

MAXIMUM[®]

10" (25.4 cm)

Compact Jobsite Table Saw with Stand



Model no. 055-9033-8

IMPORTANT:

Please read this manual carefully before using this product, 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 1-888-670-6682.

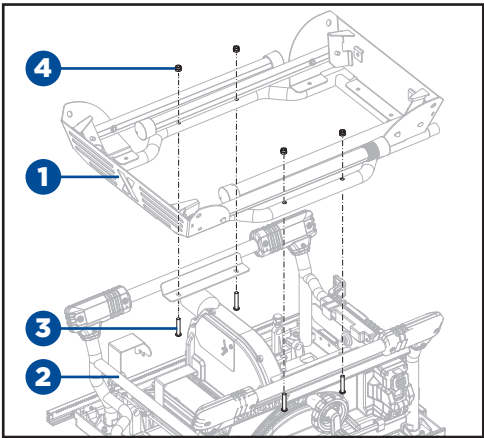


SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

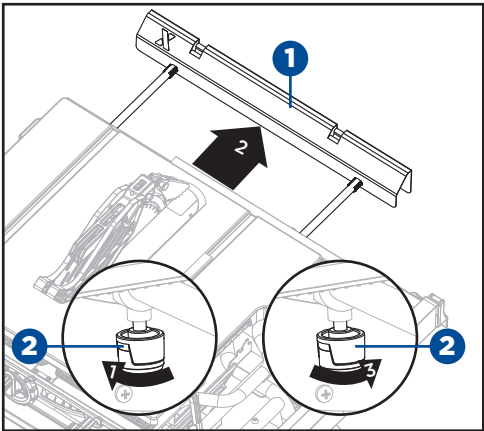
This manual contains important safety and operating instructions. Read all instructions and follow them when using this product.

This jobsite table saw is designed to cut wood and wood composition products only. The tool can be used for the cross cut, rip cut, mitre cut, bevel cross cut, bevel rip cut and compound (bevel) mitre cut.

- (1) • Attach the stand assembly (1) to the table saw assembly (2) with four flat round head screws M8 x 45 (3) and four locking nut M8 (4) (two holes on the side board of the stand assembly located on the blade wrench storage).
➔ see page 31.



- (2) • Loosen the locking knobs (2) under the working table counter-clockwise. Stand behind saw. Grasp outfeed support (1) with both hands and pull until it is fully extended.
• Tighten the locking knobs (2) clockwise.
➔ see page 55.



SPECIFICATIONS

Motor	120V, 60 Hz, 15A (soft start and constant speed)
Speed	3100 RPM (no-load, constant speed)
Blade	10" (25.4 cm) 40-tooth carbide-tipped
Main table size	26 3/8 x 22" (67 x 56 cm)
Depth of cut @ 90° (max.)	3 1/8" (7.9 cm)
Depth of cut @ 45° (max.)	2 5/32" (5.5 cm)
Rip capacity	33" (83.8 cm) right; 19" (48.2 cm) left
Bevel range	0-45°
Mitre gauge range	0-60° (right and left)
Maximum load	77 lb (35 kg)
Weight	90.97 lb (41.3 kg)



CAUTION!

- Read and understand the following instructions to get the best use of the table saw cutting function.

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 or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

1) Work area safety

- **Keep work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.



WARNING!

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

- **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.

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 reduces 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 or electric shock.
- **When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use.** Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduce 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 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 work piece, 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 possibility of accidents and injury. Make sure all users are familiar with its warnings and instructions before using tool.
- **Guard against electrical 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 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 a clamps or 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 qualified 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 gauge at the same time increases the likelihood of saw blade binding and kickback.
- **When ripping, always apply the workpiece feeding force between the fence and the saw blade. Use a push stick when the distance between the fence and the saw blade is less than 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 of the hand from the saw blade.
- **Never use a damaged or cut push stick.** A damaged push stick may break causing your hand to slip into the saw blade.
- **Do not perform any operation "freehand". Always use either the rip fence or the mitre gauge to position and guide the workpiece.** "Freehand" means using your hands to support or guide the workpiece, in lieu of a rip fence or mitre gauge. Freehand sawing leads to misalignment, binding and kickback.
- **Never reach around or over a rotating saw blade.** Reaching for a workpiece may lead to accidental contact with the moving saw blade.
- **Provide auxiliary workpiece support to the rear and/or sides of the saw table for long and/or wide workpieces to keep them level.** A long and/or wide workpiece has a tendency to pivot on the table's edge causing loss of control, saw blade binding and kickback.
- **Feed workpiece at an even pace.** Do not bend or twist the workpiece. If jamming occurs, turn the 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.
 - **When restarting the saw with the saw blade in the workpiece, centre the saw blade in the kerf so that the saw teeth are not engaged in the material.** If the saw blade binds, it may lift up the workpiece and cause kickback when the saw is restarted.

- **Keep saw blades clean, sharp, and with sufficient set. Never use warped saw blades or saw blades with cracked or broken teeth.** Sharp and properly set saw blades minimise binding, stalling and kickback.

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 work pieces. 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.



CAUTION!
Follow safety instructions that appear on your saw.

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.



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 electrical 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.

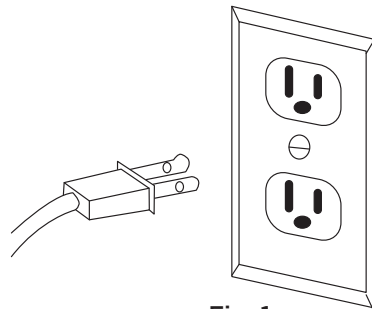


Fig. 1



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.

USE SAFETY GOGGLES AND EAR PROTECTION:

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.

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.

AMPERAGE RATING OF THE TOOL		TOTAL LENGTH OF THE EXTENSION CORD			
(120 V CIRCUIT ONLY)		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	



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



Danger! Keep hands away from blade.



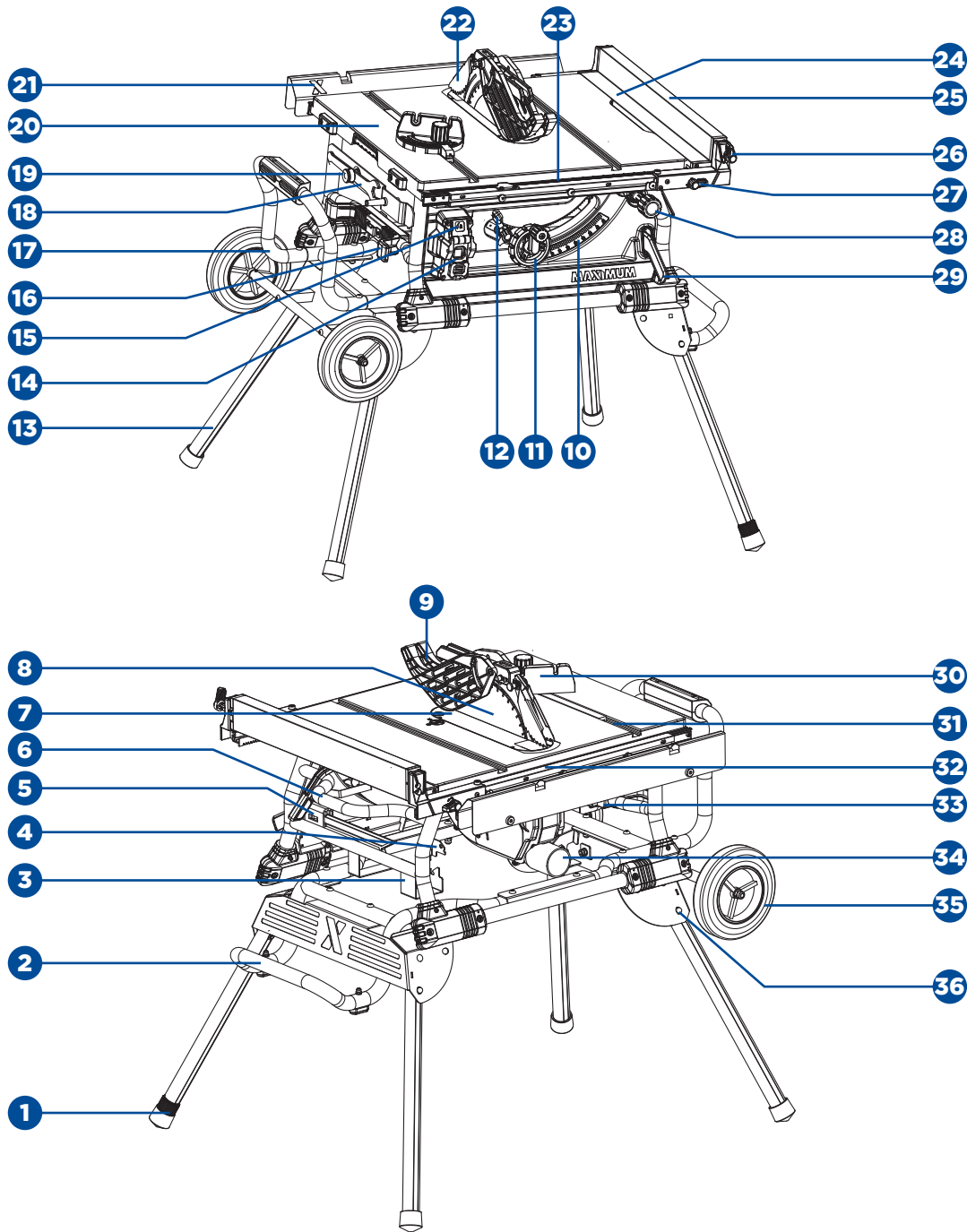
WARNING!
To avoid electrical hazards, fire hazards, or damage to the tool, use proper circuit protection.



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!
Check extension cords before each use. If damaged, replace immediately. Never use tool with a damaged cord since touching the damaged area could cause electric shock resulting in serious injury.



No.	Description
1	Foot
2	Handle I
3	Blade guard storage
4	Anti-kickback pawls storage
5	Push stick storage
6	Handle II
7	Table insert
8	Saw blade
9	Blade guard
10	Bevel scale
11	Height/bevel adjusting handwheel
12	Bevel locking lever
13	Stand leg
14	Switch assembly
15	Overload reset switch (not shown)
16	Power cord storage
17	Stand support assembly

No.	Description
18	Blade wrench
19	Blade wrench storage
20	Working table
21	Outfeed support
22	Riving knife
23	Front fence rail
24	Narrow fence
25	Rip fence
26	Rip fence locking lever
27	Rip fence locking knob
28	Adjusting knob
29	Push stick
30	Mitre gauge
31	Mitre gauge groove
32	Rear fence rail
33	Mitre gauge storage
34	Dust extraction port
35	Wheel
36	Locking pin

The safe use of this product requires an understanding of the information on the tool and in this operator’s manual as well as a knowledge of the project you are attempting. Before use of this product, familiarize yourself with all operating features and safety rules.

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

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

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.

**WARNING!**

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

BLADE GUARD

Always keep the guard down over the blade for through-sawing cuts.

BEVEL LOCKING LEVER

This lever under the worktable 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.

FENCE RAILS LOCKING LEVER

The lever under worktable surface on the right of the saw releases the fence rails or locks it in place.

ADJUSTING KNOB

This knob is under the worktable surface on the front of the saw. Turn it clockwise to slide the fence rails to right. Turn it counter-clockwise to slide fence rails to left.

OUTFEED SUPPORT

The outfeed support at the back of the tool gives the operator additional support when cutting long workpieces.

MITRE GAUGE

The mitre gauge aligns the wood for a cross cut. The easy-to-read indicator shows the exact angle for a mitre cut with positive stops at 0°, 22.5° and 45°.

MITRE GAUGE GROOVES

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

FRONT RAIL

Front rail provides support for the front fence rail and rip fence.

RIP FENCE WITH A NARROW FENCE

A sturdy metal fence guides the workpiece and can be fixed at three positions on the extension poles. With rip fence locking knobs secure in place, the narrow fence can support a workpiece that extends beyond the working table and support cutting a narrow workpiece.

RIVING KNIFE

A metal piece, slightly thinner than the saw blade, which helps keep the kerf open and prevent kickback.

OVERLOAD RESET SWITCH

The saw is equipped with the overload reset switch to prevent the saw from overload damage. The saw will stop if the machine experiences overloaded cutting or low voltage. Turn the ON/OFF switch to the OFF position and allow 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, turn the ON/OFF switch to the ON position; the saw should now start.

ARBOUR

The shaft on which a blade or cutting tool is mounted.

WORKING TABLE

Surface where the workpiece rests while performing a cutting operation.

KERF

The material removed by the blade in a through-cut, or the slot produced by the blade in a nonthrough or partial cut.

PUSH STICK

A push stick should be used for narrow ripping operations when a workpiece is 6" (15 cm) wide or less. These aids help to keep the operator's hands well away from the blade.

KICKBACK

A hazard that can occur when the blade binds or stalls, throwing the workpiece back toward the operator.

RIPPING OR RIP CUT

A cutting operation along the length of the workpiece.

BEVEL CUT

A cutting operation made with the blade at any angle other than 90° to the table surface.

COMPOUND CUT

A crosscut made with both a mitre angle and a bevel angle.

CROSSCUT

A cutting or shaping operation made across the grain or width of the workpiece.

MITRE CUT

A cutting operation made with the workpiece at any angle other than 90° to the blade.

NON-THROUGH CUT

Any cutting operation where the blade does not extend completely through the thickness of the workpiece.

THROUGH-SAWING

Any cutting operation where the blade extends completely through the thickness of the workpiece.

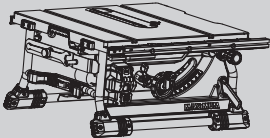
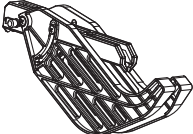
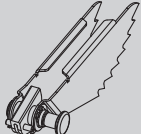
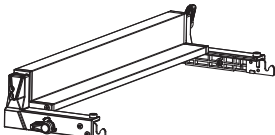

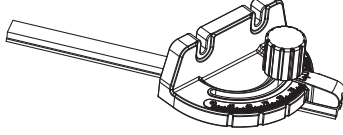
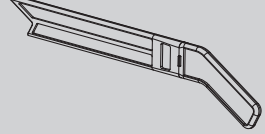
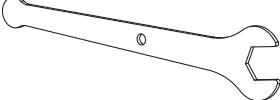
DADO CUT

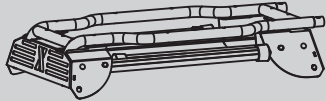
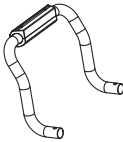
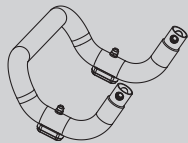
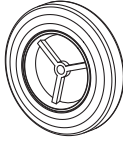
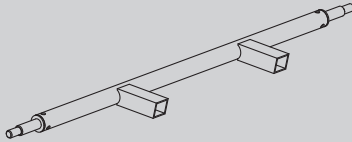
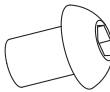
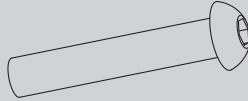
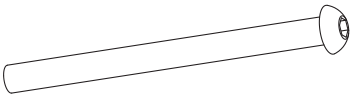
A non-through cut which produces a square-sided notch or trough in the workpiece (requires a special blade).

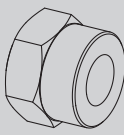
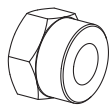




Freehand

Performing a cut without the workpiece being guided by a fence, mitre gauge, or other aid. Never perform any cut freehand with this saw.




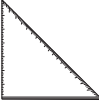

PACKAGE CONTENTS

No.	Description	Qty.	Illustration
1	Table saw assembly	1	
2	Blade guard assembly (in stored position)	1	
3	Anti-kickback pawls assembly (in stored position)	1	
4	Rip fence assembly (in stored position)	1	
5	Outfeed support assembly	1	
6	Mitre gauge (in stored position)	1	
7	Push stick (in stored position)	1	
8	Blade wrench (in stored position)	2	

No.	Description	Qty.	Illustration
9	Stand assembly	1	
10	Stand support assembly	1	
11	Handle I assembly	1	
12	Wheel	2	
13	Wheel shaft	1	
14	Flat round head screws M8 x 10	4	
15	Flat round head screws M8 x 45	4	
16	Flat round head screws M8 x 100	2	


No.	Description	Qty.	Illustration
17	Locking nut M10	2	
18	Locking nut M8	6	
19	Big flat washer 10	2	
20	5 mm Hex key	1	
21	4 mm Hex key	1	
22	2.5 mm Hex key	1	


TOOLS NEEDED FOR ASSEMBLY

Screwdriver		Star-head screwdriver	
Framing square		Triangle square	
Wrench			


UNPACKING


This product requires assembly.


