treated lumber. To reduce exposure to these chemicals, work in a well-ventilated area with approved safety equipment, such as dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

CAUTION:
Follow safety instructions that appear on your saw.

DOUBLE INSULATION ⧈

Double insulation is a concept in safety in electric power tools, which eliminates the need for the usual three-wire grounded power cord. All exposed metal parts are isolated from the internal metal motor components with protecting insulation. Double-insulated tools do not need to be grounded.

To reduce the risk of electric shock, double-insulated tools are equipped with a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other). This plug will fit into a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install a polarized outlet. Do not change the plug in any way.

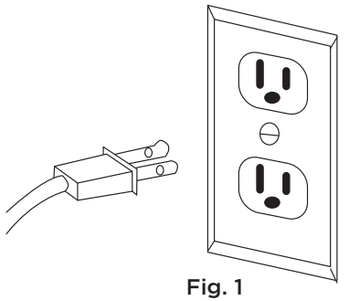


Fig. 1

POWER REQUIREMENTS

This tool has a precision-built electric motor. It should be connected to a power supply that is 120 volts, 60 Hz, AC only (normal household current). Do not operate this product on direct current (DC). A substantial voltage drop will cause a loss of power and the motor will overheat. If the tool does not operate when plugged into an outlet, double check the power supply.

GUIDELINES FOR EXTENSION CORDS

Use a proper extension cord. Make sure extension cords are in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use a cord that is heavy enough to carry the drawn current needed by the saw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage, resulting in loss of power an overheating.

WARNING!
The double-insulated system is intended to protect the user from shock resulting from a break in the tool's internal wiring. Observe all normal safety precautions to avoid electric shock.

WARNING!
Double insulation does not take the place of normal safety precautions when operating this tool.

CAUTION!
Servicing of a product with double insulation requires extreme care and knowledge of the system and should be performed only by a qualified service technician. For service, we suggest you return the tool to your nearest authorized service centre for repair. Always use original factory replacement parts when servicing. Do not use power tools in wet or damp locations or expose them to rain or snow.

The table below shows the correct size to use, depending on the cord length and nameplate amperage rating. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

Recommended size for extension cords

AMPERAGE RATING OF THE TOOL (120 V CIRCUIT ONLY)		TOTAL LENGTH OF THE EXTENSION CORD			
		25' (7.6 m)	50' (15.2 m)	100' (30.5 m)	150' (45.7 m)
MORE THAN	NOT MORE THAN	MINIMUM GAUGE FOR THE EXTENSION CORD (AWG)			
0	6	18	16	16	14
6	10	18	16	14	12
10	12	16	16	14	12
12	16	14	12	Not recommended	

Be sure extension cords are properly wired and in good condition. Always replace a damaged extension cord or have it repaired by a qualified technician before using it. Protect extension cords from sharp objects, excessive heat, and damp or wet areas.
Use a separate electrical circuit for power tools. This circuit must not be less than #14 wire with a 15 Amp time-delayed fuse, and should be protected with a time-delayed fuse. Before connecting the tool to the power line, make sure the switch is in the OFF position and the electric current is rated the same as the current stamped on the motor's nameplate. Running at a lower voltage will damage the motor.

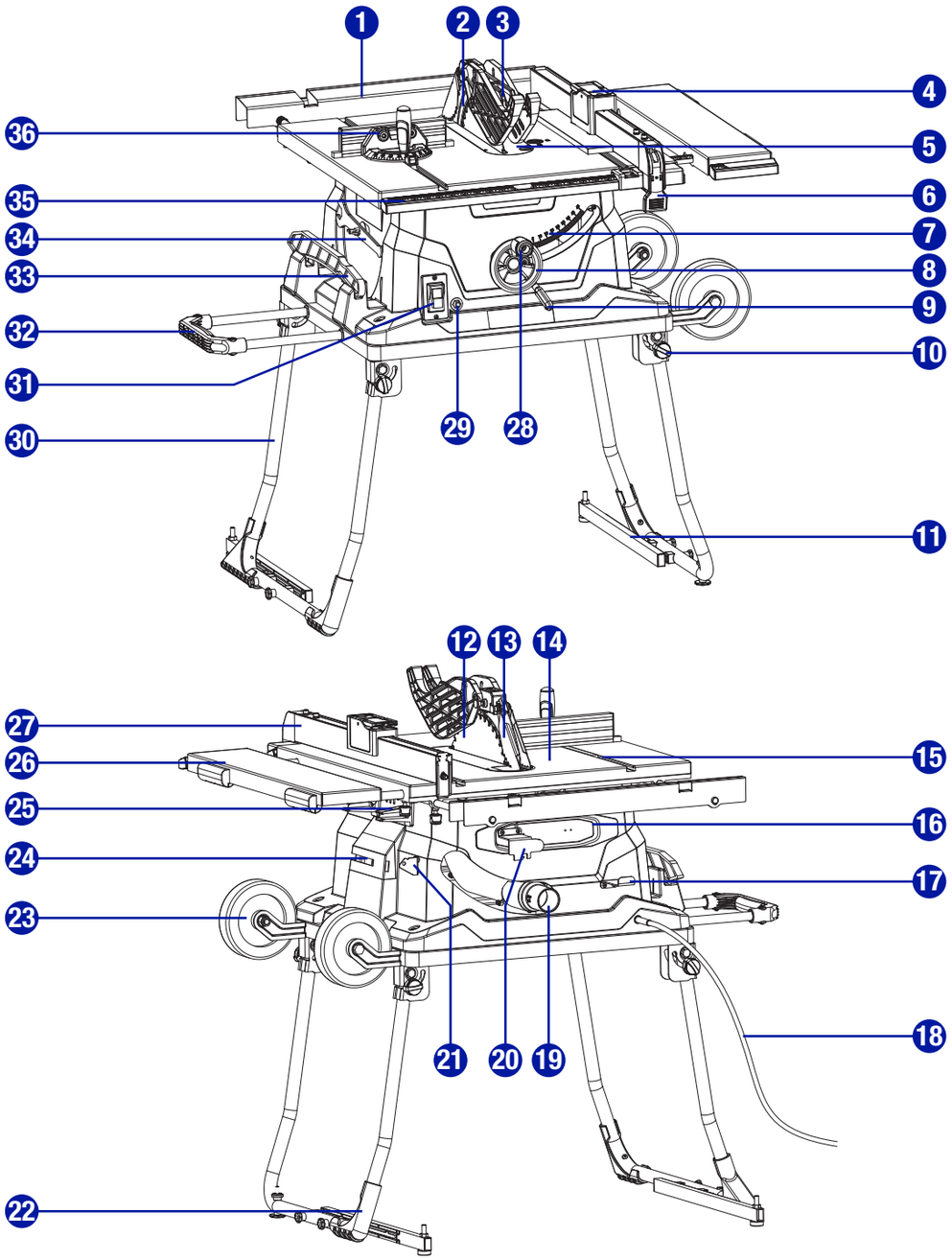
Danger! Keep hands away from blade.

WARNING!
Do not permit fingers to touch the terminal or the plug when installing or removing the plug from an outlet.

WARNING!
To avoid electrical hazards, fire hazards, or damage to the tool, use proper circuit protection.

WARNING!
Keep the extension cord clear of the working area. Position the cord so that it will not get caught on lumber, tools, or other obstructions while you are working with a power tool. Failure to do so can result in serious personal injury.

WARNING!
Do not permit fingers to touch the terminal or the plug when installing or removing the plug from an outlet.



No.	Description
1	Out-feed support
2	Riving knife
3	Blade guard
4	Sub fence
5	Table insert
6	Rip fence locking hanlde
7	Bevel scale
8	Height/bevel adjusting handwheel
9	Bevel locking lever
10	Stand leg locking knob
11	Stand extension pole
12	Saw blade
13	Anti-kickback pawls
14	Work table
15	Mitre gauge groove
16	Plug cable storage
17	Blade guard storage
18	Plug cable

No.	Description
19	Dust extraction port
20	Blade guard storage
21	Anti-kickback pawls storage
22	Rubber levelling pad
23	Roller wheel
24	Mitre gauge storage
25	Sub fence storage
26	Right extension table
27	Rip fence
28	Height-adjusting knob
29	Overload reset switch
30	Foldable stand
31	On/Off switch
32	Stand handle
33	Push stick
34	Blade wrench
35	Front rail
36	Mitre gauge

Anti-kickback pawls:

Kickback is a hazard in which the workpiece is thrown back toward the operator. The teeth on the anti-kickback pawls point away from the workpiece. If the workpiece should be pulled back toward the operator, the teeth dig into the wood to help prevent or reduce the possibility of kickback.

Bevel scale and bevel indicator:

The easy-to-read scale and indicator on the front of the cabinet shows the exact blade angle.

Saw blade:

For maximum performance, it is recommended that you use the 40-tooth, 10" (25.4 cm) carbide-tipped combination blade provided with your saw. The blade is raised and lowered with the height/bevel adjusting handwheel. Bevel angles are locked with the bevel locking lever.

Blade guard:

The guard is installed over the riving knife. It protects the operator's hand from being cut while providing a clear view of the material to be cut during through-sawing cuts.

Bevel locking lever:

This lever, under the work table surface on the front of the cabinet, locks the angle setting of the blade.

Height/bevel adjusting handwheel:

Located on the front of the cabinet, this handwheel is used to lower and raise the blade for adjustments or blade replacement. The handwheel also makes the adjustment for bevel angles easy.

Rip fence locking handle:

The handle on the front of the rip fence releases or locks the rip fence with respect to the work table.

Mitre gauge:

This mitre gauge aligns the wood for a cross cut. The easy-to-read indicator shows the exact angle for a mitre cut.

Mitre gauge grooves:

The mitre gauge rides in these grooves on either side of the blade.

Front rail:

Front rail provides support for the rip fence.

Rip fence:

The rip fence is a sturdy metal fence that can be locked to the work table to guide the workpiece securely.

Scale:

Located on the front rail, the easy-to-read scale provides precise measurements for rip cuts.

Riving knife:

The riving knife is a metal piece, slightly thinner than the saw blade, used to keep the kerf open to prevent kickback.

Arbour:

The arbour is a shaft on which a blade is mounted.

WARNING!
- Use only 10" (25.4 cm) diameter blades rated at maximum safe operating speeds of 4500 RPM or higher. Failure to heed this warning could result in personal injury.
- The blades should always be kept sharp. Use a reputable sharpening service to sharpen the blades when needed.
- Never store the blades stacked on top of one another. Place material such as cardboard between them to keep the blades from coming into contact with one another.

Work table:

The surface to which the workpiece is attached while cutting.

Overload protection:

The saw is equipped with an overload reset switch to prevent the saw from overload damage. The saw will automatically shut off if the machine experiences overloaded cutting or low voltage. Wait for the motor to cool down for at least five minutes. Press the overload reset switch button to reset the overload switch. After the motor has cooled down, press the green “I”-button on the ON/OFF switch to restart the saw.

Wooden spacer:

The wooden spacer is attached on one side of the rip fence to prevent the material from being caught between the bottom of the rip fence and the work table when ripping material such as thin panelling.

Out-feed support:

The out-feed support is provided at the rear end of the work table. This table can be extended to provide extra support for long workpieces during ripping.

Right extension table:

The extension table is a separate part that is located on the right side of the work table to provide additional support to the operator when cutting a wide workpiece.

Operating components:

The upper portion of the blade projects up through the table and is surrounded by an insert called the table insert. The height of the blade is set with a handwheel on the front of the cabinet.

Detailed instructions are provided in the “Operating Instructions” section of this manual for the basic cuts: cross cuts, mitre cuts, bevel cuts and compound cuts.

The rip fence is used to position work for lengthwise cuts. A scale on the front rail shows the distance between the rip fence and the blade.

It is very important to use the blade guard assembly for all through-sawing operations. The blade guard assembly includes: riving knife, anti-kickback pawls, and plastic blade guard.

Applications:

You can use this tool for the purposes listed below:

- Straight-line cutting operations such as cross cutting, ripping, mitring 0-45° mitre angle, bevel crosscutting 0-45° blade bevel and 90° mitre angle and 0-45° blade bevel and 0-45° mitre angle.
- Dado cuts with optional accessories.
- Cabinet making and woodworking.

Causes of kickback:

Kickback can occur when the blade stalls or binds, causing the workpiece to be kicked back toward the operator with great force and speed. If your hands are near the saw blade, they may be jerked loose from the workpiece and come into contact with the blade. Obviously, kickback can cause serious injury, and it is well worth using precautions to avoid the risks.

Kickback can be caused by any action that pinches the blade in the wood, such as the following:

- Making a cut with incorrect blade depth.
- Sawing into knots or nails in the workpiece.
- Twisting the wood while making a cut.
- Failing to support the workpiece.
- Forcing a cut.
- Cutting warped or wet lumber.
- Using the wrong blade for the type of cut.
- Not following correct operating procedures.
- Misusing the saw.
- Failing to use the anti-kickback pawls.
- Cutting with a dull, gummed-up, or improperly set blade.

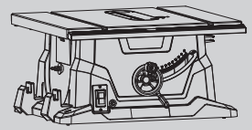
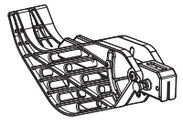
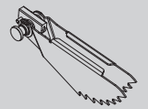
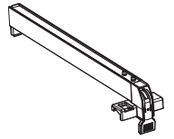
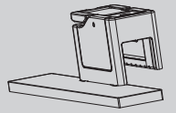
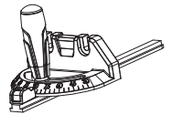
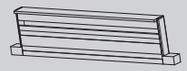
Avoiding kickback:

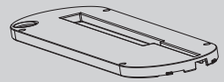
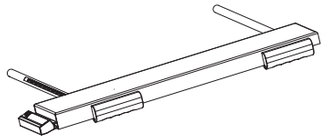
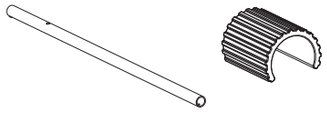
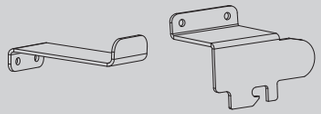
- Always use the correct blade depth setting. The top of the blade teeth should clear the workpiece by 1/8 - 1/4" (3.2 - 6.4 mm).
- Inspect the workpiece for knots or nails before beginning a cut. Knock out any loose knots with a hammer. Never saw into a loose knot or nail.
- Always use the rip fence when rip cutting and the mitre gauge when crosscutting. This helps to prevent twisting the wood in the cut.
- Always use clean, sharp, and properly set blades. Never make cuts with dull blades.
- To avoid pinching the blade, support the work properly before beginning a cut.
- When making a cut, use steady, even pressure. Never force cuts.
- Do not cut wet or warped lumber.
- Always hold the workpiece firmly with both hands or with push sticks. Keep your body in a balanced position to be ready to resist kickback should it occur. Never stand directly in line with the blade.
- Use the right type of blade for the cut being made.

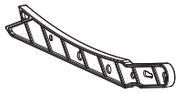
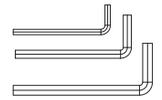
NOTE:
This table saw is designed to cut wood and wood composition products only. Depending on the shape of the panel, use the rip fence or mitre gauge.

