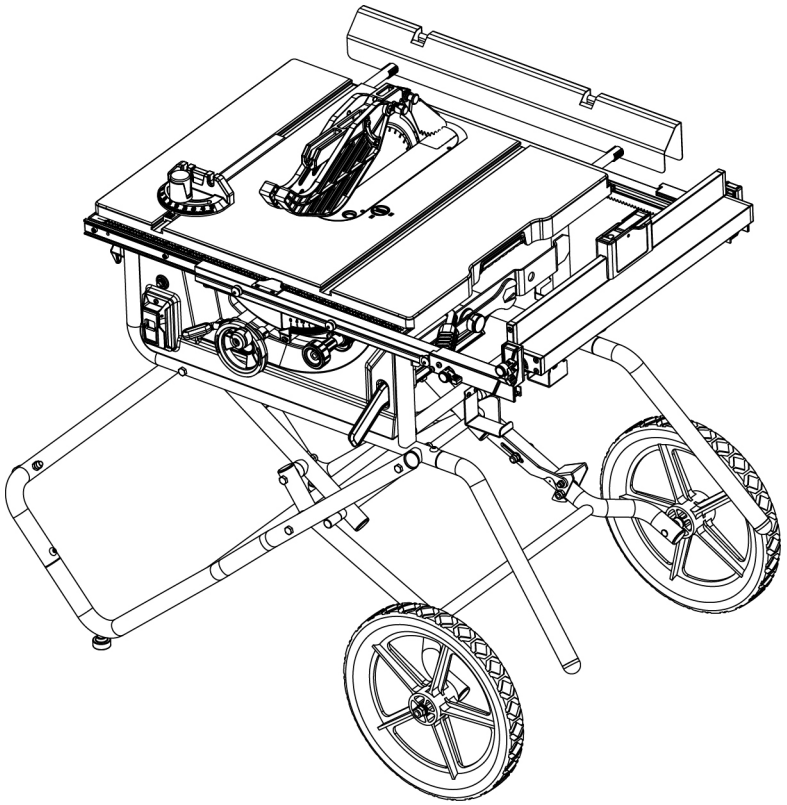
MASTER FORCE®

10" Jobsite Table Saw with Folding Stand



240-0033

OPERATOR'S MANUAL

⚠ CAUTION: To Reduce The Risk Of Injury, User Must Read And Understand Operator's Manual. Save These Instructions For Future Reference.

For questions / comments, technical assistance or repair parts - Please call toll free at: 1-877-684-8912 (Monday - Friday 8am - 6pm EST.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SAFETY SYMBOLS

Some of these following symbols may be used on this tool. Please study them and learn their meaning. Proper interpretation of these symbols will allow you to operate the tool better and safer.

Symbol	Name	Designation / Explanation
V	Volts	Voltage
A	Amperes	Current
Hz	Hertz	Frequency (cycles per second)
W	Watts	Power
~	Alternating current	Type of current
⎓	Direct current	Type of characteristic of current
no	No-load speed	Rotational speed at no load
.../min	Per minute	Revolutions, strokes, surface speed orbits, etc., per minute
	Class II construction	Double insulated construction
	Be careful of your hand	Danger keep hands away from blade
	Read the operator's manual	Read and understand power tool manual
		Unlock / to loosen
		Lock / to tighten or secure
	Wear safety goggles	**⚠ WARNING:** The operation of any power tool can result in foreign objects being thrown into your eyes, which can result in severe eye damage. Before beginning power tool operation, always wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields and a full-face shield when needed. We recommend a Wide Vision Safety Mask for use over eyeglasses or standard safety glasses with side shields. Always use eye protection which is marked to comply with ANSI Z87.1.

⚠ WARNING: To ensure safety and reliability, all repairs should be performed by a qualified service technician.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of safety symbols is to attract your attention to possible dangers. The safety symbols and the explanations with them deserve your careful attention and understanding. The symbol warnings do not, by themselves, eliminate any danger. The instructions and warnings they give are no substitutes for proper accident prevention measures.

⚠ WARNING: Be sure to read and understand all safety instructions in this manual, including all safety alert symbols such as “DANGER,” “WARNING,” and “CAUTION” before using this tool. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire, and/or serious personal injury.

SYMBOL MEANING

⚠ **SAFETY ALERT SYMBOL:** Indicates DANGER, WARNING, OR CAUTION. May be used in conjunction with other symbols or pictographs.

⚠ DANGER: Indicates an imminently hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

⚠ WARNING: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

⚠ CAUTION: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE: (Without Safety Alert Symbol) Indicates a situation that may result in property damage.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS!

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Safety is a combination of using common sense, staying alert, and knowing how your miter saw works. Read this manual to understand this miter saw and how to use it safely.

⚠ WARNING: Read and understand all instructions. Failure to follow all instructions listed below, may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious personal injury. Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.

GENERAL SAFETY IMFORMATION

⚠ 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 fit your tool.

⚠ WARNING: Read warnings and conditions about your carbide tipped saw blade.

- Do not operate the saw without the proper saw blade guard in place.
- 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.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

⚠ WARNING: Read all safety warnings, instructions, illustrations and specifications provided with this power tool. Failure to follow all instructions listed below may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury.

Save all warnings and instructions for future reference.

The term “power tool” in the warnings refers to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

1) Work area safety

- **Keep work area clean and well lit.** Cluttered or dark areas invite accidents.
- **Do not operate power tools in explosive atmospheres, such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases or dust.** Power tools create sparks which may ignite the dust or fumes.
- **Keep children and bystanders away while operating a power tool.** Distractions can cause you to lose control.

2) Electrical safety

- **Power tool plugs must match the outlet. Never modify the plug in any way. Do not use any adaptor plugs with earthed (grounded) power tools.** Unmodified plugs and matching outlets will reduce the risk of electric shock.
- **Avoid body contact with earthed or grounded surfaces, such as pipes, radiators, ranges and refrigerators.** There is an increased risk of electric shock if your body is earthed or grounded.
- **Do not expose power tools to rain or wet conditions.** Water entering a power tool will increase the risk of electric shock.
- **Do not abuse the cord. Never use the cord for carrying, pulling or unplugging the power tool. Keep cord away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving parts.** Damaged or entangled cords increase the risk of electric shock.
- **When operating a power tool outdoors, use an extension cord suitable for outdoor use.** Use of a cord suitable for outdoor use reduces the risk of electric shock.
- **If operating a power tool in a damp location is unavoidable, use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protected supply.** Use of an GFCI reduces the risk of electric shock.

3) Personal safety

- **Stay alert, watch what you are doing and use common sense when operating a power tool. Do not use a power tool while you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication.** A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.
- **Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye protection.** Protective equipment such as a dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protection used for appropriate conditions will reduce personal injuries.
- **Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off-position before connecting to power source and/or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool.** Carrying power tools with your finger on the switch or energising power tools that have the switch on invites accidents.
- **Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on.** A wrench or a key left attached to a

rotating part of the power tool may result in personal injury.

- **Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.** This enables better control of the power tool in unexpected situations.
- **Dress properly. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts.** Loose clothes, jewelry or long hair can be caught in moving parts.
- **If devices are provided for the connection of dust extraction and collection facilities, ensure these are connected and properly used.** Use of dust collection devices can reduce dust-related hazards.
- **Do not let familiarity gained from frequent use of tools allow you to become complacent and ignore tool safety principles.** A careless action can cause severe injury within a fraction of a second.

4) Power tool use and care

- **Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application.** The correct power tool will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.
- **Do not use the power tool if the switch does not turn it on and off.** Any power tool that cannot be controlled with the switch is dangerous and must be repaired.
- **Disconnect the plug from the power source and/or remove the battery pack, if detachable, from the power tool before making any adjustments, changing accessories, or storing power tools.** Such preventive safety measures reduce the risk of starting the power tool accidentally.
- **Store idle power tools out of the reach of children and do not allow persons unfamiliar with the power tool or these instructions to operate the power tool.** Power tools are dangerous in the hands of untrained users.
- **Maintain power tools and accessories. Check for misalignment or binding of moving parts, breakage of parts and any other condition that may affect the power tool's operation. If damaged, have the power tool repaired before use.** Many accidents are caused by poorly maintained power tools.
- **Keep cutting tools sharp and clean.** Properly maintained cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control.
- **Use the power tool, accessories, tool bits, etc., in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the work to be performed.** Use of the power tool for operations different from those intended could result in a hazardous situation.
- **Keep handles and grasping surfaces dry, clean and free from oil and grease.** Slippery handles and grasping surfaces do not allow for safe handling and control of the tool in unexpected situations.

5) Service

- Have your power tool serviced by a qualified repair person using only identical replacement parts. This will ensure that the safety of the power tool is maintained.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Carbide is a very hard but brittle material. Care should be taken while mounting, using and storing carbide tipped blades to prevent accidental damage.
- Slight shocks, such as striking the tip, can seriously damage the blade. Foreign objects on the workpiece, such as wire or nails, can also cause tips to crack or break off.
- Before using, always visually examine the blade and tips for cracks, breakage, missing or loose tips, or other damage.
- Do not use if damage is suspected. Failure to heed safety instructions and warnings can result in serious bodily injury or loss of eyesight.
- **Read instruction manual and know your tool.** Read and familiarize yourself with entire instruction manual. Learning the tool's proper applications, limitations, and specific potential hazards will greatly minimize the possiblity of

accidents and injury. Make sure all users are familiar with its warnings and instructions before using tool.

- **Guard against electric shock by preventing body contact with grounded surfaces.** For example: pipes, radiators, ranges, refrigerator enclosures.
- **Keep guards in place** and in good working order. Blade guard must be in place for all through cut operations. Reinstall the blade guard immediately after finishing any non-through cut operations which require removal of the blade guard. Never operate the saw without the blade guard in place for any cut which does not require it to be removed. Make sure the blade guard is operating properly before each use. A guard that is loose, damaged, or is not functioning correctly must be repaired or replaced.
- **Make sure the saw blade is not contacting the guard, riving knife or the workpiece before the switch is turned on.** Inadvertent contact of these items with the saw blade could cause a hazardous condition.
- **Remove adjusting keys and wrenches.** Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on.
- **Keep work area clean.** Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents. **DO NOT** leave tools or pieces of wood on the saw while it is in operation. Distraction or a potential jam can be dangerous.
- **Do not use in dangerous environments.** Do not use power tools in damp or wet locations or expose to rain. Keep the work area well lit. Locate the tool in a level area. It should be installed in an area that provides enough room to easily handle the size of your workpiece. Cramped, dark areas, and uneven slippery floors invite accidents.
- **Keep children and visitors away.** All visitors should wear safety glasses and be kept a safe distance from work area. Do not let visitors contact tool or extension cord while operating.
- **Make workshop childproof** with padlocks and master switches, or by removing starter keys.
- **Don't force tool.** It will do the job better and safer at the feed rate for which it was designed.
- **Feed workpiece at an even pace. Do not bend or twist the workpiece. If jamming occurs, turn the tool off immediately, unplug the tool then clear the jam.** Jamming the saw blade by the workpiece can cause kickback or stall the motor.
- **Use the right tool.** Don't force the tool or attachment to do a job it was not designed for. Don't use it for a purpose not intended.
- **Use the proper extension cord.** Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. Use only a cord heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. A wire gauge size (A.W.G.) of at least 14 is recommended for an extension cord 25' (7.6 m) or less in length. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.
- **Dress properly.** Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, or jewelry. They can get caught and draw you into moving parts. Rubber gloves and nonskid footwear are recommended when working outdoors. Also wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.
- **ALWAYS** wear safety goggles that comply with United States ANSI Z87.1 and a face shield or dust mask if operation is dusty. Everyday eyeglasses have only impact-resistant lenses; they are NOT safety glasses.
- **Secure work.** Use clamps or a vice to hold workpiece when practical. It's safer than using your hand and frees both hands to operate tool.
- **Don't overreach.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
- **Maintain tools with care.** Keep tools sharp and clean for better and safer performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
- **Disconnect tools.** All tools should be disconnected when not in use, before servicing, or when changing attachments, blades, bits, cutters, etc. Turn the machine "OFF" before disconnecting tools to avoid an accidental start when plugging the tools in again. The accidental start may cause serious injury. Do not touch the terminal or plug's metal part when inserting or removing the plug from an outlet.
- **Do not plug in or pull out from power supply with wet hands to prevent electric shock.**
- **Use recommended accessories.** Consult the operator's manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may risk injury.
- **Never stand on tool.** Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted. Do not use it as a stepping stool.
- **Check damaged parts.** Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged must be properly repaired or replaced by an authorized service centre to avoid risk of personal injury.
- **Use the right direction of feed.** Feed workpiece into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of blade or cutter only. Feeding the workpiece in the same direction that the saw blade is rotating above the table may result in the workpiece, and your hand, being pulled into the saw blade.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- **Never leave tool running unattended.** Turn the power off. Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop. An unattended running saw is an uncontrolled hazard.
- **Protect your lungs.** Wear a face or dust mask if the cutting operation is dusty.
- **Protect your hearing.** Wear ear plugs or muffs during extended periods of operation.
- **Do not abuse cord.** Never yank cord to disconnect from receptacle. Keep cord away from heat, oil, and sharp edges.
- **When operating a power tool outside, use an outdoor extension cord marked "w-a" or "w".** These cords are rated for outdoor use and reduce the risk of electric shock.
- **Always keep the blade guard and spreader (riving knife) in place** and in working order for all through cut operations. Reinstall the blade guard immediately after finishing any non-through cut operations which require removal of the blade guard.
- **Adjust the riving knife as described in this instruction manual.** Incorrect spacing, positioning and alignment can make the riving knife ineffective in reducing the likelihood of kickback.
- **For the riving knife and anti-kickback pawls to work, they must be engaged in the workpiece.** The riving knife and anti-kickback pawls are ineffective when cutting workpieces that are too short to be engaged with the riving knife and anti-kickback pawls. Under these conditions a kickback cannot be prevented by the riving knife and anti-kickback pawls.
- **Use the appropriate saw blade for the riving knife.** For the riving knife to function properly, the saw blade diameter must match the appropriate riving knife and the body of the saw blade must be thinner than the thickness of the riving knife and the cutting width of the saw blade must be wider than the thickness of the riving knife.
- **Keep blades clean, sharp, and with sufficient set.** Sharp blades minimize stalling and kickback.
- **Keep hands away from cutting area.** Keep hands away from blades. Do not reach underneath work or around or over the blade while blade is rotating. Do not attempt to remove cut material when blade is moving. The material may become trapped between the fence or inside the saw blade guard, and the saw blade pulling your fingers into the saw blade. Turn the saw off and wait until the saw blade stops before removing material.
- **Blade coasts after being turned off.**
- **Never use in an explosive atmosphere.** Normal sparking of the motor could ignite fumes.
- **Inspect tool cords periodically.** If damaged, have repaired by a qualified service technician at an authorized service facility. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal. Repair or replace a damaged or worn cord immediately. Stay constantly aware of cord location and keep it well away from the rotating blade.
- **Inspect extension cords periodically and replace if damaged.**
- **Ground all tools.** If tool is equipped with three-prong plug, it should be plugged into a three-hole electrical receptacle.
- **Check with a qualified electrician** or service personnel if the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if in doubt as to whether the tool is properly grounded.
- **Use only correct electrical devices:** 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding plugs and 3-hole receptacles that accept the tool's plug.
- **Do not modify** the plug provided. If it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualied electrician.
- **Keep tool dry, clean, and free from oil and grease.** Always use a clean cloth when cleaning. Never use brake fluids, gasoline, petroleum-based products, or any solvents to clean tool.
- **Stay alert and exercise control.** Watch what you are doing and use common sense. Do not operate tool when you are tired. Do not rush.
- **Do not use tool if switch does not turn it on and off.** Have defective switches replaced by an authorized service center.
- **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-center 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 miter gauge to feed the workpiece when ripping and do not use the rip fence as a length stop when cross cutting with the miter gauge.** Guiding the workpiece with rip fence and the miter guage at the same time increases the likelihood of saw blade binding and kickback.
- **When ripping, always apply the workpiece feeding force between the fence and the saw blade. Use a push stick when the distance between the fence and the saw blade is less than 6" (15 cm), and use a push block when this distance is less than 2" (5 cm).** "Work helping" devices will keep your hand at a safe distance from the saw blade.
- **Use only the push stick provided by the manufacturer or constructed in accordance with the instructions.** This push stick provides sufficient distance between the hand and the saw blade.
- **Never use a damaged or cut push stick.** A damaged push stick may break causing your hand to slip into the saw blade.
- **Do not perform any operation "freehand".** Always use either the rip fence or the miter 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 miter 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 minimize the risk of saw blade pinching and kickback.** Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Support(s) must be placed under all portions of the panel overhanging the table top.
- **Use extra caution when cutting a workpiece that is twisted, knotted, warped or does not have a straight edge to guide it with a miter gauge or along the fence.** A warped, knotted, or twisted workpiece is unstable and causes misalignment of the kerf with the saw blade, binding and kickback.
- **Never cut more than one workpiece, stacked vertically or horizontally.** The saw blade could pick up one or more pieces and cause kickback.
- **Keep saw blades clean, sharp, and with sufficient set. Never use warped saw blades or saw blades with cracked or broken teeth.** Sharp and properly set saw blades minimize 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 arbor holes.** Saw blades that do not match the mounting hardware of the saw will run off-center 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 miter 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 miter 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 miter gauge and rip fence** during the same operation.
- **Never use the miter gauge to feed the workpiece when ripping and do not use the rip fence as a length stop when cross cutting with the miter gauge.** Guiding the workpiece with the rip fence and the miter gauge at the same time increases the likelihood of saw blade binding and kickback.
- **NEVER** attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the saw OFF and disconnecting the saw from the power source.
- **Provide adequate support** to the rear and sides of the saw table for wide or long workpieces. A wide or long workpiece has a tendency to pivot on the table's edge causing loss of control, saw blade binding and kickback.
- **Avoid kickbacks** (work thrown back toward you) by:
  1. Keeping blade sharp.
  2. Keeping rip fence parallel to the saw blade.
  3. Keeping spreader, anti-kickback pawls, and blade guard in place and operating.
  4. Not releasing the work before it is pushed all the way past the saw blade using a push stick.
  5. Not ripping work that is twisted or warped or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.
- **Never cut metals, cement board, or masonry.** These materials need to be cut by other special tools. Cutting them with this tool can result in damage to the saw and personal injury.
- **If the power supply cord is damaged,** it must be replaced only by the manufacturer or by an authorized service center 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.

READ OPERATOR'S MANUAL
To reduce the risk of injury, user must read and understand operator's manual before using this product.