-  **CAUTION:** This tool is heavy. To avoid back injury, lift with your legs, not your back, and get help when needed.
- Inspect the tool carefully to make sure that 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 Operator's Manual.
 - If any part is missing or damaged, do not attempt to assemble the table saw, plug in the power cord, or turn the switch ON until the missing or damaged part is obtained and is installed correctly.


 **WARNING!** Remove the protective polyfoam from between the saw's housing and the motor.


 **WARNING!** The use of attachments or accessories not listed in this manual might be hazardous and could cause serious personal injury.

 **WARNING!** 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.

 **WARNING!** Do not connect to the power supply until assembly is complete. Failure to comply could result in accidental starting and possible serious personal injury.

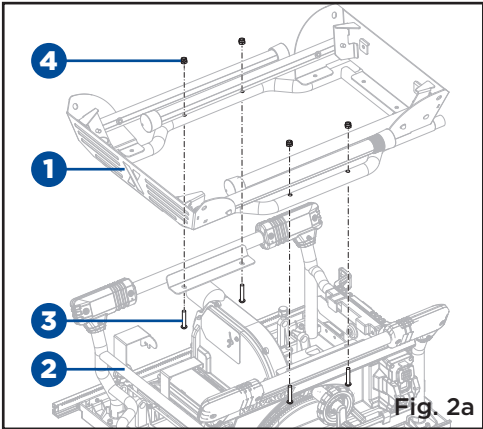
 **WARNING!** Always make sure the table saw is securely mounted to the stand. Failure to heed this warning can result in serious personal injury.

 **WARNING!** To avoid injury, do not connect this table saw to a power source until it is completely assembled and adjusted and you have read and understood the operator's manual.

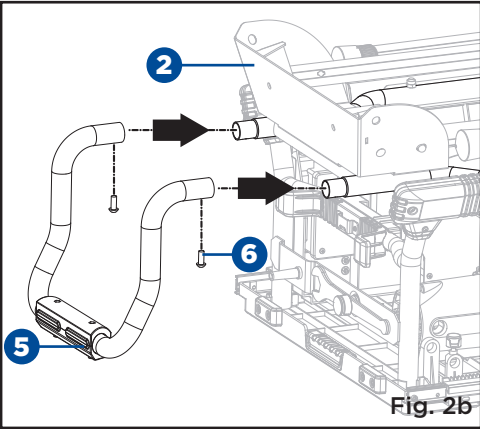
 **CAUTION:** Many of the illustrations in this manual show only portions of the table saw. This is intentional so that we can clearly show points being made in the illustrations. Never operate the saw without all guards securely in place and in good operating condition.

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

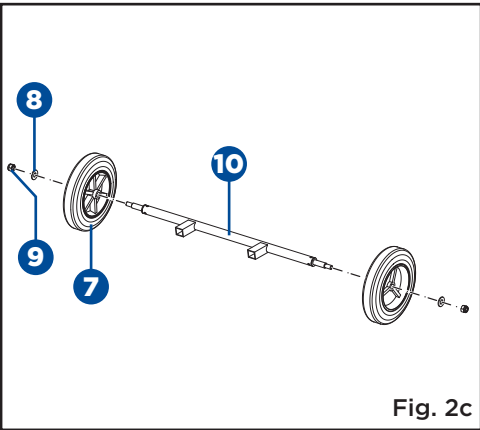
- Place cardboard or an old blanket on floor in order to protect the surface of the working table.
- Place the table saw assembly upside down on the protective material.
- Attach the stand assembly (1) to the table saw assembly (2) with four flat round head screws M8 x 45 (3) and four locking nut M8 (4) (two holes on the side board of the stand assembly located on the blade wrench storage). (Fig. 2a)



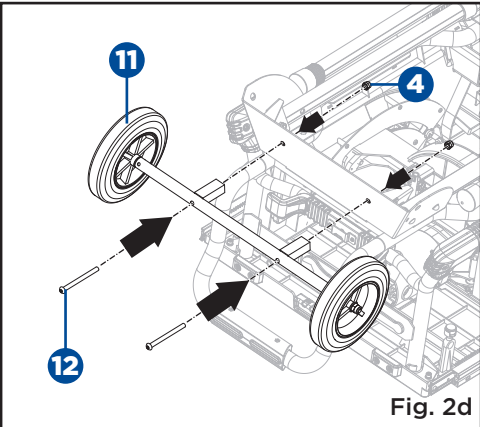
- Attach the tubes of the stand support assembly (5) with the corresponding tubes (located on side of blade wrench storage) on the stand assembly (2) and align the holes. Insert the flat round head screws M8 x 10 (6) into the hole and tighten with 5 mm hex key. (Fig. 2b)



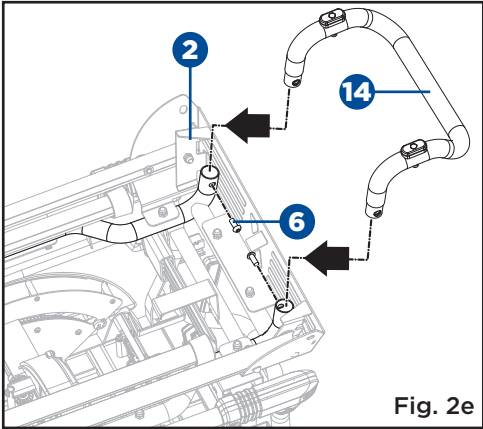
- Slide one wheel (7), one big flat washer 10 (8) and one locking nut M10 (9) onto the wheel shaft (10). Secure wheel in place by tightening the locking nut M10. Repeat with the second wheel. (Fig. 2c)



- Attach the wheel assembly (11) to the stand assembly (2) with two flat round head screws M8 x 100 (12) and two locking nut M8 (4). (Fig. 2d)

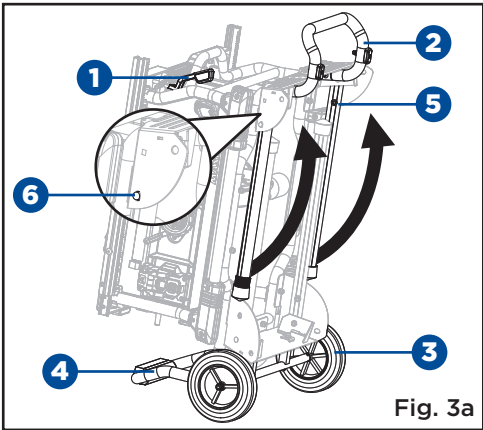


- Attach the tubes of the handle I assembly (14) with the corresponding tubes (located on side of blade guard storage) on the stand assembly (2) and align the holes. Insert the flat round head screws M8 x 10 (6) into the hole and tighten with 5 mm hex key. (Fig. 2e)

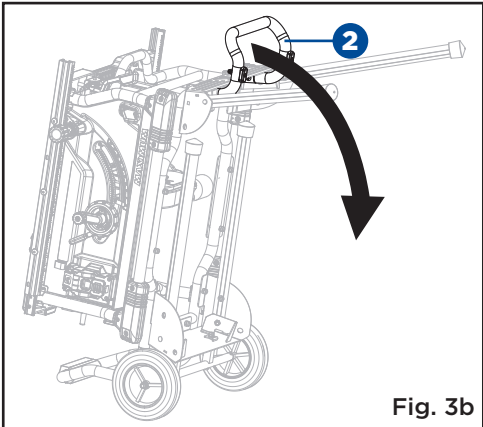


OPEN THE STAND (Fig. 3a-3d)

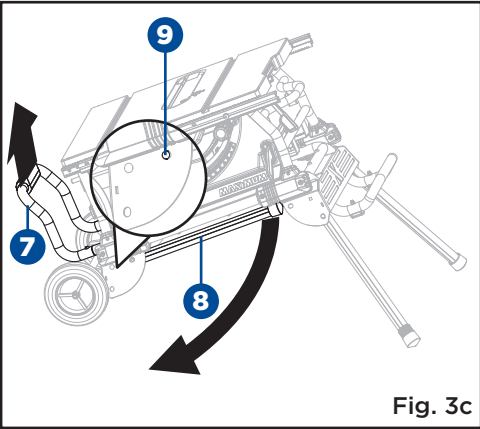
- Lock the fence rail using fence rails lever (1). Grasp the handle I (2) and tilt saw back onto wheels until the stand is balanced on the wheels (3) and stand support assembly (4). (Fig. 3a)
- Fold out two upper stand legs (5) (located on side of the handle I). To do this, push the locking pins (6) until they unlock the stand legs (5) from the holes, then swing the stand legs (5) upward until the stand legs (5) are locked with the locking pins (6) engaging the holes. (Fig. 3a)



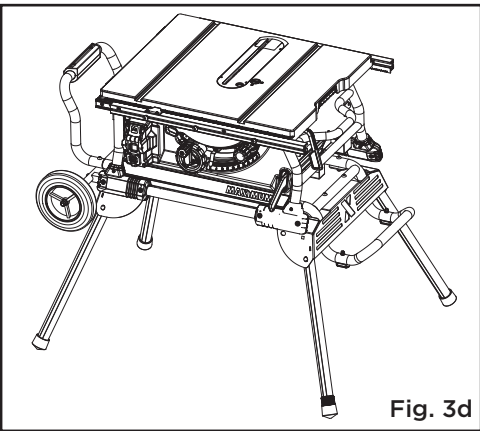
- Grasp the handle I (2) firmly and slowly tilt saw to you until the saw is balanced on the ground. (Fig. 3b-3c)



- Grasp the stand support assembly (7) and lift it up until two other stand legs (8) raise off the ground, then fold out two stand legs (8). To do this, push the lock pins (8) until they unlock the stand legs (8) from the holes, then swing the stand legs (8) downward until the stand legs are locked with the locking pins (9) engaging the holes. (Fig. 3c) Make sure the table saw is balanced with four leg stands firmly on the floor.



- Fig. 3d is the leg stand assembly in an open position.



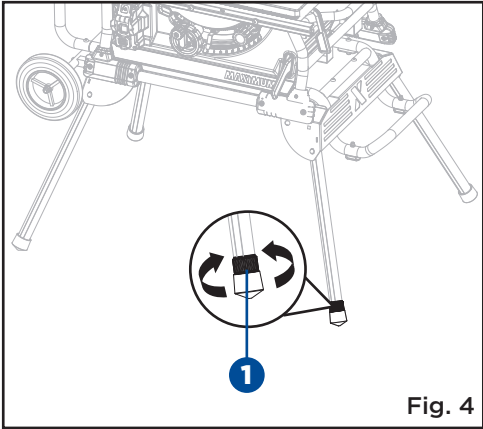
WARNING!

Keep your fingers clear of the hinge points while opening the stand. Danger of fingers being crushed or contused.

TO SECURE/LEVEL THE STAND (Fig. 4)

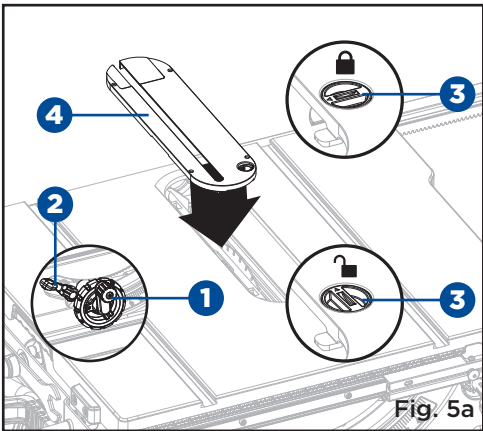
With the stand open, resting on a level surface, the stand should not move or rock from side to side. If the stand rocks from side to side, the adjustable foot (1) can be adjusted until the stand is balanced.

- Lift the stand slightly so that you may turn the adjustable foot (1) until the stand no longer rocks.
- Turning clockwise will lower the foot.
- Turning counter-clockwise will raise the foot.



TO REMOVE/REPLACE/ALIGN THE TABLE INSERT (Fig. 5a-5b)

- Lower the blade all the way to down position by turning the height-adjusting knob (1) counter-clockwise.
- Lock the blade by turning bevel locking lever (2) clockwise.
- **To remove the table insert:** Turn the lock knob (3) counter-clockwise to unlock the table insert (4). Place your index finger in the hole, pulling the table insert (4) out toward the front of the saw.
- **To reinstall the table insert:** Push the table insert (4) down and turn the lock knob (3) clockwise to lock the table insert in place.



WARNING!

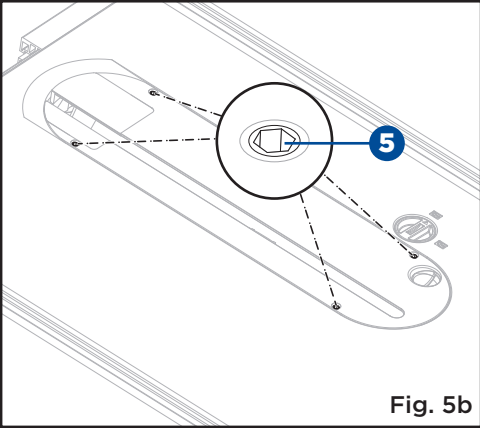
The table saw must be secured. A table saw that is not properly secured may move or tip over.



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.

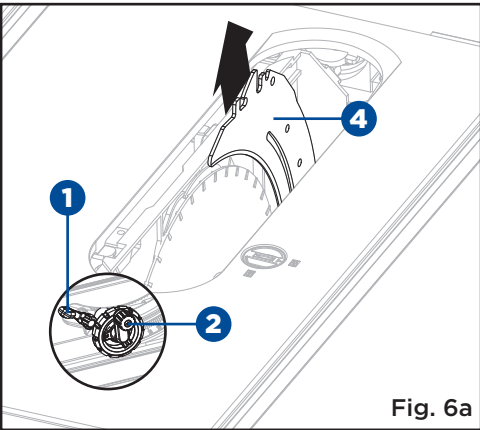
When the table insert is not level with the saw table, using a 2.5 mm hex key (supplied), adjust the four set screws (5) pre-assembled to the table located on the four holes of the table insert until the table insert is level with the working table.



RIVING KNIFE INSTALLATION AND POSITION (Fig.6a-6c)

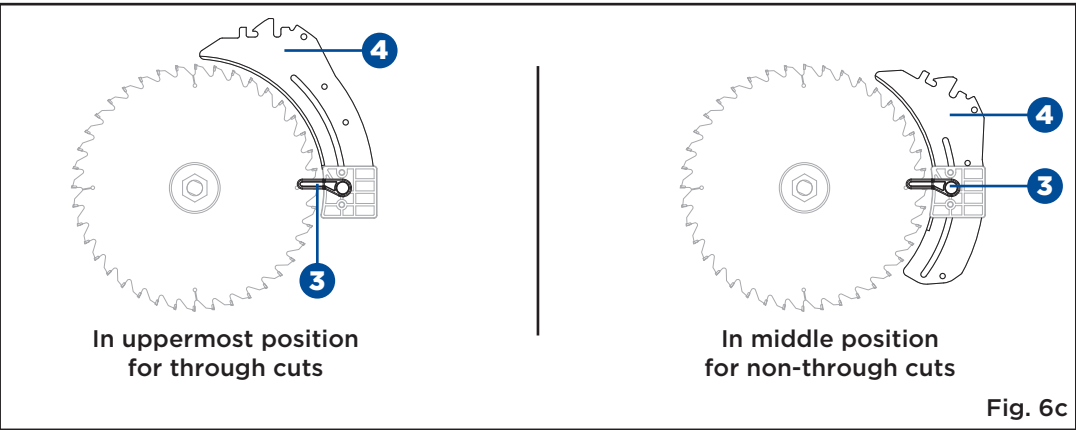
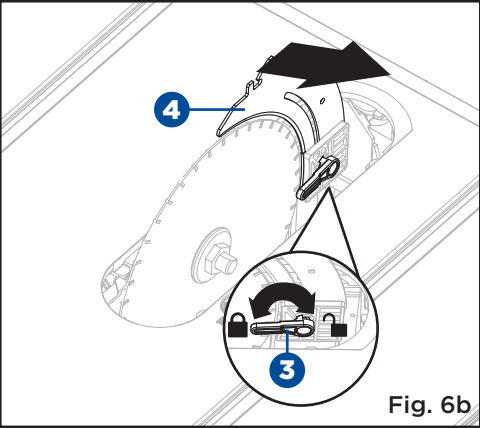
Through cutting riving knife installation and position

- Unplug the saw.
- To place riving knife in uppermost position (for through cuts)**
- Remove the table insert.
- Set the saw blade angle to 0°.
- Raise the saw blade to the uppermost position by turning the height-adjusting knob (1) clockwise.
- Lock the blade by turning bevel locking lever (2) clockwise.