PACKAGE CONTENTS

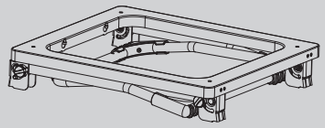
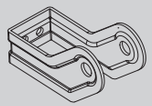
FOR TABLE SAW

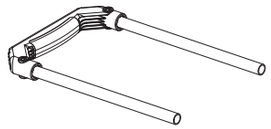
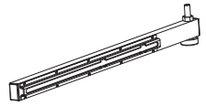
No.	Description	Qty.	Illustration
1	Table saw assembly	1	
2	Blade guard assembly	1	
3	Anti-kickback pawls assembly	1	
4	Rip fence	1	
5	Sub fence	1	
6	Mitre gauge	1	
7	Parallel profile	1	
8	Locking knobs	2	

No.	Description	Qty.	Illustration
9	Dado table insert	1	
10	Right extension table	1	
11	Rear out-feed support	1	
12	Extension poles and locating seats	2	
13	Cross screws M4 x 10	4	
14	Locking knobs	4	
15	Blade guard storage	1	
16	Anti-kickback pawls storage	1	
17	Screws ST4.2 x 9.5	6	

No.	Description	Qty.	Illustration
18	Hex bolts M8 x 35 and flat washers 8	4	
19	Push stick	1	
20	Blade wrenches	2	
21	4 mm, 5 mm, 6 mm Hex key	3	

FOR STAND

No.	Description	Qty.	Illustration
1	Stand assembly	1	
2	Roller wheels	2	
3	Roller wheel supports	2	
4	Hex bolts and lock hex nuts M12	2	

No.	Description	Qty.	Illustration
5	Hex bolts M6 x 16, flat washers 6 and spring washers 6	4	
6	Stand handle	1	
7	Hex bolts M5 x 10	2	
8	Stand extension poles	2	
9	Pole locking knobs, stand washers and hex bolts M6 x 50	4	

TOOLS NEEDED FOR ASSEMBLY

Screwdriver		Framing square	
Star-head screwdriver		Triangle square	
Wrench			

UNPACKING

Do not use this product if any parts of the package contents are already assembled to your product when you unpack it. Package contents are not assembled to the product by the manufacturer and require customer installation. Use of a product that may have been improperly assembled could result in serious personal injury.

- Carefully remove the table saw from the carton and remove the protective polyfoam around the motor.
- Inspect the tool carefully to make sure no breakage or damage occurred during shipping.
- Do not discard the packing material until you have carefully inspected and satisfactorily operated the tool.
- The saw is factory set for accurate cutting. After assembling it, check for accuracy. If shipping has influenced the settings, refer to specific procedures explained in this manual.
- If any parts are damaged or missing, please call 1-800-689-9928 for assistance.

ASSEMBLE THE STAND (Fig. 2a-2e)

ASSEMBLE THE RUBBER LEVELLING PAD AND STAND EXTENSION POLES (Fig. 2a)

- Open and place the stand assmbly on a level surface.
- Attach the stand extension poles (1) to the narrower and wider leg sets at the inner side by securing hex bolts (2), stand washers (3) and pole locking knobs (4).

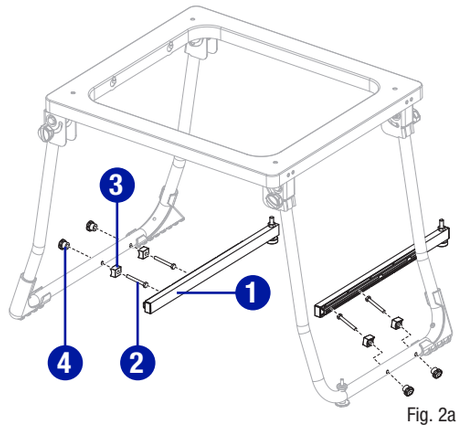


Fig. 2a

WARNING!
If any parts are damaged or missing, do not operate this tool until the parts are replaced. Use of this product with damaged or missing parts could result in serious personal injury.
- Do not attempt to modify this tool or create accessories not recommended for use with this tool. Any such alteration or modification is misuse and could result in a hazardous condition leading to possible serious personal injury.
- Do not connect to power supply until assembly is complete. Failure to comply could result in accidental starting and possible serious personal injury.
- Risk of injury! Always pull out the mains plug (disconnect the product from its power supply) before commencing work on the product.

ATTACH THE ROLLER WHEELS TO THE STAND (Fig. 2b)

- Attach the roller wheel supports (1) to the stand using hex bolts (2), spring washers (3) and flat washers (4).
- Attach the roller wheels (5) to the roller wheel supports (1) using hex bolts (6) and nuts (7).

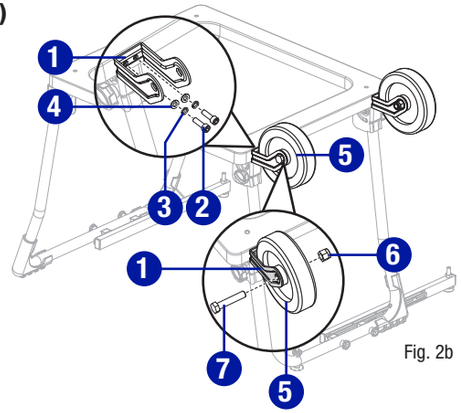


Fig. 2b

ATTACH THE STAND HANDLE TO THE STAND (Fig. 2c)

- Attach the stand pipe (1) to the stand by securing the hex bolts (2).

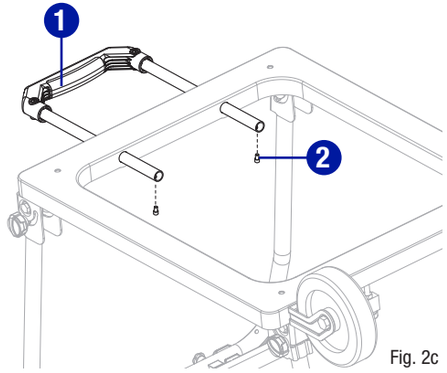


Fig. 2c

ATTACH THE TABLE SAW TO THE STAND (Fig. 2d-2e)

- Place the stand on a level surface, and adjust three levelling feet (1) in order to stabilize the stand with respect to the level surface.
  Turning clockwise will lower levelling foot (1). Turning counter-clockwise will raise levelling foot (1).

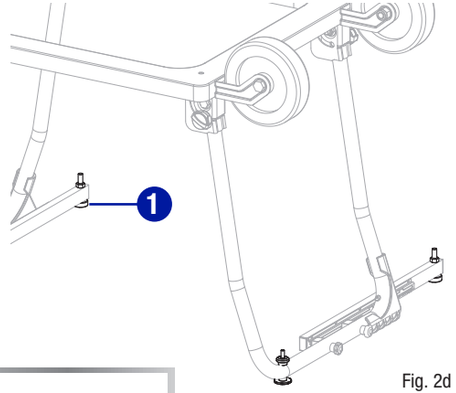


Fig. 2d

NOTE:
To ensure free rotation of the roller wheels, do not over-tighten the hex bolts and nuts.

- Place the table saw on top of the stand and align the mounting holes at the base of the table saw with corresponding holes in the stand.
- Insert four hex bolts (2) along with flat washers (3) into the aligned holes and tighten the bolts.

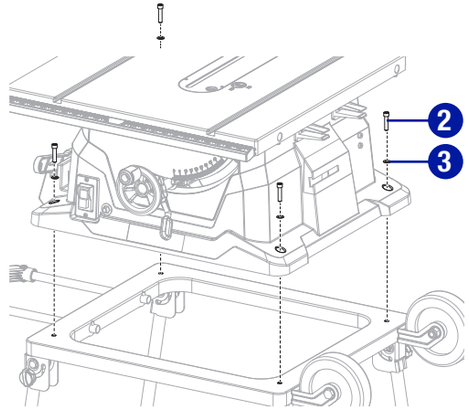


Fig. 2e

HEIGHT/BEVEL ADJUSTING HANDWHEEL (Fig. 3)

- Turn the height-adjusting knob (1) clockwise to raise the blade and counter-clockwise to lower the blade.
- Turn the handwheel (2) clockwise to move along the arc rail causing the blade to bevel from 0 - 45°, or turn counter-clockwise to reduce the bevel angle.
- Secure the blade bevel lock lever (3) when the bevel angle pointer points at desired angle on scale. To lock the blade, turn blade bevel-lock lever clockwise. To unlock the blade, turn it counter-clockwise.

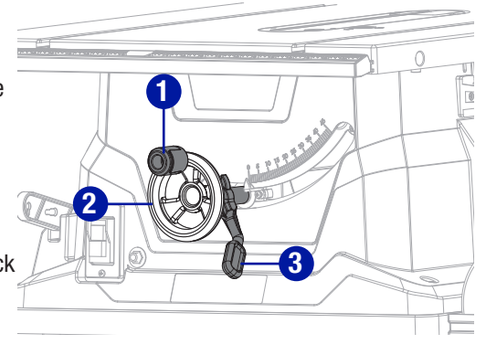


Fig. 3

WARNING!
Verify that the table saw is securely mounted to the stand, and the levelling feet and rubber levelling pad have stabilized the table saw before operation.

REMOVE/REPLACE/ALIGN THE TABLE INSERT (Fig. 4a-4b)

- Turn the height-adjusting knob counter-clockwise to lower the blade all the way.
- Lock the blade by turning bevel lock lever clockwise.
- **To remove the table insert:** Turn the lock knob (1) clockwise to unlock the table insert (2). Place your index finger in the hole, pulling the table inserts out toward the front of the saw.
- **To reinstall the table insert:** Push the table insert (2) down and turn the lock knob (1) counter-clockwise to lock the table insert in place

If the table insert is not level with the saw table, using a 2.5 mm hex key (not supplied), adjust the four set screws (3) pre-assembled to the table located on the four holes of the table insert until the table insert is level with the working table.

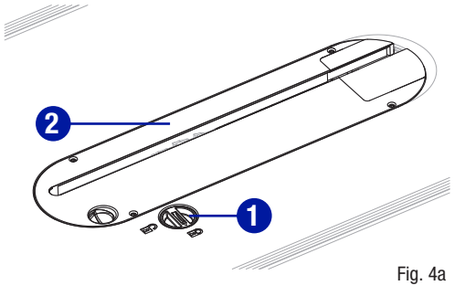


Fig. 4a

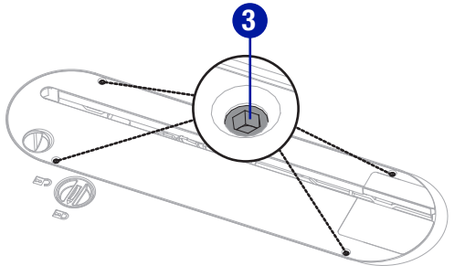


Fig. 4b

RIVING KNIFE INSTALLATION AND POSITION (Fig. 5a-5b)

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.

To place riving knife in uppermost position (for through cuts)

- Remove the table insert.
- Set the saw blade angle to 0°.

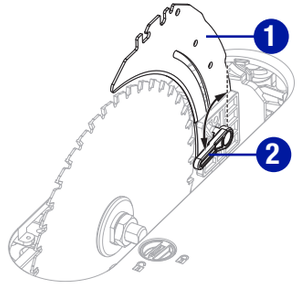


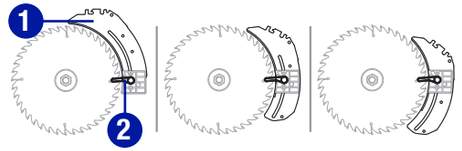
Fig. 5a

WARNING!
The table insert must be level with the saw table. If the table insert is too high or too low, the workpiece can catch on the uneven edges, resulting in binding or kickback, which could result in serious personal injury.

WARNING!
This saw is shipped with riving knife in "DOWN" position. Riving knife must be placed in uppermost position to attach anti-kickback pawls and blade guard for all through cut operations.

- Raise the saw blade to the uppermost position by turning the height-adjusting handle clockwise.
- Lock the blade by turning bevel locking lever clockwise.
- Unlock riving knife lock knob (2) by turning it clockwise.
- Grasp the riving knife (1) and pull toward right side of saw to release it from spring-loaded locking pin.
- Position the riving knife in the uppermost position with spring-loaded locking pin re-engaged.
- Lock the riving knife lock knob (2) by turning it counter-clockwise.
- Reinstall the table insert.

To place riving knife in middle or down position, refer to the above procedure.



In uppermost position for through cuts | In middle position for non-through cuts | In down position for dado cuts

Fig. 5b

REMOVE AND INSTALL THE BLADE (Fig. 6)

CAUTION:
To work properly, the saw blade teeth must point down toward the front of the saw. Failure to heed this instruction could cause damage to the saw blade, the saw or the workpiece.

WARNING!
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.

WARNING!
Only use a 10" (25.4 cm) diameter blade. To avoid injury from an accidental start, make sure the switch is in the OFF position.

WARNING!
Riving knife has three holes for three positions. The uppermost position is for all through cuts. The middle position is for non-through cuts (with blade guard and anti-kickback pawls removed). The down position is for dado cuts. (with blade guard and anti-kickback pawls removed).

WARNING!
Be extremely careful when adjusting the riving knife position. Do not contact blade.

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Lower the saw blade and remove the table insert.
- Make sure the bevel locking lever is securely locked. Turn height-adjusting knob clockwise to raise blade to maximum height.
- Place riving knife in the uppermost position.
- Remove the blade wrenches from storage area.

Remove the blade:

- Remove the table insert.
- Set the saw blade angle to 0°.
- Using one opened-ended blade wrench (1), place the flat open end on the flats on the outer blade flange (2).
- Using the other opened-ended blade wrench (3), place the flat open end on the flats on the arbour nut (4).
- Holding both wrenches firmly, pull the opened-ended blade wrench on the arbour nut forward to the front of the machine.
- Remove arbour nut (4), outer blade flange (2) and saw blade (5).

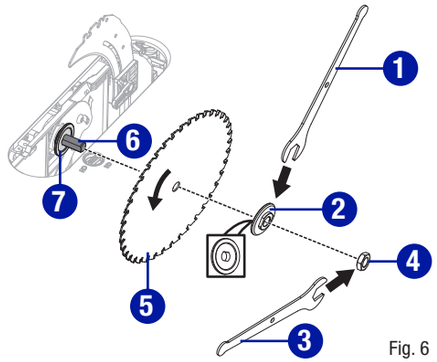


Fig. 6

WARNING!
Be extremely careful when loosening arbour nut. Keep firm grasp on both wrenches. Do not allow hands to slip and contact blade.

Install the blade:

- Place one new blade on arbour (6). Make sure saw blade teeth point down at the front side of saw table. Place outer blade flange (2) and arbour nut (4) on arbour (6) and use blade wrenches to tighten arbour nut securely. DO NOT over tighten.

CAUTION:
Ensure the large, flat surface (cupped side of the outer blade flange) of the outer flange faces the saw blade and the saw blade (5) is firmly seated against the inner blade flange (7) .

- Lower the saw blade to lowest position and replace table insert.

WARNING!
If the inner blade flange has been removed, reinstall it before placing the saw blade on arbour. Failure to do so could cause an accident.

ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS INSTALLATION (Fig. 7)

Anti-kickback pawls should only be installed for through cuts.

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Set the blade angle to 0°.
- Raise the saw blade to maximum height by turning height-adjusting knob clockwise.
- Lock the blade by turning bevel locking lever clockwise.
- Place the riving knife in the uppermost position.
- Pull out and hold knob (1). Align slot in anti-kickback pawls (2) over the slot (3) marked of riving knife (4). Place the spring pin (5) on the anti-kickback pawls (2) into the slot marked on the riving knife (4).
- Press anti-kickback pawls assembly down until it snaps into place and release knob (1) to insert the pin (6) into hole (7) marked on the riving knife (4).

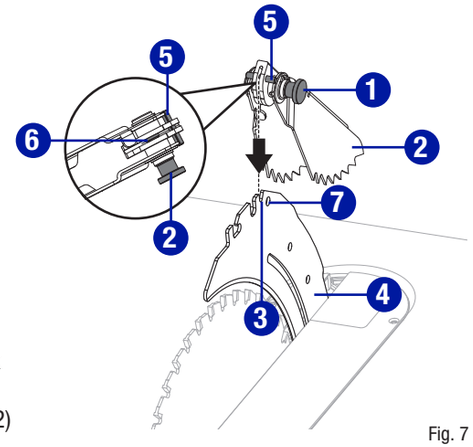


Fig. 7

WARNING!
Make sure the anti-kickback pawls are reinstalled immediately after finishing any non-through cut operations which require their removal.

