RIP FENCE CAPACITY
The fence will slide beyond the end of the rails in either direction without falling off. Stops are provided to keep the fence attached.

On-Off Switch

Pull out the switch paddle to turn your saw ON and push it in to turn your saw OFF. A hole is provided in the switch for insertion of a padlock to lock the saw off.
WARNING: Be sure switch is in the OFF position before plugging machine in.

Saw Blades

THIS SAW IS INTENDED FOR THE USE WITH SAW BLADES 10” IN DIAMETER OR SMALLER.
1. The saw blade furnished with your new saw is a 10" (254mm) fine ripping blade, used for ripping (with the grain) through the material, and occasional cross cuts. The center hole to fit on the arbor is 5/8" (16mm) diameter (.625"). This blade will produce a good quality cut for many applications.
2. There are many types of blades available to do specific and special jobs such as cross cut only, rip only, hollow ground, thin plywood, paneling, etc.
3. Use only saw blades designed for maximum safe operating speeds of 5,000 RPM or greater.
4. Saw blades should always be kept sharp. It is recommended that you locate a reputable sharpening service to sharpen your blades when needed.
5. Never stack blades on top of one another to store. Place material such as cardboard between them to keep the blades from coming in contact with one another.
CAUTION: Abrasive wheels should not be used on this saw.

Operation

Plain sawing includes ripping and cross cutting, plus a few other standard operations of fundamental nature. With all power tools, respecting the tool, using caution and following safe practices will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, **if normal safety precautions are overlooked or completely ignored, personal injury to the operator can result**. Read and follow all warnings indicated on the saw. Familiarize yourself with all the components and features before attempting any cuts. Know how to make adjustments before turning the saw on. Observe the safety rules included in this manual.
THIS SAW IS NOT INTENDED FOR CUTTING METAL.

Operating Instructions

There are two basic types of cuts: ripping and crosscutting. In general, cutting with the grain is ripping and across the grain is crosscutting. However, with man made materials this distinction is somewhat difficult to make. Therefore, cutting a piece of wood to a different width is ripping and cutting across the short imension is crosscutting. Neither ripping or crosscutting may be done safely freehand! Ripping requires the use of the rip fence and crosscutting uses the miter gauge.
CAUTION: Before using the saw each and every time verify the following:
1. Blade is tight.
2. Bevel angle and height lock knobs are tight.
3. If ripping, ensure fence lock lever is tight and fence is parallel to the blade.
4. If crosscutting, miter gauge knob is tight.
5. Safety glasses are being worn.
6. The blade guard is properly attached and the anti-kickback teeth are functioning.
Failure to adhere to these common safety rules can greatly increase the likelihood of injury.

Ripping

1. Lock the rip fence by pressing the fence lock lever down. Remove the miter gauge.
2. Raise the blade so it is about 1/8"(3.2mm) higher than the top of the workpiece.
3. Hold the workpiece flat on the table and against the fence. Keep the workpiece about 1" (25.4mm) away from the blade.
CAUTION: The workpiece must have a straight edge against the fence and must not be warped, twisted or bowed. Keep both hands away from the blade and away from the path of the blade.
4. Turn the saw on and allow the blade to come up to speed. Both hands can be used in starting the cut. When there is approximately twelve (12) inches (305mm) left to be ripped, use only one hand, with your thumb pushing the material, your index and second finger holding the material down and your other fingers hooked over the fence. Always keep your thumb along side your first two fingers and near the fence.
5. Keeping the workpiece against the table and fence, slowly feed the workpiece rearward all the way through the saw blade. Continue pushing the workpiece until it is clear of the guard and it falls off the rear of the table. Do not overload the motor.
6. **NEVER** try to pull the workpiece back with the blade turning. Turn the switch off, allow the blade to stop, raise the anti-kickback teeth on each side of the splitter if necessary and slide the workpiece out.

7. When sawing a long piece of material or a panel, always use a work support. A sawhorse, rollers, or out feed assembly provides adequate support for this purpose. **The work support must be at the same height as the saw table**.
CAUTION: Never push or hold onto the “free” or “cut off” side of the workpiece.

Bevel Ripping

This operation is the same as ripping except the bevel angle is set to an angle other than zero degrees.
WARNING: Before connecting the table saw to the power source or operating the saw, always inspect the guard and splitter for proper alignment and clearance with saw blade. Check alignment after each change of bevel angle.

Ripping Small Pieces

It is unsafe to rip small pieces. It is not safe to put your hands close to the blade. Instead, rip a larger piece to obtain the desired piece. When a small width is to be ripped and the hand cannot be safely put between the blade and the rip fence, use one or more push sticks. A pattern is included on the back cover to make push sticks. Use them to hold the workpiece against the table and fence, and push the workpiece fully past the blade

Crosscutting

1. Remove the rip fence and place the miter gauge in the desired slot.
2. Adjust the blade height so that the blade is about 1/8" (3.2mm) higher than the top of the workpiece.
3. Hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge with the path of the blade in line with the desired cut location. Keep the workpiece an inch or so in front of the blade. KEEP BOTH HANDS ON THE MITER GAUGE, AWAY FROM THE BLADE AND THE PATH OF THE BLADE.
4. Start the saw motor and allow the blade to come up to speed.
5. While using both hands to keep the workpiece against the face of the miter gauge, and holding the workpiece flat against the table, slowly push the workpiece through the blade.
6. **NEVER** try to pull the workpiece back with the blade turning. Turn the switch off, allow the blade to stop, and carefully slide the workpiece out.
CAUTION: Never touch or hold onto the “free” or “cut off” end of the workpiece.

Bevel Crosscutting

This operation is the same as crosscutting except that the bevel angle is set to an angle other than 0 degrees.