- Unlock riving knife lock knob (3) by turning it clockwise.
- Grasp the riving knife (4) and pull toward right side of saw to release it from spring-loaded locking pin.
- Position the riving knife in the uppermost position with springloaded locking pin re-engaged.
- Lock the riving knife lock knob (3) by turning it counter-clockwise.
- Reinstall the table insert.

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



WARNING!

Be care of your hands. Avoid touching the saw blade as it could result in serious personal injury when removing or reinstalling the table insert.



CAUTION:

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



WARNING!

Riving knife has two 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).



WARNING!

Be extremely careful when adjust the riving knife position. Do not allow hands to contact blade.

REMOVING AND INSTALLING THE BLADE (Fig. 7a-7b)

- Unplug the saw.
- Turn height adjustment knob clockwise to raise blade to maximum height.
- Remove the table insert.
- Remove the blade wrenches from storage area.

Remove the blade:

- Using one opened-ended blade wrench (1), place the flat open end on the flats on the inner 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 (4) forward to the front of the machine.
- Remove arbour nut (4), outer blade flange (5) and saw blade (6).

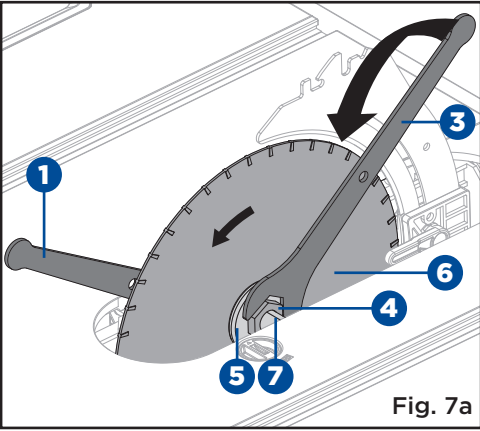


Fig. 7a

Install the blade:

- Place one new blade on arbour (7). Make sure saw blade teeth point down at the front side of saw table. Place outer flange (5) and nut (4) on arbour and use blade wrenches to tighten nut securely. **DO NOT** over tighten.
- Lower the saw blade to lowest position and replace table insert.

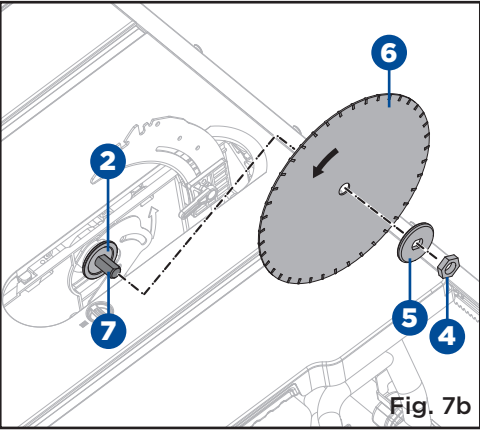


Fig. 7b



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 and the plug is not connected to the power source outlet.



WARNING!

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



WARNING!

The large, flat surface of the outer flange faces the the saw blade and the saw blade (6) is firmly seated against the inner flange (2).



WARNING!

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

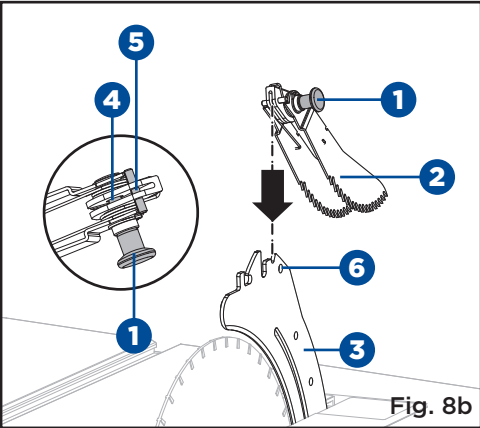
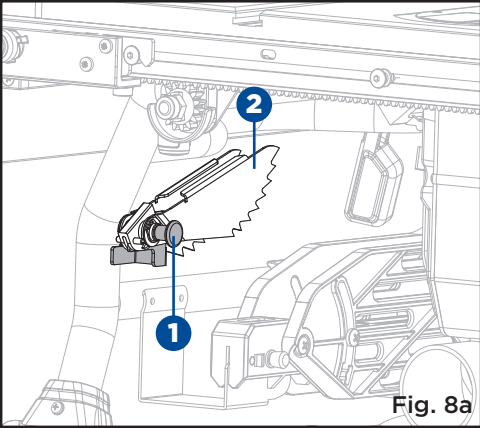
ANTI-KICKBACK PAWLS AND BLADE GUARD INSTALLATION (Fig. 8a-8b)

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

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.

- Unplug the saw.
- Set the blade angle to 0°.
- Raise the saw blade to maximum height by turning height adjustment knob clockwise.
- Lock the blade by turning bevel locking lever clockwise.
- Place the riving knife in the highest position. Pull out and hold knob (1) and push anti-kickback pawls up. Remove it from the anti-kickback pawls storage located on inside of the left side rear of saw. (Fig. 8a)
- Pull out and hold knob (1). Align slot in anti-kickback pawls (2) over the slot indicated of riving knife (3). Place the spring pin (4) on the anti-kickback pawls (2) into the slot indicated on the riving knife (3).
- Press anti-kickback pawls (2) down until it snaps into place and release knob (1) to insert the pin (5) into hole (6) indicated on the riving knife (3).

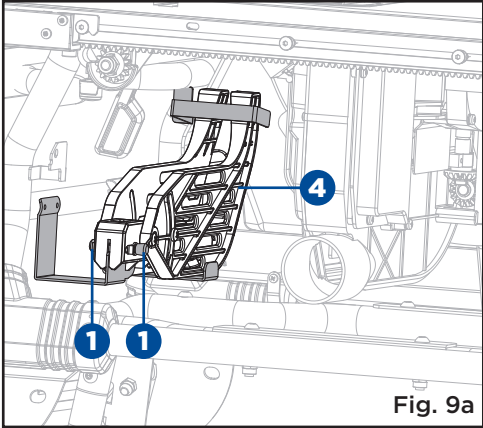


CAUTION: Pull up on anti-kickback pawl assembly to make sure it is secured to riving knife.

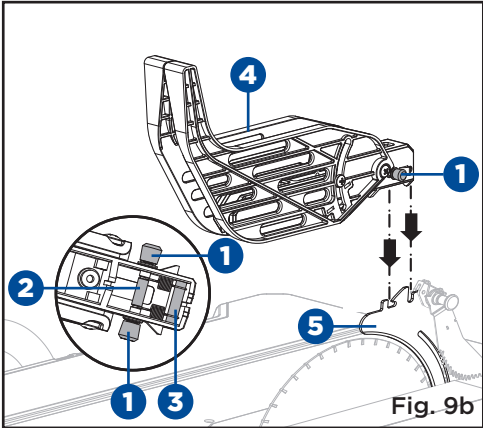
WARNING! Use extra caution when cutting wood products having slippery surface as the anti-kickback pawls may not always be effective.

BLADE GUARD INSTALLATION (Fig. 9a-9c)

- Unplug the saw.
- Hold the knobs (1) (one on either side of the blade guard) and push the knobs forward to the front of the blade guard and up until the pin comes out from the slot in the mounting bracket (blade guard storage) underneath the anti-kickback pawls storage, then remove the blade guard from the mounting bracket. (Fig. 9a)

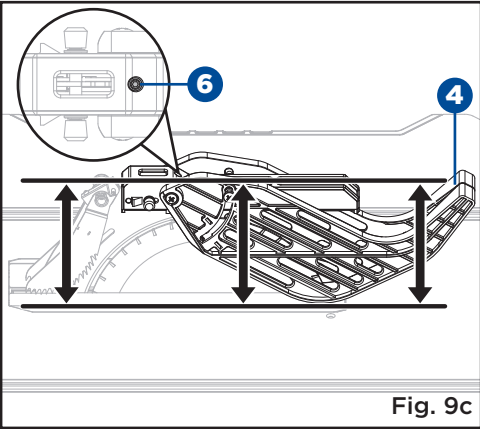


- Hold and push knobs (1) forward to the front of the the blade guard. Place the pins (2, 3) on the blade guard (4) into the slots indicated on the riving knife (5). (Fig. 9b)



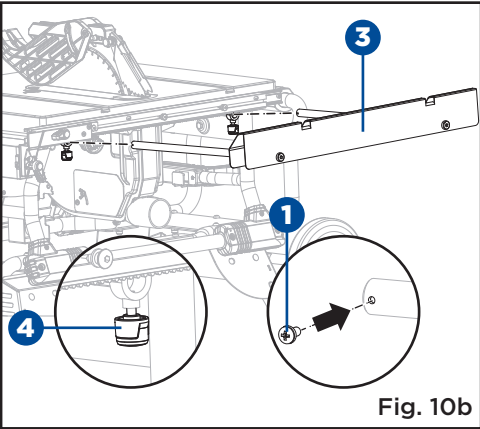
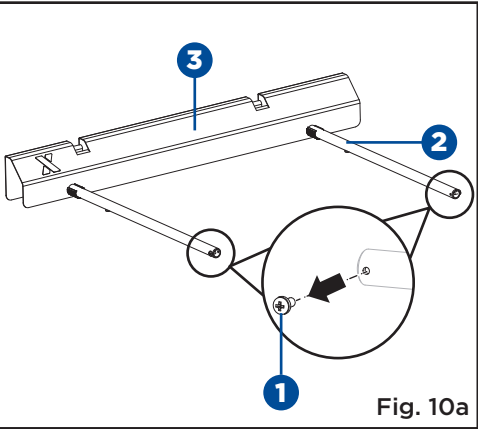
WARNING! KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE and in good working order for all through cut operations. Reinstall the blade guard immediately after finishing any non-through cut operations which require removal of the blade guard. Failure to heed this instruction could result in serious personal injury.

- 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 (6) as necessary. (Fig. 9c)



OUTFEED SUPPORT ASSEMBLY INSTALLATION (Fig. 10a-10b)

- Loosen two stop screws (1) on the extension poles (2) of the outfeed support (3).
- Loosen the locking knobs (4) under the working table counter-clockwise.
- Insert the rear extension table poles (2) into the two holes in the rear of the working table and into the extension tube brackets that are located under the working table. Position the outfeed support.
- Thread the locking knobs (4) into the the holes under the working table and tighten them.
- Thread the two stop screws (1) into the holes located on ends of the extension poles (2) and tighten them.



WARNING!

After the installation, check the blade guard to ensure that it is properly placed and workable before operating the saw.

RIP FENCE INSTALLATION (FIG. 11a-11c)

- Push up the fence rails lever (1) toward the front of the saw to unlock it.
- Loosen the rip fence locking knobs (2) on the rip fence.
- Sliding the rip fence (3) to right and swing it up at an angle, then remove the fence from the front and rear fence rails (4).



CAUTION:

There are three position screws (5, 6, 7) on the each front and rear fence rails (4) to attach rip fence. Position screws (5, 6) use for rip fence on the right of saw blade. Position screws (7) use for rip fence on the left of saw blade. (Fig. 11b)

- Holding the fence (3) at an angle, align the position screws (front and back) on fence rails with the fence slots.
- Slide the slots onto the position screws and rotate the fence down until it rests on the rails.
- Secure the rip fence in place by turning the rip fence locking knobs (2) clockwise. Lock the fence rails lever (1).



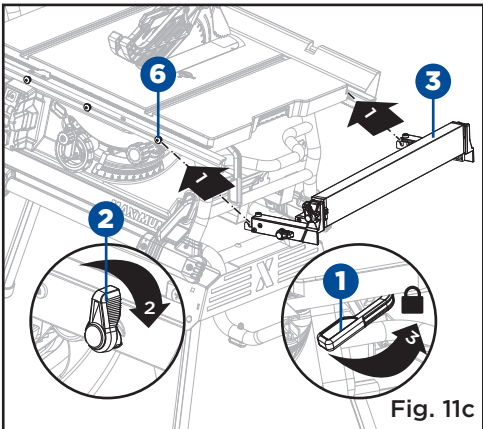
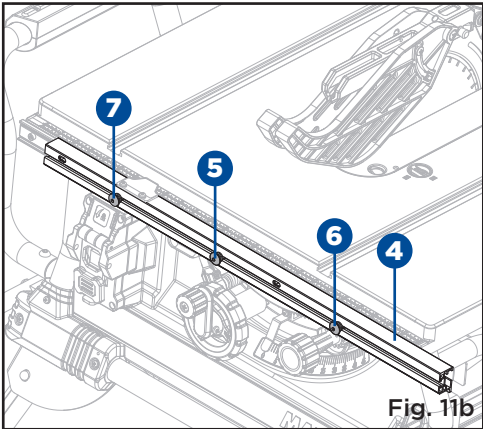
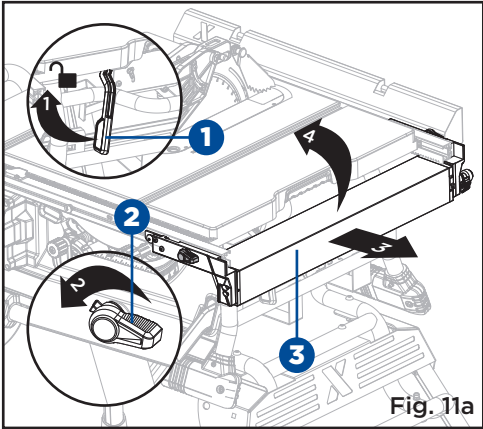
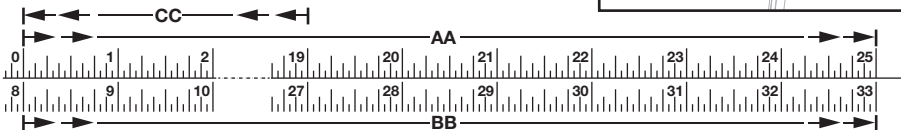
CAUTION:

The rip fence should be parallel to the saw blade. If not, refer to the section "ALIGNING RIP FENCE TO BLADE".



CAUTION:

Three position screws apply to three different scales:
Position screw AA: Begin with 0 to 25" (63.5 cm) end. (Rip fence located on the right of the blade)
Position screw BB: Begin with 8" (20.3 cm) to 33" (83.8 cm) end. (Rip fence located on the right of the blade)
Position screw CC: Begin with 19" (48.3 cm) to 0 end. (Rip fence located on the left of the blade)



**MITRE GAUGE INSTALLATION
(FIG. 12a-12b)**

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

- Remove the mitre gauge (1) from storage area (located on inside of the right side rear of saw).

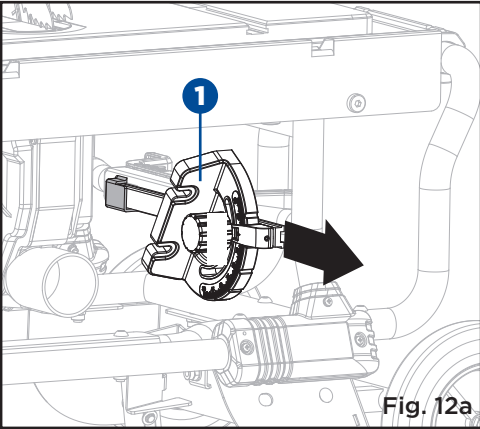


Fig. 12a

- Slide the guide rail (3) of the mitre gauge (1) into one of the guide grooves (2) of the saw table intended for this purpose.

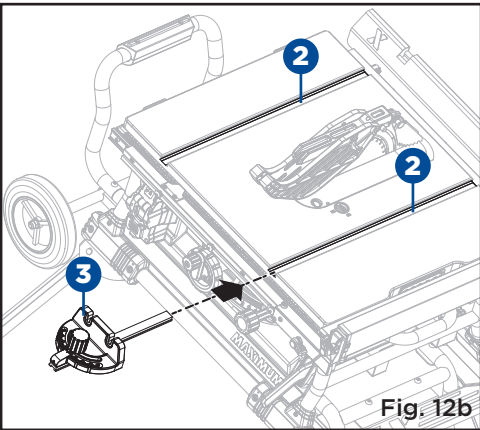


Fig. 12b

**TO STORE THE TABLE SAW
ACCESSORIES (Fig. 13)**

- The table saw has three convenient storage areas (one on either side and the front of saw) specifically designed for the saw's accessories: mitre gauge (1), blade wrenches (2), plug cable (3), push stick (4), blade guard assembly (5), anti-kickback pawls (6), rip fence assembly (7) and pencil (8).
- When not in use, store accessories securely.