WARNING!
Replace dull or damaged anti-kickback pawls. Dull or damaged anti-kickback pawls may not stop a kickback, increasing the risk of serious personal injury.

CAUTION!
Pull up on anti-kickback pawls assembly to make sure it is secured to riving knife.

WARNING!
Gently pull up the anti-kickback pawls assembly to ensure it is locked into place. Make sure that the anti-kickback pawls move freely and are not stuck in the table insert slot.

WARNING!
Use extra caution when cutting wood products having slippery surfaces as the anti-kickback pawls may not always be effective.

BLADE GUARD INSTALLATION (Fig. 8a-8b)

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Pull out the knob (1) on the blade guard and place the pins (2, 3) on the blade guard (4) into the slots (5, 6) marked on the riving knife (7).
- Pull blade guard fully back onto riving knife. Push pin and release it to lock guard into position.
- If blade guard is not parallel to table when riving knife is in uppermost position (through cuts), adjust the set screw (8) with 2.5 mm hex key (not supplied) as necessary. (Fig. 8b)

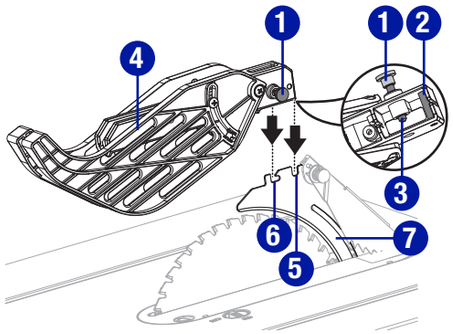


Fig. 8a

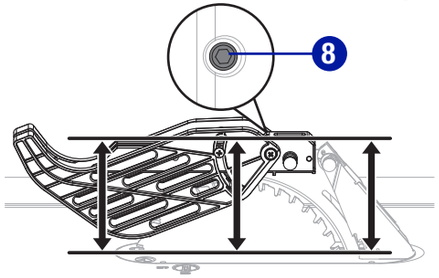


Fig. 8b

WARNING!
KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE and in good working order for all through cut operations. Reinstall the blade guard immediately after finishing any non-through cut operations which require removal of the blade guard. Failure to heed this instruction could result in serious personal injury.

WARNING!
Always install the blade guard onto the riving knife in the uppermost position to provide proper blade coverage. Installing the blade guard onto the riving knife in any other position will prevent them from working as designed, which could increase the risk of serious personal injury.

WARNING!
When using the blade guard, lift the left and right blade guard and make sure that they move independently and contact the table surface. The blade guard can be raised to adjust the cut line, but it must be lowered to contact the table surface before starting the saw.

WARNING!
Make sure blade guard and anti-kickback pawls move freely before starting the saw. Ensure the direction of rotation by verifying that the blade teeth point down toward the front of the saw table.

RIP FENCE INSTALLATION AND USE (Fig. 9a-9b)

INSTALLATION:

- Loosen the rip fence (1) by lifting up the locking handle (2).
- Place the rear lip (3) on the rear of the saw table and pull slightly toward the front of the unit.
- Lower the front end of the rip fence onto the guide surfaces on top of the front rail.
- Check for smooth gliding action.
- Push the locking handle down and secure the fence. When securely locked, the locking lever should point downward.

Check for a smooth gliding action. If adjustments are needed, see the section: "**Checking the alignment of the rip fence to the blade**".

- Make two or three test cuts using scrap wood. If the cuts are not true, repeat the process.

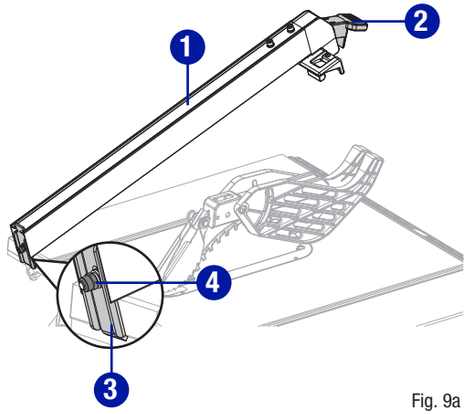


Fig. 9a

USE:

- Loosen the rip fence (1) by lifting the locking handle (2) up.
- Move the rip fence to the desired distance from the blade and ensure the rip fence is level on the working table.
- Push the locking handle (2) down to secure the fence. When securely locked, the locking handle should point downward.

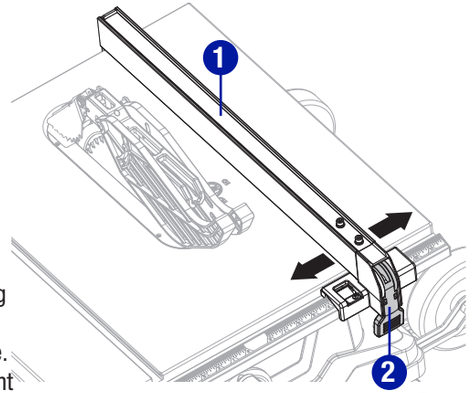


Fig. 9b

WARNING!
To reduce the risk of injury, always make sure the rip fence is parallel to the blade before beginning any operation.

NOTE:
The rip fence must be secure when the locking handle is engaged. To increase the grip of the rip fence on the rear lip of the table, tighten the clamp screw (4) on the rear of the rip fence by turning it clockwise. (Fig. 9a)

CHECK THE ALIGNMENT OF THE RIP FENCE TO THE BLADE (Fig. 10)

- Unplug the saw.
- Remove the blade guard assembly and anti-kickback pawls assembly.
- Raise the locking handle (1) to allow the rip fence (2) to be moved.
- Place the framing square (3) beside the blade, and move the rip fence up to the square. Note the measurement on the rip scale.
- Move the fence back and rotate the framing square (3) 180° to check the other side.
- If the two measurements are not the same, loosen the two socket head bolts (4) on the rip fence and then align it.
- Retighten the two socket head bolts (4).
- Replace the blade guard assembly and anti-kickback pawls assembly.
- Make two or three test cuts using scrap wood. If the cuts are not true, repeat the process.

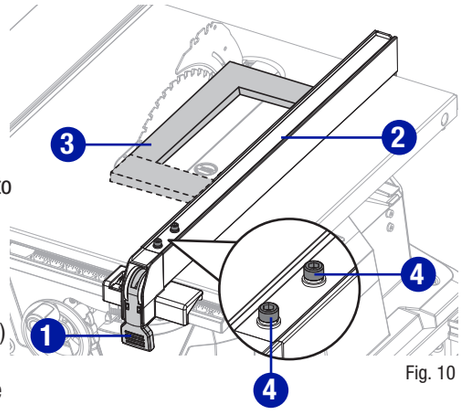


Fig. 10

USE SUB FENCE ASSEMBLY (FOR RIP CUTTING NARROW WORKPIECE) (Fig. 11)

When ripping a narrow workpiece, it is necessary to attach the sub fence assembly to the rip fence to prevent hands from getting too close to the blade.

- Pull up the locking knob (1) on the sub fence assembly (2).
- Align the slot of sub fence assembly (2) with the rip fence (3), and push the sub fence assembly (2) down.
- Lock it in place by pushing down lock knob (1).
- Sub fence assembly (2) can be mounted on left or right side of the rip fence (3).
- When not in use, store the sub fence assembly in storage position.

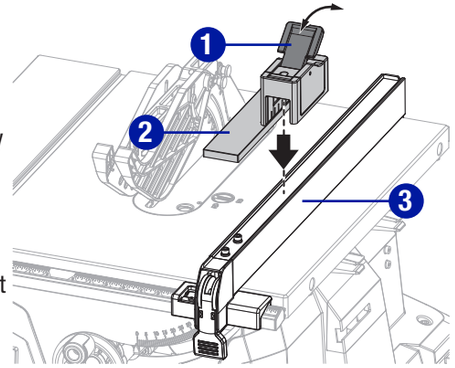


Fig. 11

MITRE GAUGE INSTALLATION AND USE (Fig. 12a-12c)

INSTALLATION:

The mitre gauge (1) can be installed on each mitre gauge groove (2) on either side of blade.

- Slide the two screws (3) of locking knobs (4) to the slot of the parallel profile (5).
- Slide the two screws of locking knobs (4) to match the slot of the mitre gauge.
- Fit the two screws into the slot of mitre gauge and secure with the locking knobs (4).
- Slide the guide rail (6) of the mitre gauge (1) into one of the guide grooves (2) of the saw table intended for this purpose.

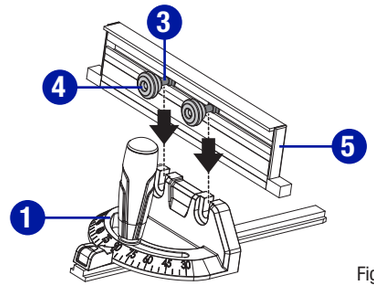


Fig. 12a

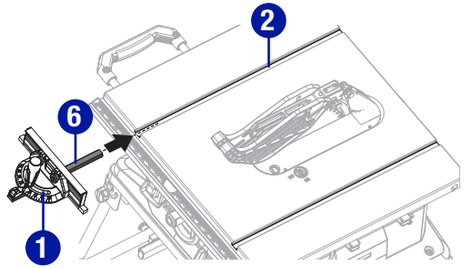


Fig. 12b

USE:

The mitre gauge provides accuracy in angled cuts. For very close tolerances, test cuts are recommended.
There are two mitre gauge grooves, one on either side of blade. When making a 90° cross cut, use either mitre gauge groove. When making a bevelled cross cut (blade tilted in relation to working table, mitre gauge should be located in groove on right so that blade is tilted away from mitre gauge and hands.
The mitre gauge can be turned 60° to the left or right.

- Loosen lock knob (1) turning it counter-clockwise.
- With mitre gauge in mitre gauge groove, rotate mitre gauge (2) until desired angle is reached on scale (3).
- Retighten lock knob (1) turning it clockwise.

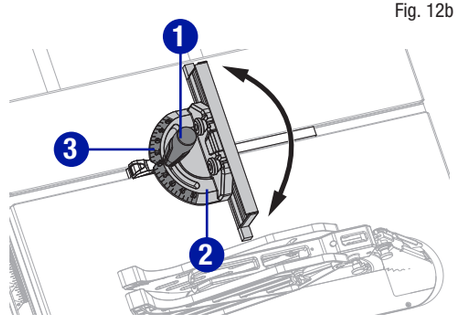


Fig. 12c

ADJUST MITRE GAUGE (Fig. 13)

- Loosen the lock handle in order to allow the mitre body to rotate freely. Position the mitre body at 90°, so that the positive detent secures its position. Tighten the lock handle in order to hold the mitre body in position.
- If the pointer requires adjustment, loosen the two screws (1) under the pointer using a screwdriver. Adjust the pointer to 90° on the scale, and then firmly tighten both adjusting screws (1).

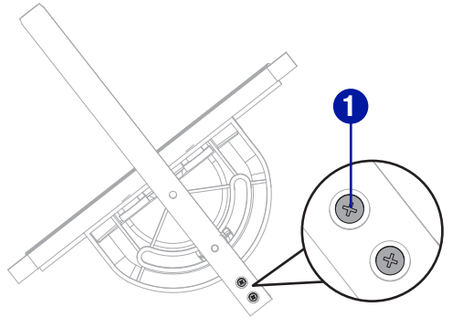


Fig. 13

INSTALL THE RIGHT EXTENSION TABLE (Fig. 14)

- Insert the table extension poles (1) into the two matching holes located under the work table.
- Slide the right table extension (2) toward the work table until it rests against the work table.
- Thread the locking knobs (3) into the holes under the work table and tighten them.
- Thread the two stop screws (4) into the holes located on the end of the table extension poles (1) and tighten them.

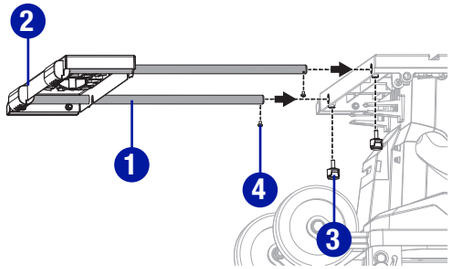


Fig. 14

USE THE RIGHT EXTENSION TABLE (Fig. 15)

- Loosen the locking knobs (1) under the work table.
- Slide the extension table (2) in or out until the extension pole (3) is positioned at the desired distance.
- Tighten the locking knobs (1).

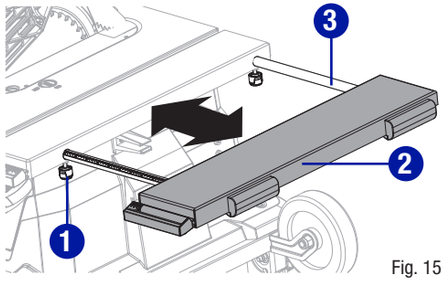


Fig. 15

INSTALL THE REAR OUT-FEED SUPPORT (Fig. 16a-16b)

- Insert the two rear extension table poles (1) into the two holes of the rear out-feed support (2).
- Snap the two locating seats (3) over the two rear extension table poles (1). Verify that the locating pins in the locating seat fits into the corresponding holes in the rear extension table poles (1).
- Insert the rear extension table poles (1) into the two holes in the rear of the work table and into the extension tube brackets that are located under the work table. Position the rear extension table.

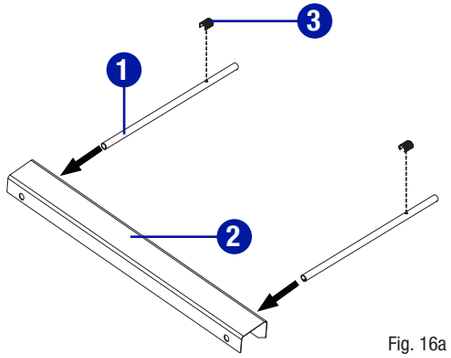


Fig. 16a

NOTE:
Make sure the front mounting tube has the measuring scale visible from the front of the saw.

- Thread the locking knobs (4) into the holes under the work table and tighten them.
- Thread the two stop screws (5) into the holes located on ends of the rear table extension poles (1) and tighten them.

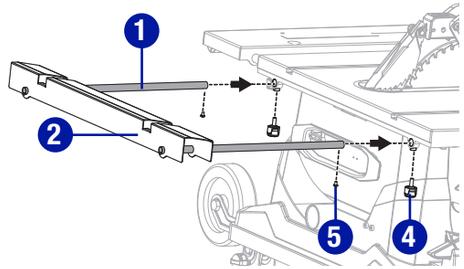


Fig. 16b

USE REAR OUT-FEED SUPPORT (Fig. 17)

Loosen the locking knobs (1) under the work table, slide the rear out-feed support (2) in or out until the rear extension table pole (3) is positioned at the desired distance and tighten the locking knobs (1).

- When ripping a short workpiece, the rear extension table should be positioned as close to the rear of the work table as possible.
- When ripping a long workpiece that requires extra support to accept the cut workpieces, the rear out-feed support should be pulled out as far as possible, until the locating seat locks the movement of the rear out-feed support.

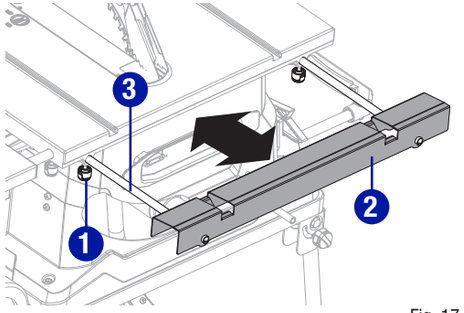


Fig. 17

CHANGE THE BLADE DEPTH (Fig. 18)

Blade depth should be set so that outer points of blade are higher than workpiece by approximately 1/8" (3 mm) to 1/4" (6 mm) and bottom of gullets are below top surface of workpiece.