• USE SAFETY GOGGLES AND EAR PROTECTION
• ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION THAT CONFORMS WITH UL REQUIREMENTS. FLYING DEBRIS can cause permanent eye damage.

⚠ WARNING: To ensure safety and reliability, all repairs should be performed by a qualified service technician.

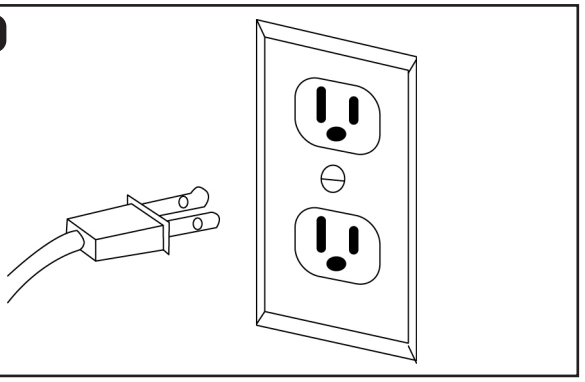
DOUBLE INSULATION

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.

⚠ 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 electrical shock.

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: 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 center 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.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

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

This tool has a precision-built electric motor. It should be connected to a power supply that is 120 volts, 60 Hz. 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 and 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.

MINIMUM GAUGE (AWG) EXTENSION CORDS (120V use only)					
Amperage rating		Total length			
More than	Not more than	25' (7.5 m)	50' (15 m)	100' (30 m)	150' (45 m)
0	6	18	16	16	14
6	10	18	16	14	12
10	12	16	16	14	12
12	16	14	12	Not Recommended	

Be sure extension cords are properly wired and in good condition. Always replace a damaged extension cord or have it repaired by a qualified technician before using it. Protect extension cords from sharp objects, excessive heat, and damp or wet areas.

Use a separate electrical circuit for power tools. This circuit must not be less than #14 wire with a 15 Amp time delayed fuse, and should be protected with a time delayed fuse. Before connecting the tool to the power line, make sure the switch is in the OFF position and the electric current is rated the same as the current stamped on the motor's nameplate. Running at a lower voltage will damage the motor.

⚠ 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. Positon 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 electrical shock resulting in serious injury.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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 10 in. 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.

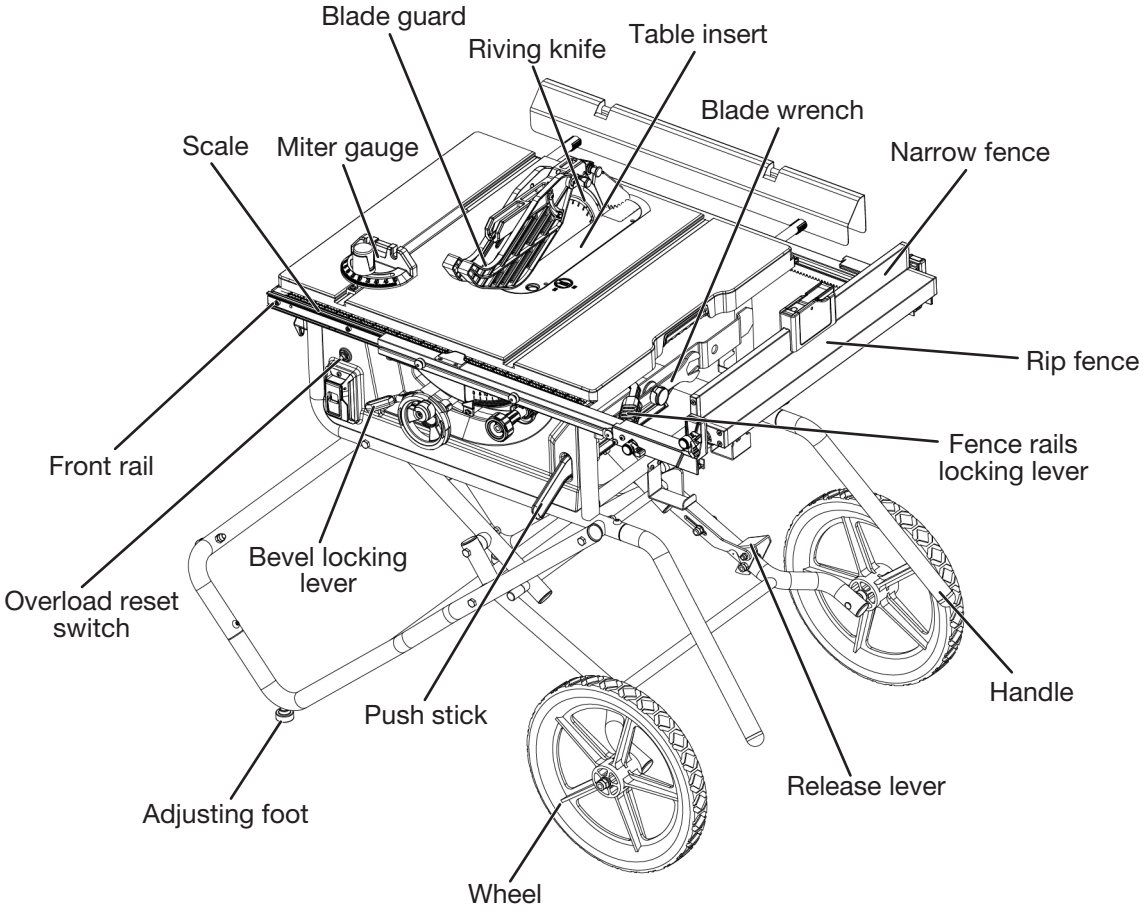
⚠ WARNING: Do not use blades rated less than the speed of this tool. Failure to heed this warning could result in personal injury.

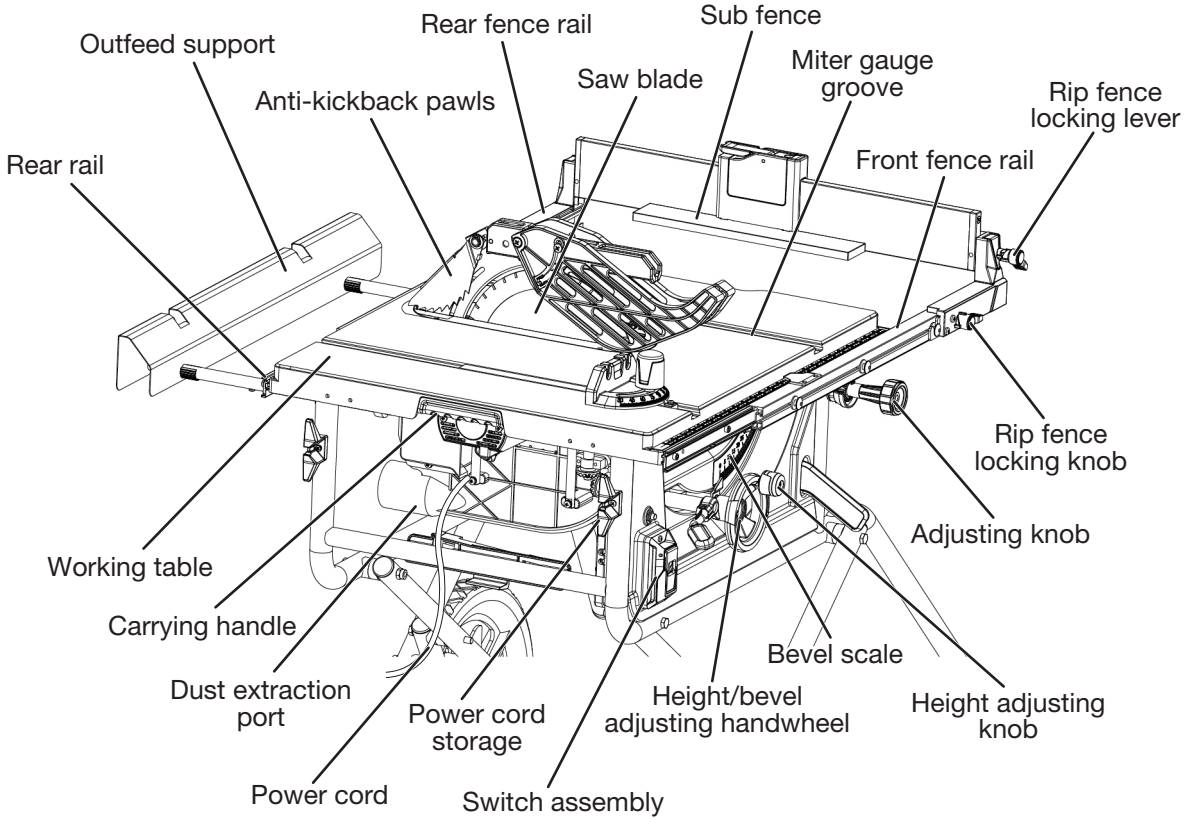
- **Blade Guard:** Always keep the guard down over the blade for through-sawing cuts.
- **Bevel Locking Lever:** This lever under the worktable surface on the front of the cabinet, locks the angle setting of the blade.
- **Height/Bevel Adjusting Handwheel:** Located on the front of the cabinet, this 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 will slide the fence rails to right. Turn it counter-clockwise will 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.
- **Miter Gauge:** The miter gauge aligns the wood for a cross cut. The easy-to-read indicator shows the exact angle for a miter cut.
- **Miter Gauge Grooves:** The miter gauge rides in these grooves on either side of the blade.
- **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 It can be fixed on three positions of the fence rail with rip fence locking knobs secure in place. The narrow fence can support a workpiece that extends beyond the working table.
- **Scale:** Located on the front rail, the easy-to-read scale provides precise measurements for rip cuts.
- **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 an overload reset switch to prevent the saw from overload damage. The saw will automatically shut off if the machine experiences overloaded cutting or low voltage. Wait for the motor to cool down for at least five minutes. Press the overload reset switch button to reset the overload switch. After the motor has cooled down, press the green "I"-button on the switch assembly to restart the saw.
- **Arbor:** 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 non-through or partial cut.
- **Push Stick:** A push stick should be used for narrow ripping operations when work piece 6 in. (152 mm) wide or less. This aids in helping 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 miter angle and a bevel angle.
- **Crosscut:** A cutting or shaping operation made across the grain or width of the workpiece.
- **Miter 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, miter gauge, or other aid. Never perform any cut freehand with this saw.

OVERVIEW


Blade guard
Riving knife
Table insert
Blade wrench
Scale
Miter gauge
Narrow fence
Rip fence
Front rail
Fence rails locking lever
Bevel locking lever
Overload reset switch
Handle
Push stick
Release lever
Adjusting foot
Wheel

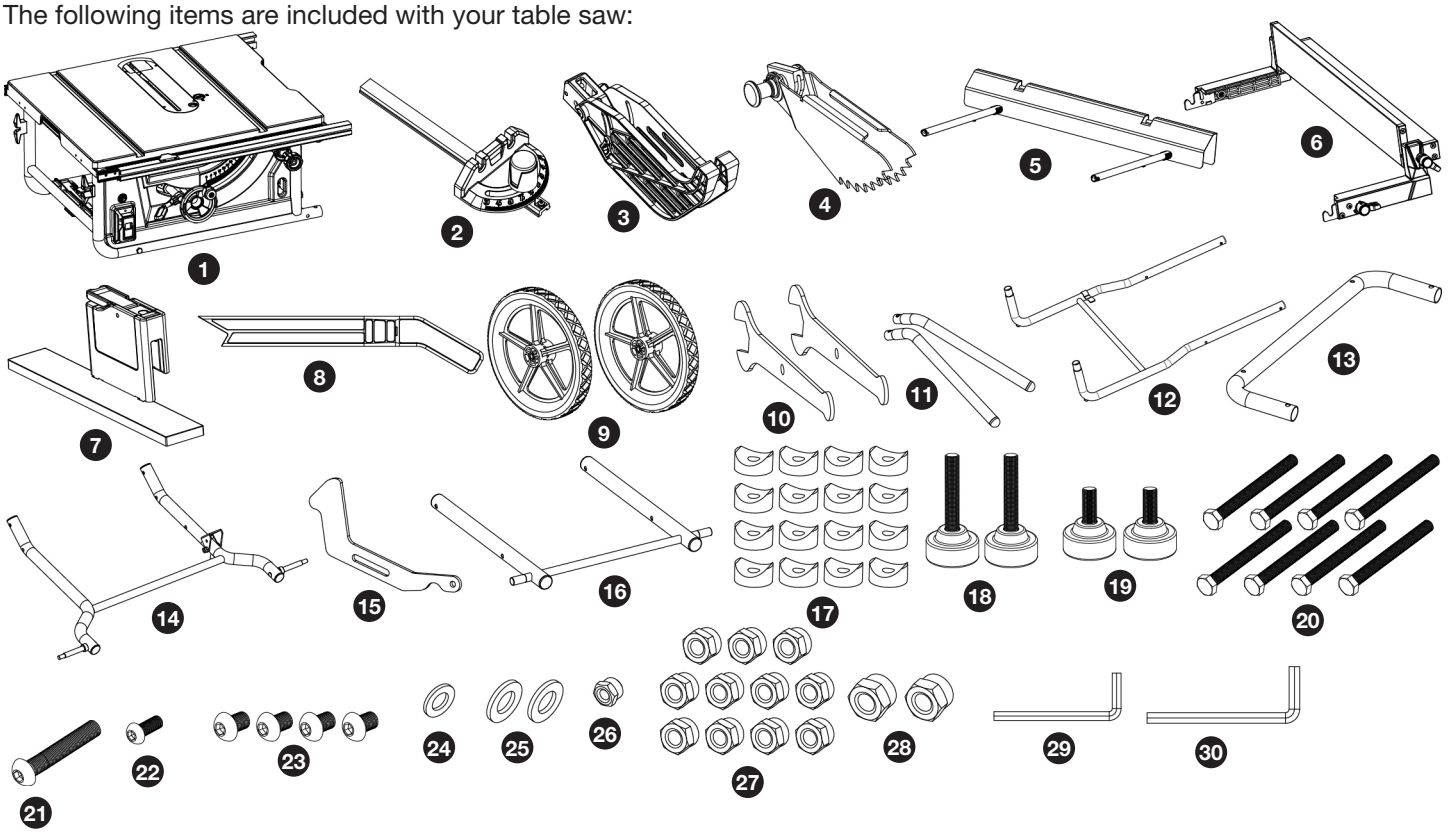

Outfeed support
Rear fence rail
Sub fence
Miter gauge groove
Saw blade
Anti-kickback pawls
Rip fence locking lever
Rear rail
Front fence rail
Rip fence locking knob
Adjusting knob
Working table
Carrying handle
Bevel scale
Dust extraction port
Power cord storage
Height/bevel adjusting handwheel
Height adjusting knob
Power cord
Switch assembly

SPECIFICATIONS

Motor	120 V~ 60 Hz 15A
No Load Speed	4500 RPM
Double Insulated	Yes
Blade	10"
Arbor size	5/8"
Bevel range	0°~45°
Working table size	26-1/2" x 22"
Cutting depth at 0°	3-1/2"
Cutting depth at 45°	2-1/4"
Max. cut left of blade with rip fence	20"
Max. cut right of blade with rip fence	32-1/2"
Max width of dado	13/16"
Weight	85 lbs (38.7 kg)

CONTENTS

The following items are included with your table saw:



PART	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
1	Table Saw Assembly	1
2	Miter Gauge	1
3	Blade Guard	1
4	Anti-kickback Pawls	1
5	Outfeed Support	1
6	Rip Fence	1
7	Sub Fence	1
8	Push Stick	1
9	Wheels	2
10	Opened-ended lade Wrenches	2
11	Handles	2
12	Rear Leg Stand Assembly A	1
13	Rear Leg Stand Assembly B	1
14	Lower Leg Stand Assembly	1
15	Limited Plate	1

PART	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
16	Upper Leg Stand Assembly	1
17	Spacers	16
18	Leveling Feet	2
19	Adjusting Feet	2
20	Hex Bolts M8 x 80	8
21	Hex Socket Flat Head Screws M8 x 50	1
22	Hex Socket Flat Head Screws M6 x 16	1
23	Hex Socket Flat Head Screws M8 x 12	4
24	Flat Washer 8	1
25	Flat Washer 10	2
26	Lock Hex Nut M6	1
27	Lock Hex Nut M8	11
28	Lock Hex Nut M10	2
29	4mm Hex Key	1
30	5mm Hex Key	1

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

ASSEMBLY

UNPACKING YOUR TABLE SAW

This product requires assembly.

- Carefully lift saw from the carton by the carrying handles located at the each side of the working table of the saw, and place it on a level work surface.

⚠ 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 parts are damaged or missing, please call 1-877-684-8912 for assistance.

⚠ 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.

YOU WILL NEED

(ITEMS NOT SUPPLIED)	(ITEMS SUPPLIED)
#2 Phillips screwdriver	Blade wrench (2 pc)
10mm, 13mm, 16mm wrench	4mm Hex key (1 pc)
Framing square	5mm Hex key (1 pc)
Triangle square	
2.5mm Hex key	

⚠ 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.

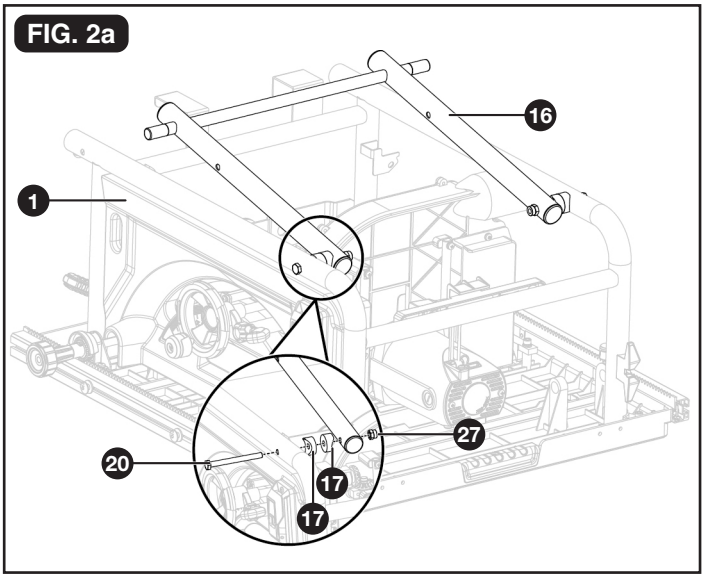
⚠ CAUTION: Many of the illustrations in this manual show only portions of the table saw. This is intentional so that we can clearly show points being made in the illustrations. Never operate the saw without all guards securely in place and in good operating condition.