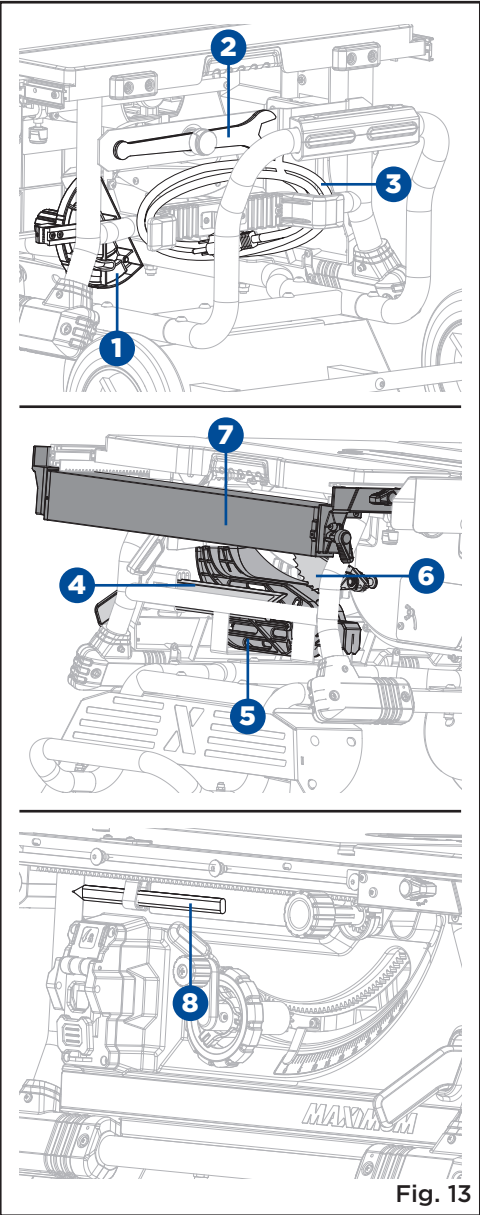


Fig. 13

FOLDING THE STAND (Fig. 14a-14f)

To fold the stand for moving, return fence rails and outfeed support to inner position. Store the accessories securely. Lock fence rail lever.

- Grasp the stand support assembly (1) and lift it up until two stand legs (2) (located on side of the wheel) raise off the ground, then fold in two stand legs (2). To do this, push the lock pins (3) until they unlock the stand legs (2) from the holes, then swing the stand legs (2) upward until the stand legs are locked with the locking pins (3) engaging the holes. (Fig. 14a)
- Grasp the handle I (4) and tilt saw back onto wheels until the stand is balanced on the wheels (5) and stand support assembly (1). (Fig. 14b-14c)
- Fold in other two stand legs (6). To do this, push the locking pins (7) until they unlock the stand legs (6) from holes, then swing the stand legs downward until the stand legs are locked with the locking pins (7) engaging the holes. (Fig. 14c)

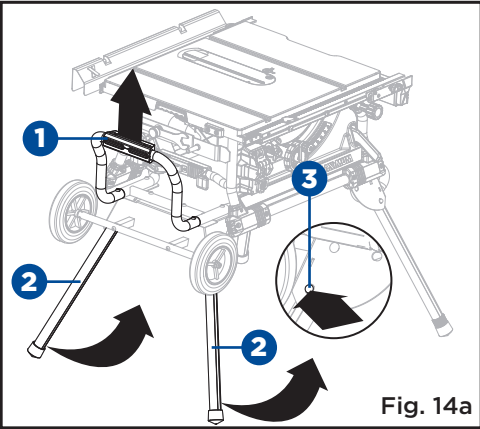


Fig. 14a

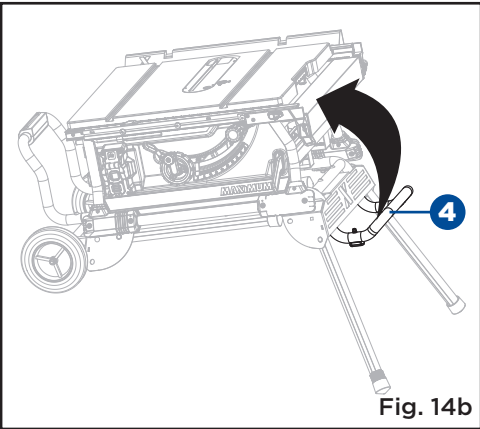


Fig. 14b

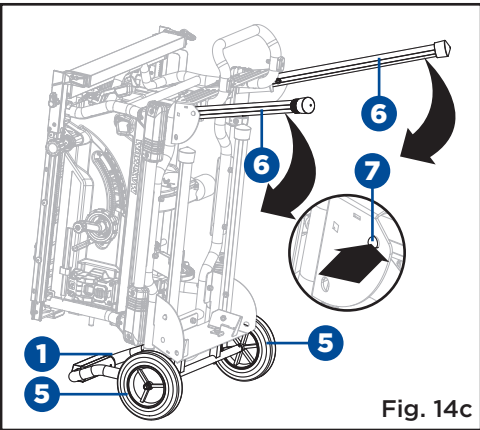


Fig. 14c

- Grasp the handle I (4) firmly and tilt saw to you. Push the saw to the desired location (Fig. 14e) then either open the stand or store the saw (Fig. 14d and 14f) in a dry environment.

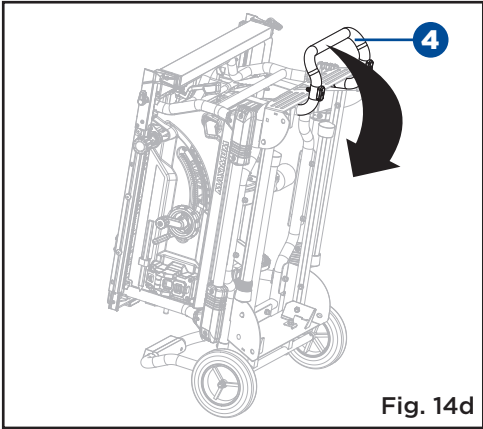


Fig. 14d

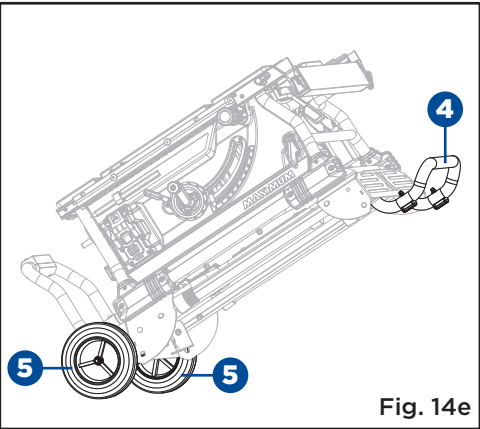


Fig. 14e

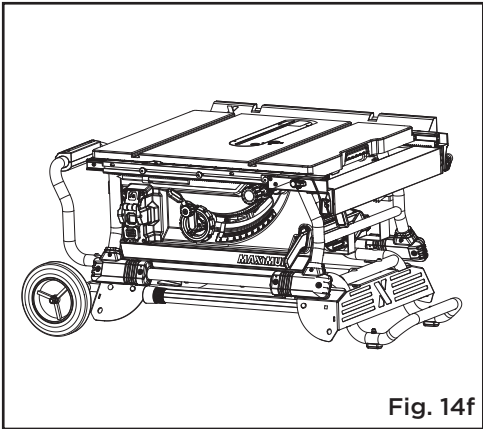


Fig. 14f



WARNING!

Keep your fingers clear of the hinge points while folding the stand. Danger of fingers being crushed or contused.

CONNECT TO A DUST COLLECTION SYSTEM (Fig. 15)

The dust extraction port (1) with 2 1/2" (6.35 cm) size is located on the back 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.

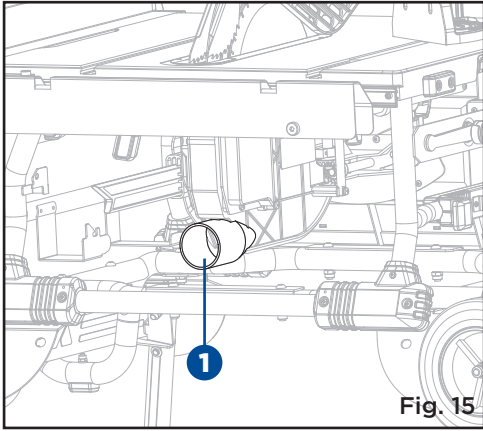


Fig. 15



WARNING!

ALWAYS connect to a dust collection system. The table saw must be regularly checked for dust buildup and cleaned frequently; otherwise, there is a risk of heat buildup and potential fire.



DANGER!

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 working table may result in the workpiece, and your hand, being pulled into the saw blade.



WARNING!

In the event of a power failure or when the tool is not in use, turn the switch OFF. This action will prevent the tool from accidentally starting when power returns.



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.

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 handle 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 and used for extension table for large workpiece cuts.
- It's very important to use the blade guard assembly for all through-cut sawing operations. The blade guard assembly includes: riving knife, anti-kickback pawls, and blade guard.

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.

PRECAUTIONS OF KICKBACK

Kickback can be avoided by taking following proper precautions:

- Never stand directly in line with the saw blade. Always position your body on the same side of the saw blade as the fence. Kickback may propel the workpiece at high velocity towards anyone standing in front and in line with the saw blade.
- Never reach over or in back of the saw blade to pull or to support the workpiece. Accidental contact with the saw blade may occur or kickback may drag your fingers into the saw blade.
- Never hold and press the workpiece that is being cut off against the rotating saw blade. Pressing the workpiece being cut off against the saw blade will create a binding condition and kickback.
- Align the fence to be parallel with the saw blade. A misaligned fence will pinch the workpiece against the saw blade and create kickback.
- Use a featherboard to guide the workpiece against the table and fence when making non-through cuts such as rabbets, dado 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.

- When restarting the saw with the saw blade in the workpiece, centre the saw blade in the kerf so that the saw teeth are not engaged in the material. If the saw blade binds, it may lift up the workpiece and cause kickback when the saw is restarted.
- Keep saw blades clean, sharp, and with sufficient set. Never use warped saw blades or saw blades with cracked or broken teeth. Sharp and properly set saw blades minimise binding, stalling and kickback.

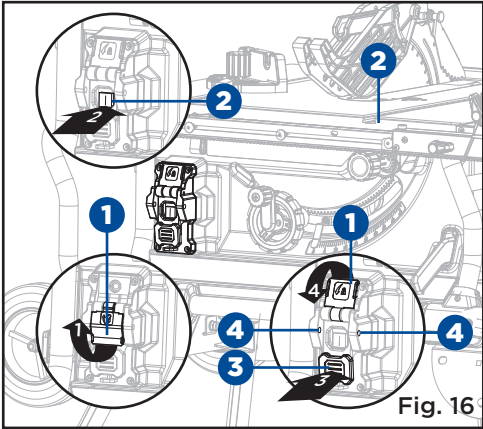
SWITCH ASSEMBLY (FIG. 16)

To turn saw on and off:

- Flip the switch cover (1) upward.
- Press the switch I (2) to turn on the saw.
- Press the switch paddle (3) to turn off the saw.

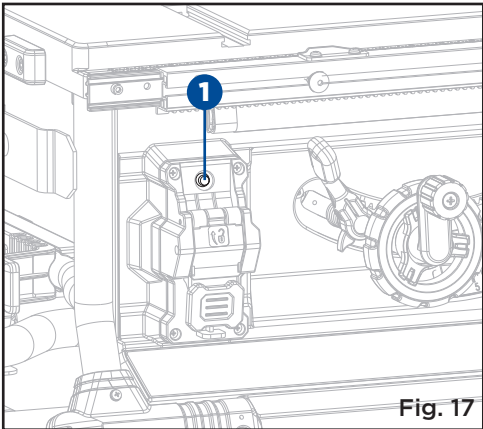
To lock saw:

- Flip the switch cover (1) downward.
- Holes (4) are provided in the switch for insertion of a padlock with a removable shank to lock the saw off.



OVERLOAD PROTECTION (Fig. 17)

The saw is equipped with an overload switch (1) to prevent the saw from overload damage. The saw will stop if the machine is overloaded by cutting or low voltage. Turn the switch to the OFF position and allow the motor to cool down for at least five minutes. Press the overload switch button to reactivate the overload switch. After the motor has cooled down, turn the switch to the ON position. The saw should now start.

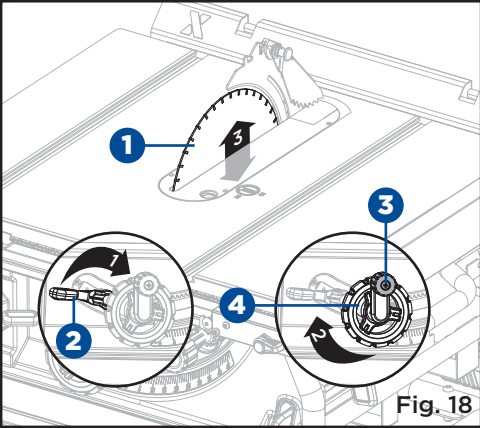


NOTE: A conventional padlock will not fit.

CHANGING BLADE DEPTH (FIG. 18)

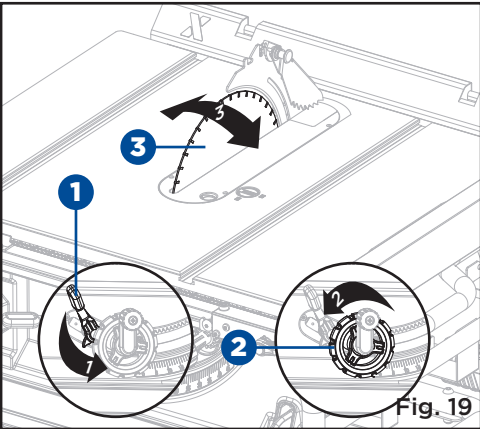
Blade depth should be set so that outer points of blade (1) are higher than workpiece by approximately 1/8 to 1/4" (3 to 6 mm) and bottom of gullets are below top surface of workpiece.

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



CHANGING 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 decrease the angle (bringing blade closer to 90° from the tabletop).
- Make sure blade (3) is at desired angle. Tighten bevel locking lever (1) clockwise.



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 "ADJUSTING BEVEL INDICATOR".



WARNING!

Make sure the blade guard is in place after adjusting blade angle. Failure to heed this instruction could result in serious personal injury.

RIP FENCE (FIG. 20a-20g)

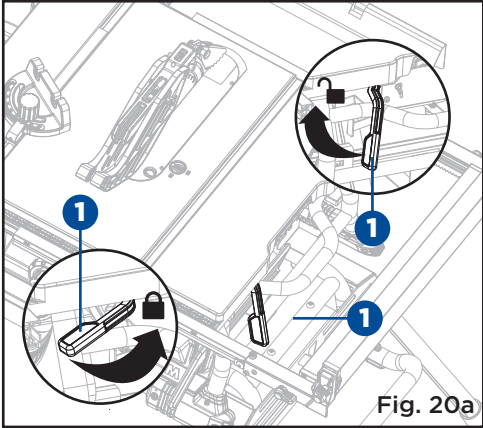
FENCE RAILS LOCKING LEVER (Fig. 20a)

- The fence rails locking lever locks the rip fence in place preventing movement during cutting.
- To lock the fence rails locking lever (1), push it up and toward the front of the saw. To unlock the fence rails locking lever (1), push it down and toward the rear of the saw.



CAUTION:

When ripping, always lock the fence rails locking lever.

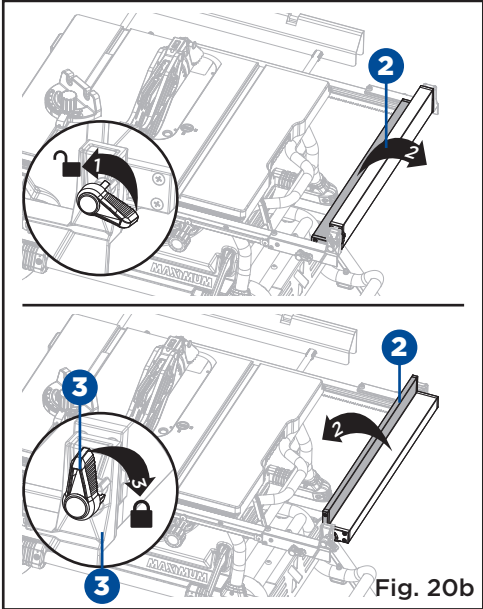


NARROW FENCE (Fig. 20b-20f)

Your table saw is equipped with a narrow fence (2) to support a workpiece that extends beyond the working table and support narrow workpiece cutting.