- Turn the bevel locking lever (1) clockwise to tighten it securely.
- Raise blade (2) by turning height-adjusting knob (3) on the height/bevel adjusting handwheel (4) clockwise. Lower blade (2) by turning height-adjusting knob counter-clockwise.
- Make sure blade is at proper height.

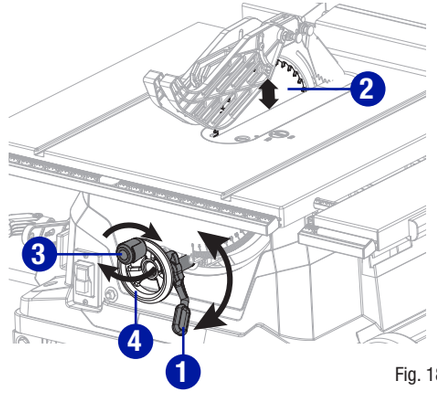


Fig. 18

CHANGE BLADE ANGLE (BEVEL) (Fig. 19)

- Loosen the bevel locking lever (1) counter-clockwise.
- Adjust bevel angle by first pushing height/bevel adjusting handwheel (2) all the way to the left.
- Holding height/bevel adjusting handwheel, slide bevel indicator to the right to increase angle of blade (3) (bringing it closer to 45° from the tabletop). Holding height/bevel adjusting handwheel, slide bevel indicator to the left to decreases the angle (bringing blade closer to 90° from the tabletop).
- Make sure blade is at desired angle. Tighten bevel locking lever (1) clockwise.

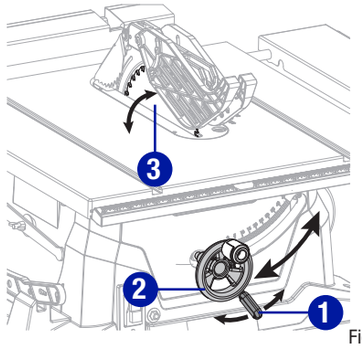


Fig. 19

ADJUST THE BEVEL STOPS (Fig. 20a-20c)

This saw has positive stops that will quickly position the saw blade at 90° or 45° to the table.
The angle settings of the saw have been set at the factory and, unless damaged in shipping, should not require setting during assembly. After extensive use, it may need to be checked. Make adjustments only if necessary.

- Unplug the saw.
- Remove the anti-kickback pawls assembly and blade guard assembly.

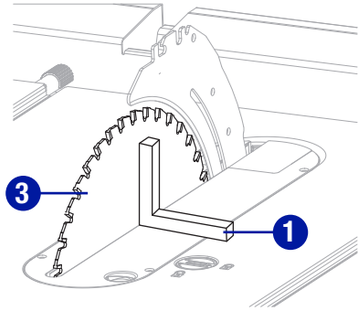


Fig. 20a

NOTE:
A 90° cut has a 0° bevel and a 45° cut has a 45° bevel.

NOTE:
If bevel indicator is not at zero when saw blade is at 0°, see the section “To adjust bevel indicator”.

WARNING!
Before performing any adjustment, make sure tool is unplugged from power supply and switch is in off position. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury.

WARNING!
Make sure the blade guard is reinstalled immediately after making any adjustment which requires it to be removed. Failure to heed this instruction could result in serious personal injury.

- Raise the blade to the maximum height by turning the height-adjusting knob clockwise.
- Using a framing square (1), set the blade to exactly 90°.
- If the blade stops bevelling before it gets to 90°, loosen the 90°-stop set screw (2) (located at the left of the bevel track on the front) with 4 mm hex key (not supplied), and then adjust it to 90°.
- With the blade (3) set at 90°, slowly turn the 90°-stop set screw (2) until you feel resistance. Bevel the blade away from 90° a little, and then back to the stop.
- Re-measure the angle and repeat the stop adjustment as necessary, until the blade stops at 90°.
- Set the 45° stop in the same way. The 45°-stop set screw (4) is located at the right of the bevel track on the front. Use the triangle square (5).
- Replace the anti-kickback pawls assembly and blade guard assembly.
- Make a test cut.

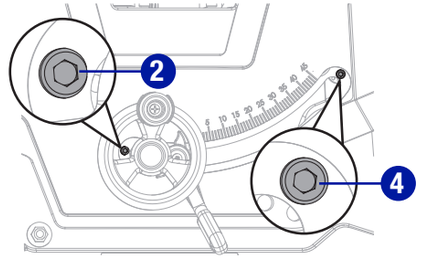


Fig. 20b

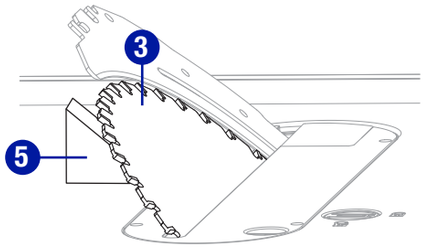


Fig. 20c

ADJUST THE BEVEL INDICATOR (Fig. 21)

- If the bevel indicator (1) is not at 0° when the saw blade is at 90°, adjust the indicator (1) by loosening the cross screw (2) with a star-head screwdriver and setting it to 0° on the bevel scale.
- Retighten the cross screw (2).
- Make sure that you make a trial cut on a scrap piece of wood before making critical cuts. Measure for exactness.

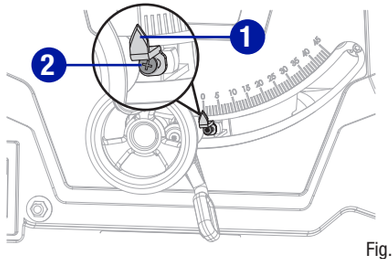


Fig. 21

NOTE:
Make sure that the square contacts the flat part of the saw blade, not the blade teeth.

INSTALL BLADE GUARD STORAGE AND ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS STORAGE (Fig. 22a-22b)

- Align the holes in the blade guard storage (1 & 2) with corresponding holes on the rear of the saw.
- Insert screws ST 4.2 x 9.5 (3) the into the aligned holes of the blade guard storage and the rear of the saw.
- Tighten the screws (3) with a star-head screwdriver.
- Align the holes in the anti-kickback pawls storage (4) with corresponding holes on the right side of the saw.
- Insert screws ST 4.2 x 9.5 (3) the into the aligned holes of the anti-kickback pawls storage and the right side of the saw.
- Tighten the screws (3) with a star-head screwdriver.

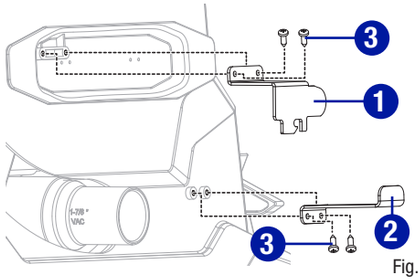


Fig. 22a

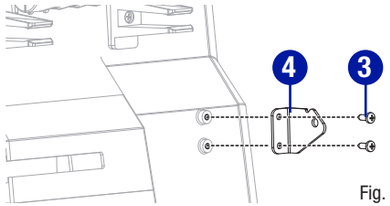


Fig. 22b

CONNECT TO A DUST COLLECTION SYSTEM (Fig. 23)

The dust extraction port (1) with a standard 1 7/8" (47.6 mm) diameter is located on the rear of the table saw. This port can be connected directly to a dust collection system by connecting the pick up end of the dust collection hose to the dust port.

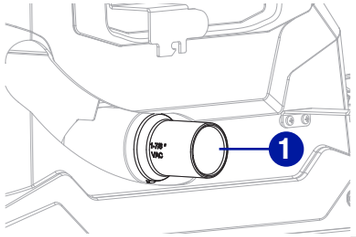


Fig. 23

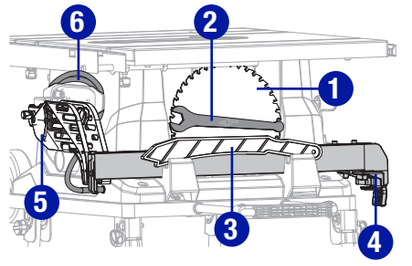
NOTE:
It is strongly recommended to connect a dust collection system to the dust extraction port.

WARNING!
Table saw must be regularly checked for dust buildup and cleaned frequently; otherwise, there is a risk of heat buildup and potential fire.

CAUTION!
Care should be taken to position hoses to not interfere with cutting operation.

STORE THE TABLE SAW ACCESSORIES (Fig. 24)

The table saw has four convenient storage areas (one on each side and rear of the saw cabinet and right side of underneath the work table) specifically designed for the saw's accessories: blade (1), blade wrenches (2), push stick (3), rip fence (4), blade guard (5), plug cable (6), mitre gauge (7), anti-kickback pawls (8), sub rip fence (9) and dado table insert (10). These accessories must be securely stored prior to closing the stand and moving the saw.



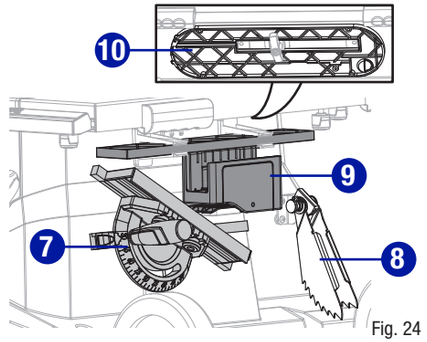


Fig. 24

FOLD THE STAND AND MOVE THE SAW (Fig. 25a-25c)

- Remove any workpieces from the tool.
- Remove the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls assembly.
- Remove and securely store any tools or accessories such as rip fence, mitre gauge, push stick, etc.
- Slide the right and rear extension tables inwards until it rests against the work table, and secure it in place.
- Lower the saw blade.

TO FOLD THE STAND (Fig. 25a-25b)

- Loosen the two stand leg-locking knobs (1) (each one on front and rear of the stand) provided at right side of the stand. Fold the right leg set (2) up to the saw base until it snaps into place. Lock the right leg set by tightening the stand leg-locking knobs.

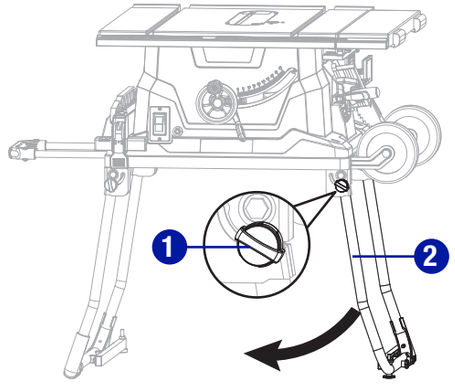


Fig. 25a

- Rest the right side of the stand onto the floor with the help of roller wheels (3).
- Loosen the two stand leg-locking knobs (4) (one each on the front and rear of stand) provided at the left side of the stand. Now tilt the stand on its right side slightly and fold the left leg set (5) until it snaps into place. Lock the left leg set (5) by tightening the stand leg-locking knobs.

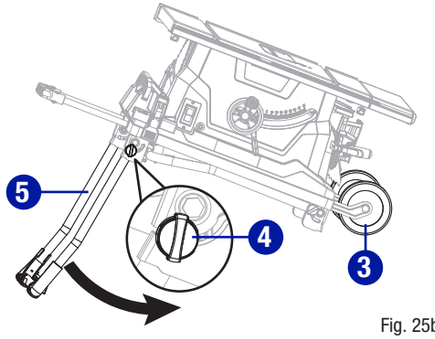


Fig. 25b

TO MOVE THE STAND (Fig. 25c)

Grasping the handle (6) firmly, push the table saw to the desired location then either open the stand for saw operation or store the table saw in a dry environment.

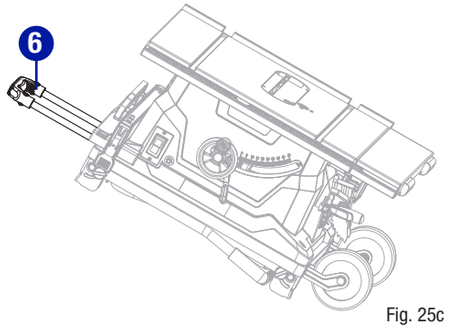


Fig. 25c

TO UNFOLD THE STAND (Fig. 26a-26c)

- Loosen the two stand leg-locking knobs (1) provided at left side of the stand. Lift the right side of the table saw up slightly off the floor and then unfold the left leg set (2) away from the saw base until it snaps into place.

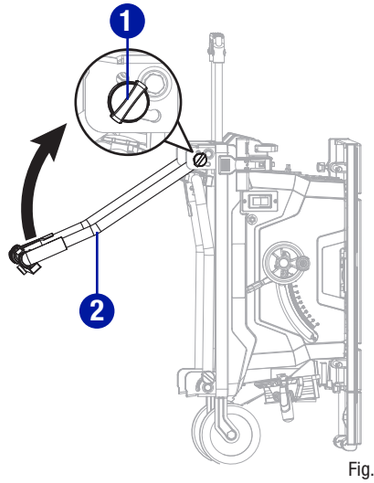


Fig. 26a

- Rest the left side of the stand onto the floor. Loosen the two stand leg-locking knobs (3) on the right side of the stand, and tilt the table saw with stand on its left side. Unfold the right leg set (4) away from the saw base until it snaps into place.

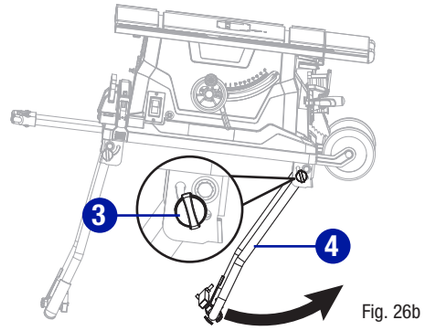


Fig. 26b

- Lock the left leg set (2) and right leg set (4) in unfolded position by tightening the stand leg-locking knobs (1 & 3).

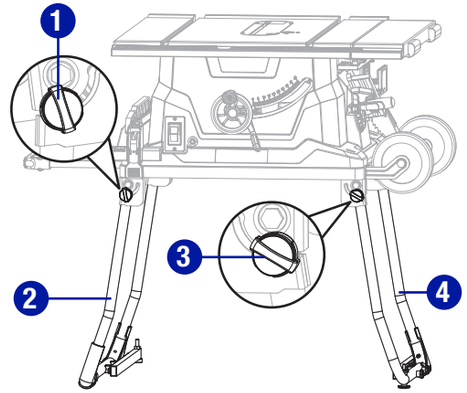


Fig. 26c

WARNING!
To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, turn unit off and unplug the tool before making any adjustments or removing/installing attachments or accessories. An accidental start-up can cause injury.

WARNING!
Before using the saw, verify the following each and every time:
- ALWAYS wear proper eye, hearing and respiratory equipment.
- Blade is securely tightened.
- Bevel locking lever is locked.
- If ripping, ensure that rip fence locking handle is locked and that the fence is parallel to the blade.
- If crosscutting, mitre gauge lock knob is securely tightened.
- The blade guard assembly is properly attached and the anti-kickback assembly is functioning.
- Have push sticks available and accessible.

WARNING!
To reduce the risk of serious personal injury, have push stick ready to use before starting cut.

WARNING!
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.

WARNING!
When the tool is in maintenance or servicing or not in use, ALWAYS turn off saw and unplug the saw. The saw will automatically shut down when in a power failure, restart the machine by pressing the green "I" button on the on/off switch.

WARNING!
ALWAYS make sure your workpiece is not in contact with the blade before operating the switch to start the saw. Blade contact could result in kickback or thrown workpiece.

WARNING!
To reduce the risk of accidental starting, ALWAYS make sure the switch is in the OFF position before plugging saw into the power source.

WARNING!
DO NOT use blades rated less than the speed of this tool. Failure to heed this warning could result in serious personal injury.

WARNING!
The operation of any power tool can result in foreign objects being thrown into the eyes, which can result in severe eye damage. Always wear safety goggles or standard safety glasses with side shields complying with United States ANSI Z87.1 before commencing power tool operation.