ASSEMBLY

Assemble the stand (Fig. 2a-2k)

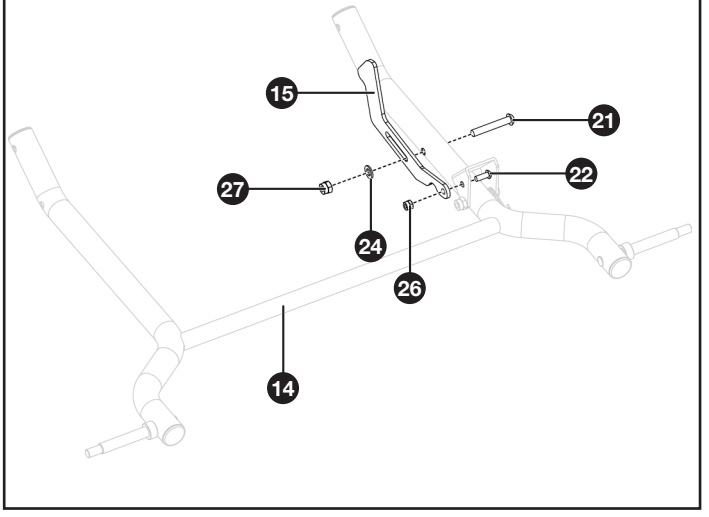
- Place cardboard or an old blanket on floor in order to protect the surface of the working table.
- Place the table saw assembly (1) upside down on the protective material.
- Attach upper leg stand assembly (16) with table saw assembly (1) with hex bolts M8 x 80 (20), spacers (17) and lock hex nut M8 (27).

FIG. 2a



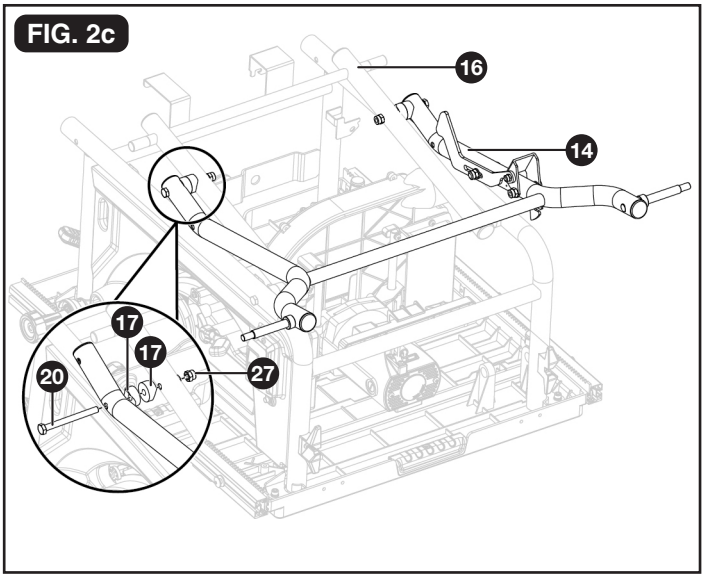
- Attach the limited plate (15) to lower leg stand assembly (14) with a hex socket flat head screw M8 x 50 (21), a flat washer 8 (24), a lock hex nut M8 (27), a hex socket flat head screw M6 x 16 (22) and a hex nut M6 (26).

FIG. 2b



- Attach the lower leg stand assembly (14) to upper leg stand assembly (16) with with hex bolts M8 x 80 (20), spacers (17) and lock hex nut M8 (27).

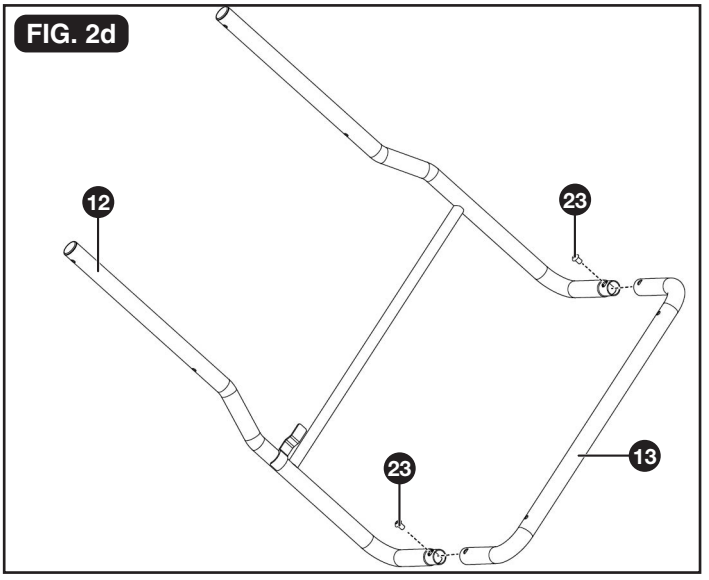
FIG. 2c



ASSEMBLY

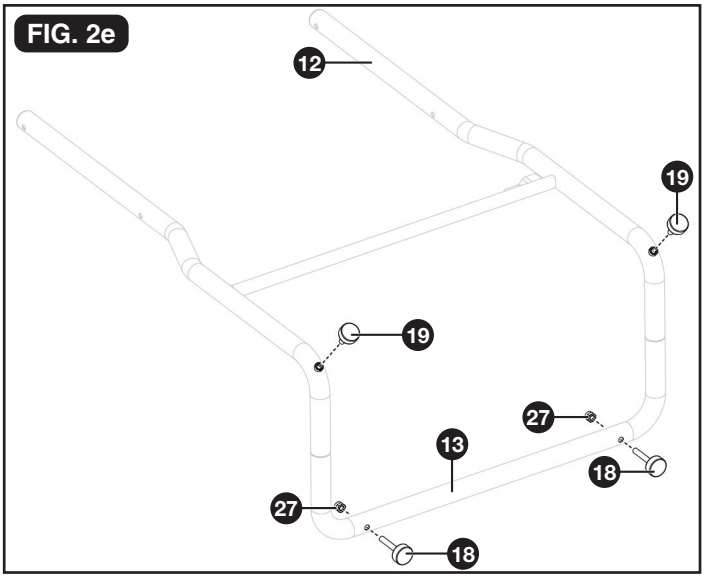
- Attach the rear leg stand assembly A (12) to the rear leg stand assembly B (13) with hex socket flat head screws M8 x 12 (23).

FIG. 2d



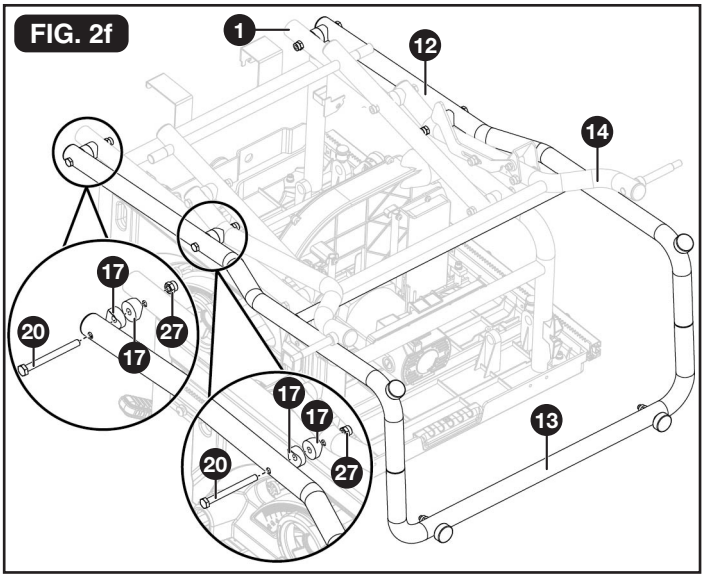
- Insert the leveling feet (18) into the holes on the rear leg stand assembly B (13), and tighten with hex nuts M8 (27).
- Thread the adjusting feet (19) into the holes on the rear leg stand assembly A (12).

FIG. 2e



- Attach rear leg stand assembly A & B (12, 13) to table saw assembly (1) and lower leg stand assembly (14) with hex bolts M8 x 80 (20), spacers (17) and lock hex nut M8 (27).

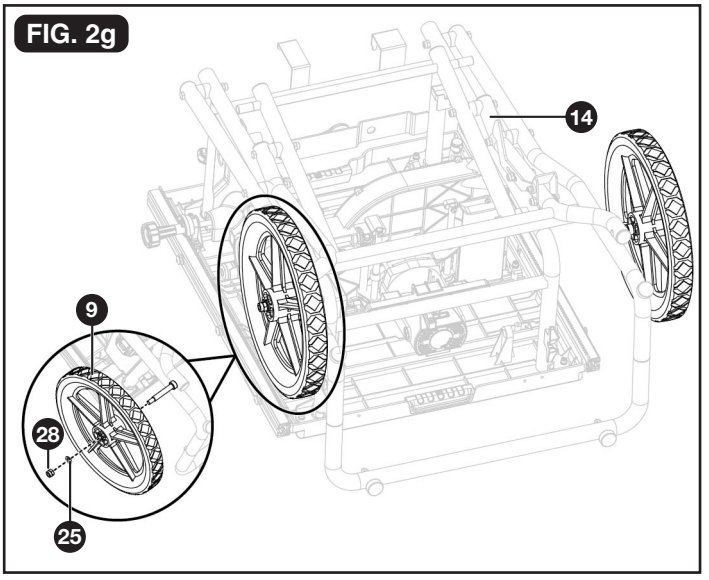
FIG. 2f



ASSEMBLY

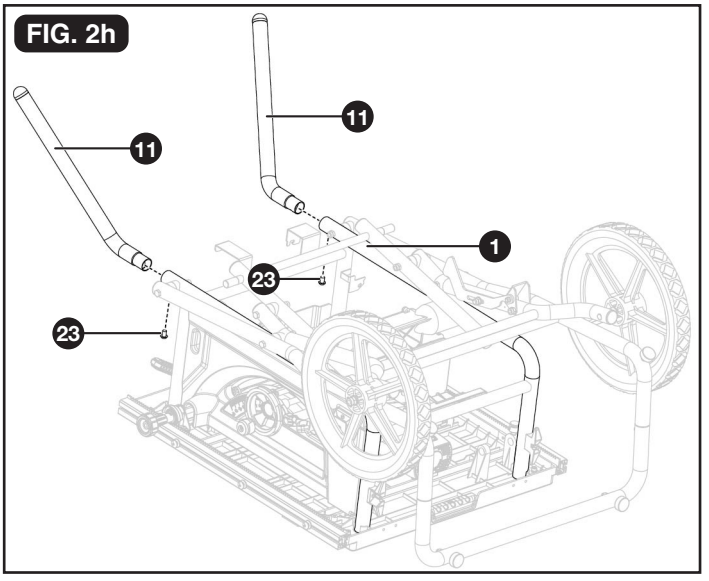
- Slide the wheel (9) and flat washer 10 (25) onto axle of lower leg stand assembly (14). Secure with lock hex nut M10 (28). Repeat for remaining wheel.

FIG. 2g



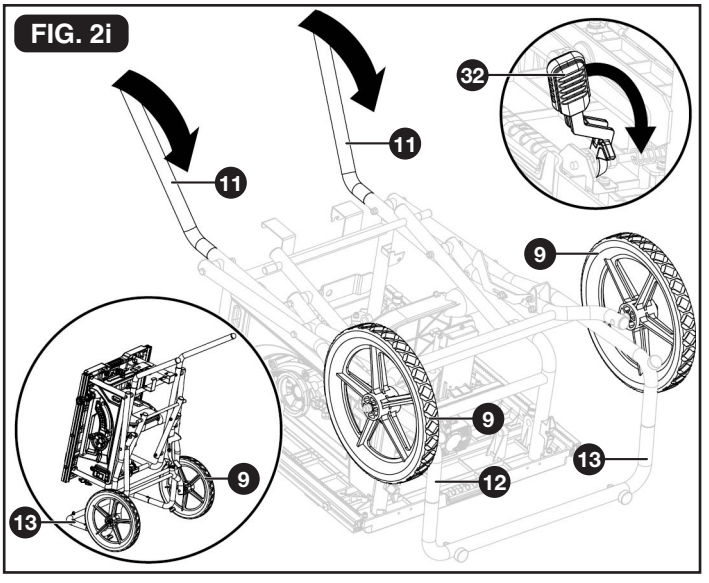
- Attach handles (11) to table saw assembly (1). Secure with hex socket flat head screws M8 x 12 (23).

FIG. 2h



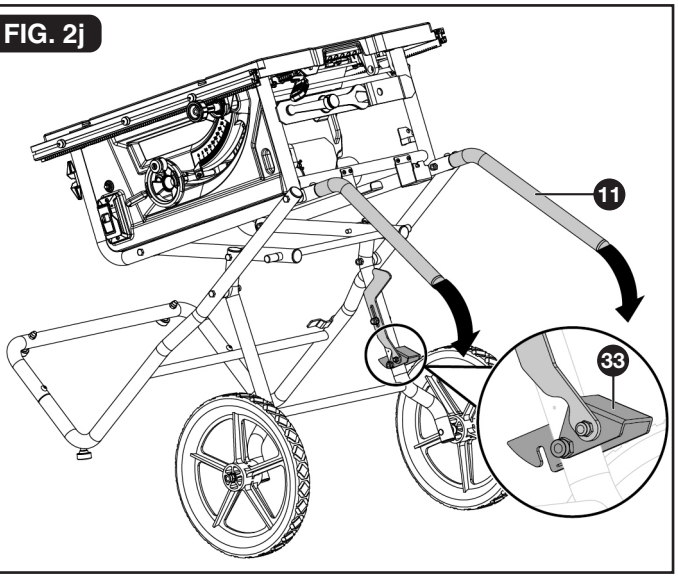
- Push the fence rails lock lever (32) toward the front of the saw to lock it.
- Grasp the handles (11) and tilt saw back onto wheels (9) until the stand is balanced on the wheels (9) and rear leg stand assembly A & B (12,13).

FIG. 2i



- Step on the release lever (33) and pull the handles (11) toward you at the same time. Once the stand is released from the release lever, ease the stand toward the floor by pushing the handles toward the floor.

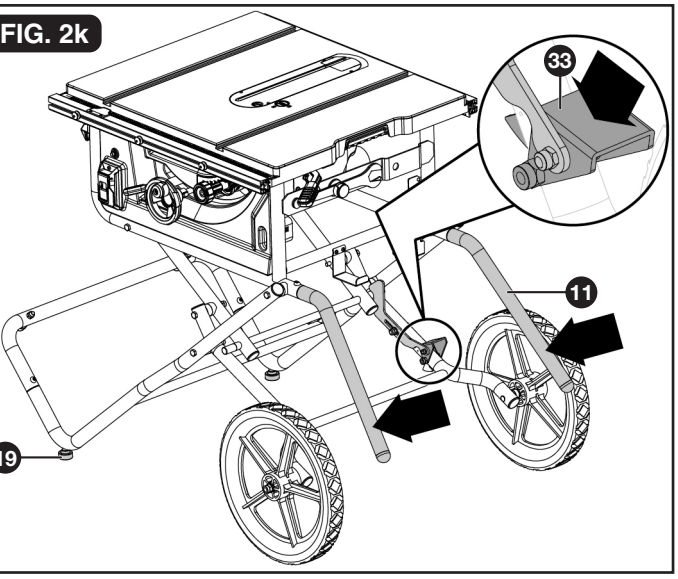
FIG. 2j



- With your hands on the handles (11), push the stand toward the ground until the stand is in an open position.

NOTE: 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 adjusting feet (19) need adjusting until the stand is balanced.

FIG. 2k



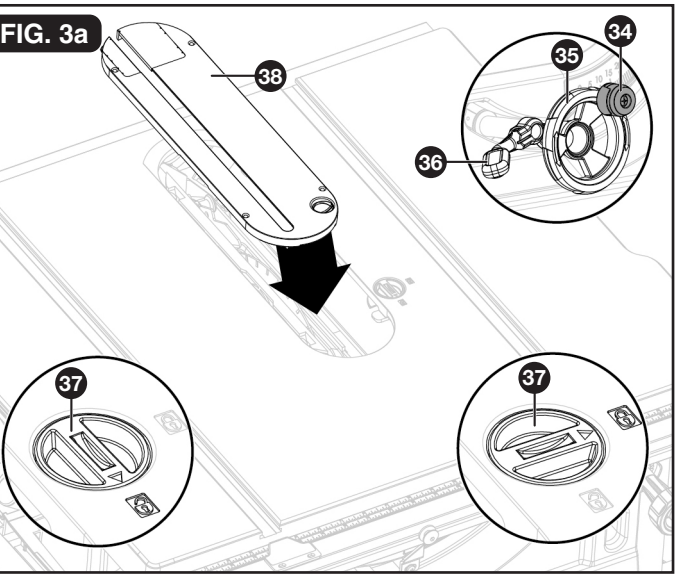
To remove/replace/align the table insert (Fig. 3a-3b)

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

⚠ WARNING: Be cautious of your hands to avoid being cut by the saw blade which could result in serious personal injury when removing or reinstalling the table insert.

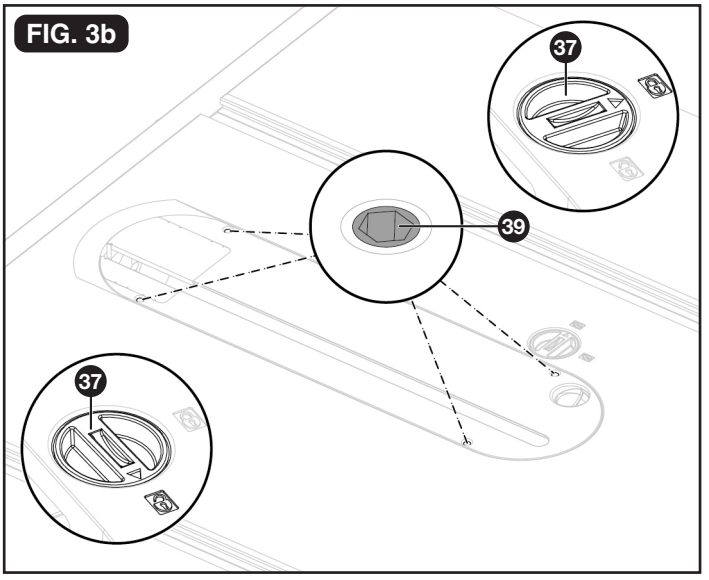
- Lock the blade by turning bevel-locking lever (36) clockwise.
- Lower the blade all the way to down position by turning the height adjusting knob (34) on the height/bevel adjusting handwheel (35) counter-clockwise.