When support workpiece used for extension table: (Fig. 20b-20c)

- To use the narrow fence (2), turn the locking lever (3) counter-clockwise and rotate the narrow fence (2) as shown in Fig. 20b, then turn the locking lever (3) clockwise to lock.
- When not in use, turn the locking lever (3) clockwise and retract the narrow fence (2) as shown in Fig. 20b.



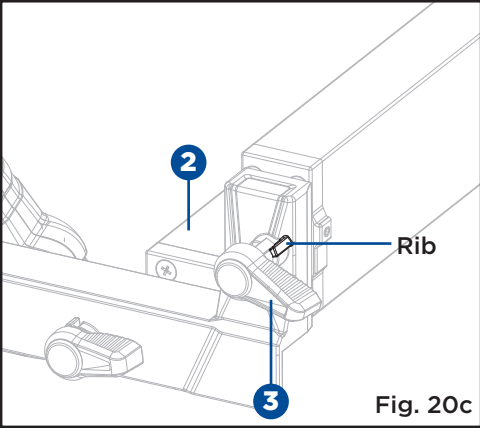
WARNING!

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



CAUTION:

To lock the narrow fence (2), turn the locking lever (3) as shown in Fig. 20c until it presses against the rib. Make sure the lip fence does not rotate after you have turned the locking lever (3).



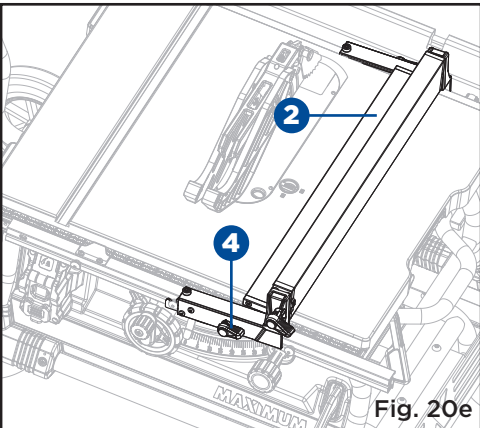
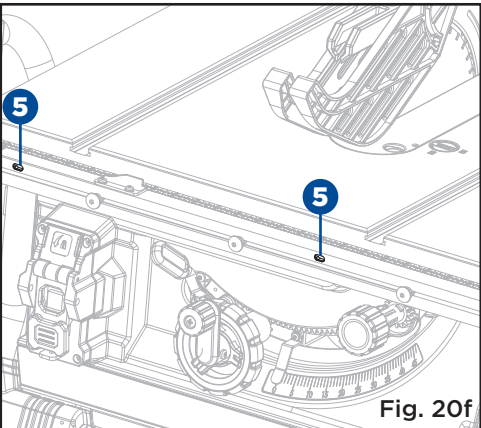
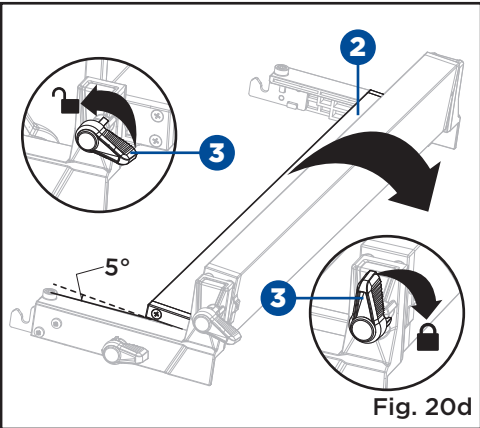
When cutting narrow workpiece:
(Fig. 20d-20f)

- Loosen the lock lever, rotate the narrow (2) fence 5° clockwise and hear a “click”, then turn the locking lever (3) clockwise to lock. (Fig. 20d)
- Secure the rip fence on middle position screws (front and back) on fence rail with locking knobs (4). (Fig. 20e)



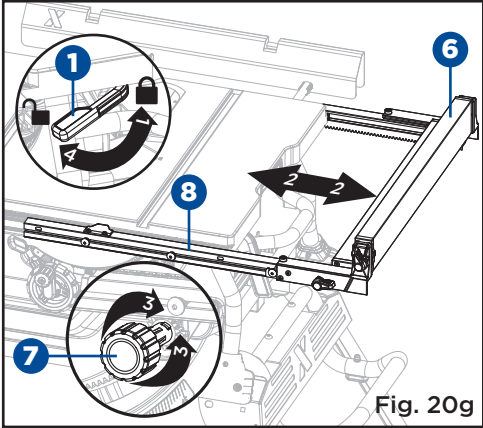
WARNING!

The locking knobs (4) must be locked in the holes (5) (front and back) above the slot on the fence rail.



ADJUSTMENT KNOB (Fig. 20g)

- The adjustment knob allows smaller adjustments when setting the rip fence.
- Unlock the fence rails locking lever (1).
- Slide the rip fence (6) close to the desired position.
- Slowly turn the adjustment knob (7) to set the rip fence to desired position. Turning the adjustment knob clockwise will extend the fence rails (8) to right. Turning the adjustment knob counter-clockwise will extend the fence rails (8) to left.
- Lock the fence rails locking lever (1).

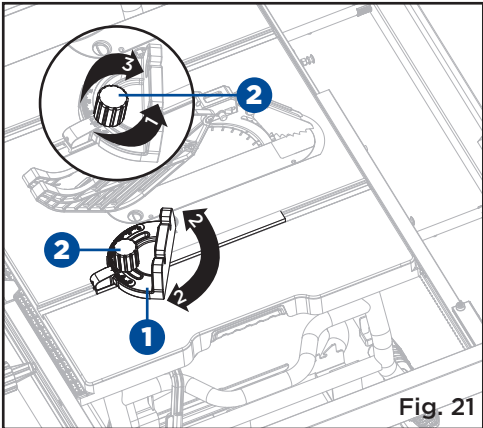


MITRE GAUGE (FIG. 21)

The mitre gauge (1) provides accuracy in angled cuts. For very close tolerances, test cut 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.

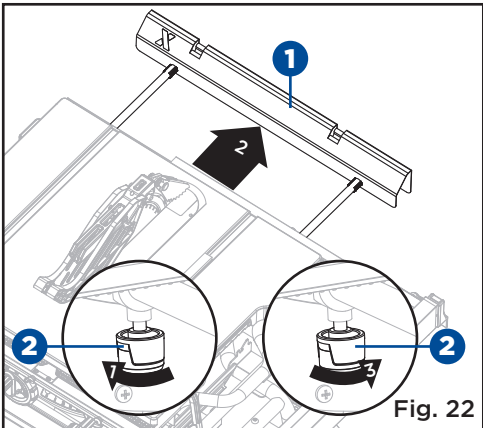
- Loosen lock knob (2) by turning it counter-clockwise.
- With mitre gauge in mitre gauge groove, rotate gauge until desired angle on scale is reached.
- Retighten lock knob (2) by turning it clockwise.



OUTFEED SUPPORT (FIG. 22)

The outfeed support (1) slides to give operator additional support for cutting long workpieces.

- Unplug the saw.
- Loosen the locking knobs (2) under the working table counter-clockwise. Stand behind saw. Grasp outfeed support (1) with both hands and pull until it is fully extended.
- Tighten the locking knobs (2) clockwise.

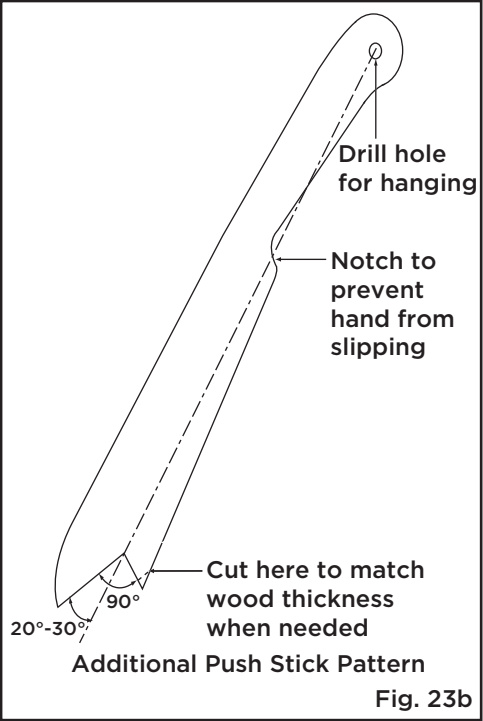
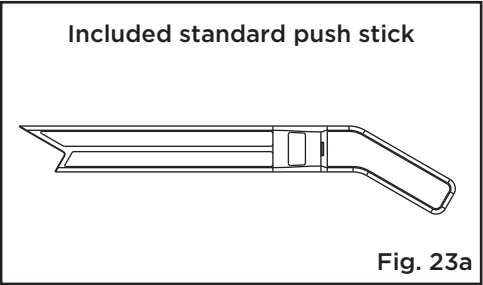


PUSH STICK (Fig. 23a-23b)

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

- 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.
- No special wood is needed to make additional push-sticks as long as they're sturdy and long enough. A push stick requires enough length and 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.



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.

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

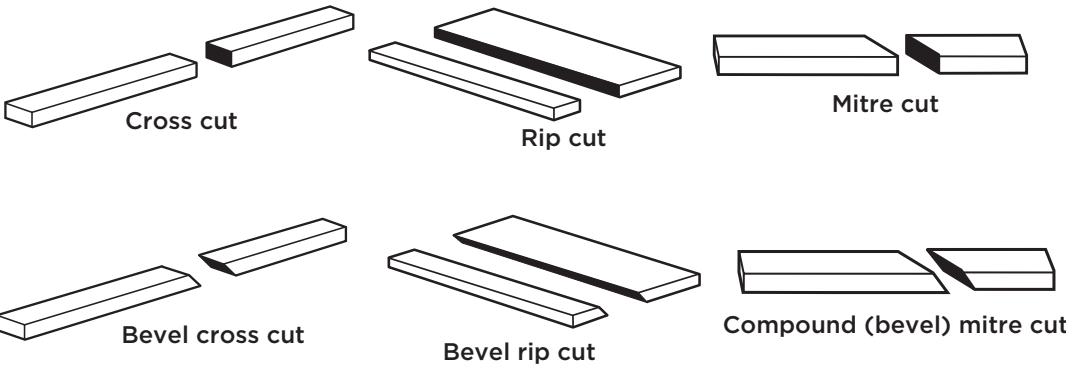
- The kerf (the cut made by the blade in the wood) will be wider than the blade to avoid overheating or binding. Make allowance for the kerf when measuring wood.
- Make sure the kerf is made on the waste side of the measuring line.
- Cut the wood with the finish side up.
- Knock out loose knots before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

MAKING CUTS

- Stand slightly to the side of blade path to reduce the chance of injury should kickback occur.
- Use mitre gauge when making cross, mitre, bevel and compound mitre cuts. To secure angle, lock mitre gauge in place by twisting lock knob clockwise. ALWAYS tighten lock knob securely in place before use.

TYPES OF CUTS

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.



WARNING!

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



CAUTION:

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

MAKING A CROSS CUT

- Remove rip fence.
- 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.
- To turn saw on, press switch button.
- Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into blade.
- Hand closest to blade should be placed on mitre gauge lock knob and hand farthest from blade should be placed on workpiece. Feed workpiece into blade.
- When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece.

MAKING A RIP CUT

- Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
- Unlock the fence rail locking lever and slide rip fence to desired distance from blade for cut.
- Lock the fence rail locking lever.
- Make sure wood is clear of blade before turning on saw.
- When ripping a long workpiece, slide the outfeed support to fully extend.
- To turn saw on, press switch button.
- 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, 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.
- Hand closest to blade should be placed on mitre gauge lock knob and hand farthest from blade should be placed on workpiece. Feed workpiece into blade.
- When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece.

MAKING A BEVEL CROSS CUT

- 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.
- Hand closest to blade should be placed on mitre gauge lock knob and hand farthest from blade should be placed on workpiece. Feed workpiece into blade.
- When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece.

MAKING A BEVEL CROSS CUT

- Remove mitre gauge.
- Unlock bevel locking lever.
- Adjust bevel angle to desired setting.
- Lock bevel locking lever.
- Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
- Unlock the fence rails locking lever and slide rip fence to desired distance from blade for cut.
- Lock the fence rails locking lever.
- Make sure wood is clear of blade before turning on saw.
- When ripping a long workpiece, slide the outfeed support to fully extend.
- Turn saw on.
- Position workpiece at on table with edge pushed 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 for guidance. Make sure edge of workpiece remains in solid contact with both rip fence and surface of table. If ripping a narrow piece, use push stick 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.

MAKING A COMPOUND (BEVEL) MITRE CUT

- 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 desired angle and tighten lock knob.
- Make sure wood is clear of blade before turning on saw.
- Turn the saw on.
- Let the blade build up to full speed before moving the workpiece into the blade.
- Hand closest to blade should be placed on mitre gauge lock knob and hand farthest from blade should be placed on workpiece. Feed workpiece into blade.
- When cut is complete, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece.

MAKING A LARGE PANEL CUT

- Slide the outfeed support to fully extend, and place a support the same height as top of working table behind saw for cut workpiece and add supports to sides as needed.
- Depending on shape of panel, use rip fence or mitre gauge. If panel is too large to use either rip fence or mitre gauge, it is too large for this saw.
- Make sure wood does not touch blade before saw is turned on.
- 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.
- Use push stick 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.

NON-THROUGH CUTS

The use of a non-through cut is essential to cutting grooves and rabbets. Non-through cuts can be made using a standard blade having a diameter of 10" (25 cm). Non-through cuts are the only type of cuts that should be made without the blade guard assembly installed. Make sure the blade guard assembly is reinstalled upon completion of this type of cut.

MAKING A NON-THROUGH CUT



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.

- Unplug saw.
- Unlock release lever.
- Adjust bevel angle to 0°.

- Lock release lever.
- Remove blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.
- Place the riving knife in the middle position.
- Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
- Depending on shape and size of wood, use either rip fence or mitre gauge.
- Plug saw into power source and turn saw on.
- Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into blade.
- Always use push blocks, push sticks, and/or featherboard when making non-through cuts to reduce the risk of serious injury.
- When cut is made, turn saw off. Wait for blade to come to a complete stop before removing workpiece.



WARNING!

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



WARNING!

Never feed wood with hands when making any non-through cuts such as rabbets. To avoid personal injury, always use push sticks and or other cutting aid (such as push blocks, featherboards) 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.



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



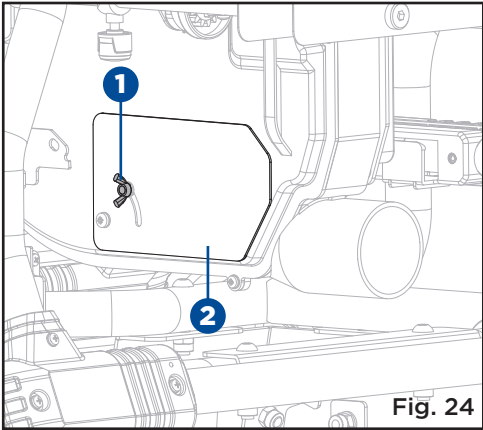
WARNING!

Always use push sticks, and/or other cutting aids such as push blocks, or featherboards (these aids are not supplied) when making non-through cuts to avoid the risk of serious injury.

DUST COLLECTION (Fig. 24)

This table saw is equipped with a dust shroud and dust collection port. For best results, connect a vacuum to the port at the rear of the saw. After extended use, the saw's dust collection system may become clogged. To clear the dust collection system:

- Unplug the saw.
- Loosen and not remove the thumbscrew (1), then open the small baffle (2).
- Clean out the excess dust, then push the small baffle in place and tighten the thumbscrew.



ADJUSTMENTS

The table saw has been adjusted at the factory for making very accurate cuts. However, some components might have been jarred out of alignment during shipping. Also, over a period of time, readjustment will probably become necessary due to wear. Carefully check alignment with a framing square before beginning adjustments to confirm whether they are necessary. Use test cuts after completing adjustments to avoid damaging workpiece.



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.

