

## OPERATION:

• Before use, be sure to release the handle from the lowered position by pulling the stopper pin. • Make sure the blade is not contacting the workpiece, etc. before the switch is turned on. • Do not apply excessive pressure on the handle when cutting. Too much force may result in overload of the motor and/or decreased cutting efficiency. Push down handle with only as much force as is necessary for smooth cutting and without significant decrease in blade speed. • Gently press down the handle to perform the cut. If the handle is pressed down with force or if lateral force is applied, the blade will vibrate and leave a mark (saw mark) in the workpiece and the precision of the cut will be impaired. • During a slide cut, gently push the carriage toward the guide fence without stopping. If the carriage movement is stopped during the cut, a mark will be left in the workpiece and the precision of the cut will be impaired.

**1. Press cutting (cutting small workpieces)** Workpieces up to 91 mm (3-5/8") high and 70 mm (2-3/4") wide can be cut in the following way. Push the carriage toward the guide fence fully and tighten the knob clockwise to secure the carriage. Secure the workpiece with the vise. Switch on the tool without the blade making any contact and wait until the blade attains full speed before lowering. Then gently lower the handle to the fully lowered position to cut the workpiece. When the cut is completed, switch off the tool and **WAIT UNTIL THE BLADE HAS COME TO A COMPLETE STOP** before returning the blade to its fully elevated position.

### CAUTION:

• Firmly tighten the knob clockwise so that the carriage will not move during operation. Insufficient tightening may cause unexpected kickback of the blade. Possible serious **PERSONAL INJURY** may result.

### 2. Slide (push) cutting (cutting wide workpieces)

Loosen the knob counterclockwise so that the carriage can slide freely. Secure the workpiece with the vise. Pull the carriage toward you fully. Switch on the tool without the blade making any contact and wait until the blade attains full speed. Press down the handle and **PUSH THE CARRIAGE TOWARD THE GUIDE FENCE AND THROUGH THE WORKPIECE**. When the cut is completed, switch off the tool and **WAIT UNTIL THE BLADE HAS COME TO A COMPLETE STOP** before returning the blade to its fully elevated position.

### CAUTION:

• Whenever performing the slide cut, **FIRST PULL THE CARRIAGE TOWARD YOU FULLY** and press down the handle to the fully lowered position, then **PUSH THE CARRIAGE TOWARD THE GUIDE FENCE**. **NEVER START THE CUT WITH THE CARRIAGE NOT FULLY PULLED TOWARD YOU**.

If you perform the slide cut without pulling the carriage fully or if you perform the slide cut toward your direction, the blade may kickback unexpectedly with the potential to cause serious **PERSONAL INJURY**.

• Never perform the slide cut with the handle locked in the lowered position by pressing the stopper pin. • Never loosen the knob which secures the carriage while the blade is rotating. This may cause serious injury.

### 3. Miter cutting

Refer to the previously covered "Adjusting the miter angle".

### 4. Bevel cut

Loosen the lever and tilt the saw blade to set the bevel angle (Refer to the previously covered "Adjusting the bevel angle"). Be sure to retighten the lever firmly to secure the selected bevel angle safely. Secure the workpiece with a vise. Make sure the carriage is pulled all the way back toward the operator. Switch on the tool without the blade making any contact and wait until the blade attains full speed. Then gently lower the handle to the fully lowered position while applying pressure in parallel with the blade and **PUSH THE CARRIAGE TOWARD THE GUIDE FENCE TO CUT THE WORKPIECE**. When the cut is completed, switch off the tool and **WAIT UNTIL THE BLADE HAS COME TO A COMPLETE STOP** before returning the blade to its fully elevated position.

### CAUTION:

• Always be sure that the blade will move down to bevel direction during a bevel cut. Keep hands out of path of saw blade. • During a bevel cut, it may create a condition whereby the piece cut off will come to rest against the side of the blade. If the blade is raised while the blade is still rotating, this piece may be caught by the blade, causing fragments to be scattered which is dangerous. The blade should be raised **ONLY** after the blade has come to a complete stop. • When pressing down the handle, apply pressure in parallel with the blade. If a force is applied perpendicularly to the turn base or if the pressure direction is changed during a cut, the precision of the cut will be impaired. • Always set the sub-fence to the left position when performing left bevel cuts.

### 5. Compound cutting

Compound cutting is the process in which a bevel angle is made at the same time in which a miter angle is being cut on a workpiece. Compound cutting can be performed at angle shown in the table.

### 6. Cutting crown and cove moldings

Crown and cove moldings can be cut on a compound miter saw with the moldings laid flat on the turn base. There are two common types of crown moldings and one type of cove moldings; 52/38° wall angle crown molding, 45° wall angle crown molding and 45° wall angle cove molding. See illustrations. There are crown and cove molding joints which are made to fit "Inside" 90° corners ((1) and (2) in Fig. A) and "Outside" 90° corners ((3) and (4) in Fig. A).

### Measuring

Measure the wall length and adjust workpiece on table to cut wall contact edge to desired length. Always make sure that cut workpiece length **at the back of the workpiece** is the same as wall length. Adjust cut length for angle of cut. Always use several pieces for test cuts to check the saw angles. When cutting crown and cove moldings, set the bevel angle and miter angle as indicated in the table (A) and position the moldings on the top surface of the saw base as indicated in the table (B).

### In the case of left bevel cut

#### Example:

In the case of cutting 52/38° type crown molding for position (1) in Fig. A: • Tilt and secure bevel angle setting to 33.9° LEFT.

• Adjust and secure miter angle setting to 31.6° RIGHT.

• Lay crown molding with its broad back (hidden) surface down on the turn base with its **CEILING CONTACT EDGE** against the guide fence on the saw.

• The finished piece to be used will always be on the LEFT side of the blade after the cut has been made.

### In the case of right bevel cut

1. 52/38° type crown molding
2. 45° type crown molding
3. 45° type cove molding

1. Inside corner
2. Outside corner
1. Inside corner
2. Outside corner

15

**Example:**

In the case of cutting 52/38° type crown molding for position (1) in Fig. A:

- Tilt and secure bevel angle setting to 33.9° RIGHT.
- Adjust and secure miter angle setting to 31.6° RIGHT.
- Lay crown molding with its broad back (hidden) surface down on the turn base with its WALL CONTACT EDGE against the guide fence on the saw.
- The finished piece to be used will always be on the RIGHT side of the blade after the cut has been made.