FIG. 3a



- To remove the table insert: Turn the lock knob (37) counter-clockwise to unlock the table insert (38). Place your index finger in the hole, pulling the table insert (38) out toward the front of the saw.
- To reinstall the table insert: Push the table insert (38) down, turn the lock knob (37) clockwis e to lock the table insert in place.
- When the table insert is not level with the saw table, using a 2.5mm hex key (not supplied), adjust the four set screws (39) pre-assembled to the table located on the four holes of the table insert until the table insert is level with the working table.

FIG. 3b



Riving knife installation and position (Fig. 4a-4c)

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

- 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 positon by turning the height adjusting knob (34) clockwise.
- Lock the blade by turning bevel locking lever (36) clockwise.
- Unlock riving knife lock knob (40) by turning it counter-clockwise.
- Grasp the riving knife (41) and pull toward right side of saw to release it from spring-loaded locking pin.

NOTICE: The different positions corresponds to different holes. (E.g. the uppermost position corresponds to bottom hole.)

FIG. 4a

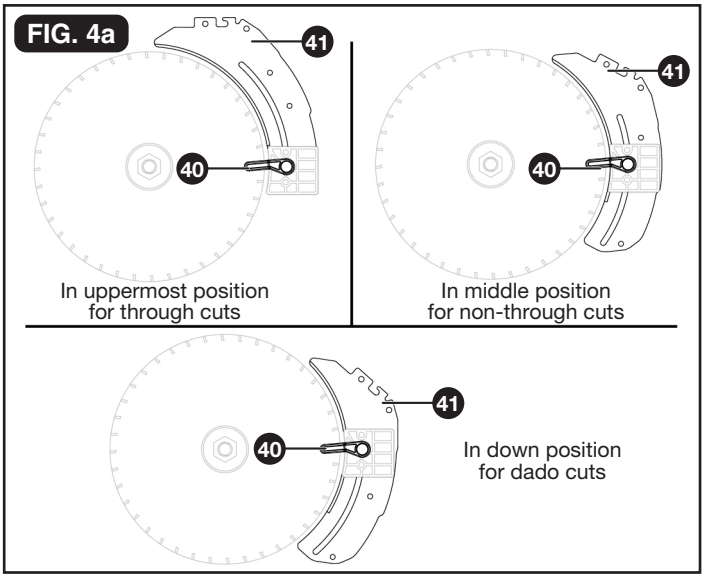
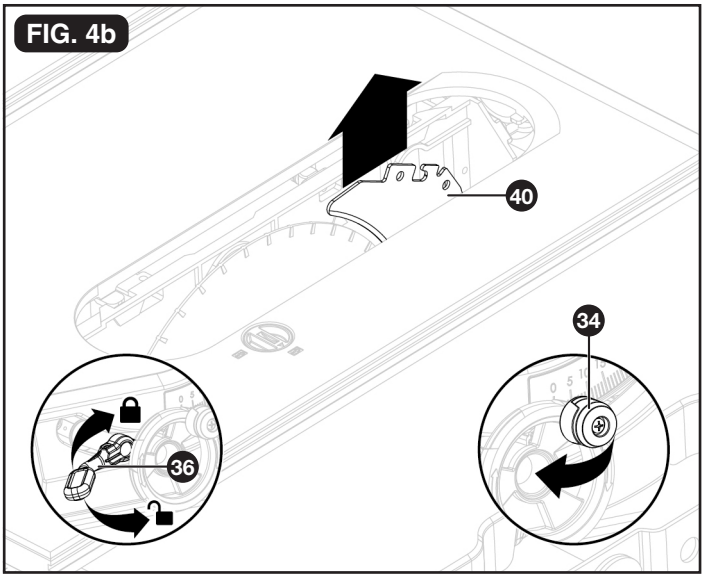


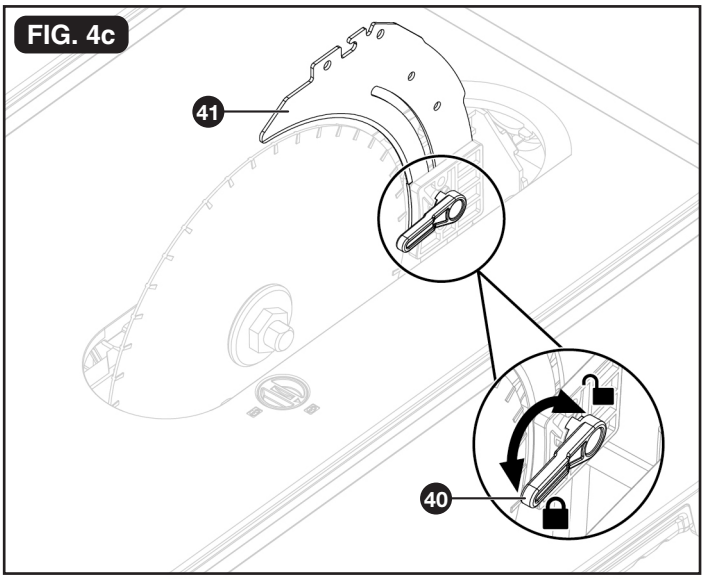
FIG. 4b



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

- Position the riving knife in the uppermost position until spring-loaded locking pin is re-engaged into the hole on the riving kinfe.
- Lock the riving knife lock knob (40) by turning it clockwise.
- Reinstall the table insert.

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

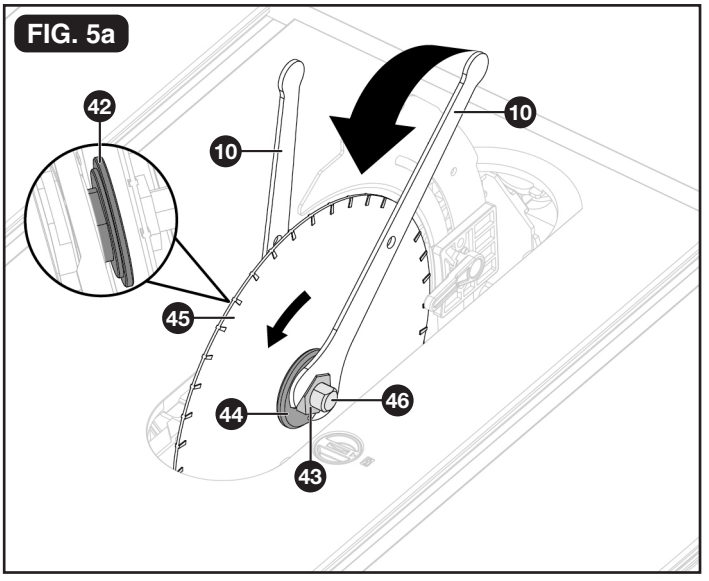


Removing and installing the blade (Fig. 5a-5b)

⚠ 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: Only use a 10 in. 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.

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



Remove the blade (Fig. 5a):

- Using one opened-ended blade wrench (10), place the flat open end on the flats on the inner blade flange (42).
- Using the other opened-ended blade wrench (10), place the flat open end on the flats on the arbor nut (43). Holding both wrenches firmly, pull the opened-ended blade wrench on the arbor nut (43) forward to the front of the machine.
- Remove arbor nut (43), outer blade flange (44), saw blade (45) from the arbor (46).

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

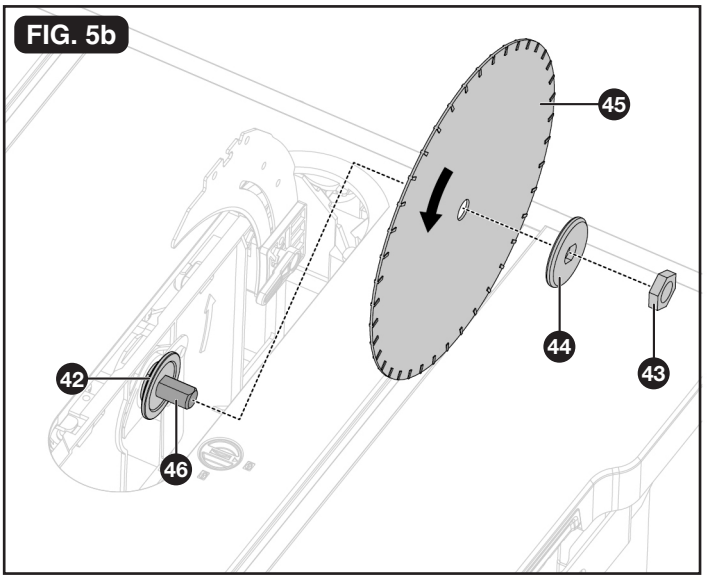
Install the blade (Fig.5b):

- Place one new blade on arbor (46). Make sure saw blade teeth point down at the front side of saw table. Place outer flange (44) and arbor nut (43) on arbor and use blade wrenches to tighten nut securely. **DO NOT** over tighten.

⚠ CAUTION: The large, flat surface of the outer flange faces the the saw blade and the saw blade (45) is firmly seated against the inner flange (42).

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

⚠ WARNING: If the inner flange has been removed, replace it before placing the saw blade on arbor. Failure to do so could cause an accident.



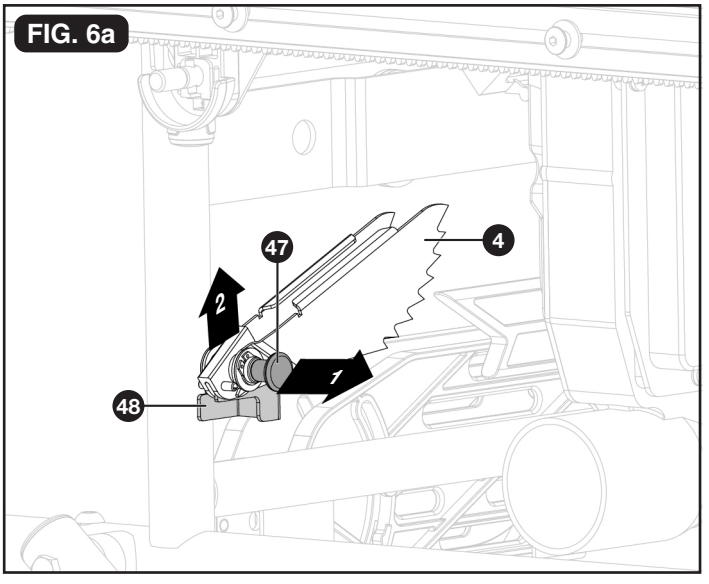
Anti-kickback pawls installation (Fig. 6a-6b)

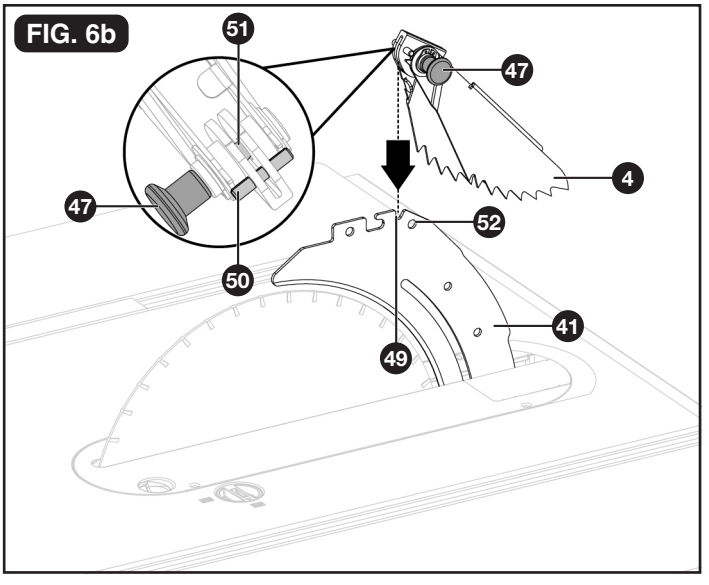
Anti-kickback pawls should only be installed for through cuts.

⚠ 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 adjusting knob clockwise.
- Lock the blade by turning bevel locking lever clockwise.
- Place the riving knife in the highest position.
- Pull out and hold knob (47) and push anti-kickback pawls up, remove it from the anti-kickback pawls storage (48) at the bottom left rear side of the saw. (Fig. 6a)
- Pull out and hold knob (47). Align slot in anti-kickback pawls (4) over the slot (49) indicated of riving kinfe (41). Place the spring pin (50) on the anti-kickback pawls (4) into the slot (49) indicated on the riving knife (41).
- Press anti-kickback pawls (4) down until it snaps into place and release knob (47) to insert the pin (51) into hole (52) indicated on the riving knife (41).

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

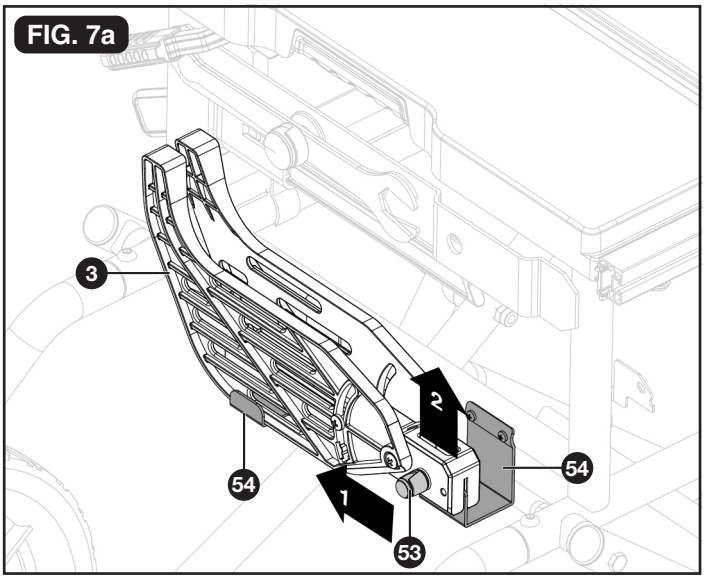


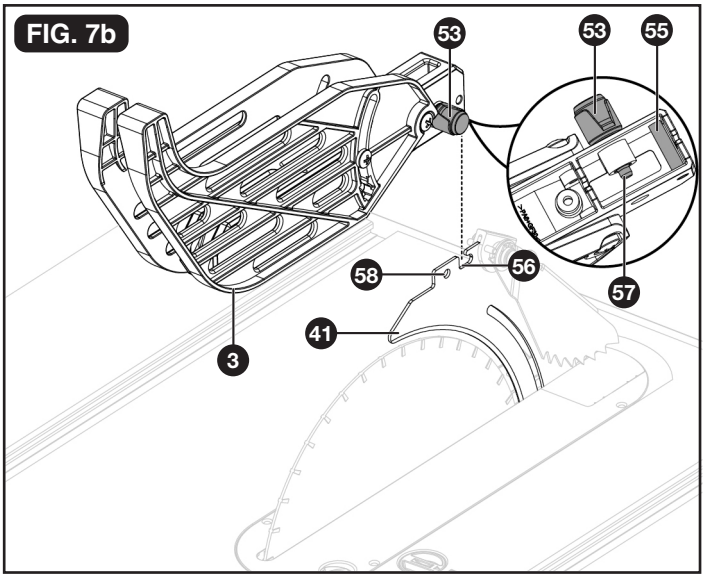


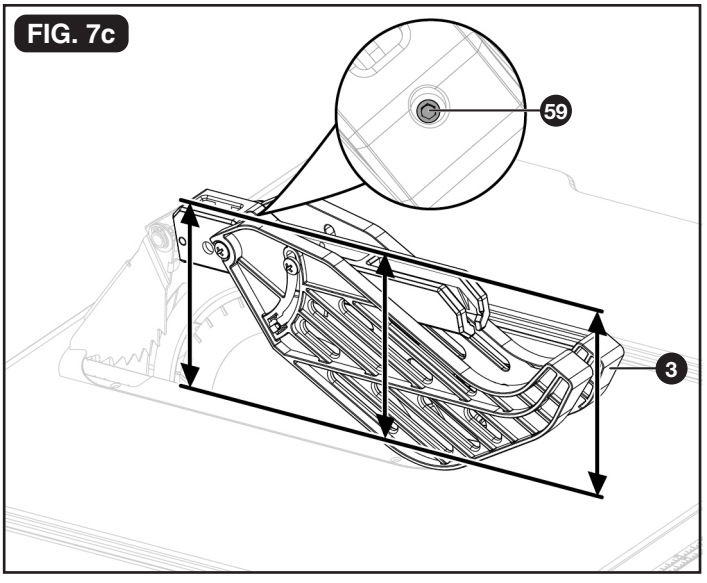
ASSEMBLY

Blade guard installation (Fig. 7a-7c)

- Unplug the saw.
- Pull out the knob (53) on the blade guard and push the blade guard forward to the front of the saw and up until the pin comes out from the slot in the mounting bracket (blade guard storage) (54) at bottom rear right side of the saw, then remove the blade guard from the U-bracket (blade guard storage) (54) at bottom middle right side of the saw (Fig. 7a).
- Pull out the knob (53) on the blade guard and place the pin (55) on the blade guard (3) into the slot (56) marked on the riving knife (41) and meanwhile align the pin (57) on the blade guard hole (58) marked on the riving knife (41).
- Pull blade guard fully back onto riving knife and release the knob (53) 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 (59) as necessary. (Fig. 7c)







Rip fence installation (Fig. 8a-8c)

- Push down the fence rails locking lever (32) toward the rear of the saw to unlock it.
- Loosen the rip fence locking knobs (60) on the rip fence.
- Sliding the rip fence (6) to right and swing it up at an angle, then remove the fence from the front and rear fence rails (61, 62).

⚠ CAUTION: There are three position screws (63, 64, 65) on the each front and rear fence rails (61, 62) to attach rip fence (6). Position screws (63, 64) use for rip fence on the right of saw blade. Position screws (65) use for rip fence on the left of saw blade. (Fig. 8b)

- Loosen the rip fence locking knobs (60) on the rip fence.
- Holding the rip fence (6) at an angle, align the position screws (front and back) on fence rails with the fence slots (66).
- Slide the slots (66) 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 (60).