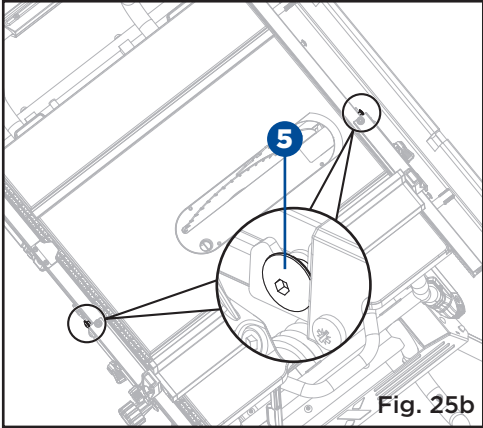
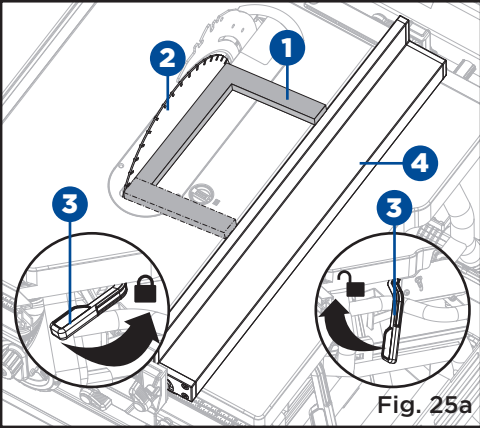
**ALIGNING RIP FENCE TO BLADE
(FIG. 25a-25b)**

Rip fence and blade alignment is set at factory and in most cases will not need to be adjusted. However, the alignment should always be checked after installing blade or before making cuts, and can be adjusted if necessary. If rip fence is out of alignment with blade, adjustment is needed.

WARNING!
Rip fence must be aligned to blade so that wood does not bind, resulting in kickback. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury.

DO NOT loosen any position screws for this adjustment until alignment has been checked with a square to be sure adjustment are necessary. Once screws are loosened, items must be reset.

CAUTION:
Unplug saw. Remove blade guard and anti-kickback pawls. Raise the blade by turning height-adjusting knob.



TO CHECK/ADJUST:

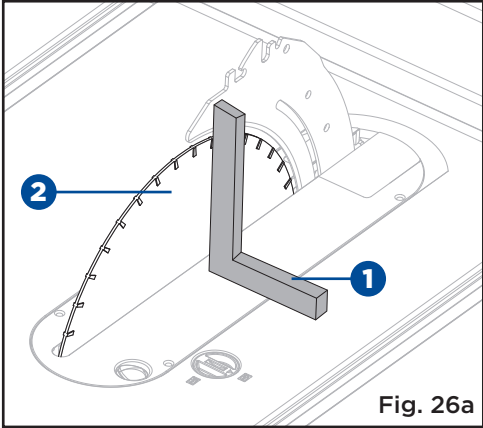
- Place the framing square (1) beside the blade (2), and unlock the fence rails locking lever (3) to move the rip fence (4) up to the square.
- Lock the fence rails locking lever (3) and note the measurement on the rip scale.
- Move the fence back and rotate the framing square (1) 180° to check the other side.
- If the two measurements are not the same, loosen the position screws (5) on the extension poles and then align it.
- Retighten the position screws with 4 mm hex key (supplied).
- Recheck alignment after position screws are retightened.
- Reinstall the blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.
- Make two or three test cuts using scrap wood. If the cuts are not true, repeat the process.

BEVEL ADJUSTMENT (FIG. 26a-26c)

This saw has positive stops that will quickly position the saw blade at 90° (0°) or 45° to the table. Angle settings of saw have been set at the factory and, unless damaged in shipping, should not require setting during assembly. After extensive use, they may need to be checked.

TO CHECK 90° (0°) BEVEL (Fig. 26a-26b):

- Turn power off and unplug the saw.
- Raise the blade to the maximum height by turning the height-adjusting knob clockwise.
- Remove the anti-kickback pawls and blade guard.
- Using a framing square (1), set the blade (2) to exactly 90°.

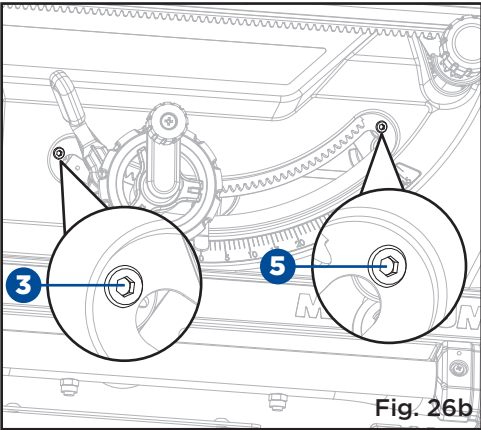


CAUTION:
The adjustment must be correct. If it is not, kickback could result in a serious injury and inability to make accurate cuts.

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.

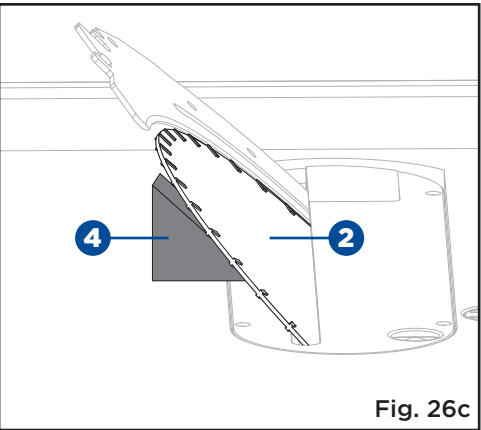
CAUTION:
For ease of use, bevel adjust should stop at 45° and 90°.

- If the blade stops bevelling before it gets to 90°, loosen the 90° stop set screw (3) (located at the left of the bevel track on the front), and then adjust it to 90°.
- With the blade set at 90°, slowly turn the 90° stop set screw (3) 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°.



TO CHECK 45° BEVEL (Fig. 26b-26c):

- Turn power off and unplug the saw.
- Raise the blade to the maximum height by turning the height-adjusting knob clockwise.
- Remove the anti-kickback pawls and blade guard.
- Using a triangle square (4), set the blade (2) to exactly 45°.
- If the blade stops bevelling before it gets to 45°, loosen the 45° stop set screw (5) (located at the right of the table insert), and then adjust it to 45°.
- With the blade set at 45°, slowly turn the 45° stop set screw (5) until you feel resistance. Bevel the blade away from 45° a little, and then back to the stop.
- Re-measure the angle and repeat the stop adjustment as necessary until the blade stops at 45°.

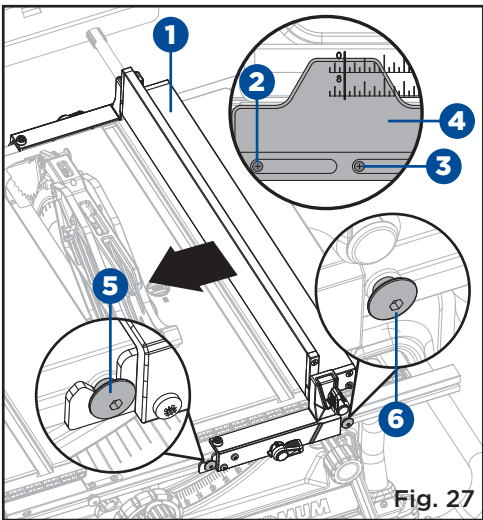


WARNING!

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

ADJUSTING RIP FENCE SCALE INDICATOR (FIG. 27)

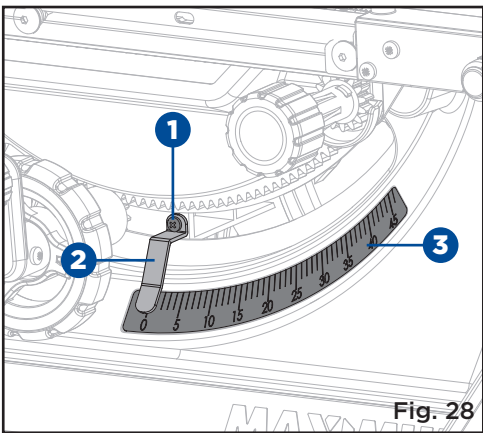
- Unlock the fence rails lock lever.
- Set the blade at 0° bevel and move the fence (1) in until it touches the blade.
- Lock the fence rails lock lever.
- Loosen the rip fence scale indicator screws (2, 3) and set the red line on the rip fence scale indicator (4) to read zero.
- Retighten the rip fence indicator screws (2, 3). The top rip scale reads correctly only when the fence is mounted on the right side of the blade and is in position 1 (5) (for 0 to 25" [63.5 cm] ripping, not the 33" [83.8 cm] position). The bottom scale reads correctly only when the fence is mounted on the right side of the blade and in position 2 (6) (for 8 to 33" [20 to 83.8 cm] ripping).



ADJUSTING BEVEL INDICATOR (FIG. 28)

Adjust the red line on the bevel indicator if it is not aligned with zero when the blade is perpendicular to the table.

- With blade perpendicular to table, loosen screw (1).
- Set the bevel indicator (2) to align with 0° on bevel scale (3).
- Retighten screw (1).





WARNING!

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



WARNING!

Always wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields during power tool operation or when blowing dust. 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!

DO NOT at any time let brake fluids, gasoline, petroleum-based products, penetrating oils, etc., come in contact with plastics parts. Chemicals can damage, weaken, or destroy plastic.



WARNING!

Make sure the blade guard is reinstalled immediately after finishing any maintenance which requires it 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.
- Periodically check all clamps, nuts, bolts, and screws for tightness and condition. Make sure the table insert is in good condition and level with the working table.
- Check the blade guard assembly after performing maintenance to make sure it is installed correctly and functioning properly.
- Clean plastic part 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.

SERVICE AND REPAIRS

All quality power tools will eventually require servicing or replacement of parts because of wear from normal use. To assure that only authorized replacement parts will be used and that the double insulation system will be protected, all service (other than routine maintenance) must be performed by an AUTHORIZED MAXIMUM® POWER TOOL REPAIR CENTRE ONLY.

NOTE: Specifications are subject to change without any obligation on the part of MAXIMUM®.

TROUBLESHOOTING

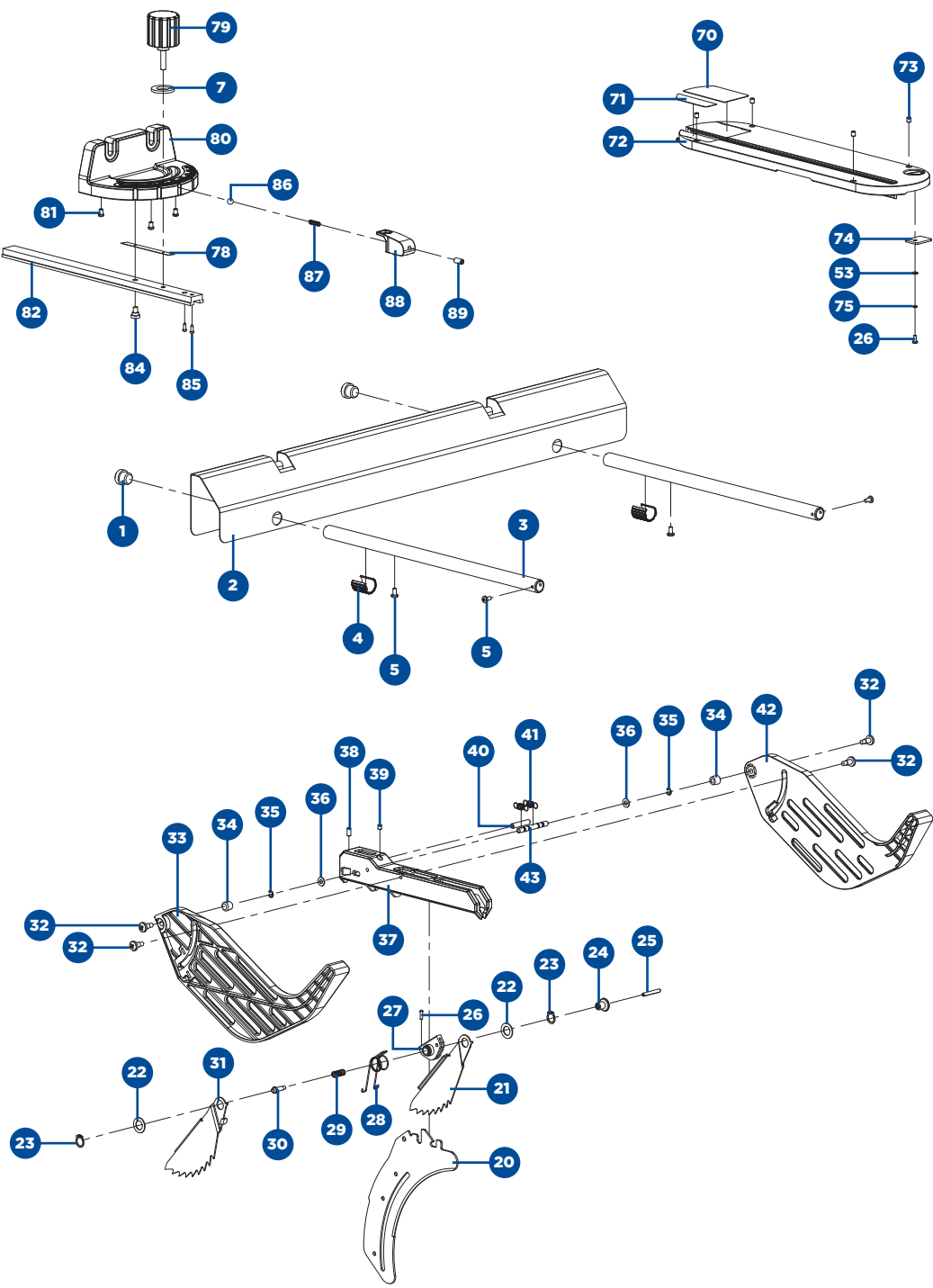
PROBLEM	Possible Causes	Solution
Saw will not start.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overload tripped.• Saw is not plugged in.• Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped.• Cord is damaged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allow motor to cool and reset by pushing overload reset switch.• Plug in saw.• Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker.• Have the cord replaced by a qualified electrician.
Does not make 45° and 90° rip cuts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Positive stop not adjusted correctly.• Bevel angle pointer not set accurately.• Rip fence not properly aligned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• See section “Bevel adjustment”.• See section “Adjusting bevel indicator”.• See section “Aligning rip fence to blade”.
Material pinches blade when ripping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rip fence not aligned with blade.• Warped wood, edge against fence is not straight.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• See section “Aligning rip fence to blade”.• Select another piece of wood.
Material binds on riving knife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Riving knife not aligned correctly with blade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Align riving knife with saw blade.
Saw makes unsatisfactory cuts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dull blade.• Blade mounted backwards.• Gum or pitch on blade.• Incorrect blade for work being done.• Gum or pitch on blade causing erratic feed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.