WARNING!
Never operate the saw with the blade guard removed except for dado and other non-through cuts. Reinstall the blade guard immediately after finishing any non-through cut operations which require removal of the blade guard. Failure to heed this instruction could result in serious personal injury.

APPLICATIONS

You can use this tool for the purposes listed below:
- Straight-line cutting operations, such as crosscutting, ripping, mitring, and compound cutting.
- Dado with optional accessories.

CAUTION!
This table saw is designed to cut wood and wood composition products only. Never cut metals, cement board, or masonry.

OPERATING COMPONENTS

- The upper portion of the blade projects up through the table and is surrounded by an insert called the table insert. The height of the blade is set with a height-adjusting knob on the height/bevel adjusting handwheel. Detailed instructions are provided in this manual for the basic cut: cross cuts, mitre cuts, bevel cuts, and compound cuts.
- The rip fence is used to position workpiece for lengthwise cuts.
- It's very important to use the riving knife, anti-kickback pawls, and blade guard for all through-cut sawing operations.

CAUSES OF KICKBACK

Kickback can occur when the blade stalls or binds, causing the workpiece to be kicked back toward the operator with great force and speed. If your hands are near the saw blade, they may be jerked loose from the workpiece and come into contact with the blade. Obviously, kickback can cause serious injury, and it is well worth using precautions to avoid the risks. Kickback can be caused by any action that pinches the blade in the wood, such as the following:
- Making a cut with incorrect blade depth.
- Sawing into knots or nails in the workpiece.
- Twisting the wood while making a cut.
- Failing to support the workpiece.
- Forcing a cut.
- Cutting warped or wet lumber.
- Using the wrong blade for the type of cut.
- Not following correct operating procedures.
- Misusing the saw.
- Failing to use the anti-kickback pawls.
- Cutting with a dull, gummed-up, or improperly set blade.

AVOIDING KICKBACK

Kickback can be avoided by taking following proper precautions:

- Always use the correct blade depth setting. The top of the blade teeth should clear the workpiece by 1/8" (3 mm) to 1/4" (6 mm).
- Inspect the work for knots or nails before beginning a cut. Knock out any loose knots with a hammer. Never saw into a loose knot or nail.
- Always use the rip fence when rip cutting. Use the mitre gauge when cross cutting. This helps prevent twisting the wood in the cut.
- Align the fence to be parallel with the saw blade. A misaligned fence will pinch the workpiece against the saw blade and create kickback.
- Always use a clean, sharp, and properly set blade. Never make cuts with a dull blade. Never use a warped saw blade or saw blade with cracked or broken teeth. Sharp and properly set saw blades minimize binding, stalling and kickback.
- To avoid pinching the blade, support the workpiece properly before beginning a cut.
- Support large panels to minimize 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.
- When making a cut, use steady, even pressure. Never force cuts.
- Do not cut wet or warped lumber.
- Use extra caution when cutting some prefinished or composition wood products as the anti-kickback pawls may not always be effective.
- Use extra caution when making a cut into blind areas of assembled workpieces. The protruding saw blade may cut objects that can cause kickback.
- 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.
- Always guide your workpiece with both hands or with push sticks and/or push blocks. Keep your body in a balanced position to be ready to resist kickback should it occur. Never stand directly in line with the 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.
- Use of a featherboard will help hold the workpiece securely against the saw table or fence when making non-through cuts such as rabbets or dado cuts. A featherboard helps to control the workpiece in the event of a kickback.
- Never cut more than one workpiece, stacked vertically or horizontally. The saw blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause kickback.
- Clean the saw, blade guard, under the table insert, and any areas where saw dust or scrap workpieces may gather.
- Use the right type of blade for the cut being made.
- Always use the riving knife for every operation where it is allowed. The use of this device will greatly reduce the risk of kickback.

ON/OFF SWITCH AND OVERLOAD RESET BUTTON (Fig. 27)

- The product can be switched on by pressing the green “I”-Button on the on/off switch (1).
- The product can be switched off by pressing the red “0”-Button on the on/off switch (1).
- The saw will automatically shut down when in a power failure; restart the machine by pressing the green "I" button on the on/off switch (1).
- The saw is equipped with an overload reset switch (2) to prevent the saw from overload damage. The saw will automatically shut off if the machine experiences overloaded cutting or low voltage. Wait for the motor to cool down for at least five minutes. Press the overload reset switch button to reset the overload switch. After the motor has cooled down, press the green “I”-button on the ON/OFF switch to restart saw.

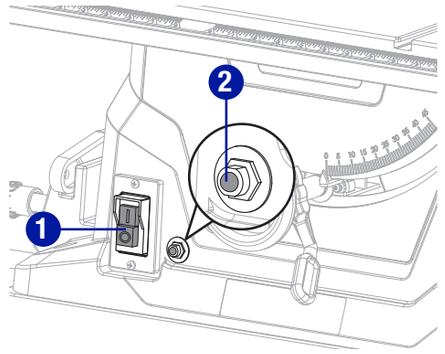


Fig. 27

CUTTING AIDS

Cutting aids such as push stick, push blocks, featherboards and jigs should be used where appropriate to maximize your ability to control your workpiece for a safe and precise cut. When making non-through cuts or ripping narrow stock, always use a push stick, push block, featherboard and/or jig set-up so hands do not come within 6" (15 cm) of blade.
A push stick is included with your saw. Additional push sticks and other cutting aids can be purchased separately at any authorized dealer. A push block has a handle fastened by recessed screws from the underside. Use push blocks for narrow cuts and all non-through cuts. Instructions for making cutting aids can be found in a later section.

PUSH STICK

Push stick can be purchased or made to securely hold down the workpiece against the table when making non-through cuts or ripping narrow stock. The stick must be narrower than the workpiece, with a 90° notch in one end and shaped for a grip on the other end.

WARNING!
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.

WARNING!
Never use a damaged or cut push stick. A damaged push stick may break causing your hand to slip into the saw blade.

HOW TO MAKE AN ADDITIONAL PUSH STICK (Fig. 28a-28b)

- In order to operate your table saw safely, you must use a push stick whenever the size or shape of the workpiece would otherwise cause your hands to be within 6" (15 cm) of the saw blade or other cutter. A push stick is included with this saw (Fig. 28a).
- No special wood is needed to make additional push sticks as long as it's sturdy and long enough. Make sure that a push stick is long enough and has a notch that fits against the edge of the workpiece to prevent slipping. It's a good idea to have several push sticks of the same length with different size notches for different workpiece thicknesses.
- The shape can vary to suit your own needs as long as it performs its intended function of keeping your hands away from the blade.

Included standard push stick

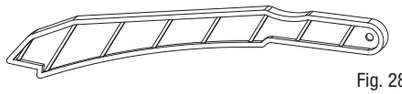


Fig. 28a

Additional Push Stick Construction

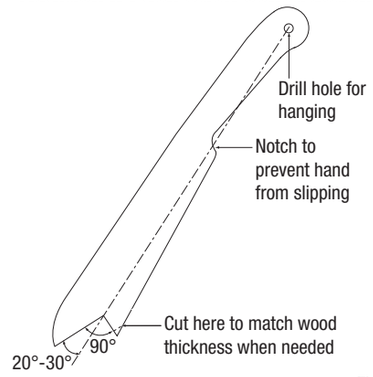


Fig. 28b

PUSH BLOCKS

Push blocks are blocks used to securely hold down the workpiece against the table. They include some gripping surface or handle to hold the block. Any screws running through the underside of the block to fasten the handle should be recessed in order to avoid contact with the workpiece.

HOW TO MAKE A PUSH BLOCK (Fig. 29)

- Select a piece of wood about 4" wide, 6" long and 1 to 2" thick (10 cm W, 15 cm L, and 2.5 to 5 cm thick). A cutoff from a 2 x 4" (5 x 10 cm) makes a good blank for a push block.
- Drill a hole in the block and glue in a dowel to use as a handle (you can angle the hole to provide a more comfortable grip on the handle).
- To finish off the block, glue a piece of sandpaper or some kind of rubber material (old mouse pads work well) to the bottom of the block.

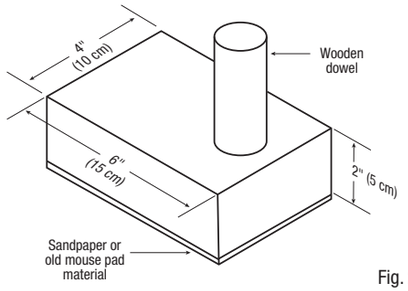


Fig. 29

WARNING!
Use a push block when the distance between the fence and the saw blade is less than 2" (5 cm).

Featherboards

A featherboard is a device used to help control the workpiece by guiding it securely against the table or rip fence. Featherboards are especially useful when ripping small workpieces and for completing non-through cuts. The end is angled with a series of narrow slots to give a friction hold on the workpiece. It is locked in place on the table with a C-clamp. Test to ensure it can resist kickback.

HOW TO MAKE A FEATHERBOARD (Fig. 30)

- The featherboard is an excellent project for the saw. Select a solid piece of lumber approximately 3/4" thick, 2 1/2" wide, and 12" long (2 cm thick, 6 cm wide, and 30 cm long).
- Mark the centre width on one end of stock. Mitre width to 70° (see mitre cut section for information on mitre cuts).
- Set rip fence to allow approximately a 1/4" (6 mm) "finger" to be cut in the stock.
- Feed the stock only to the mark previously made at 4" (10 cm).
- Turn saw off and allow blade to completely stop rotating before removing stock.
- Reset rip fence and cut spaced rips into workpiece to allow approximately 1/4" (6 mm) fingers with 1/8" (3 mm) spaces between fingers.

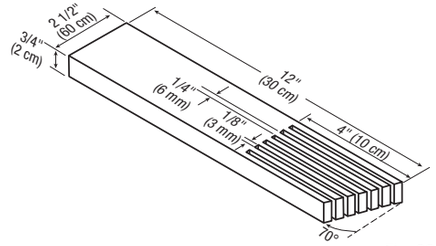


Fig. 30

HOW TO MOUNT A FEATHERBOARD (FIG. 31)

- Completely lower the saw blade. Position the rip fence (1) to the desired adjustment for the cut to be performed and lock.
- Place the workpiece (2) against the fence and over the saw blade area. Adjust the featherboard (3) to apply resistance to the workpiece just forward of the blade. Attach C-clamps (4) (not included) to further secure the featherboard to the edge of the saw table.

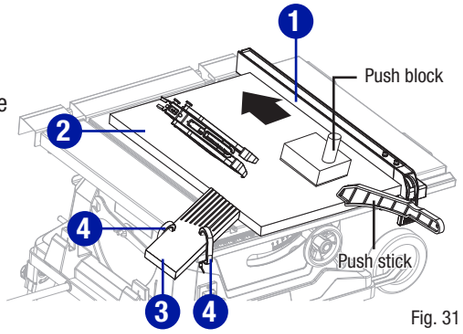


Fig. 31

WARNING!
When using a featherboard, it must be mounted in front of the blade and used only against the uncut portion of the workpiece to avoid a kickback that could result in serious injury.

WARNING!
Do not locate the featherboard to the rear of the workpiece. If positioned improperly, kickback can result from the featherboard pinching the workpiece and binding the blade in the saw kerf. Failure to heed this warning can result in serious personal injury.

AUXILIARY FENCE

An auxiliary fence is a device used to close the gap between rip fence and working table. ALWAYS make and use an auxiliary fence when ripping material 1/8" (3 mm) or thinner to prevent stock from slipping under fence.

HOW TO MAKE AND ATTACH AN AUXILIARY FENCE (FOR RIP CUTTING THIN WORKPIECE) (Fig. 32)

- Select a piece of wood 3/4" (2 cm) thick, 2 3/8" (6 cm) wide, and as long as the rip fence.
- Drill a 1/4" (6 mm) hole, 1" (25 mm) from each end and 1 1/8" (28.5 mm) from bottom of the rip fence
- Drill a 1/4" (6 mm) hole in the middle rip fence 1/2" (12.5 mm) from bottom of rip fence.
- Attach auxiliary fence (1) to the rip fence (2); place wood against rip fence and firmly on the working table.
- From back side of rip fence, secure wood to fence using wood screws (3) (not included).

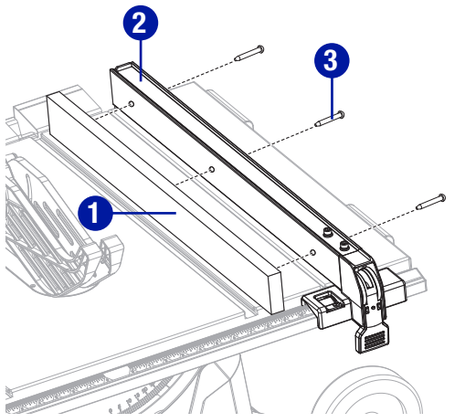


Fig. 32

THROUGH CUTS

WARNING!
Always make sure the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls are in place and working properly when making these cuts to avoid possible injury.

WARNING!
Use extra caution when cutting wood products having slippery surface as the anti-kickback pawls may not always be effective.

WARNING!
DO NOT use blades rated less than the speed of this tool. Failure to heed this warning could result in personal injury.

WARNING!
To avoid kickback, make sure one side of the workpiece is securely against the rip fence during any rip cut, and hold the workpiece firmly against the mitre gauge during any mitre cut.

WARNING!
DO NOT attempt compound mitre cuts, with blade bevelled and mitre fence angled, until you are thoroughly familiar with the basic cuts and understand how to avoid kickback.

WARNING!
DO NOT attempt to make any cuts not covered here.

WARNING!
Using rip fence as a cutoff gauge when cross cutting will result in kickback which can cause serious personal injury.

WARNING!
NEVER make freehand cuts (cuts without mitre gauge or rip fence). Unguided workpieces can result in serious injury.

WARNING!
Never make through cuts without the blade guard in place. Failure to heed this instruction could result in serious personal injury.

CUTTING TIPS

Dado and rabbet cuts are non-through cuts which can be either rip cuts or cross cuts. Carefully read and understand all sections of this operator's manual before attempting any operation.

- The kerf (the cut made by the blade in the wood) will be wider than the blade to avoid overheating or binding. Make allowance for the kerf when measuring wood.
- Make sure the kerf is made on the waste side of the measuring line.
- Cut the wood with the finish side up.
- Knock out loose knots before making cut.
- Always provide proper support for wood as it comes out of saw.

WARNING!
Do not use blades rated less than the speed of this tool. Failure to heed this warning could result in personal injury.

MAKING CUTS

WARNING!
Before making any cuts, make sure that the table saw stand is on a firm, level surface where there is plenty of room to handle and properly support the table saw and the workpiece. If a suitable location can not be found, then the saw should not be used. Operating the saw in a location that does not provide adequate space and stable footing for the table saw stand could create a tipping hazard which could result in serious personal injury.

WARNING!
DO NOT attempt to make any cuts not covered in this manual, and this tool is not permitted for making cuts for other commercial purposes. Failure to heed this warning will result in serious personal injury.

- The blade provided with the saw is a high-quality combination blade suitable for ripping and cross cut operations. Carefully check all setups and rotate the blade one full revolution to assure proper clearance before connecting saw to power source. Stand slightly to the side of the blade path to reduce the chance of injury should kickback occur.

WARNING!
Do not use blades rated less than the speed of this tool. Failure to heed this warning could result in personal injury.

- Use the mitre gauge when making cross, mitre, bevel, and compound mitre cuts. To secure the angle, lock the mitre gauge in place by twisting the lock knob clockwise. Always tighten the lock knob securely in place before use.

WARNING!
Never use the fence and mitre gauge together. This may cause a kickback condition and injury to the operator.

CAUTION!
It is recommended that you place the piece to be saved on the left side of the blade and that you make a test cut on scrap wood first.

TYPES OF CUTS (Fig. 33)

There are six basic cuts: 1) the cross cut, 2) the rip cut, 3) the mitre cut, 4) the bevel cross cut, 5) the bevel rip cut, and 6) the compound (bevel) mitre cut.