⚠ 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 screws 63 (AA): Begin with 0 to 24 1/2 in. end.
(Rip fence located on the right of the blade)
Position screws 64 (BB): Begin with 8 in. to 32 1/2 in. end.
(Rip fence located on the right of the blade)
Position screws 65 (CC): Begin with 22 in. to 0 end.
(Rip fence located on the left of the blade)

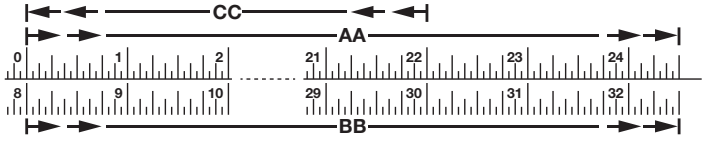


FIG. 8a

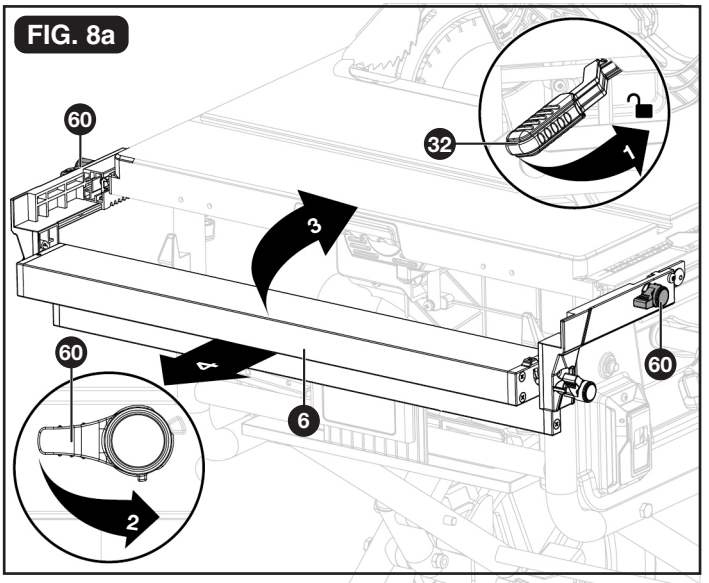


FIG. 8b

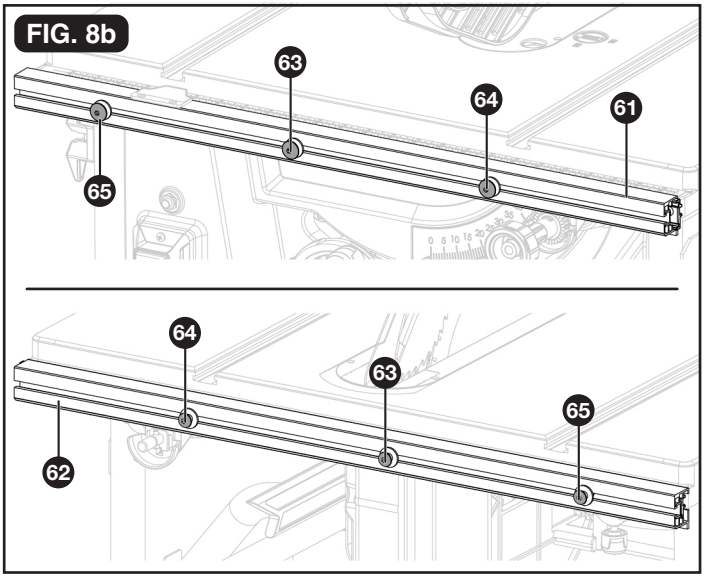
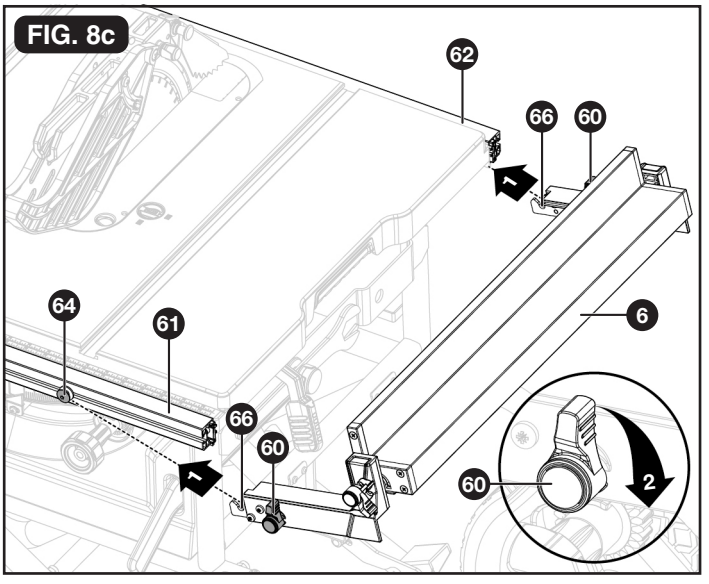


FIG. 8c



Outfeed support assembly installation (Fig. 9a-9b)

- Loosen two stop screws (67) on the extension poles (68) of the outfeed support (5).
- Loosen the locking knobs (69) under the working table counter-clockwise.
- Insert the rear extension table poles (68) into the two holes in the rear of the work table and into the extension tube brackets that are located under the work table. Position the outfeed support.
- Thread the locking knobs (69) into the the holes under the work table and tighten them.
- Thread the two stop screws (67) into the holes located on ends of the extension poles (68) and tighten them.

FIG. 9a

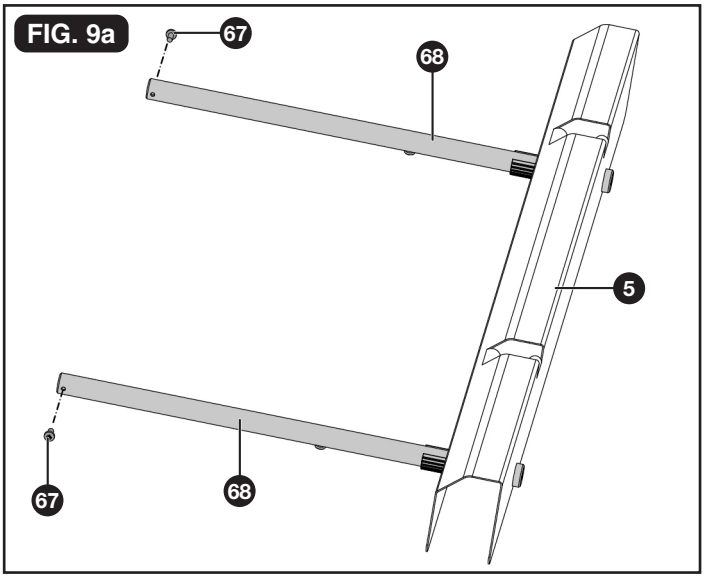
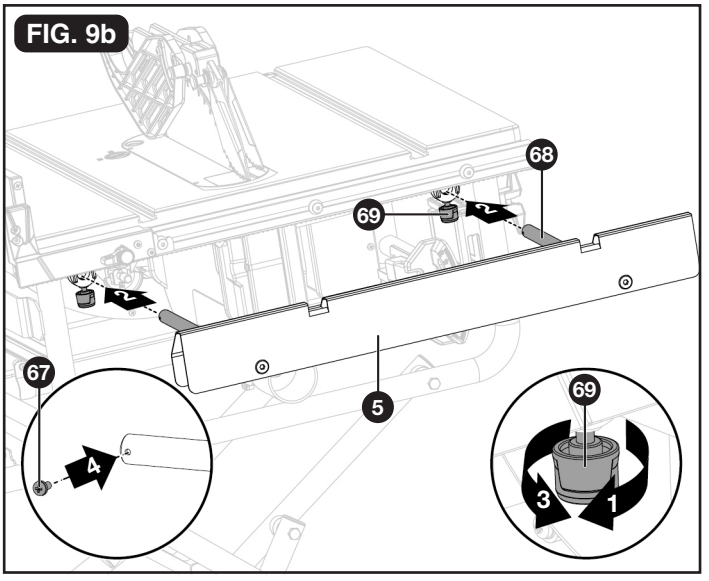


FIG. 9b

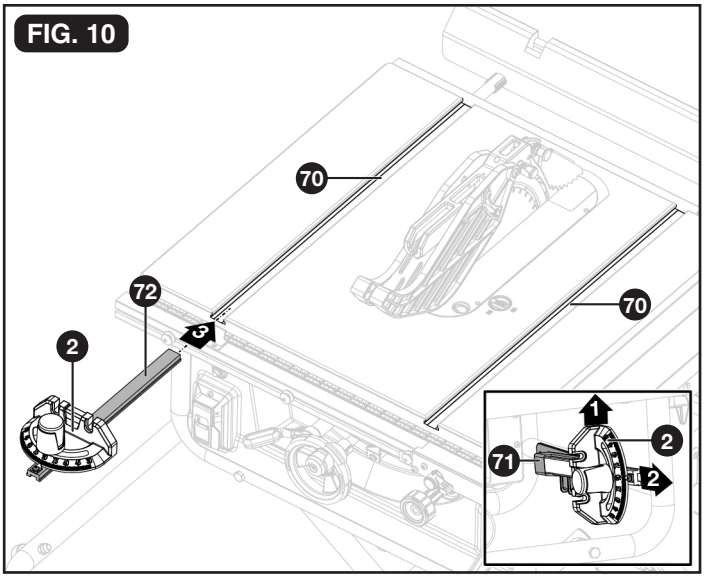


Miter gauge installation (Fig. 10)

The miter gauge (2) can be installed on each miter gauge groove (70) on either side of blade.

- Remove the miter gauge (2) from storage area (71) located on inside of the right saw).
- Slide the guide rail (72) of the miter gauge (2) into one of the guide grooves (70) of the saw table intended for this purpose.

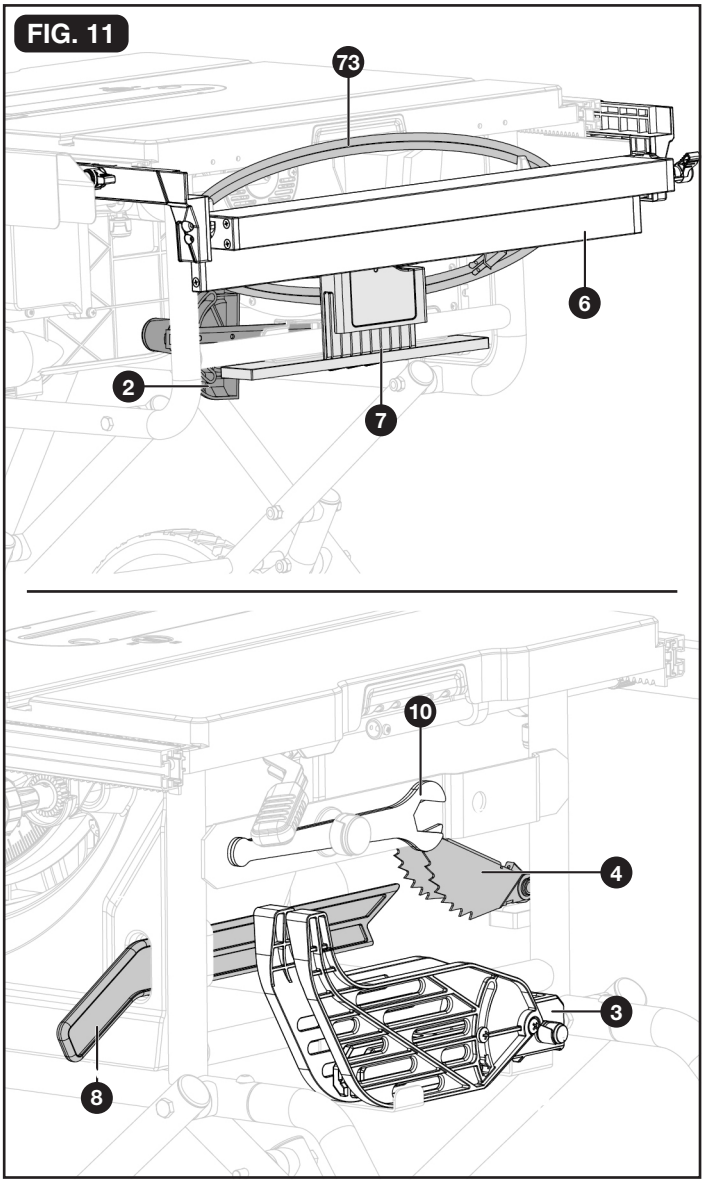
FIG. 10



To store the table saw accessories (Fig. 11)

- The table saw has two convenient storage areas (one on either side of the saw) specifically designed for the saw's accessories: rip fence (6), sub fence (7), miter gauge (2), power cord (73), blade guard (3), push stick (8), blade wrenches (10) and anti-kickback pawls (4).
- When not in use, store accessories securely.

FIG. 11



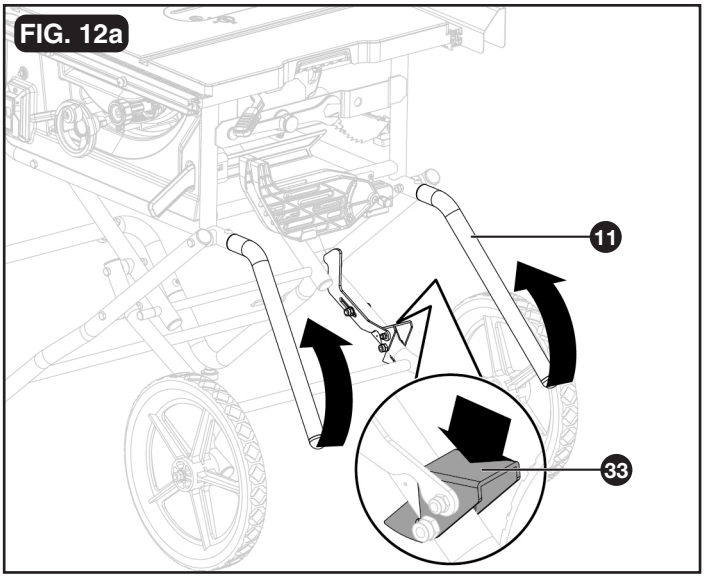
Closing, moving or opening stand (Fig. 12a-12e)

- To close the stand for moving, return fence rails and outfeed support to inner position. Lock the front and rear fence rails by pushing the fence rails locking lever up to front of saw. Store the accessories securely.

Closing stand (Fig. 12a-12b)

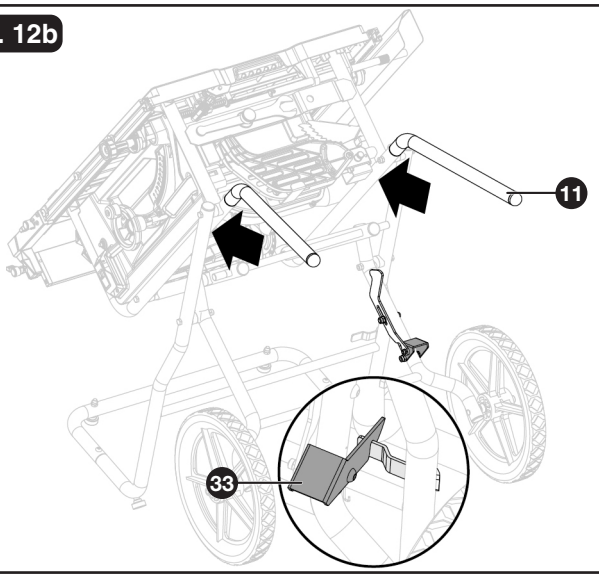
- At the same time, step on release lever (33), grasp handles (11) and lift them up and away from the body.

FIG. 12a



- Push the table saw until the release lever (33) clicks and locks into place.

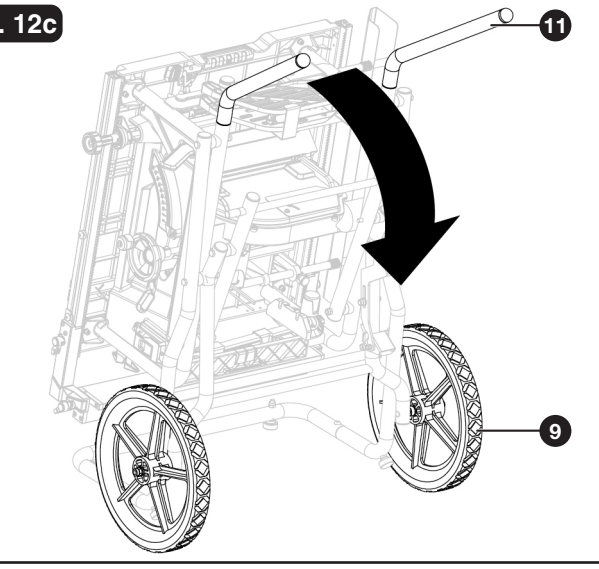
FIG. 12b



Moving stand (Fig. 12c)

- Holding the handles (11) firmly, pull the handles toward you until the stand and table saw are balanced on the wheels (9).
- Push the table saw to the desired location, then either open the stand for table saw operation or store the table saw in a dry environment.

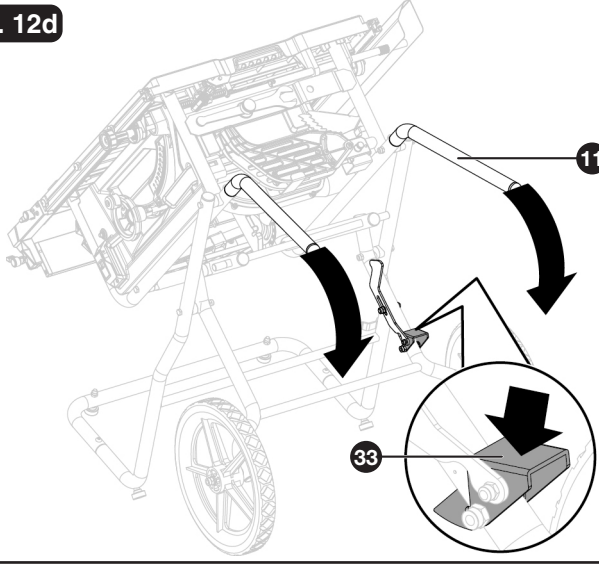
FIG. 12c



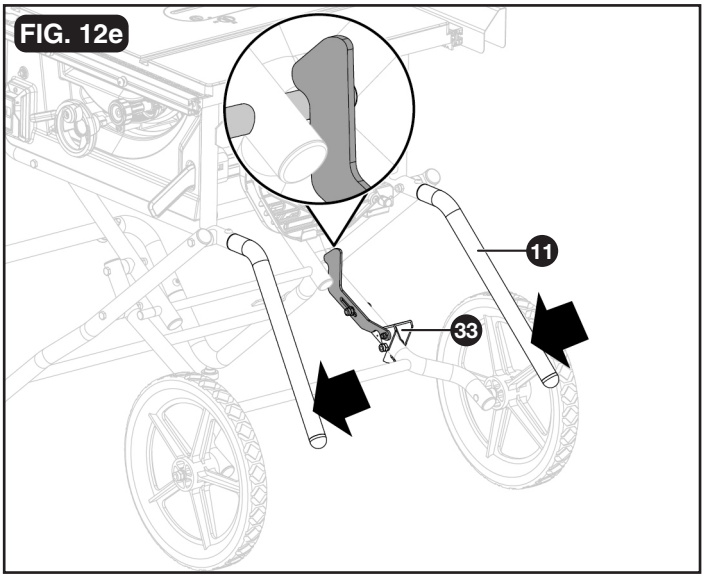
Opening stand (Fig. 12d-12e)

- Step on the release lever (33) and pull the handles (11) toward you at the same time.
- Once the stand is released from the release lever, ease the stand toward the floor by pushing the handles toward the floor.