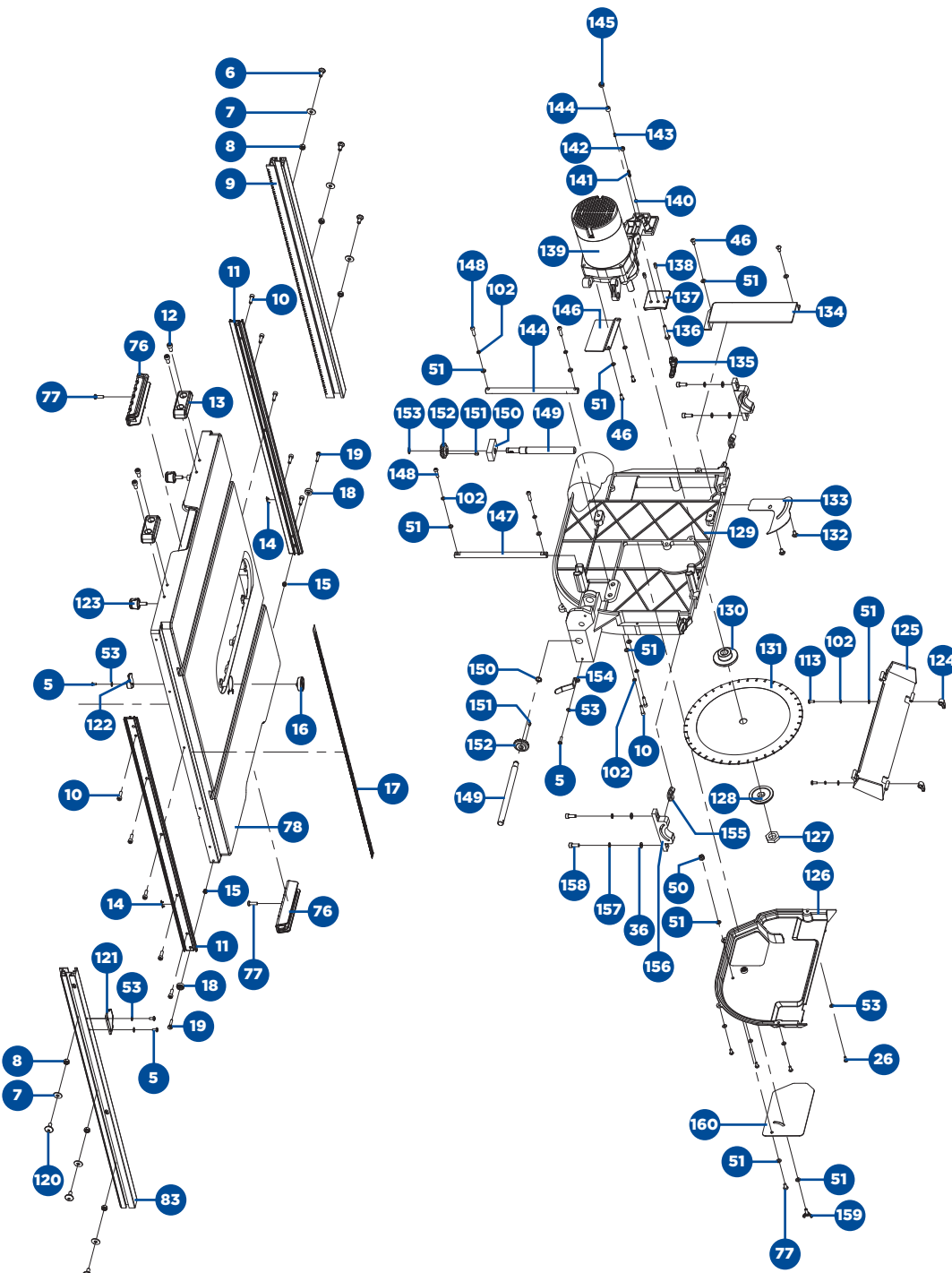
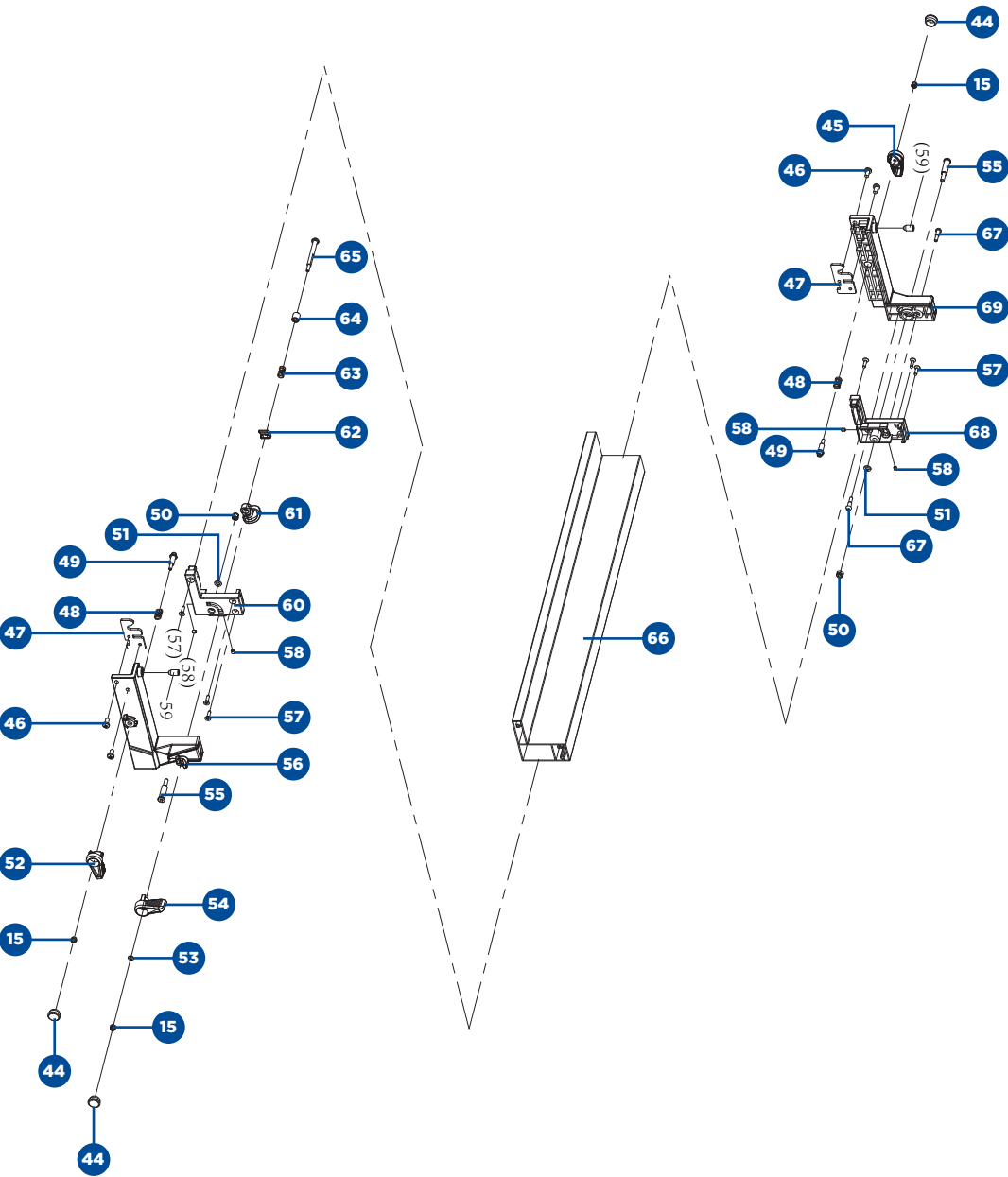
WARNING!

To avoid injury from an accidental start, turn the switch OFF and always remove the plug from the power source before making any adjustments. Consult MAXIMUM® Authorized Service Centre if for any reason the motor will not run.

PROBLEM	Possible Causes	Solution
Material kicked back from blade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Riving knife not aligned correctly 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 tightened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Align riving knife with saw 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 lock knob.
Blade does not raise or bevel freely.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sawdust and dirt in elevation/bevelling mechanisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brush or blow out loose dust and dirt.
Blade does not come up to speed or reset trips too easily.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extension cord too light or too long.• Low house voltage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replace with adequate size cord.• Contact your electric company.
Machine vibrates excessively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The saw is not mounted securely to the stand.• Stand is on uneven floor.• Workbench is moving.• Damaged saw blade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tighten all mounting hardware.• Reposition on flat, level surface.• Securely the workbench to floor.• Replace blade.