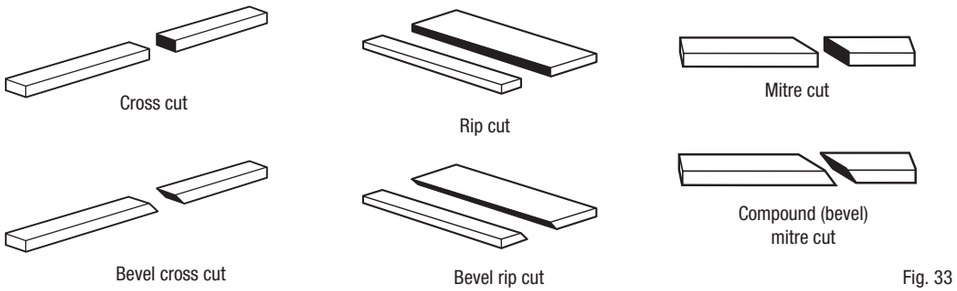


Fig. 33

CAUTION!
All other cuts are combinations of these basic six. Operating procedures for making each kind of cut are given later in this section.

WARNING!
Always make sure the blade guard is in place and working properly when making these cuts to avoid possible injury.

Cross cuts are straight 90° cuts made across the grain of the workpiece. The wood is fed into the cut at a 90° angle to the blade, and the blade is vertical.
Rip cuts are made with the grain of the wood. To avoid kickback while making a rip cut, make sure one side of the wood rides firmly against the rip fence.
Mitre cuts are made with the wood at any angle to the blade other than 90°. The blade is vertical. Mitre cuts tend to “creep” during cutting. This can be controlled by holding the workpiece securely against the mitre gauge.

WARNING!
Always use a push stick with small pieces of wood, and also to finish the cut when ripping a long narrow piece of wood, to prevent your hands from getting close to the blade.

Bevel cuts are made with a blade set at an angle. Bevel cross cuts are across the wood grain, and bevel rip cuts are with the grain.
Compound (or bevel) mitre cuts are made with a blade set at an angle on wood that is angled to the blade. Be thoroughly familiar with making cross cuts, rip cuts, bevel cuts, and mitre cuts before trying a compound mitre cut.

MAKING A CROSS CUT

- Remove the rip fence.
- Set the blade to the correct depth for the workpiece.
- Set the mitre gauge to 0° and tighten the lock knob.
- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the saw.
- To turn saw on, press the green “I”-Button on the on/off switch.
- To turn saw off, press the red “0”-Button on the on/off switch.
- Let the blade build up to full speed before moving the workpiece into the blade.
- Hold the workpiece firmly with both hands on the mitre gauge and feed the workpiece into the blade.

CAUTION!
The hand closest to the blade should be placed on the mitre gauge lock knob and the hand farthest from the blade should be placed on the workpiece.

- When the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the workpiece.

WARNING!
Make sure the blade guard assembly is installed and working properly to avoid possible serious injury.

WARNING!
Using the rip fence as a cutoff gauge when cross cutting will result in kickback which can cause serious personal injury.

MAKING A RIP CUT

WARNING!
Make sure the blade guard assembly is installed and working properly to avoid possible serious injury.

- Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
- Position the rip fence the desired distance from the blade for the cut and securely lock the handle.
- When ripping a long workpiece, slide the rear out-feed support to fully extend.
- Install a featherboard in the appropriate position for the cut being made.
- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the saw.
- Turn the saw on.
- Position workpiece flat on table with edge flush against rip fence. Let blade build up to full speed before feeding workpiece into blade.
- Once blade has made contact with workpiece, use hand closest to rip fence for guidance. Make sure edge of workpiece remains in solid contact with both rip fence and surface of table. If ripping a narrow piece, attach the sub fence assembly to rip fence, use push stick and/or push blocks to move piece through cut and past blade.
- When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece.

WARNING!
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 6" (15 cm), and use a push block when this distance is less than 2" (5 cm). Cutting aids will keep your hand at a safe distance from the saw blade.

MAKING A MITRE CUT

- Remove rip fence.
- Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
- Set mitre gauge to the desired angle and tighten lock knob.
- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the saw.
- Turn the saw on.
- Let the blade build up to full speed before moving the workpiece into the blade.
- Hold the workpiece firmly when feeding the workpiece into the blade.

CAUTION!
The hand closest to the blade should be placed on the mitre gauge lock knob and the hand farthest from the blade should be placed on the workpiece.

- When the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the workpiece.

WARNING!
Make sure the blade guard assembly is installed and working properly to avoid possible serious injury.

MAKING A BEVEL CROSS CUT

WARNING!
Make sure the blade guard assembly is installed and working properly to avoid possible serious injury.

WARNING!
The mitre gauge must be on the right side of the blade to avoid trapping the wood and causing kickback. Placement of the mitre gauge to the left of the blade will result in kickback and the risk of serious personal injury.

- Remove rip fence.
- Unlock bevel locking lever.
- Adjust bevel angle to desired setting.
- Lock bevel locking lever.
- Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
- Set mitre gauge to 0° and tighten lock knob.
- Make sure wood is clear of blade before turning on saw.
- Turn saw on.
- Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into blade.
- Hold the workpiece firmly when feeding the workpiece into the blade.

CAUTION!
The hand closest to the blade should be placed on the mitre gauge lock knob and the hand farthest from the blade should be placed on the workpiece.

- When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece.

MAKING A BEVEL RIP CUT

- Remove mitre gauge.
- Install featherboard in the appropriate position for the cut being made.
- Unlock the bevel locking lever.
- Adjust bevel angle to desired setting.
- Lock bevel locking lever.

WARNING!
Make sure the blade guard assembly is installed and working properly to avoid possible serious injury.

WARNING!
The rip fence must be on the right side of the blade to avoid trapping the wood and causing kickback. Placement of the rip fence to the left of the blade will result in kickback and the risk of serious personal injury.

- Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
- Position the rip fence the desired distance from the blade for the cut and securely lock the handle.
- Make sure wood is clear of blade before turning on saw.
- When ripping a long workpiece, slide the rear out-feed support to fully extend.
- Turn saw on.
- Position workpiece flat on table with edge push against rip fence.
- Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into blade.
- Once blade has made contact with workpiece, use hand closest to rip fence to guide it. Make sure the edge of workpiece remains in solid contact with both rip fence and surface of table. If ripping a narrow piece, attach the sub fence assembly to the rip fence, use a push stick and/or push blocks to move piece through cut and past the blade.
- When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece.

MAKING A COMPOUND (BEVEL) MITRE CUT

- Remove the rip fence.
- Unlock the bevel locking lever.
- Adjust the bevel angle to the desired setting.
- Lock the bevel locking lever.
- Set the blade to the correct depth for the workpiece.
- Set the mitre gauge to the desired angle and tighten the lock knob.
- Make sure the wood is clear of the blade before turning on the saw.
- Turn the saw on.
- Let the blade build up to full speed before moving the workpiece into the blade.
- Hold the workpiece firmly when feeding the workpiece into the blade.

CAUTION!
The hand closest to the blade should be placed on the mitre gauge lock knob and the hand farthest from the blade should be placed on the workpiece.

- When the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the workpiece.

WARNING!
Make sure the blade guard assembly is installed and working properly to avoid possible serious injury.

WARNING!
The rip fence must be on the right side of the blade to avoid trapping the wood and causing kickback. Placement of the rip fence to the left of the blade will result in kickback and the risk of serious personal injury.

MAKING A NON-THROUGH CUT

Non-through cuts (made with a standard 10" (25.4 cm) blade) can be made with the grain (ripping) or across the grain (cross cut). The use of a non-through cut is essential to cutting grooves, rabbets, and dadoes. This is the only type cut that is made without the blade guard assembly installed. Make sure the blade guard assembly is reinstalled upon completion of this type of cut. Read the appropriate section which describes the type of cut in addition to this section on non-through or dado cuts. For example, if your non-through cut is a straight cross cut, read and understand the section on straight cross cuts before proceeding.

WARNING!
To reduce the risk of serious injury when making non-through cuts, follow all applicable warnings and instructions listed below in addition to those listed above for the relevant through cut.

WARNING!
When making a non-through cut, the blade is covered by the workpiece during most of the cut. Be alert to the exposed blade at the start and finish of every cut to reduce the risk of personal injury.

WARNING!
Never feed wood with your hands when making any non-through cut such as rabbets or dadoes. To avoid personal injury, always use push blocks, push sticks, and featherboards.

WARNING!
Read the appropriate section which describes the type of cut in addition to this section on non-through cuts. For example, if your non-through cut is a straight cross cut, read and understand the section on straight cross cuts before proceeding.

WARNING!
Once all dado and non-through cuts are completed, unplug saw and reinstall riving knife in uppermost position. Install anti-kickback pawls and blade guard.

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Remove the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.
- Place riving knife in “middle” position.
- Unlock the bevel locking lever.
- Adjust the bevel angle to 0°.
- Lock the bevel locking lever.

WARNING!
Make sure the blade guard assembly is installed and working properly to avoid possible serious injury.

WARNING!
The rip fence must be on the right side of the blade to avoid trapping the wood and causing kickback. Placement of the rip fence to the left of the blade will result in kickback and the risk of serious personal injury.

- Set the blade to the correct depth for the workpiece.
- Depending on the shape and size of the wood, use either the rip fence or mitre gauge.
- Plug the saw into the power source and turn the saw on.
- Let the blade build up to full speed before moving the workpiece into the blade.
- Always use push blocks, push sticks, and/or featherboards appropriately when making non-through cuts to reduce the risk of serious injury.
- When the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the workpiece.

Once all non-through cuts are completed:

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Reinstall the riving knife in the “uppermost” position then install the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.

MAKING A DADO CUT

An optional dado table insert (supplied) is required for this procedure. All blades and dado sets must not be rated less than the speed of this tool. This saw is designed for use with a 8" (20 cm) stack dado (up to width of 1/2" (12.7 mm).

CAUTION!
Do not use an adjustable dado or molding cutters on this saw.

WARNING!
When making a non-through cut, the blade is covered by the workpiece during most of the cut. Be alert to the exposed blade at the start and finish of every cut to reduce the risk of personal injury.

WARNING!
Always put all inner and outer flanges in proper location when reinstalling standard blade. Failure to do so can result in possible injury and damage to the tool.

WARNING!
Always use push blocks, push sticks, and/or featherboards when making dado cuts to avoid the risk of serious injury.

WARNING!
Once all dado and non-through cuts are completed, unplug saw and reinstall riving knife in uppermost position. Install anti-kickback pawls and blade guard.

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Remove the blade guard, anti-kickback pawls, and table insert.
- Place riving knife in “down” position.
- Remove the blade nut, outer flange, and saw blade.

CAUTION!
Always store the table insert in a secure location.

- Mount the dado blade, according to manufacturer instructions, using the blade and chippers appropriate for the desired width of cut.
- Reinstall the outer flange and blade nut.
- Make sure the blade nut is fully engaged and the arbour extends past a securely tightened blade nut.
- Install the dado table insert and rotate the blade by hand to make sure it turns freely then lower the blade.
- Depending on the shape and size of the wood, use either the rip fence or mitre gauge.
- Install featherboard in the appropriate position for the cut being made.
- Turn the saw on.

CAUTION!
Make sure the wood does not touch the blade before you turn on the saw. Let the blade build up to full speed before feeding the workpiece into the blade.

- Position the workpiece flat on the table with the edge flush against the rip fence or mitre gauge and hold firmly against the saw table.
- Use a push block or push stick to move the wood through the cut past the blade. Never push a small piece of wood into the blade with your hand, always use a push stick. The use of push blocks, push sticks, and featherboards are necessary when making non-through cuts.
- When the cut is made, turn the saw off. Wait for the blade to come to a complete stop before removing the workpiece.

Once all dado cuts are completed:

- Turn saw off and unplug saw.
- Remove the dado table insert and reinstall standard table insert.
- Remove the dado blade and reinstall the standard saw blade.
- Reinstall the riving knife in the “uppermost” position then install the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.

WARNING!
When servicing, use only identical replacement parts. Use of any other part may create a hazard or cause product damage.

WARNING!
Always wear eye protection with side shields marked to comply with ANSI Z87.1 during product operation. If operation is dusty, also wear a dust mask.

WARNING!
Before performing any maintenance, make sure the tool is unplugged from the power supply and switch is in the off position.

WARNING!
Make sure the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls are reinstalled immediately after finishing any maintenance which requires them to be removed. Failure to heed this instruction could result in serious personal injury.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Avoid using solvents when cleaning plastic parts. Most plastics are susceptible to damage from various types of commercial solvents and may be damaged by their use. Use clean cloths to remove dirt, dust, oil, grease, etc.

WARNING!
Do not at any time let brake fluid, gasoline, petroleum-based products, penetrating oils, etc., come in contact with plastic parts. Chemicals can damage, weaken, or destroy plastic which may result in serious personal injury.

- Periodically check all clamps, nuts, bolts, and screws for tightness and condition. Make sure the table insert is in good condition and in position.
- Check the blade guard assembly.
- To maintain the table surfaces, fence, and rails, periodically apply paste wax to them and buff to provide smooth functioning.
- Protect the blade by cleaning out sawdust from underneath the table and in the blade teeth. Use a resin solvent on the blade teeth.
- Clean plastic parts only with a soft damp cloth. DO NOT use any aerosol or petroleum solvents.

LUBRICATION

All of the bearings in this tool are lubricated with a sufficient amount of high grade lubricant for the life of the unit under normal operating conditions. Therefore, no further lubrication is required.

Storage

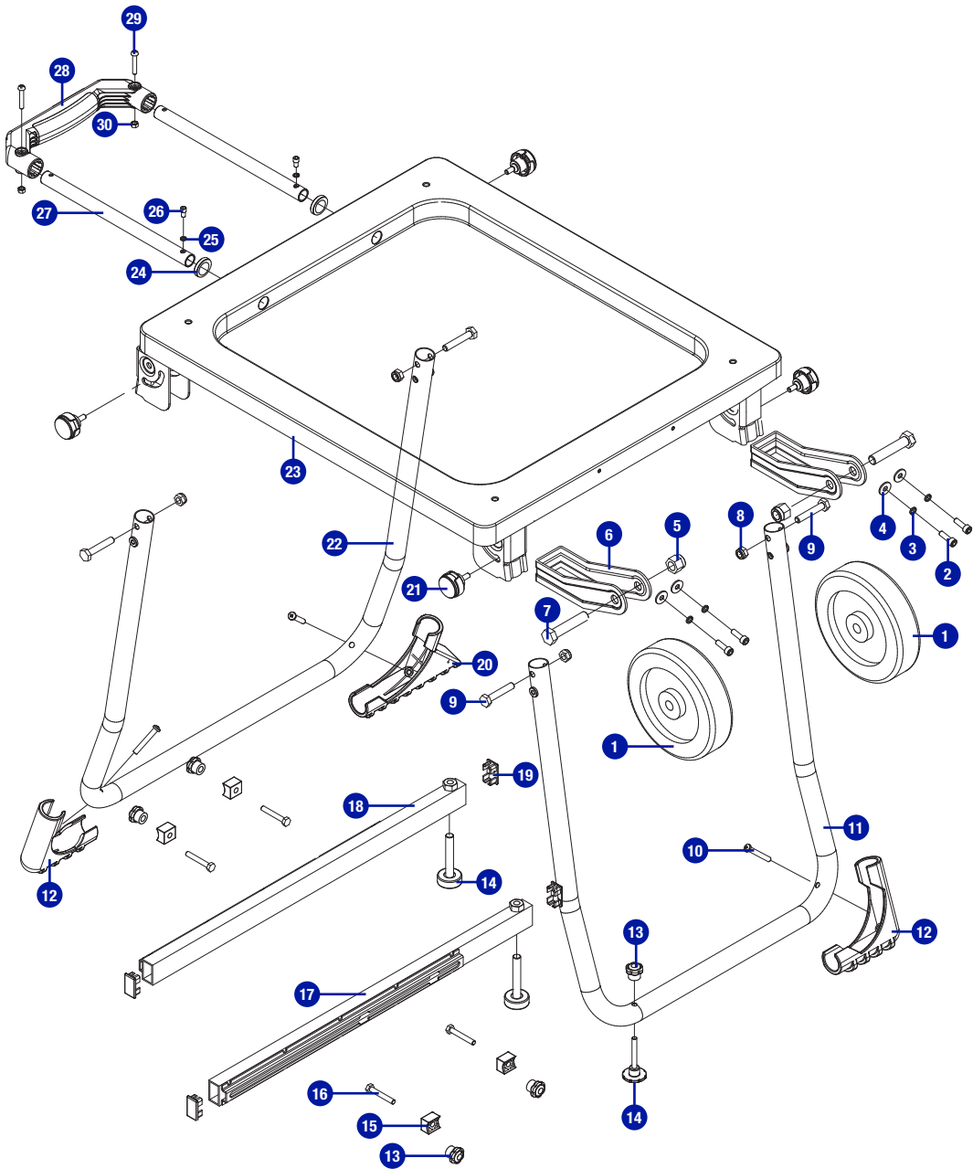
After operation of the tool has been completed, check that the following has been performed:
- Switch is in OFF position.
- Power plug has been removed from the receptacle.