FIG. 12d



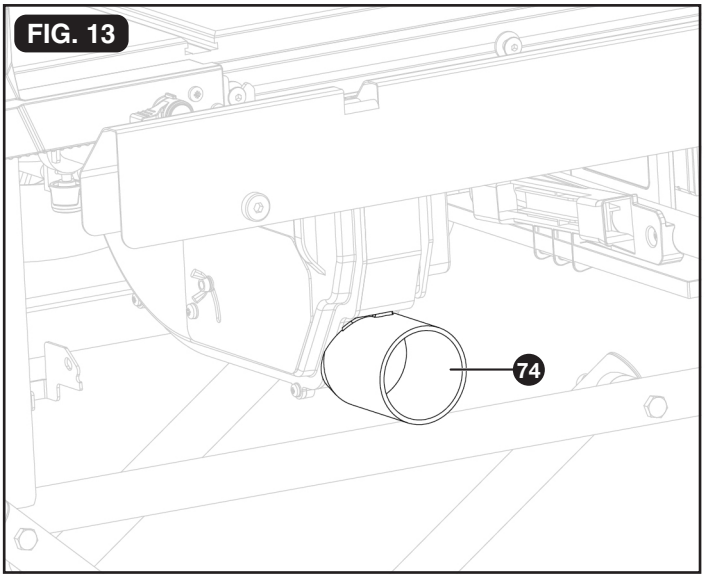
- With your hands on the handles (11), push the stand toward the ground until the tile saw is in an open position with the release lever (33) locking into place.



Connect to a dust collection system (Fig. 13)

The dust extraction port (74) is 2-1/2" (6.35 cm) in size and 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.

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



OPERATION

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

⚠ WARNING: Before using the saw, verify the following each and every time: 1) ALWAYS wear proper eye, hearing and respiratory equipment. 2) Blade is securely tightened. 3) Bevel angle and fence rails locking lever is locked. 4) If ripping, ensure that rip fence locking lever is locked and that the fence is parallel to the blade. 5) If crosscutting, miter gauge lock knob is securely tightened. 6) The blade guard assembly is properly attached and the anti-kickback assembly is functioning.

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

⚠ WARNING: Feed the workpiece into the saw blade 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.

⚠ 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.

⚠ WARNING: Although many of the illustration in this Operator's Manual are shown with the blade guard removed for clarity, do not operate the saw without the blade guard unless specifically instructed to do so.

Applications

You can use this tool for the purposes listed below:
- Straight-line cutting operations, such as crosscutting, ripping, mitering, and compound cutting.
- Cabinet making and woodworking.

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

Operating components

- The upper portion of the blade projects up through the table and is surrounded by an insert called the table insert. The height of the blade is set with a height adjusting handle on the height/bevel adjusting handwheel. Detailed instructions are provided in this manual for the basic cut: cross cuts, miter cuts, bevel cuts, and compound cuts.

- The rip fence is used to position workpiece for lengthwise cuts and narrow fence is 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 work piece.
- 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

NOTE: 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 minimize the risk of saw blade pinching and kickback. Large panels tend to sag under their own weight. Support(s) must be placed under all portions of the panel overhanging the table top.
- Use extra caution when cutting a workpiece that is twisted, knotted, warped or does not have a straight edge to guide it with a miter 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, center 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 minimize binding, stalling and kickback.

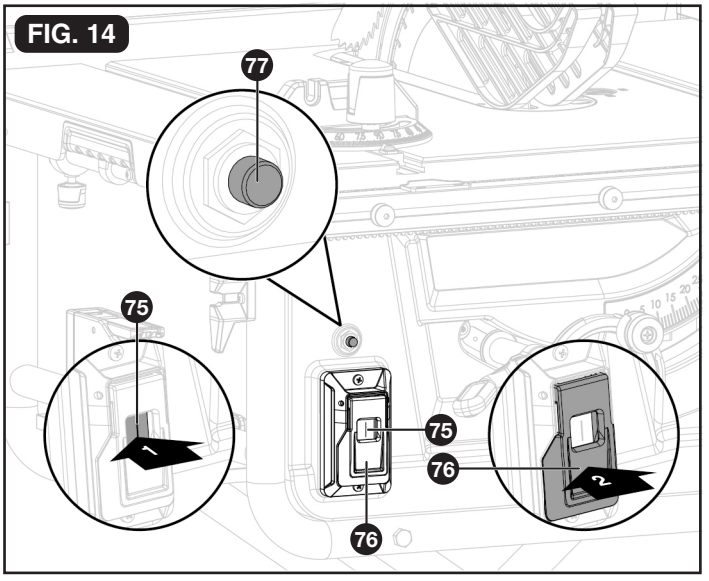
ASSEMBLY

Switch assembly and overload reset switch (Fig. 14)

⚠ WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, be sure switch is in the OFF position before plugging machine in.

- Press the green “I”-Button (75) to turn on the saw.
- Press the switch paddle (76) to turn off the saw.
- The saw will automatically shut down when in a power failure, restart the machine by pressing the green "I" button on the switch assembly .
- The saw is equipped with the overload reset switch (77) to prevent the saw from overload damage. The saw will automatically shut off if the machine is overloaded while cutting or has low voltage. Wait for the motor to cool down for at least five minutes. And press the overload reset switch button to resume the overload switch. After the motor has cooled down, press the green “I”-button on the switch assembly to restart saw.

FIG. 14

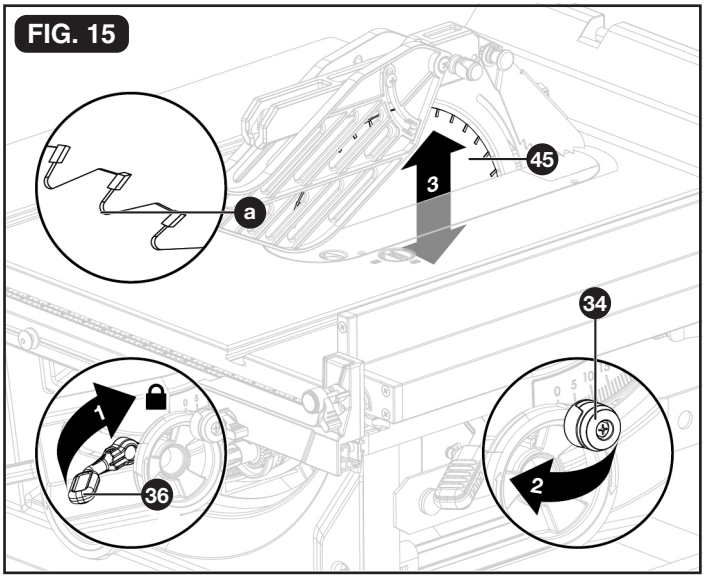


Changing blade depth (Fig. 15)

Blade depth should be set so that outer points of blade (45) are higher than workpiece by approximately 1/8 in. to 1/4 in. and bottom of gullets (a) are below top surface of workpiece.

- Turn the bevel locking lever (36) clockwise to tighten it securely.
- Raise blade (45) by turning height adjusting knob (34) on the height/bevel adjusting handwheel clockwise. Lower blade by turning height adjusting knob (34) counter-clockwise.
- Make sure blade (45) is at proper height.

FIG. 15



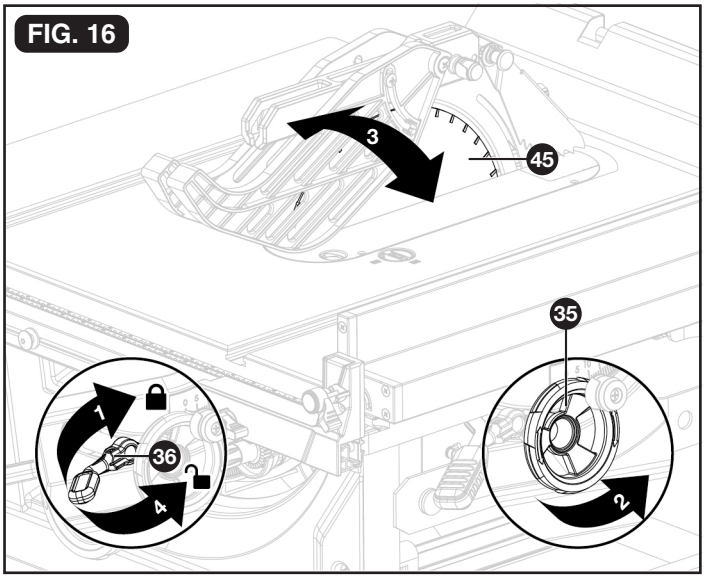
Changing blade angle (bevel) (Fig. 16)

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

⚠ CAUTION: If bevel indicator is not at zero when saw blade is at 0°, see the section “**Adjusting bevel indicator**”.

- Loosen the bevel locking lever (36) counter-clockwise.
- Adjust bevel angle by first pushing height/bevel adjusting handwheel (35) all the way to the left.
- Holding height/bevel adjusting handwheel, slide bevel indicator to the right to increase angle of blade (45) (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 (45) is at desired angle. Tighten bevel adjusting lever (36) clockwise.

FIG. 16



Rip fence (FIG. 17a-17d)

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

Fence rails locking lever (Fig. 17a)

The fence rails locking lever locks the rip fence in place preventing movement during cutting.

- To lock the fence rails locking lever (32), push it up toward the front of the saw.
- To unlock the fence rails locking lever (32), push it down toward the rear of the saw.

⚠ CAUTION: When ripping, always lock the fence rails locking lever.

Narrow fence (Fig. 17b)

Your table saw is equipped with a narrow fence (78) to support workpiece that extends beyond the working table.

- To use the narrow fence (78), loosen the locking lever (79) counter-clockwise and rotate the narrow fence (78) to position B as shown in Fig. 17b, then tighten the locking lever.
- When not in use, loosen the locking lever (79) counter-clockwise and retract the narrow fence (78) to position A shown in Fig. 17b.

⚠ CAUTION: Retract the narrow fence whenever working over the working table.

FIG. 17a

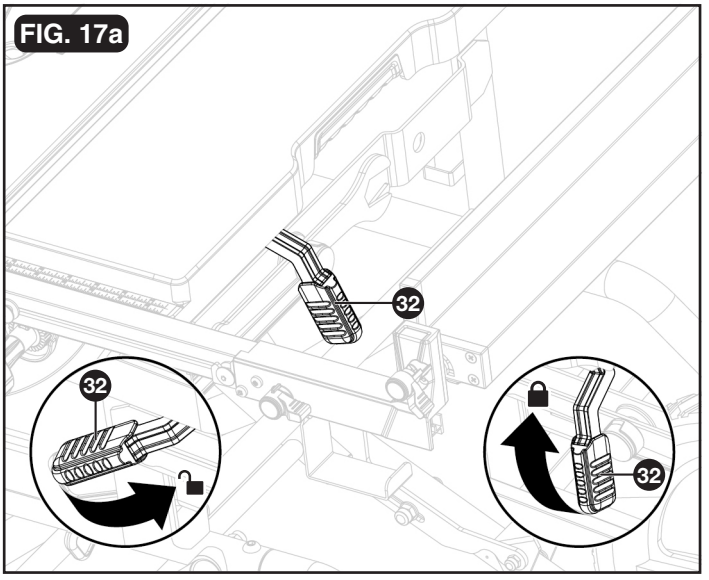
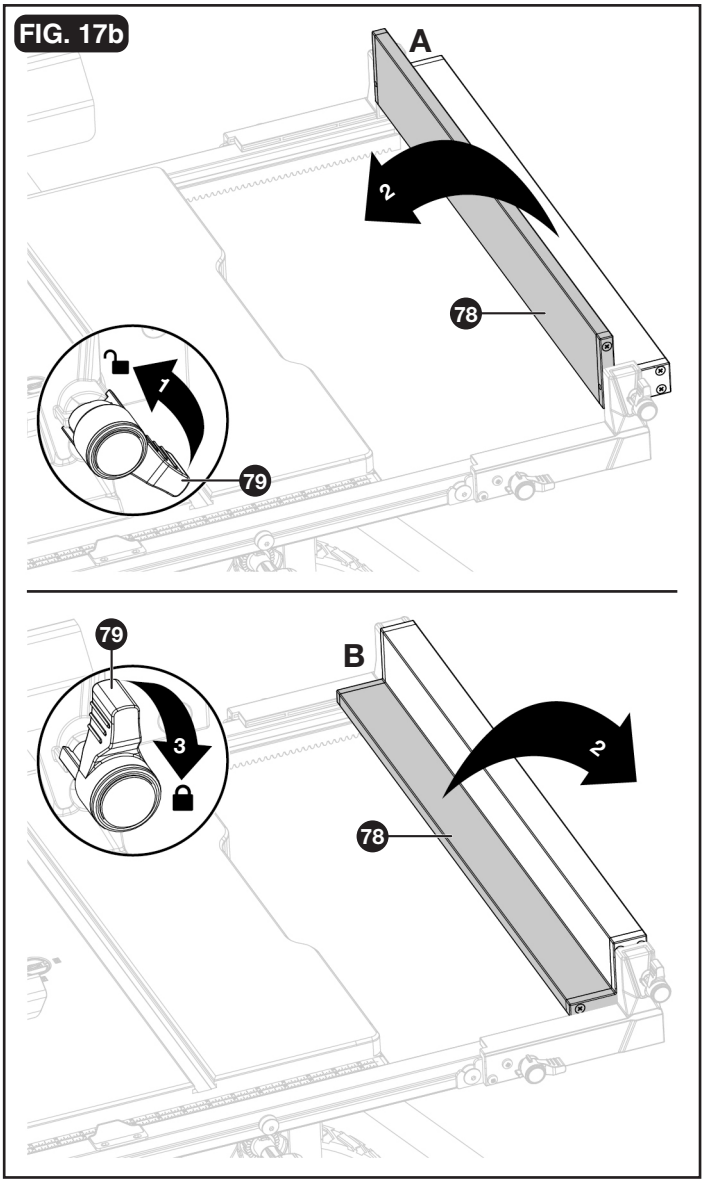


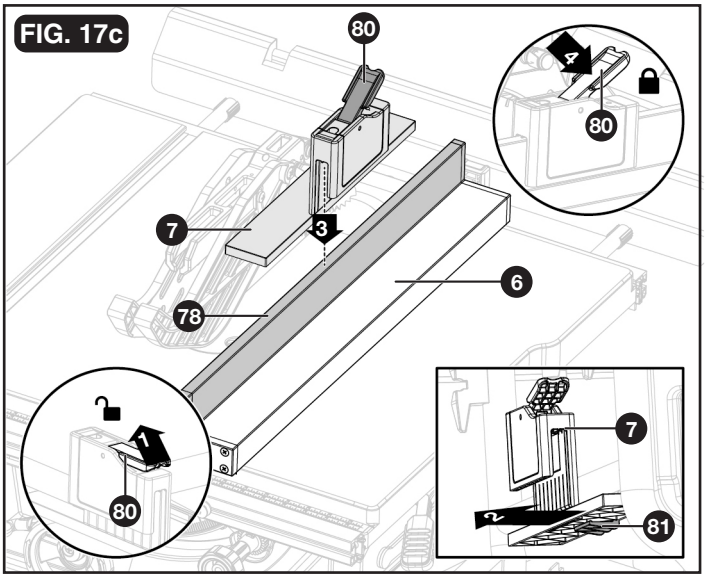
FIG. 17b



Use sub fence (for rip cutting narrow workpiece) (Fig. 17c)

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

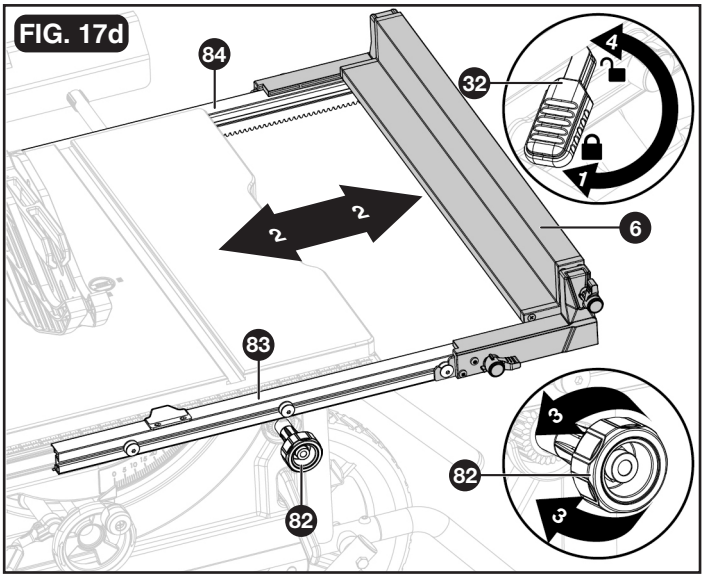
- Install rip fence (6) on position screws (63) or position scews (65). (Refer to Fig. 8b on Page 26)
- Rotate the narrow fence (78) to vertical position.
- Pull up the locking lever (80) on the sub fence and remove the sub fence (7) from the storage position (81) located on the middle of left saw.
- Align the slot of sub fence (7) with the narrow fence (78), and push the sub fence (7) down.
- Lock it in place by pushing down locking lever (80).
- Sub fence (7) can be mounted on left or right side of the rip fence (6).
- When not in use, store the sub fence in storage position.



Adjustment knob (Fig. 17d)

The adjustment knob allows smaller adjustments when setting the rip fence.

- Unlock the fence rails locking lever (32).
- Slide the rip fence (6) close to the desired position.
- Slowly turn the adjustment knob (82) to set the rip fence to desired position. Turn the adjustment knob clockwise to extend the front and rear fence rails (83, 84) to right. Turn the adjustment knob counter-clockwise to extend the front and rear fence rails (83, 84) to left.
- Lock the fence rails locking lever (32).