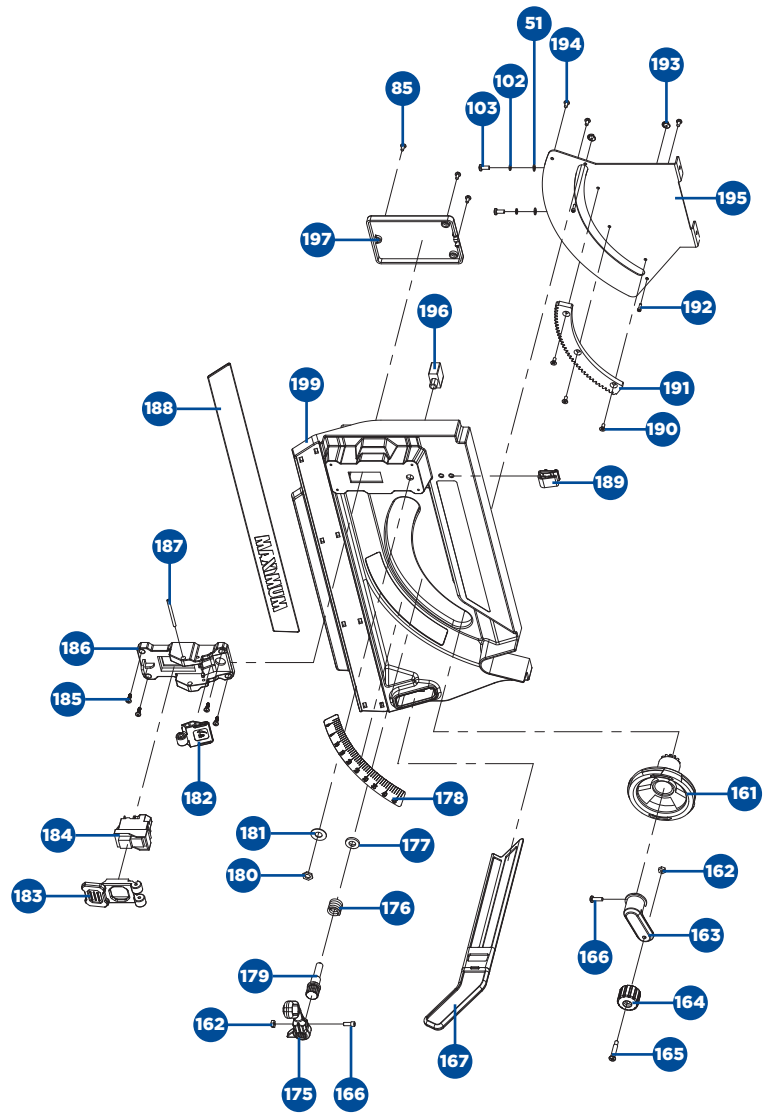


EXPLODED VIEW

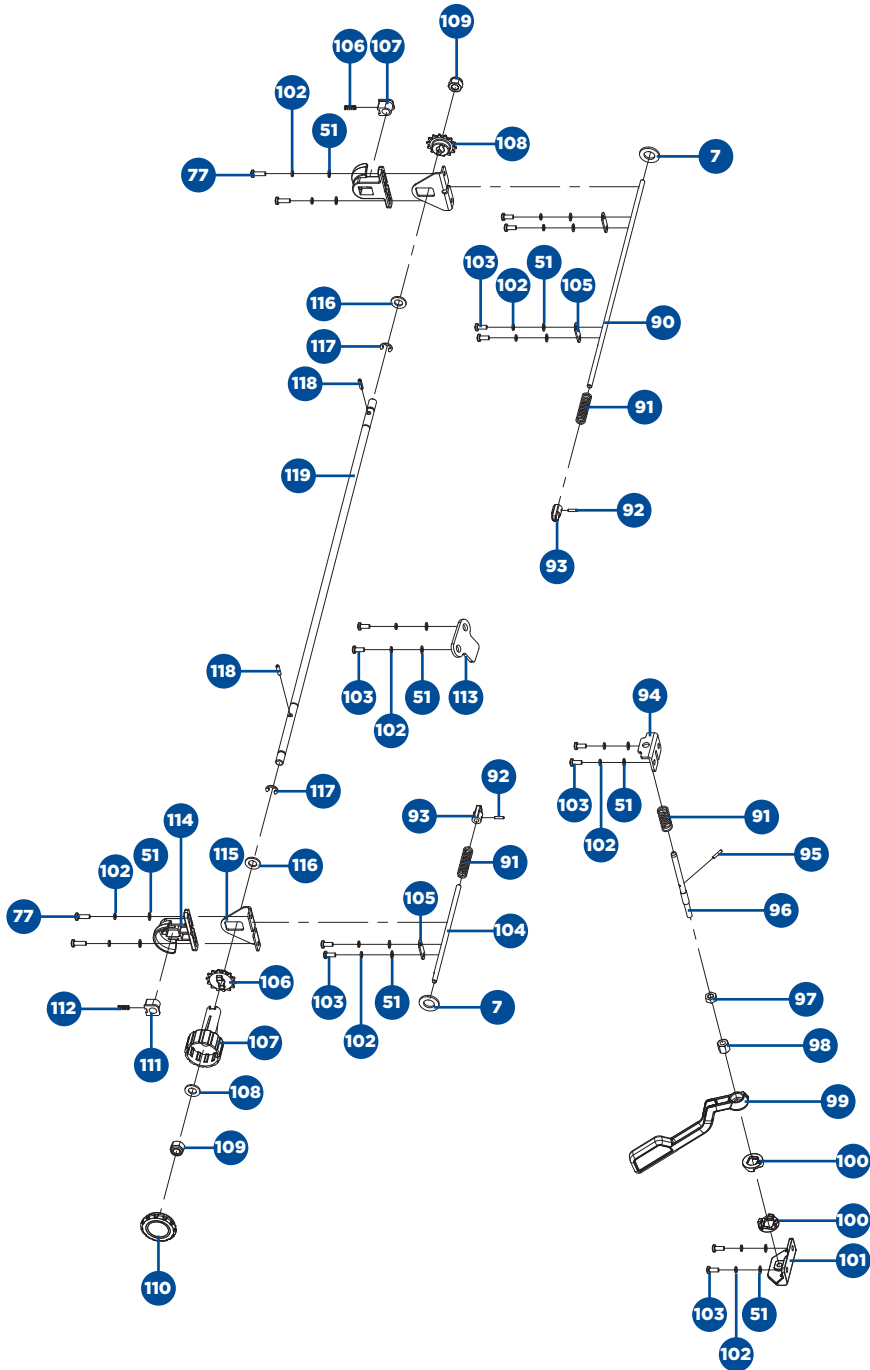


EXPLODED VIEW

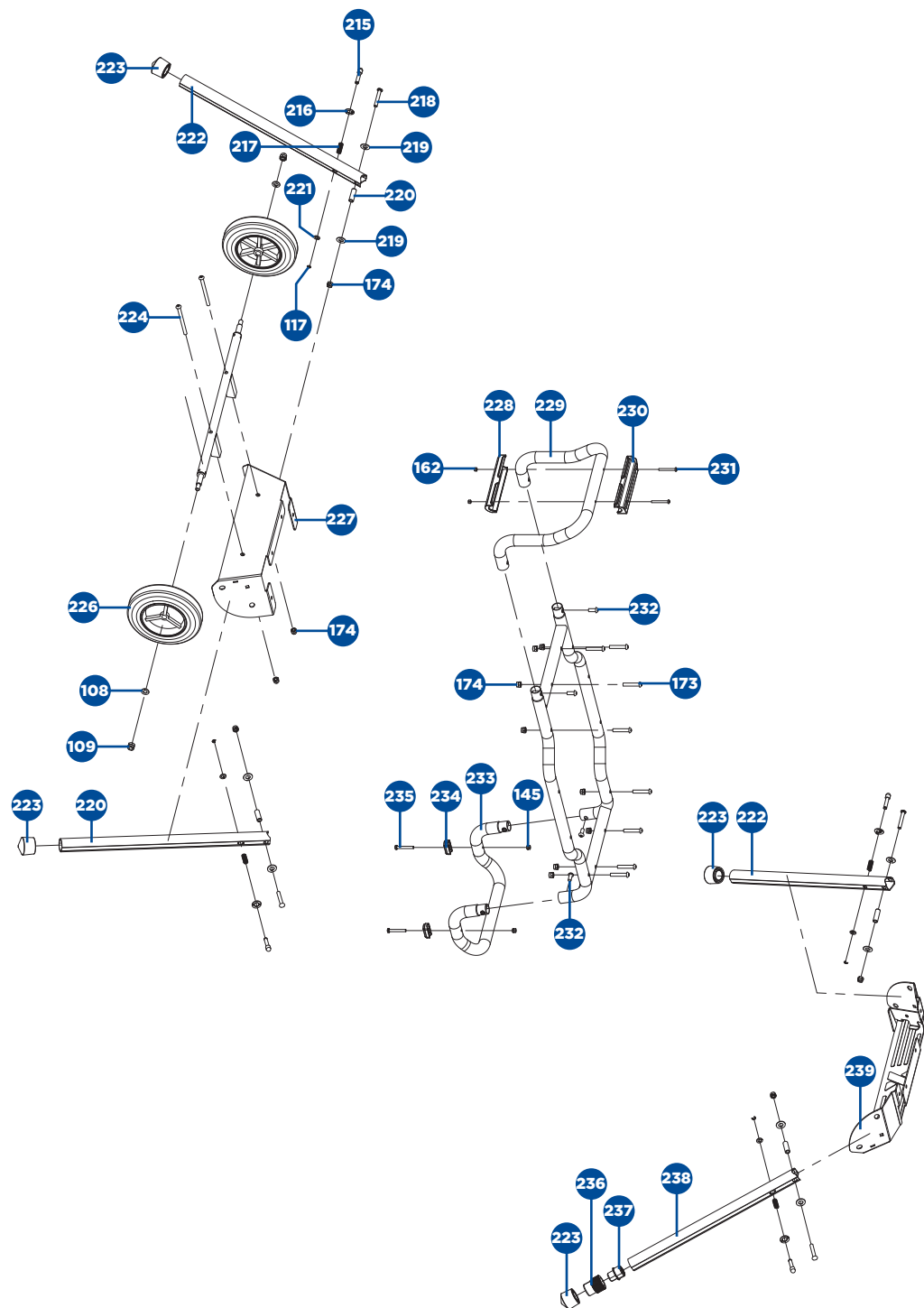
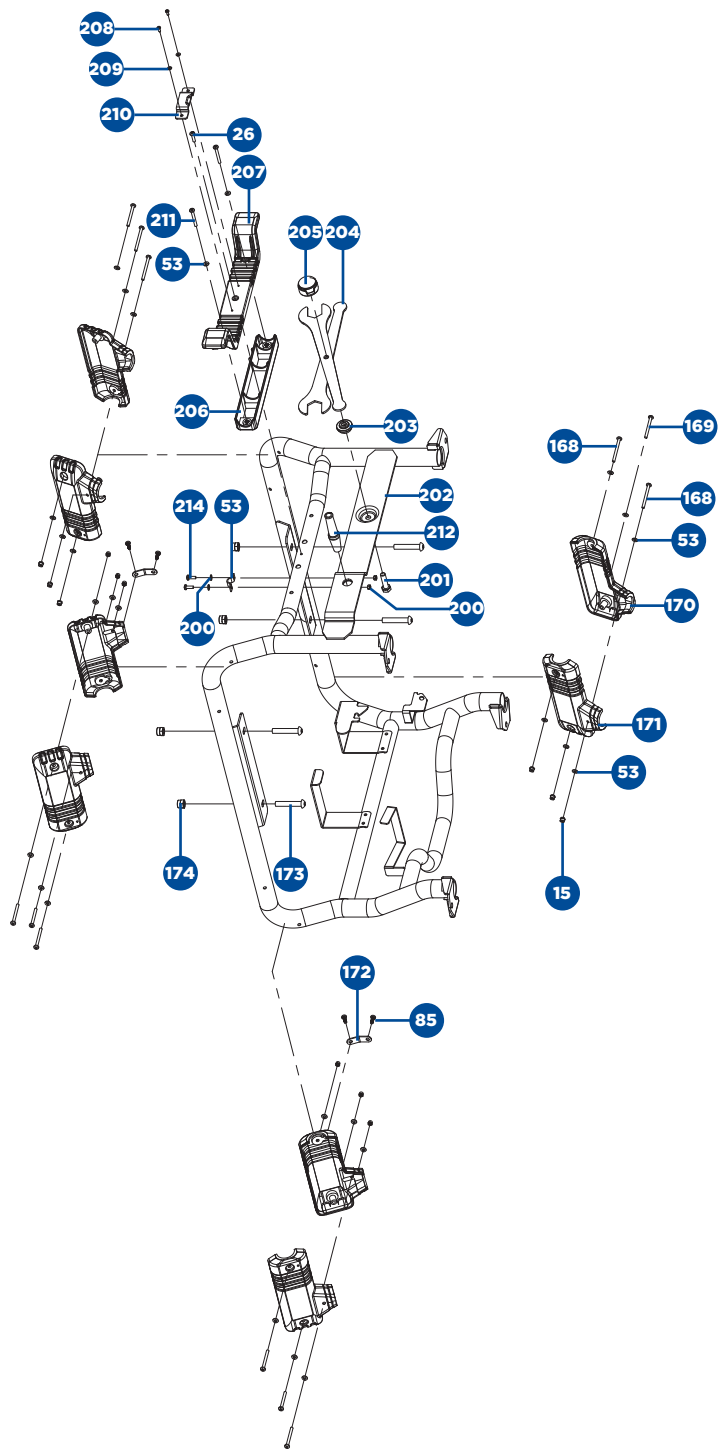
EXPLODED VIEW



EXPLODED VIEW



EXPLODED VIEW



EXPLODED VIEW

PARTS LIST

No.	Description	Qty.	No.	Description	Qty.
1	M14 hexagon socket screw	2	32	Blade guard bolt	4
2	Extension bracket	1	33	Left blade guard piece	1
3	Extension wing	2	34	Cap for pin	2
4	Rear worktable limit bushing	2	35	Split washer	2
5	Cross recess head screw	8	36	Washer	6
6	Positioning screw (A)	3	37	Blade guard support base	1
7	Big washer	9	38	Hexagon socket screw	1
8	Hex nut	6	39	Hexagon socket screw	1
9	Worktable sliding guide (A)	1	40	Spacer pin	1
10	Hexagon socket cap screw	12	41	Spring	2
11	Worktable fix rail	2	42	Right blade guard piece	1
12	Hexagon socket cap screw	4	43	Sliding pin	1
13	Support footpad	2	44	Fence pipe cover	3
14	Friction pad	2	45	Fence pipe fix handle (R)	1
15	Hex locking nut	17	46	Cross recess head screw	8
16	Table insert locking block (A)	1	47	Fence pipe fix board	2
17	Scale	1	48	Locking spring	2
18	Adjustment roller	2	49	Positioning pin	2
19	Adjustment bolt	2	50	Hex locking nut	3
20	Riving knife	1	51	Washer	33
21	Kickback pawl (A)	1	52	Fence pipe fix handle (L)	1
22	Washer	2	53	Washer	40
23	Circlip for shaft	2	54	Fence pipe wrench	1
24	Knob	1	55	Rotation bolt	2
25	Elastic cylindrical pin	1	56	Fence pipe fix base (L)	1
26	Cross recess head screw	7	57	Cross screw	6
27	Kickback pawl support base	1	58	Hexagon socket screw	4
28	Spring for kickback pawl	1	59	Bolt	2
29	Kickback pawl pin spring	1	60	Insert (L)	1
30	Pin	1	61	Angle block	1
31	Kickback pawl (B)	1	62	Baroclinic block	1

No.	Description	Qty.	No.	Description	Qty.
63	Compress spring	1	95	Locking pole	1
64	Ring	1	96	Spring pin	1
65	Pin	1	97	Hex nut	1
66	Fence pipe	1	98	Long nut (B)	1
67	Cross screw	2	99	Locking handle	1
68	Insert (R)	1	100	Locking block	2
69	Fence pipe fix base (R)	1	101	Limit board (A)	1
70	Kickback pawl washer (A)	1	102	Spring washer	24
71	Kickback pawl washer (B)	1	103	Cross head screw	12
72	Table insert	1	104	Rear locking pole (A)	1
73	Hexagon socket screw	4	105	Press board	3
74	Table insert locking board	1	106	Adjustment gear	2
75	Spring washer	1	107	Adjustment knob	1
76	Carry handle	2	108	Washer	3
77	Cross head screw	7	109	Hex locking nut	4
78	Worktable	1	110	Adjustment knob cap	1
79	Mitre gauge knob assembly	1	111	Adjustment support base (C)	2
80	Mitre gauge	1	112	Adjustment spring	2
81	Friction pad	3	113	Baffle	1
82	Mitre gauge rod	1	114	Adjustment support base (B)	2
83	Worktable sliding guide (B)	1	115	Adjustment support base (A)	2
84	Stepped screw	1	116	Big washer	2
85	Cross head screw	9	117	Split washer	2
86	Steel ball	1	118	Spring pin	2
87	Angle compress spring (B)	1	119	Adjustment screw	1
88	Angle pointer	1	120	Positioning screw (A)	3
89	Hexagon locking bolt	1	121	Rail base pointer	1
90	Rear locking pole (B)	1	122	Locking block (B)	1
91	Compress spring	3	123	Knob	2
92	Spring pin	2	124	Pin	2
93	Sliding block (A)	2	125	Active panel	1
94	Limit board (B)	1	126	Body panel	1

No.	Description	Qty.	No.	Description	Qty.
127	Blade fixing nut	1	159	Butterfly screw	1
128	Outside plywood	1	160	Body small panel	1
129	Body	1	161	Rotation wheel	1
130	Inside plywood	1	162	Hex nut	4
131	Blade	1	163	Rotation handle	1
132	Bolt	2	164	Rotation knob	1
133	Safety device	1	165	Handle bolt	1
134	Cover	1	166	Hexagon locking bolt	2
135	Eccentric handle	1	167	Push stick	1
136	Special bolt	1	168	Cross head screw	8
137	Cam press board	1	169	Cross head screw	4
138	Round pin	2	170	Foot (A)	4
139	Motor	1	171	Foot (B)	4
140	Steel ball	1	172	Connection board	2
141	Fixed seat spring	1	173	Hexagon locking bolt	12
142	Hexagon locking bolt	1	174	Hex locking nut	18
143	Handle spring	1	175	Locking handle	1
144	Clamping thread bush	1	176	Locking compression spring	1
145	Hex locking nut	3	177	Washer bushing	1
146	Blade protection board	1	178	Body angle plate	1
147	Elevating guide shaft	2	179	Compression screw	1
148	Cross head screw	4	180	Overload protection nut	1
149	Elevating adjustment pole (B)	1	181	Overload protection label	1
150	Elevating adjustment base	1	182	Switch lock	1
151	Key	2	183	Switch board	1
152	Bevel gear	2	184	Switch	1
153	Ring for shaft	2	185	Cross head screw	4
154	Angle pointer	1	186	Switch fix board	1
155	Body slider	2	187	Switch rotation pin	1
156	Body fixed seat	2	188	Main label	1
157	Split washer	4	189	Pencil hold	1
158	Hexagon locking bolt	4	190	Cross head screw	3

No.	Description	Qty.	No.	Description	Qty.
191	Angle adjustment base	1	216	Leg friction pad	4
192	Hexagon locking bolt	2	217	Leg locating pin spring	4
193	Eccentric limit block	2	218	Screw M8 x 50	4
194	Cross head screw	3	219	Leg friction pad	8
195	Stiffening plate	1	220	Let positioning ring	4
196	Overload protection	1	221	Washer	4
197	Switch cap	1	222	Leg	3
199	Front panel	1	223	Leg rubber foot (A)	4
200	Hex nut	2	224	Hex head screw	4
201	Hex head screw	1	225	Wheel shaft groupware	1
202	Frame assembly	1	226	Wheel	2
203	Blade support base	1	227	Stand fix board assembly (A)	1
204	Blade wrench	2	228	Support footpad (B)	1
205	Blade wrench	1	229	Stand support tube	1
206	Mitre gauge holder assembly	1	230	Support footpad (A)	1
207	Cord wrap	1	231	Cross head screw	2
208	Cross head screw	2	232	Hexagon locking bolt	4
209	Washer	2	233	Handrail	1
210	Tape measure holder	1	234	Handrail support	2
211	Cross head screw	2	235	Hex head screw	2
212	Cord outlet	1	236	Adjustable foot (B)	1
213	Press wire card	1	237	Adjustable foot (A)	1
214	Cross head screw	2	238	Active leg	1
215	Leg positioning pin	4	239	Stand fix board assembly (A)	1

5-Year Limited Warranty

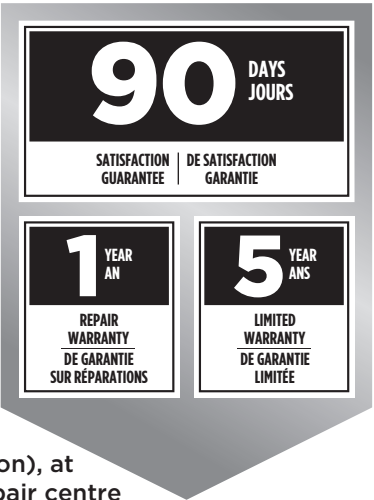
This MAXIMUM product is guaranteed for a period of 5 years from the date of original retail purchase against defects in workmanship and materials only and is subject to the following components:

- a) Component A: The carrying case is guaranteed for a period of 1-year from the date of original retail purchase against defects in workmanship and materials.
- b) Component B: Accessories, including drill bits and saw blades, do not carry a warranty.

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 the sole discretion of the Maximum Canada authorised repair centre (“Service Provider”). 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) defects in workmanship and material to be assessed and determined by the Service Provider;
- c) 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);
- d) this warranty does not apply to normal wear and tear or to expendable parts or accessories (including drill bits and saw blades) that may be supplied with the product that by their nature have a limited life span and are expected to become inoperative or unusable after a reasonable period of use;
- e) 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, rubber o-rings, tune-ups or adjustments;
- f) this warranty excludes the following components that may accompany your product:
 - (1) The carrying case, which is only for a period of 1-year from the date of original retail purchase against defects in workmanship and materials.
 - (2) Accessories, including drill bits and saw blades, which do not carry a warranty of any kind.
- g) this warranty will not apply where damage is caused by repairs made or attempted by others (i.e., persons not authorized by the manufacturer), and any such unauthorized repairs or attempted repairs shall void this warranty in its entirety;
- h) this warranty will not apply to any parts other than original parts, except to the extent that the retailer or manufacturer or persons authorized by either of them have



- repaired or replaced them;
- i) 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);
- j) 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;
- k) 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;
- l) this warranty will not apply to component parts sold by and identified as the product of another company, which shall be covered under that product manufacturer’s warranty, if any;
- m) any products replaced by the retailer in attempt to fulfill warranty obligations is subject to the original product warranty conditions and related time period as initiated by the original date of purchase; if product is purchased in Quebec, the warranty term will be extended for a period equal to the time during which the Quebec retailer possesses the product in attempt to fulfill warranty obligations; replaced product will not default to new product warranty conditions; and
- n) the retailer and manufacturer’s sole obligation and the purchaser’s sole remedy under this warranty shall be as set out herein. The warranties contained herein are not transferable and are given only to the purchaser. FURTHER, THE WARRANTIES SET OUT HEREIN ARE IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS, WHETHER EXPRESS, IMPLIED OR STATUTORY (INCLUDING SUCH AS ARISE UNDER THE SALE OF GOODS ACT OR THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS ACT), ARISING OUT OF A COURSE OF DEALING OR USAGE OF TRADE OR OTHERWISE, INCLUDING, SUBJECT TO APPLICABLE LAW, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF MERCHANTABILITY, MERCHANTABLE QUALITY, FITNESS OR ADEQUACY FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE, AND ALL OTHER SUCH WARRANTIES ARE EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED BY THE RETAILER AND MANUFACTURER.

Additional Limitations

This warranty applies only to the original purchaser and may not be transferred.

This warranty applies for a period of 5 years from the date of original retail purchase, as indicated on the bill of sale.

Neither the retailer, Maximum Canada, 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.

Under no circumstances shall the retailer, Maximum Canada, or manufacturer be liable to the purchaser for any claim for (a) indirect, special, punitive, incidental, exemplary, or consequential damages, (b) compensation for loss of profits, anticipated revenue, savings or goodwill, or other economic loss of the purchaser, (c) exemplary, aggravated or punitive damages howsoever incurred, (d) contribution or set-off in respect of any claims against the purchaser, (e) any damages whatsoever relating to third party products or services or the purchaser’s materials, or (f) any damages whatsoever relating to

interruption, delays, errors or omissions; in each case under any theory of law or equity, arising out of or in any way related to this warranty, even if advised of the possibility thereof. Notwithstanding any provision herein or entitlement of the purchaser at law, in equity or otherwise, in no event shall the liability of the retailer or manufacturer under this warranty, whether in contract, tort, product liability or otherwise, exceed, in the aggregate, the amount paid by the purchaser to the retailer for the product to which this warranty applies.

***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.

In addition to the 5-Year Limited Warranty, this MAXIMUM product is covered by our:

1-Year Repair Warranty

Maximum Canada will maintain this product and replace critical parts which have worn beyond reasonable use through normal use of such product, any time during the first year after purchase.

The following are excluded from this 1-Year Repair Warranty:

- a) Missing or damaged parts or components that are a result of abuse or misuse;
- b) Any wear and tear to non-critical parts or accessories that do not affect the core function of the product.

90-Day Satisfaction Guarantee

If you are not completely satisfied with the performance of your MAXIMUM product for any reason, you can return it within 90 days from the date of purchase with proof of purchase for exchange or a full refund.

Made in China

Imported by MAXIMUM Canada Toronto, Canada M4S 2B8