When the tool is not use, keep it stored in a dry place out of the reach of children.

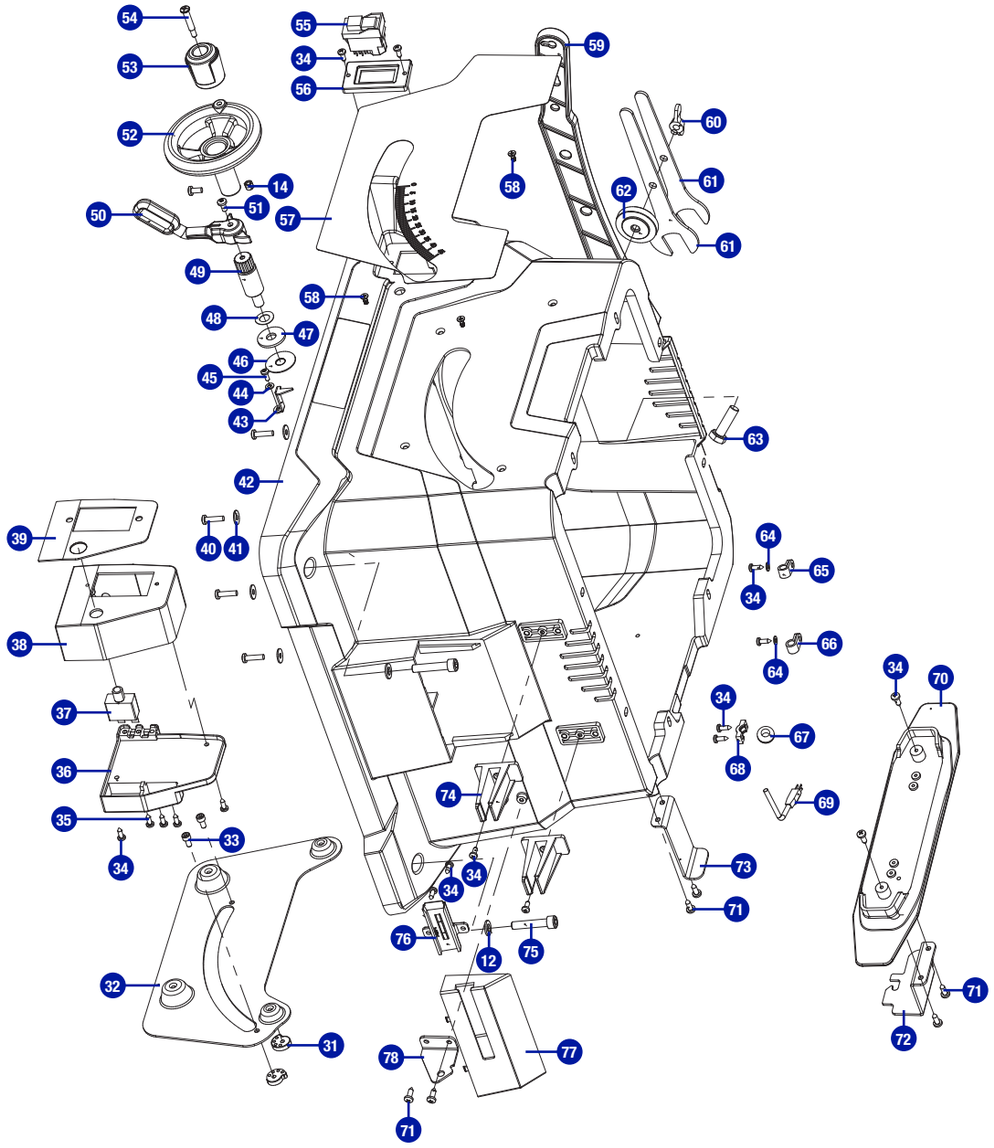
TROUBLESHOOTING

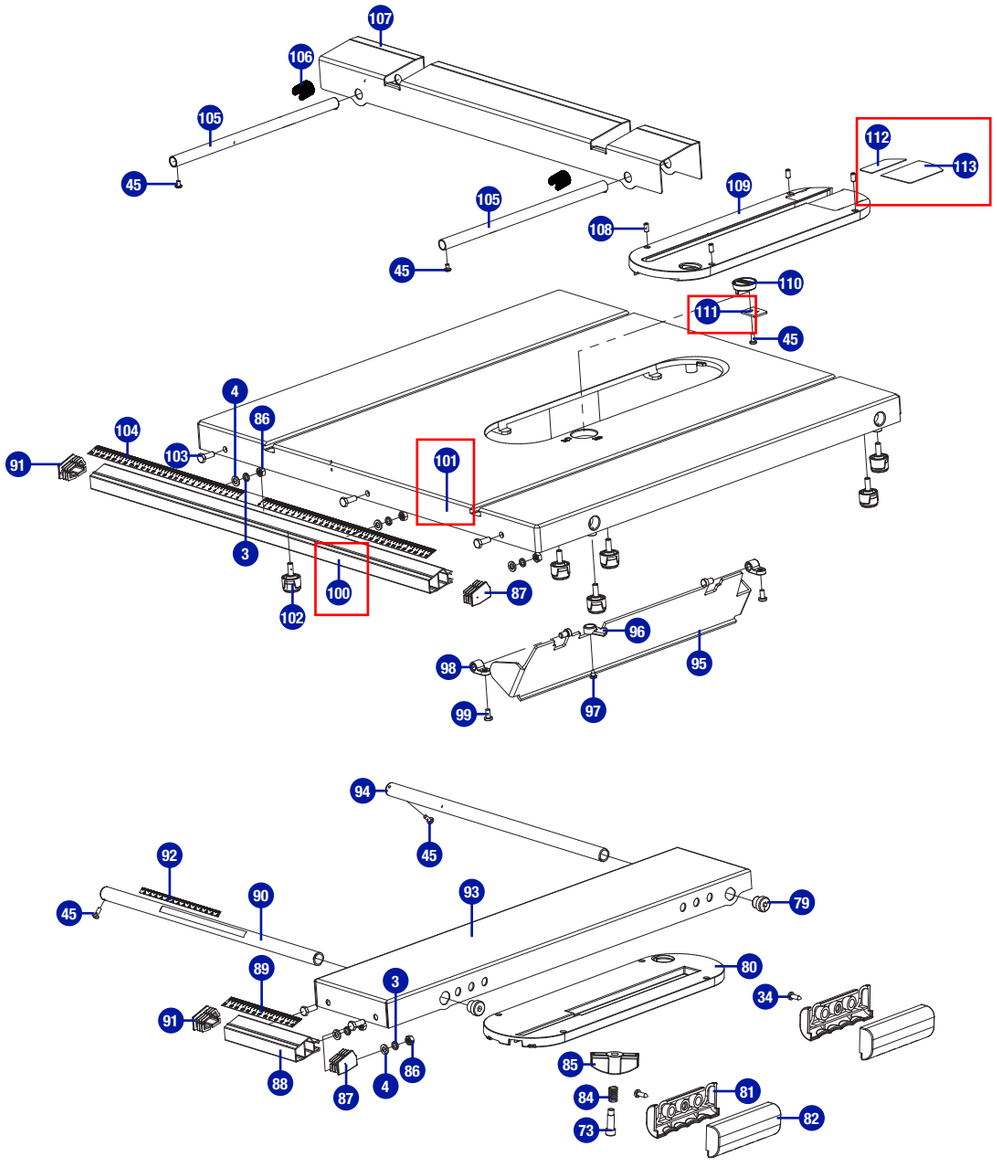
Problem	Possible Causes	Solution
Saw will not start.	• Overload tripped. • Saw is not plugged in. • Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped. • Cord is damaged.	• Allow motor to cool and reset by pushing reset switch. • Plug in saw. • Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker. • Have the cord replaced by a qualified electrician.
Does not make 45° and 90° rip cuts.	• Positive stop not adjusted correctly. • Bevel angle pointer not set accurately. • Rip fence not properly aligned.	• Check blade with square and adjust positive stop. • Check blade with square and adjust to zero. • Align the rip fence with the mitre gauge slot.
Material pinches blade when ripping.	• Rip fence not aligned with blade. • Warped wood; edge against fence is not straight.	• Check and adjust rip fence. • Select another piece of wood.
Material binds on riving knife.	Riving knife not aligned correctly with blade.	Check and align riving knife with blade.
Saw makes unsatisfactory cuts.	• Dull blade. • Blade mounted backwards. • Gum or pitch on blade. • Incorrect blade for work being done. • Gum or pitch on blade causing erratic feed.	• Replace blade. • Turn the blade around. • Remove the blade and clean with turpentine and coarse steel wool. • Change the blade. • Clean table with turpentine and steel wool.

Problem	Possible Causes	Solution
Material kicked back from blade.	• Rip fence out of adjustment. • Riving knife not aligned with blade. • Feeding stock without rip fence. • Riving knife not in place. • Dull blade. • The operator letting go of material before it is past saw blade. • Mitre angle lock knob is not tight.	• Align rip fence with mitre gauge slot. • Align riving knife with blade. • Install and use rip fence. • Install and use riving knife (with guard). • Replace blade. • Push material all the way past saw blade before releasing work. • Tighten knob.
Blade does not raise or tilt freely.	Sawdust and dirt in elevation/tilting mechanisms.	Brush or blow out loose dust and dirt.
Blade does not come up to speed or reset trips too easily.	• Extension cord too light or too long. • Low house voltage.	• Replace with adequate size cord. • Contact your electric company.
Machine vibrates excessively.	• The saw is not mounted securely to the stand. • Stand is on uneven floor. • Stand is not balanced. • Damaged saw blade.	• Tighten all mounting hardware. • Reposition on flat, level surface. • Adjust the levelling foot. • Replace blade.
Does not make accurate 45° and 90° cuts.	Mitre gauge out of adjustment.	Adjust mitre gauge.