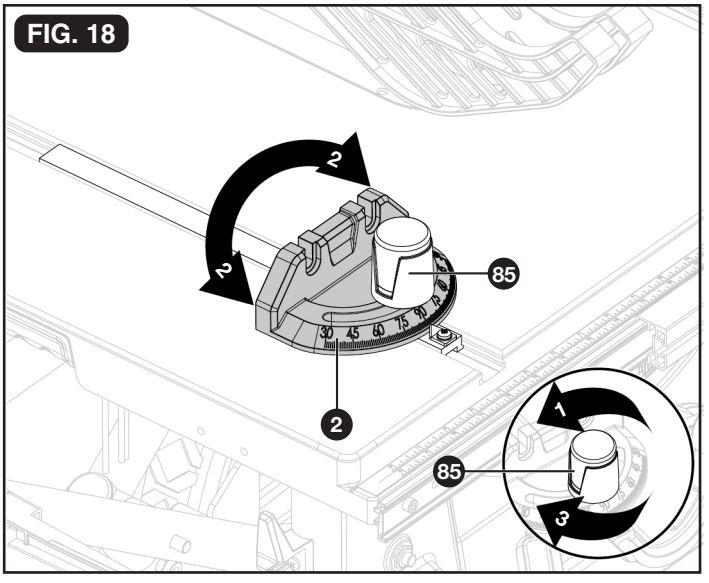
Miter gauge (Fig. 18)

The miter gauge (2) provides accuracy in angled cuts. For very close tolerances, test cut is recommended.

There are two miter gauge grooves, one on either side of blade. When making a 90° cross cut, use either miter gauge groove. When making a beveled cross cut (blade tilted in relation to working table), miter gauge should be located in groove on right so that blade is tilted away from miter gauge and hands.

Using miter gauge

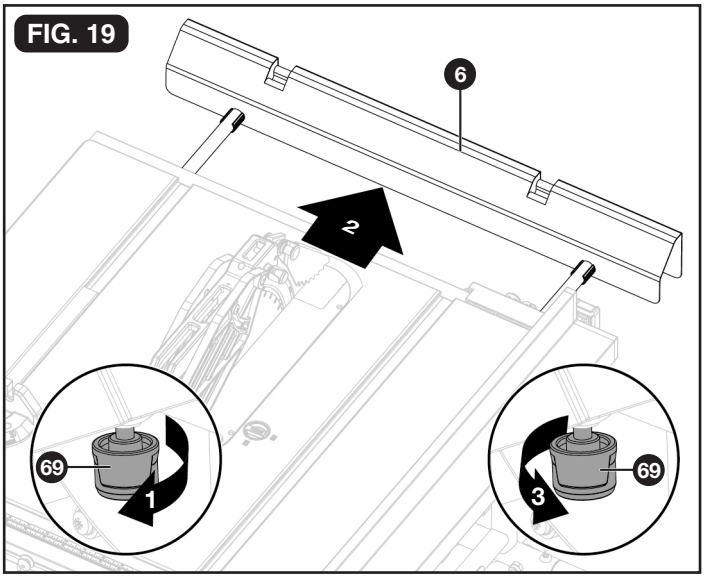
- Loosen lock knob (85).
- With miter gauge in miter gauge groove, rotate gauge until desired angle on scale is reached.
- Retighten lock knob (85).



Outfeed support (Fig. 19)

The outfeed support (6) slides to give operator additional support for cutting long workpieces.

- Unplug the saw.
- Loosen the locking knobs (69) under the working table counter-clockwise.
- Stand behind saw. Grasp outfeed support (6) with both hands and pull until it is fully extended.
- Tighten the locking knobs (69).



Cutting aids

Cutting aids such as push stick, push blocks, featherboards and jigs should be used where appropriate to maximize your ability to control your workpiece for a safe and precise cut. When making non-through cuts or ripping narrow stock, always use a push stick, push block, featherboard and/or jig set-up so hands do not come within 6 inches 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. Instructions for making cutting aids can be found on page 37-38.

Push sticks

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.

Push blocks

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

Featherboards

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

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

OPERATION

Jigs

Jigs may be created with a variety of special set-ups to control particular workpiece shapes for particular cuts. Guidance on how to make specialized jigs can be found in woodworking magazines and other reference sources.

⚠ WARNING: Do not attempt to create a jig unless you are thoroughly familiar with table saw safety. Do not use any jig that could result in pinching of a kerf or jamming of the workpiece between the jig and the blade. Incorrect setups may cause kickback which could result in serious injury.

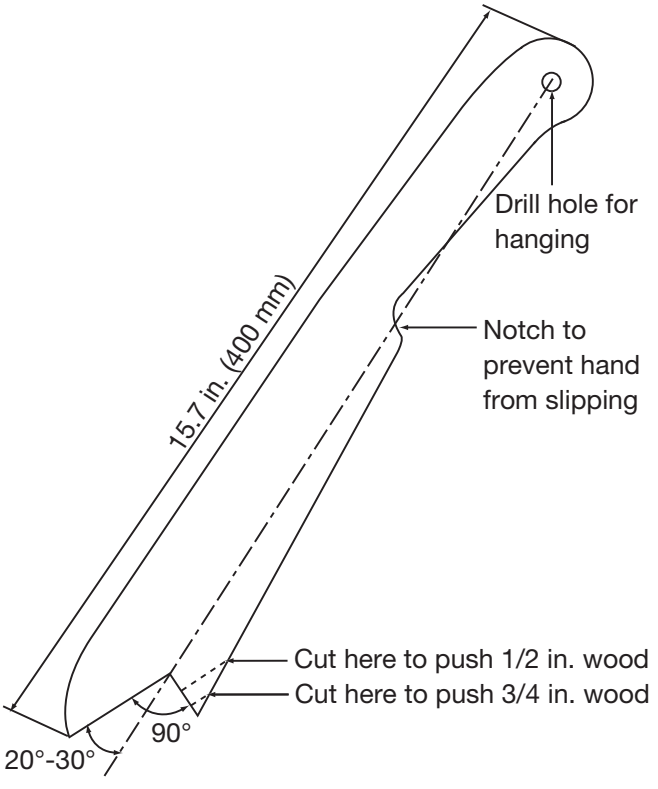
How to make a push stick (Fig. 20a-20b)

- 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 in. (152 mm) 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 it's sturdy and long enough. A length of 15.7 in. (400 mm) is recommended with 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 15.7 in. (400 mm) 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.

FIG. 20a

Included Standard Push Stick

FIG. 20b

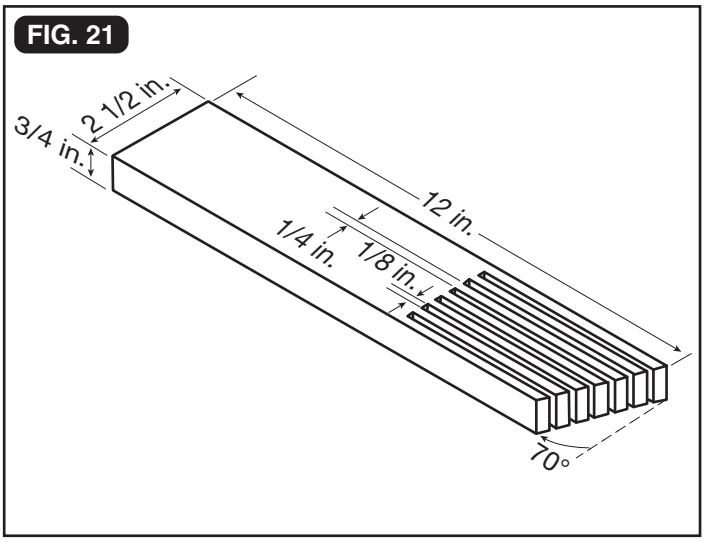


Push Stick Construction

OPERATION

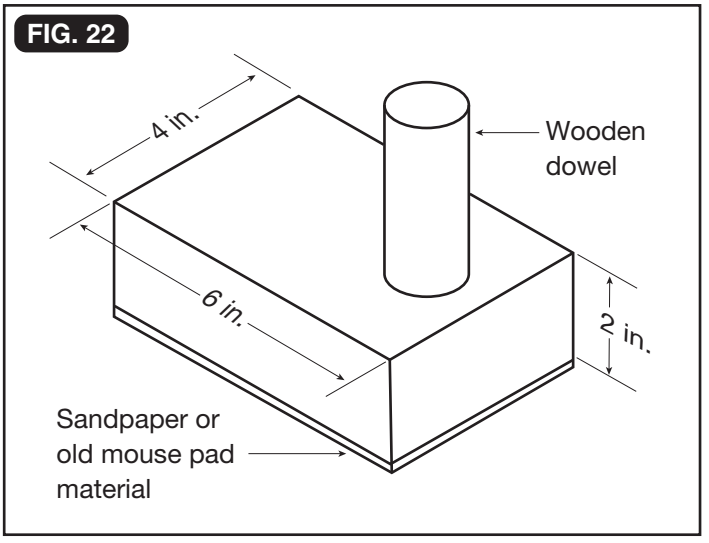
How to make a featherboard (Fig. 21)

- Select a solid piece of lumber approximate 3/4 in. thick, 2 1/2 in. wide and 12 in. long.
- Mark the center width on one end of stock. Miter width to 70° (See miter cut section for information on miter cuts).
- Set rip fence to allow approximately a 1/4 in. “finger” to be cut in the stock.
- Feed stock only to mark previously a 1/4 in. “finger” to be cut in the stock.
- Turn saw off and allow blade to completely stop rotating before removing stock.
- Reset rip fence and cut spaced rips into workpiece to allow approximately 1/4 in. fingers and 1/8 in. spaces between fingers.



How to make a push block (Fig. 22)

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



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.
- **DO NOT** use blades rated less than the speed of this tool. Failure to heed this warning could result in personal injury.
- 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 miter gauge during any miter cut.
- **DO NOT** attempt compound miter cuts, with blade beveled and miter fence angled, until you are thoroughly familiar with the basic cuts and understand how to avoid kickback.
- **DO NOT** attempt to make any cuts not covered here unless you are thoroughly familiar with the proper procedures and necessary accessories.
- Using rip fence as a cutoff gauge when cross cutting will result in kickback which can cause serious personal injury.
- Never make freehand cuts without miter gauge or rip fence. Unguided workpieces can result in serious injury.

OPERATION

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

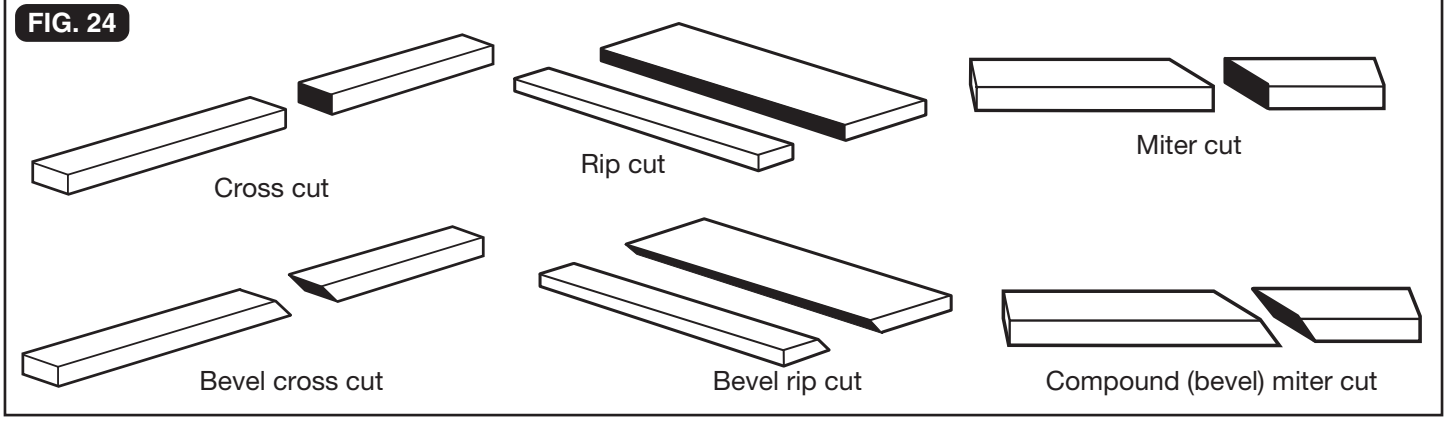
- Stand slightly to the side of blade path to reduce the chance of injury should kickback occur.
- Use miter gauge when making cross, miter, bevel and compound miter cuts. To secure angle, lock miter gauge in place by twisting lock knob clockwise. **ALWAYS** tighten lock knob securely in place before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

⚠ WARNING: Never use the rip fence and miter gauge together. This may cause a kickback condition and injury the operator.

Types of cuts (Fig. 23)

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

FIG. 24



⚠ 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 miter gauge to 0° and tighten lock knob.
- Make sure wood is clear of blade before turning on saw.
- To turn saw on, press the green “I”-button.
- Let blade build up to full speed before moving workpiece into blade.
- Hand closest to blade should be placed on miter 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.

OPERATION

Making a rip cut

- 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.
- To turn saw on, press the green “I”-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.

Making a miter cut

- Remove rip fence.
- Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
- Set miter gauge to 0° 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 miter 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 miter 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 miter 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 rip cut

- Remove miter 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 flat on table with edge flush 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) miter 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 miter 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 miter 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 and add supports to sides as needed.
- Depending on shape of panel, use rip fence or miter gauge. If panel is too large to use either rip fence or miter 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.

Dados and other non-through cuts

The use of a non-through cut is essential to cutting grooves, rabbets and dados. Non-through cuts can be made using a standard blade having a diameter of 10 inches, or a dado blade up to 13/16 inches wide with a diameter of 8 inches. 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.

OPERATION

Making a non-through cut

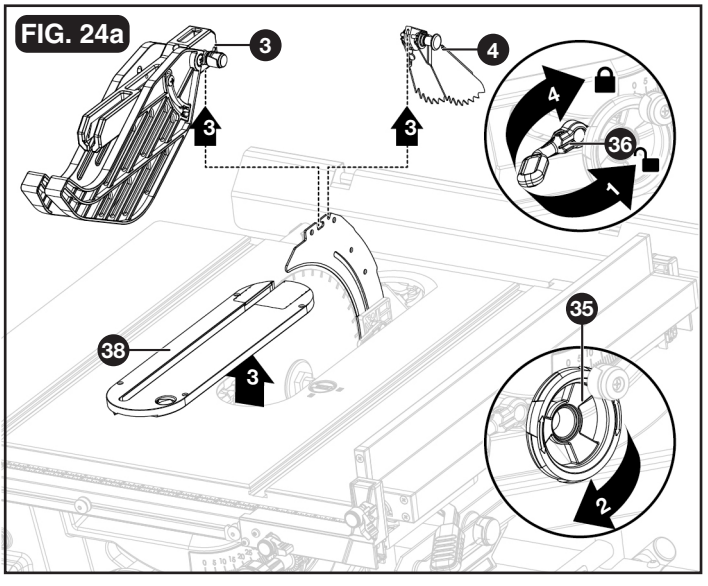
⚠ WARNING:

- 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.
- 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.
- Never feed wood with hands when making any non-through cuts such as rabbets. To avoid personal injury, always use push blocks, push sticks, and/or featherboards.
- 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.
- Once non-through cuts are completed, unplug saw and reinstall riving knife in uppermost position. Install anti-kickback pawls and blade guard.

- Unplug saw.
- Unlock bevel locking lever.
- Adjust bevel angle to 0°.
- Lock bevel locking lever.
- Remove blade guard and anti-kickback pawls.
- Place riving knife in “middle” position.
- Set blade to correct depth for workpiece.
- Depending on shape and size of wood, use either rip fence or miter 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.

Make a dado cut (Fig. 24a-24c)

The dado table insert is required for this procedure. The dado table insert (242-4533) and dado blades are sold separately. This saw is designed for use with a diameter of 8 inches stack dado up to 13/16 inch wide. Make sure the blade guard is reinstalled upon completion of this type of cut.



⚠ WARNING:

- Once all dado cuts are completed, unplug saw and reinstall riving knife in uppermost position. Install anti-kickback pawls and blade guard.
- Always use push blocks, push sticks, and/or featherboards when making dado cuts to avoid the risk of serious injury.
- This saw cannot be used to make a bevel dado cut.
- Always place riving knife in “DOWN” position.

- Unplug saw.
- Unlock bevel locking lever (36) counter-clockwise.
- Adjust bevel angle to 0° by pushing height/bevel adjusting handwheel (35) all the way to the left.
- Lock bevel locking lever (36) clockwise.
- Remove blade guard (3), anti-kickback pawls (4) and table

insert (38). (Fig. 24a)
- Remove the arbor nut (43), outer flange (44) and saw blade (45) from arbor (46). (Fig. 24b)
- Mount the dado blade, using the appropriate blade (86) and chippers (87) for the desired width of cut.
- Reinstall the outer flange and the arbor nut.

NOTE: Make sure the arbor nut is fully engaged and the arbor extends past a securely tightened arbor nut.
- Place riving knife (41) in "DOWN" position. (Fig. 24c)
- Install the dado table insert (88) (Fig. 24c), rotate the blade by hand to make sure it turns freely, and then lower the blade.
- Position the workpiece flat on the table, with the edge flush against the rip fence or miter 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 dado 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.

NOTE: When cutting with a dado blade, use a dust collection system to prevent heavy dust loads from piling up under the saw and on the fan intake on the motor. Clean these areas often.

⚠ WARNING:
Always put all spacers in proper location when changing back to saw blade. Failure to do so may result in possible injury and damage to the tool.

FIG. 24b

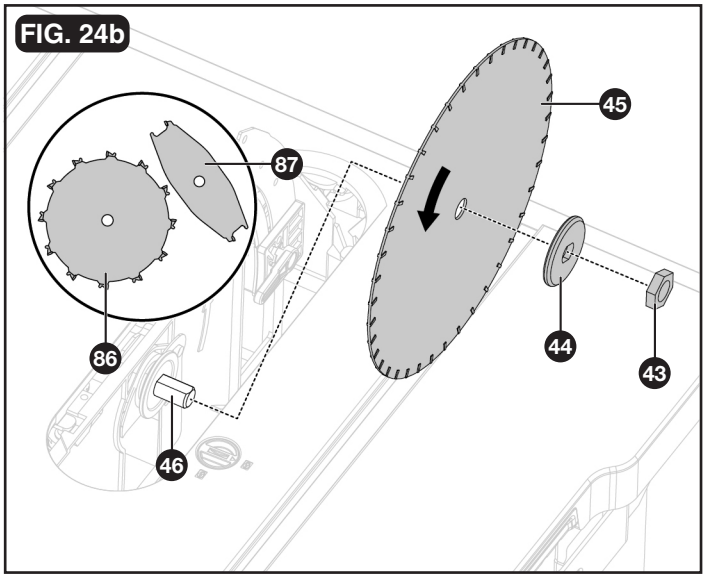
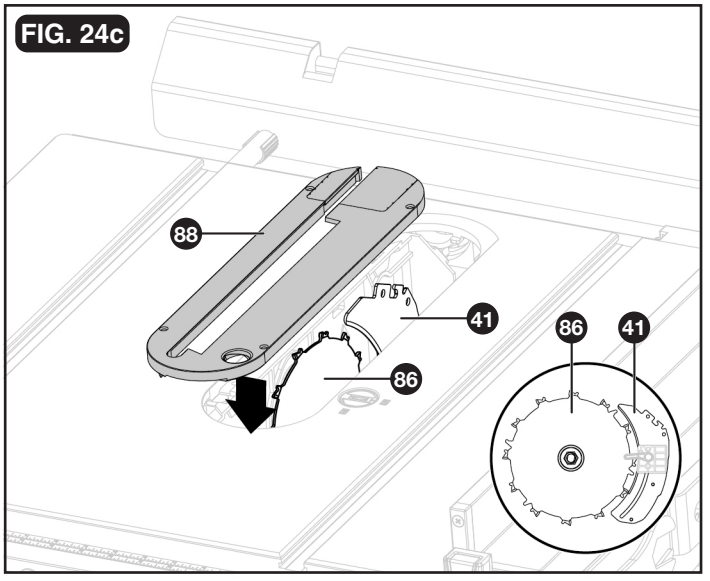


FIG. 24c



ADJUSTMENTS

⚠ 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.