EXPLODED VIEW





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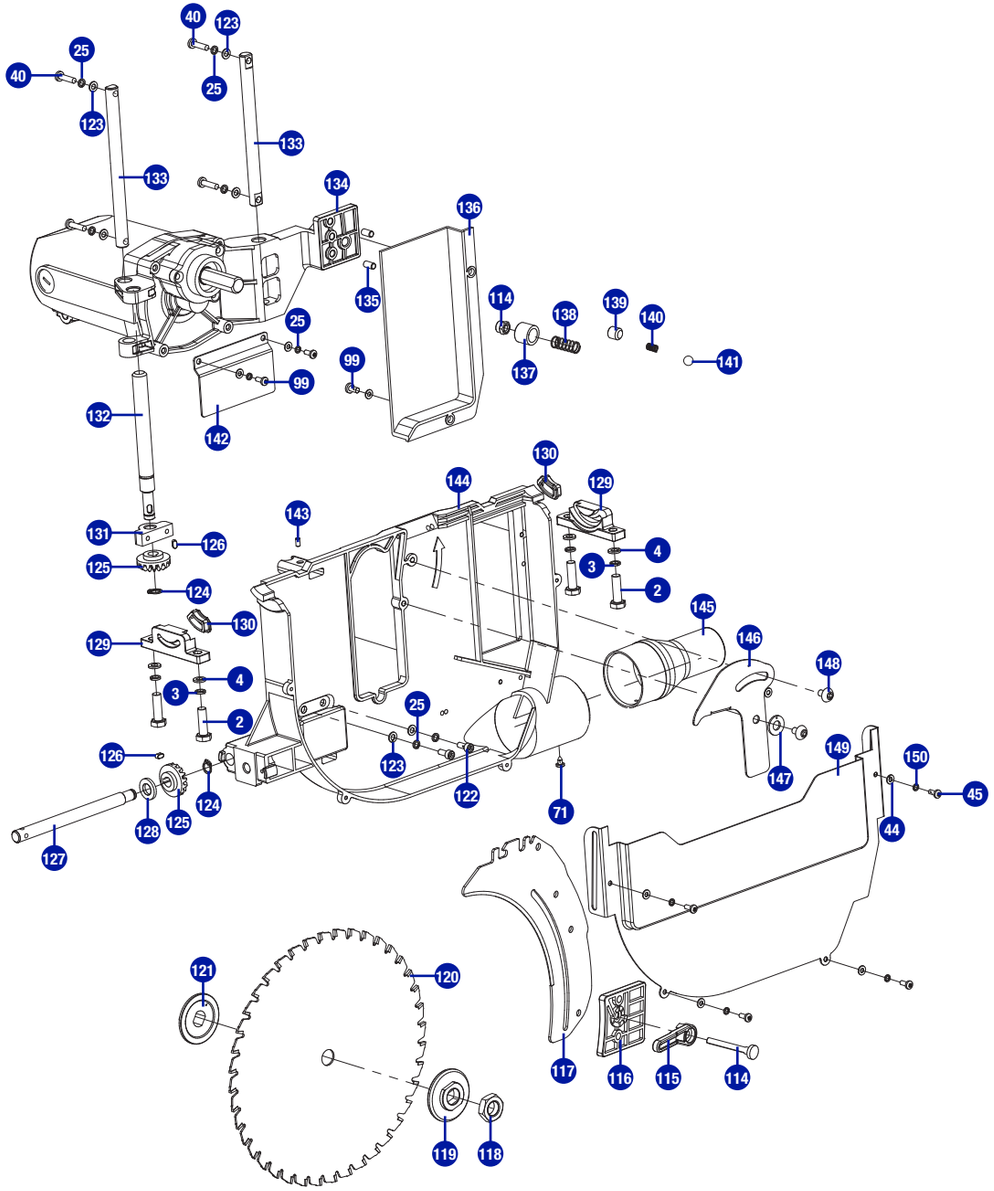
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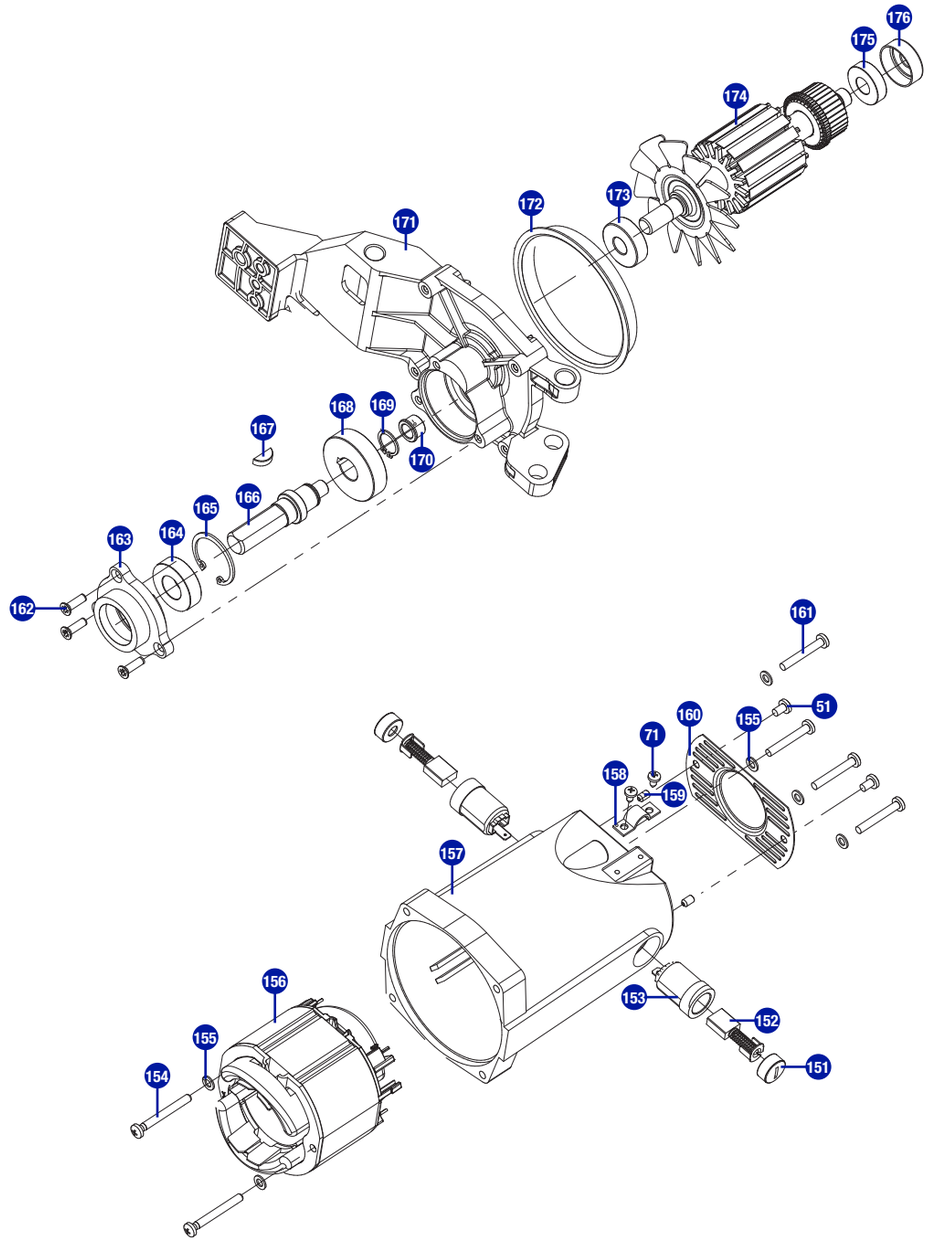
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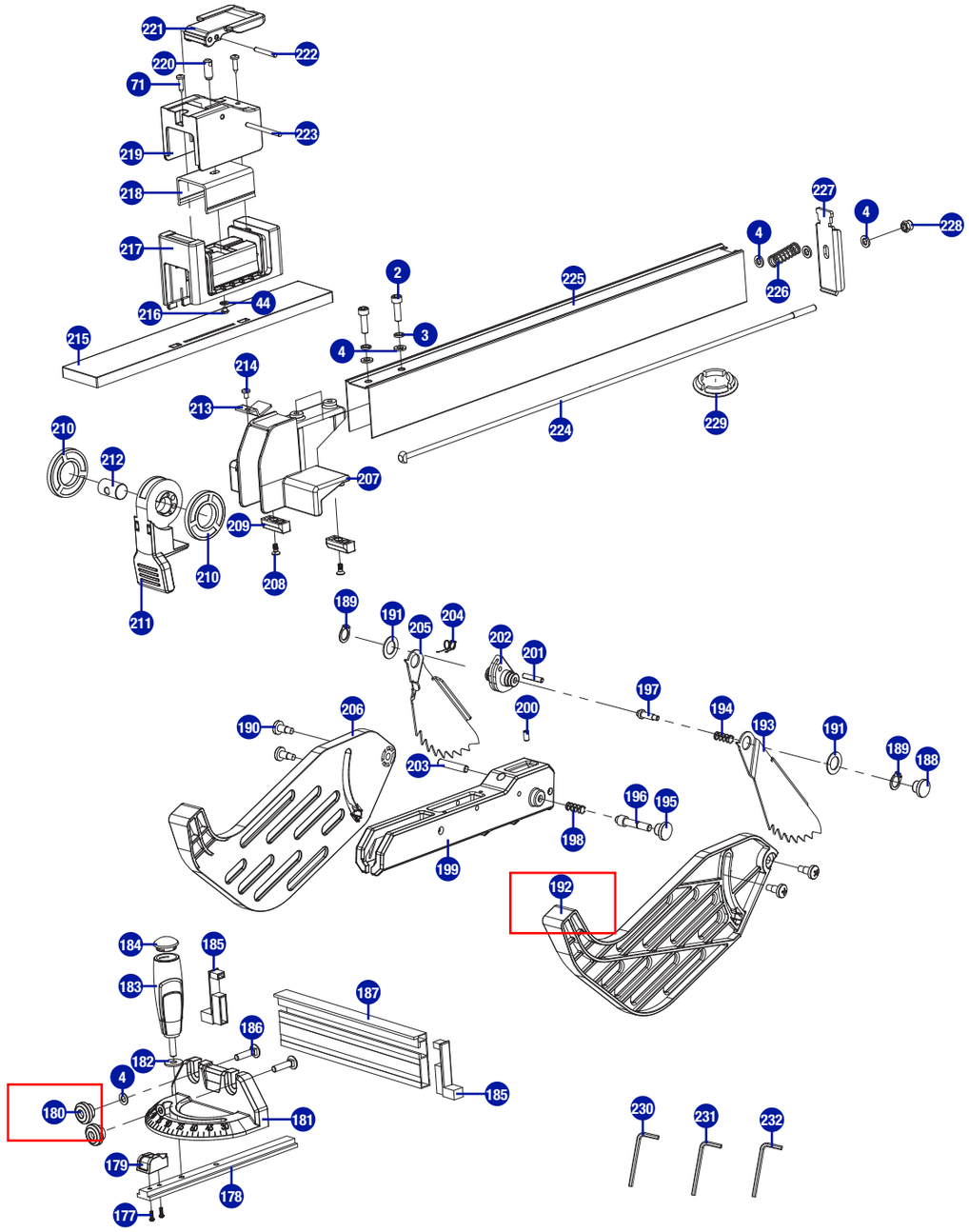

PARTS LIST

No.	Description	Qty.
1	Roller wheel	2
2	Screw M6 x 16	10
3	Spring washer 6	10
4	Flat washer 6	16
5	Lock nut M12	2
6	Wheel support	2
7	Wheel screw	2
8	Wheel screw M8	4
9	Hex bolt M8 x 45	4
10	Screw ST 4.8 x 40	3
11	Stand (A)	1
12	Foot (A)	2
13	Lock knob （B）	5
14	Adjustment foot	1
15	Bracket pad	2
16	Hex bolt M6 x 50	4
17	Stand support (A)	1
18	Stand support (B)	1
19	Support plate	4
20	Foot (B)	1
21	Stand knob	4
22	Stand (B)	1
23	Panel assembly	1
24	Pipe sleeve	2
25	Spring washer 5	34
26	Screw M5 x 10	2
27	Stand pipe	2
28	Stand handle	1
29	Screw M5 x 30	2
30	Lock nut M5	3
31	Limit block	2

No.	Description	Qty.
32	Reinforced side panels	1
33	Screw M5 x 12	2
34	Screw ST 4.2 x 13	14
35	Screw ST 4.2 x 19	3
36	Junction box cover	1
37	Overload protection reset	1
38	Junction box	1
39	Switch panel	1
40	Screw M5 x 20	8
41	Big flat washer 5	4
42	Cabinet	1
43	Angel pointer	1
44	Flat washer 4	8
45	Screw M4 x 10	5
46	Lock pad	1
47	Big flat washer 10	1
48	Saddle washer 10	1
49	Compression pole	1
50	Lock handle	1
51	Screw M5 x 10	4
52	Rotating handwheel	1
53	Rotating knob	1
54	Handle screw	1
55	On/off switch	1
56	Switch panel	1
57	Main label	1
58	Screw M5 x 10	4
59	Push stick	1
60	Butterfly nut	1
61	Blade wrench	2
62	Support base	1

No.	Description	Qty.
63	Hex bolt M8 x 40	1
64	Big flat washer 4	2
65	Clip	2
66	Clip	1
67	Coil sleeve（B）	1
68	Crimping card	1
69	Power cord	1
70	Power cord storage	1
71	Screw ST 4.2 x 9.5	11
72	Blade guard storage I	1
73	Sub fence storage	2
74	Blade guard storage II	1
75	Screw M8 x 40	4
76	Positioning card	1
77	Positioning plate	1
78	Anti-kickback pawls storage	1
79	Screw	4
80	Dado table insert	1
81	Inner armrest	1
82	Outer armrest	1
83	Rotating screw	1
84	Rotating spring	1
85	Lock knob	1
86	Hex nut M6	5
87	Sealing plate (B)	1
88	Vice front rail	1
89	Scale label	1
90	Extension pole	1
91	Sealing plate (A)	1
92	Scale label	1
93	Right extension table	1
94	Extension pole	2
95	Moving baffle	1
96	Lock plate (B)	1
97	Screw ST4.2 x 8	3
98	Fixed base	2
99	Screw M5 x 12	6
100	Front rail	1
101	Working table	1
102	Knob	4
103	Hex bolt M6 x 16	7
104	Scale label	1
105	Extension pole	2
106	Limit sleeve	2
107	Out-feed support	1
108	Screw M5 x 12	4
109	Table insert	1
110	Lock block (A)	1
111	Lock plate	1
112	Pad (A)	1
113	Pad (B)	1
114	Special screw	1
115	Eccentric handle	1
116	Cam press plate	1
117	Riving knife	1
118	Thin hex nut M16	1
119	Outer flange	1
120	Saw blade	1
121	Inner flange	1
122	Screw M5 x 12	2
123	Flat washer 5	8
124	Shaft retaining ring	1
125	Bevel gear	2
126	Flat key	2
127	Lifting lever	1
128	Three wave circle	1
129	Fixed base	2
130	Slider	2
131	Adjustment base	1
132	Lifting lever（B）	1
133	Lifting guide column	2
134	Motor	1
135	Cylindrical pin	2
136	Anti-cover	1
137	Compression sleeve	1
138	Handle spring	1
139	Screw M10 x 10	1
140	Spring	1
141	Steel ball	1
142	Blade fenders	1
143	Screw M6 x 20	1
144	Machine body	1
145	Dust extraction port	1
146	Safety barrier	1
147	Elastic washer	1
148	Baffle screw	2
149	Baffle	1
150	Spring washer 4	4
151	Screw cap	2
152	Carbon brush	2
153	Brush holder	2
154	Screw M5 x 70	2
155	Flat washer 5	6
156	Stator	1
157	Case	1
158	Crimping card	1
159	Screw M5 x 8	2
160	Cover	1
161	Screw M5 x 35	4
162	Screw M5 x 16	3
163	Gear cover	1
164	Ball bearing	1
165	Hole retaining ring	1
166	Output shaft	1
167	Key	1
168	Gear	1
169	Shaft retaining ring	1
170	Oil bearing	1
171	Front cover	1
172	Inner ring	1
173	Ball bearing	1
174	Armature	1
175	Ball bearing	1
176	Damping ring	1
177	Screw ST2.9 x 9.5	2
178	Rip fence	1
179	Pointer	1
180	Knob	2
181	Mitre gauge	1
182	Big flat washer 6	1
183	Knob assembly	1
184	Knob cover	1
185	Pipe plug	1
186	Bolt M6 x 25	2
187	Pipe	1
188	Knob	1
189	Shaft retaining ring	2
190	Screw	4
191	Washer	2
192	Right blade guard	1
193	Anti-kickback pawl (A)	1
194	Pin spring	1

No.	Description	Qty.
195	Knob	1
196	Pin	1
197	Pin	1
198	Compression spring (A)	1
199	Support base	1
200	Screw M5 x 8	1
201	Elastic cylindrical pin	1
202	Support base	1
203	Pin	1
204	Spring	1
205	Anti-kickback pawl (B)	1
206	Left blade guard	1
207	Fixed base	1
208	Screw M4 x 10	2
209	Sliding limit block	2
210	Fixed ring	2
211	Pressing handle	1
212	Pressing shaft	1
213	Pointer	1

No.	Description	Qty.
214	Screw M4 x 6	1
215	Sub profile	1
216	Screw M4 x 8	1
217	Sub card	1
218	Positioning plate	1
219	Fixed plate	1
220	Lock pin	1
221	Pressing knob	1
222	Cylindrical pin	1
223	Cylindrical pin	1
224	Pole	1
225	Guide pipe	1
226	Compressed spring	1
227	Press plate	1
228	Lock nut M6	1
229	Friction pad	1
230	4 mm Hex key	1
231	5 mm Hex key	1
232	6 mm Hex key	1

3-Year Limited Warranty

This Mastercraft product is guaranteed for a period of **3 years** from the date of original retail purchase against defects in workmanship and materials, except for the following component:

Component A: Accessories, which are guaranteed for a period of 1 year from the date of original retail purchase against defects in workmanship and materials.

Subject to the conditions and limitations described below, this product, if returned to us with proof of purchase within the stated warranty period and if covered under this warranty, will be repaired or replaced (with the same model, or one of equal value or specification), at our option. We will bear the cost of any repair or replacement and any costs of labour relating thereto.

These warranties are subject to the following conditions and limitations:

a. a bill of sale verifying the purchase and purchase date must be provided;

b. this warranty will not apply to any product or part thereof which is worn or broken or which has become inoperative due to abuse, misuse, accidental damage, neglect or lack of proper installation, operation or maintenance (as outlined in the applicable owner's manual or operating instructions) or which is being used for industrial, professional, commercial or rental purposes;

c. this warranty will not apply to normal wear and tear or to expendable parts or accessories that may be supplied with the product that are expected to become inoperative or unusable after a reasonable period of use;

d. this warranty will not apply to routine maintenance and consumable items such as, but not limited to, fuel, lubricants, vacuum bags, blades, belts, sandpaper, bits, fluids, tune-ups or adjustments;

e. this warranty will not apply where damage is caused by repairs made or attempted by others ((i.e., persons not authorized by the manufacturer);

f. this warranty will not apply to any product that was sold to the original purchaser as a reconditioned or refurbished product (unless otherwise specified in writing);

g. this warranty will not apply to any product or part thereof if any part from another manufacturer is installed therein or any repairs or alterations have been made or attempted by unauthorized persons;

h. this warranty will not apply to normal deterioration of the exterior finish, such as, but not limited to, scratches, dents, paint chips, or to any corrosion or discolouring by heat, abrasive and chemical cleaners; and

i. this warranty will not apply to component parts sold by and identified as the product of another company, which shall be covered under the product manufacturer's warranty, if any.

Additional Limitations

This warranty applies only to the original purchaser and may not be transferred. Neither the retailer nor the manufacturer shall be liable for any other expense, loss or damage, including, without limitation, any indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages arising in connection with the sale, use or inability to use this product.

Notice to Consumer

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may have other rights, which may vary from province to province. The provisions contained in this warranty are not intended to limit, modify, take away from, disclaim or exclude any statutory warranties set forth in any applicable provincial or federal legislation.

This product is not meant for industrial or commercial purposes. This product is for household projects. Read manual carefully.

Made in China
Imported by Mastercraft Canada Toronto, Canada M4S 2B8