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.

Aligning rip fence to blade (Fig. 25)

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 is necessary. Once screws are loosened, items must be reset.

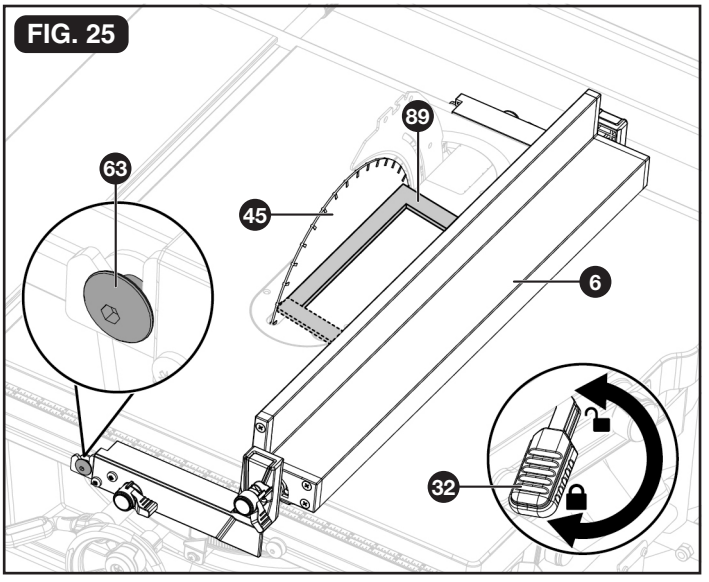
⚠ CAUTION: Unplug saw. Remove blade guard and anti-kickback pawls. Raise the blade by turning height adjusting knob.

To check/adjust:

- Place the framing square (89) beside the blade (45), and Unlock the fence rails locking lever (32) to move the rip fence (6) up to the square.
- Lock the fence rails locking lever (32) and note the measurement on the rip scale.
- Move the fence back and rotate the framing square (89) 180° to check the other side.
- If the two measurements are not the same, loosen the position screws (63) 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.
- Replace 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.

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

FIG. 25



ADJUSTMENTS

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:

- 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 (89), set the blade (45) to exactly 90°.
- If the blade stops bevelling before it gets to 90°, loosen the 90° stop set screw (90) (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 (90) 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:

- 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 (91), set the blade (45) to exactly 45°.
- If the blade stops bevelling before it gets to 45°, loosen the 45° stop set screw (92) (located at the right of the bevel track on the front), and then adjust it to 45°.
- With the blade set at 45°, slowly turn the 45° stop set screw (92) 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°.

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

FIG. 26a

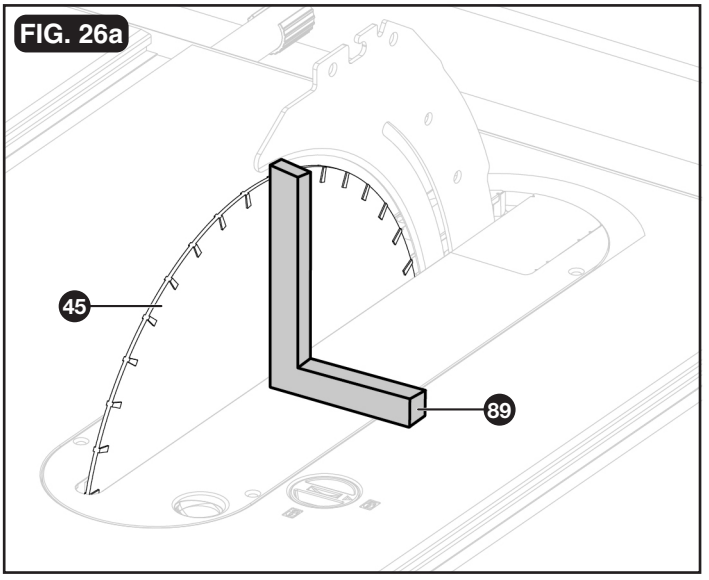


FIG. 26b

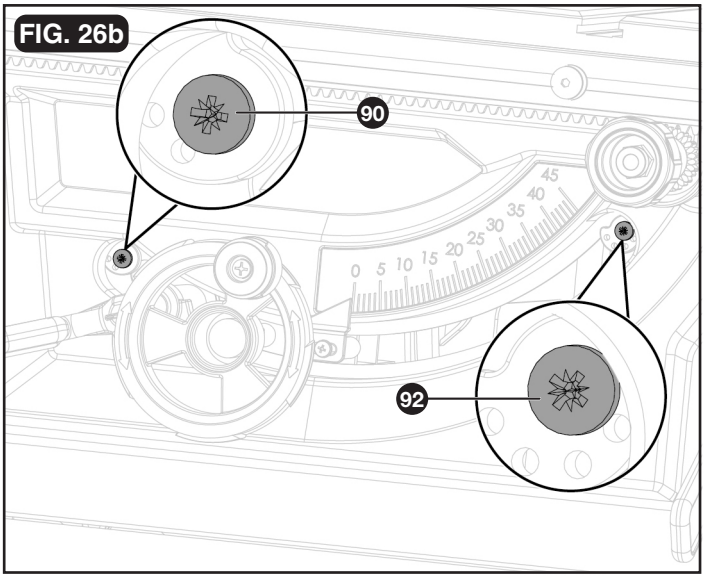
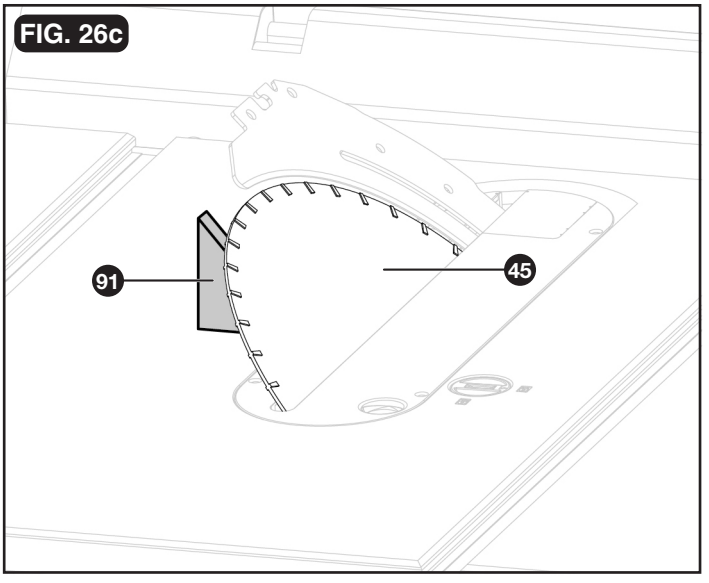


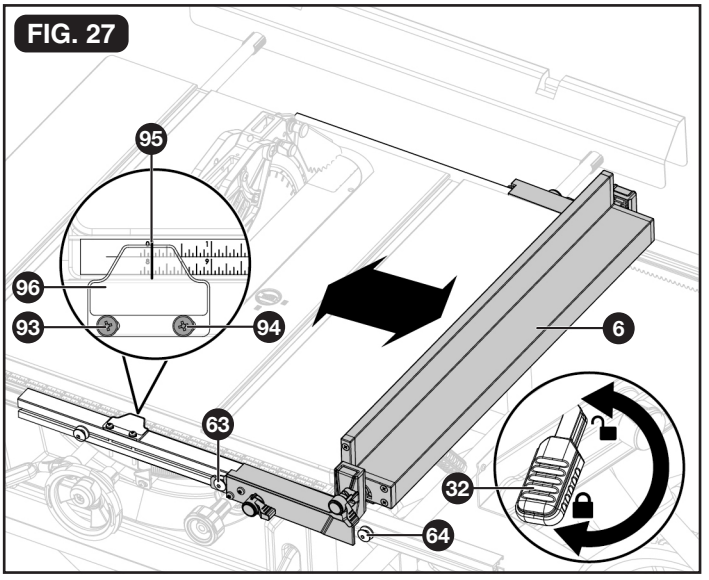
FIG. 26c



ADJUSTMENTS

Adjusting rip fence scale indicator (Fig. 27)

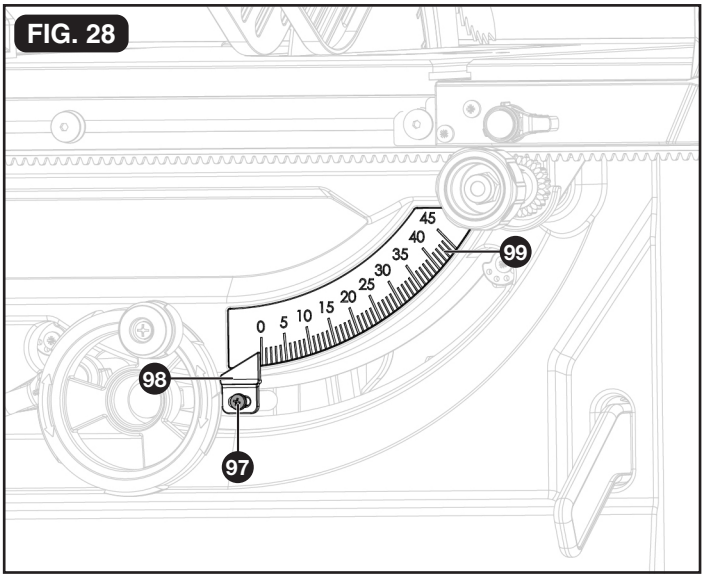
- Unlock the fence rails lock lever (32).
- Set the blade at 0° bevel and move the rip fence (6) in until it touches the blade.
- Lock the fence rails lock lever (32).
- Loosen the rip fence scale indicator screws (93, 94) and set the red line (95) on the rip fence scale indicator (96) to read zero.
- Retighten the rip fence indicator screws (93, 94). The top rip scale reads correctly only when the fence is mounted on the right side of the blade and is in position screw (63) (for 0 to 24.5 in. ripping) [not the 32.5 in. position]. The bottom scale reads correctly only when the fence is mounted on the right side of the blade and in position screw (64) (for 8 in. to 32.5 in. 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 (97).
- Set the bevel indicator (98) to align with 0° on bevel scale (99).
- Retighten screw (97).



MAINTENANCE

⚠ 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.

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.

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	PROBLEM CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Saw will not start.	• Overload tripped. • Saw is not plugged in. • Fuse blown or circuit breaker tripped. • Cord is damaged.	• Allow motor to cool and reset by pushing reset switch. • Plug in saw. • Replace fuse or reset circuit breaker. • Have the cord replaced by a qualified electrician.
Does not make 45° and 90° rip cuts.	• Positive stop not adjusted correctly. • Bevel angle pointer not set accurately. • Rip fence not properly aligned.	• See section “Bevel adjusment”. • See section “Adjusting bevel indicator”. • See section “Aligning rip fence to blade”.
Material pinches blade when ripping.	• Rip fence not aligned with blade. • Warped wood, edge against fence is not straight.	• See section “Aligning rip fence to blade”. • Select another piece of wood.
Material binds on riving knife.	• Riving knife not aligned correctly with blade.	• Align the riving knife with saw blade.
Saw makes unsatisfactory cuts.	• Dull blade. • Blade mounted backwards. • Gum or pitch on blade. • Incorrect blade for work being done. • Gum or pitch on blade causing erratic feed.	• Replace blade. • Turn the blade around. • Remove the blade and clean with turpentine and coarse steel wool. • Change the blade. • Clean table with turpentine and steel wool.
Material kicked back from blade.	• 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. • Miter angle lock knob is not tightened.	• Align the 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.	• Sawdust and dirt in elevation/beveling mechanisms.	• Brush or blow out loose dust and dirt.
Blade does not come up to speed or reset trips too easily.	• Extension cord too light or too long. • Low house voltage.	• Replace with adequate size cord. • Contact your electric company.
Machine vibrates excessively.	• The saw is not mounted securely to the stand. • Stand is on uneven floor. • Workbench is moving. • Damaged saw blade.	• Tighten all mounting hardware. • Reposition on flat, level surface. • Secure the workbench to floor. • Replace blade.

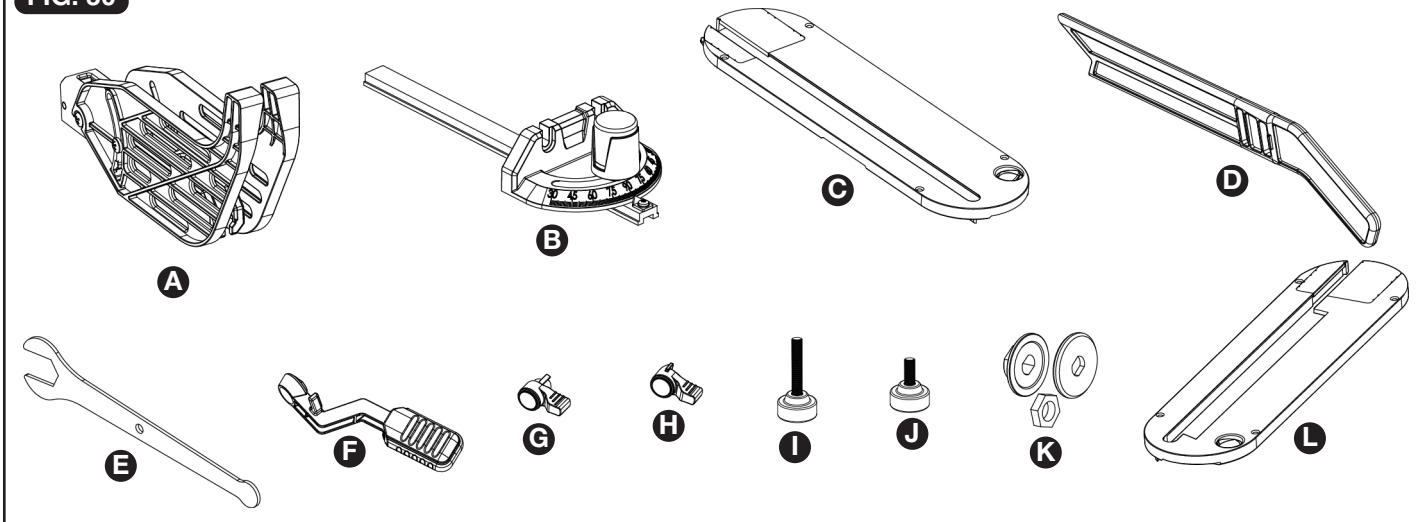
REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

For questions / comments, technical assistance or repair parts - Please call toll free at: 1-877-684-8912 (Monday - Friday 8am - 6pm EST.)

PART	DESCRIPTION	PART#
A	Blade Guard	24000330001
B	Miter Gauge	24000330002
C	Table Insert	24000330003
D	Push Stick	24000330004
E	Blade Wrench	24000330005
F	Bevel Locking Lever	24000330006

PART	DESCRIPTION	PART#
G	Rip Fence Locking Knob	24000330007
H	Rip Fence Locking Lever	24000330008
I	Leveling Foot	24000330009
J	Adjusting Foot	24000330010
K	Blade Locking Assembly	24000330011
L	Dado Table Insert	242-4533

FIG. 30



10" JOBSITE TABLE SAW

WARRANTY

90-DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE:

This MASTERFORCE® brand power tool carries our 90-DAY Money Back Guarantee. If you are not completely satisfied with your MASTERFORCE® brand power tool for any reason within ninety (90) days from the date of purchase, return the tool with your original receipt to any MENARDS® retail store, and we will provide you a refund – no questions asked.

3-YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY:

This MASTERFORCE® brand power tool carries our famous No Hassle 3-Year Limited Warranty to the original purchaser. If, during normal use, this MASTERFORCE® power tool breaks or fails due to a defect in material or workmanship within three (3) years from the date of original purchase, simply bring this tool with the original sales receipt back to your nearest MENARDS® retail store. At its discretion, MASTERFORCE® agrees to have the tool or any defective part(s) repaired or replaced with the same or similar MASTERFORCE® product or part free of charge, within the stated warranty period, when returned by the original purchaser with original sales receipt. Not withstanding the foregoing, this limited warranty does not cover any damage that has resulted from abuse or misuse of the Merchandise. This warranty: (1) excludes expendable parts including but not limited to blades, brushes, belts, bits, light bulbs, and/or batteries; (2) shall be void if this tool is used for commercial and/or rental purposes; and (3) does not cover any losses, injuries to persons/property or costs. This warranty does give you specific legal rights and you may have other rights, which vary from state to state. Be careful, tools are dangerous if improperly used or maintained. Seller's employees are not qualified to advise you on the use of this Merchandise. Any oral representation(s) made will not be binding on seller or its employees. The rights under this limited warranty are to the original purchaser of the Merchandise and may not be transferred to any subsequent owner. This limited warranty is in lieu of all warranties, expressed or implied including warranties or merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Seller shall not be liable for any special, incidental, or consequential damages. The sole exclusive remedy against the seller will be for the replacement of any defects as provided herein, as long as the seller is willing or able to replace this product or is willing to refund the purchase price as provided above. For insurance purposes, seller is not allowed to demonstrate any of these power tools for you.

For questions / comments, technical assistance or repair parts – Please Call Toll Free at: **1-877-684-8912.** (M-F 8am – 6pm)

SAVE YOUR RECEIPTS
THIS WARRANTY IS VOID WITHOUT THEM

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